

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

10 October 2013

Senator the Hon Nigel Scullion
Minister for Indigenous Affairs
PO Box 6100
Senate
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, the *Native Title Act 1993* and the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, we are pleased to submit the 2012-2013 Annual Report on the operations of the Central Land Council.

In accordance with section 22A(2) of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* 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 faithfully,

Mr Maurie Japarta Ryan
Chairman, Central Land Council

Mr Francis Kelly
Deputy Chairman, Central Land Council

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

After six years serving on the Council and Executive, with three of these as Deputy Chair, I was voted in as Chairman at the Council meeting in April 2013.



Maurie Japarta Ryan

Throughout my previous six years on the Executive it has been an honour to work with previous chairmen Mr W Brown, L Bookie and P Wilyuka. I was deeply heartened by the strong support I received from Council members; it is a privilege to receive this recognition from my peers. I promised to fight to protect their rights and achieve better results on the ground. I am passionate about securing more support for outstations, ensuring our children get a decent education that equips them for the challenges of the future, and achieving constitutional recognition.

Since commencing as Chairman it has been a very busy time, and I have driven thousands of kilometres. I was honoured to speak at the official opening of the Willowra Learning and Early Childhood Centre. This is an example of a community using their royalty monies to invest in their own future, and I was truly inspired by the way the community has come together to make this dream a reality. In June, the CLC co-hosted the National Native Title Conference along with native title holders from Alice Springs. This provided an excellent opportunity to hear from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their organisations right across the country about how they are asserting native title rights, and dealing with the many challenges associated with land, and economic and community development. I want to congratulate the CLC staff for the effort that went into ensuring the conference was a success.

On a more serious note, the CLC has had a huge task coping with the process of ensuring the best possible outcomes from the rent and

compensation monies paid by the Australian Government for the five-year leases that were taken out over 30 of our communities.

The Council made a courageous decision to ensure the majority of these funds were directed into community benefit projects, with the remainder being available for distribution. This work caused some stress for staff and constituents alike, and I certainly did my best to ensure traditional owners and community members were clear about the role of the CLC and the processes being used to ensure the best possible outcomes. With this process almost finalised we can now turn our minds to implementing priority community development projects, and I look forward to reporting next year about what has been achieved.

I have continued my work as an ABA Advisory Committee member during this reporting period, and am hopeful that our hard work on the development of a homelands policy will result in a significant allocation of ABA funds towards supporting homelands.

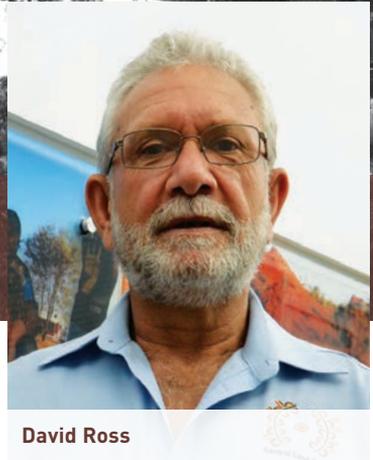
I would like to thank Council members and staff for working hard to ensure the CLC stays strong and delivers programs that reflect what people on the ground really want. There are many success stories, but we also need to be ready for the many hurdles and obstacles ahead. The CLC will keep working to look after the interests of the 24,000 Aboriginal people that live in our region, and I will fight as hard as I can during my three year term.

Mr Maurie Japarta Ryan
Central Land Council Chairman



DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Once again the CLC has had an extremely busy year, with staff and constituents working across our vast region on consultations and projects as diverse as camel management, community development planning, leasing consultations, mining exploration consultations, sacred site clearances, fire management and cattle enterprises.



David Ross

The CLC now has more than 200 staff with around 100 of these based out bush. I am pleased that we have extended our reach and presence in remote communities, and are still doing our utmost to respond to the many needs of Aboriginal people in our region.

It has been a significant year at a political level, with a change of government in the Northern Territory and the lead-up to a federal election. While it was heartening to see Aboriginal people out bush exercise their political clout resulting in a change of government in the NT, it has been frustrating to witness a tendency for important policy decisions to be based on politics rather than evidence. Aboriginal people continue to bear the brunt of these constantly changing policies and knee-jerk responses to complex social problems. In this environment, the CLC has tried to maintain a focus on producing quality policy advice on our core issues, such as land reform, while also working with the peak Aboriginal organisations on broader issues such as alcohol and governance. I welcome the Australian Government's investment in the new Aboriginal Governance and Management Program to be coordinated by the peak organisations. Certainly the Strong Aboriginal Governance Summit held in Tennant Creek this year gave us a clear indication of the needs and aspirations of smaller organisations, and the CLC is proud to be involved in a program that will make a real difference to small Aboriginal organisations on the ground.

As a result of the Australian Government's 'secure tenure' policy, the CLC had another busy year consulting with traditional owners regarding applications for leases within communities. In total, the CLC has now processed 455 leases, and an additional 23 forty-year housing leases have been consented to. With many applications now being received for leases over assets that the shires hold, the intensity of this workload looks set to increase over the next financial year. Formalisation of the land administration system is moving ahead relatively smoothly. The process for the grant of leases under section 19 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* is efficient, clear and accessible to third parties seeking or wishing to formalise an interest in land; however, the lack of investment in essential services infrastructure, such as sewerage, water, power and roads, means that most communities have limited capacity to support new business or housing developments.

After many years of negotiation we finally reached agreement with the Australian Government over the amount of rent and compensation money to be paid for the compulsory acquisition of the five-year leases over the majority of our remote communities. Traditional owners accepted the offer and money was received by the CLC for distribution. The CLC put a significant amount of effort into developing strategies to ensure that the money would be used for community benefit. The Minister recognised the pressure of

this increased workload and provided additional resources to support this work.

Traditional owners of each community have subsequently made decisions regarding the use and distribution of remaining funds, and this process is largely concluded. Processes involving the distribution of monies are often difficult and I want to thank all of the staff involved for ensuring this process went as smoothly as possible. Planning and implementation of the community benefit projects will continue for the next few years.

An important highlight of the year was the declaration of the Southern Tanami Indigenous Protected Area (IPA). The Southern Tanami IPA is the largest IPA in Australia, spanning an incredible 10 million hectares. Declaration as an IPA provides a framework to protect and maintain ecological and cultural assets, and ensures the provision of critical resources to allow our ranger groups to undertake the work necessary to keep these areas rich in biodiversity and allow for cultural knowledge to be maintained and passed on to future generations. These are only two examples of the great work our land management staff and our community ranger groups are undertaking. There are now more than 90 rangers working for the CLC and this successful program has gone from strength to

strength in the past year. We are now trying to consolidate the program before responding to the many requests for expansion in our region.

Managing the organisation at a time of rapid growth has also been a key area of focus this year, with the completion and approval of a new five year strategic plan, work with our Audit Committee on a risk management plan, finalisation of a new staff Enterprise Agreement and commencement of a round of governance training workshops for our 90 Council members. This work might not be high profile, but it keeps the organisation focused, accountable and as effective as possible.

Along with the new Council elected in April 2013, our new CLC Chair, and my talented team of staff, I look forward to building on our many successful programs and working with our constituents to ensure we are doing the best that we can to protect their interests and build a better future for the bush. On a final note I want to acknowledge the 26 years of dedicated service to the CLC by the manager of our Legal Unit, Mr David Avery, and thank him for always providing frank and fearless advice to myself, Council and constituents.

Mr David Ross

Central Land Council Director





ABOUT THE CLC

The Central Land Council is a statutory authority operating under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* and 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 more than nearly 400,000 square kilometres of land are Aboriginal freehold under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Aboriginal Land Rights Act or ALRA). 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 NT Land Councils operating under the Act. It covers the entire southern half of the Northern Territory, an area of some 780,000 square kilometres of land and its members belong to more than 15 language groups.

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

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

The CLC operates under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and

reports under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act). 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 \$38 million. Aboriginal Benefits Account funding made up \$16.5 million of that revenue.

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

HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

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

The functions of a Land Council are:

- To ascertain and express the wishes and the opinion of Aborigines living in the area of the Land Council as to the management of Aboriginal land in that area and as to appropriate legislation concerning that land.
- To protect the interests of traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aborigines interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council.
- To assist Aborigines in the taking of measures likely to assist in the protection of sacred sites on land (whether or not Aboriginal land) in the area of the Land Council.
- To consult with traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aborigines interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the Land Council with respect to any proposal relating to the use of that land.
- Where the Land Council holds in escrow a deed of grant of land made to a Land Trust under Section 12: (i) to negotiate with persons having estates or interests in that land with a view to the acquisition of those estates or interests by the Land Trust; and (ii) until those estates or interests have been so acquired, to negotiate with those persons with a view to the use by Aborigines of the land in such manner as may be agreed between the Land Council and those persons.
- To negotiate with persons desiring to obtain an estate or interest in land in the area of the Land Council: (i) where the land is held by a Land Trust – on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land and of any other Aborigines interested in the land; and (ii) where the land is the subject of an application referred to in paragraph 50 (1) (a) – on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners of that land or on behalf of any other Aborigines interested in the land.
- To assist Aborigines claiming to have a traditional land claim to an area of land within the area of the Land Council in pursuing the claim, in particular, by arranging for legal assistance for them at the expense of the Land Council.
- To negotiate and enter into agreements, as necessary, for the purposes of subsection 70 (4).
- To compile and keep: (i) a register recording the names of the members of the Land Council; and (ii) a register recording the names of the members of the Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area and descriptions of each area of such Aboriginal land.
- To supervise, and provide administrative or other assistance for, Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area; and
- To assist Aborigines in the area of the Land Council to carry out commercial activities (including resource development, the provision of tourist facilities and agricultural activities).



CLC EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL MEMBERS



Mervyn Rubuntja

REGION 1: ALICE SPRINGS

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



Peter Wilson

REGION 2: SOUTH WEST

Walatjata Outstation: Tony Paddy **Imanpa:** David Wongaway and Leslie Lucky **Areyonga:** Peter Wilson **Finke:** David Doolan **Docker River:** Barnaby Kunia and Sidney James **Mutitjulu:** Vincent Forester **Kings Canyon:** Julie Clyne **Tempe Downs:** Bruce Breden



Geoffrey Barnes

REGION 3: NORTH WEST

Bamboo Springs: Jeanie Rogers **Mistake Creek:** Natasha George **Daguragu Outstations:** Maurie Japarta Ryan and Regina Teddy **Daguragu:** Jimmy Wavehill **Lajamanu Outstations:** Joe James **Lajamanu:** Andrew Johnson and Geoffrey Barnes



Maurie Japarta Ryan



Francis Kelly



Teddy Long

REGION 4: TANAMI

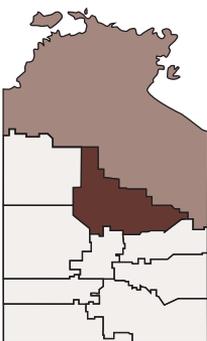
Nyirrpi: Ben Gallagher **Yuendumu:** Harry Nelson and Francis Kelly **Yuendumu Outstation:** Walter Lechleitner and Warren Williams **Tanami Downs:** Peggy Granites Napurrula **Willowra:** Teddy Long and Dwayne Ross **Mt Barkly:** Maxie Martin **Mt Dension:** Roslyn Jones



Sammy Butcher

REGION 5: WESTERN

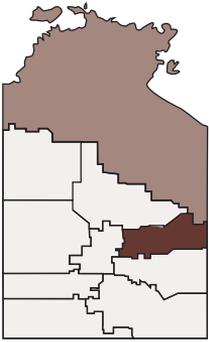
Papunya: Sammy Butcher and Sid Anderson **Haasts Bluff Outstation:** Douglas Multa Tjupurrula **Haasts Bluff:** Suparkra Jugadai **Mt Liebig Outstations:** Roderick Katamarra **Mt Liebig:** Neil Leon Peterson **Walungurru (Kintore Outstations):** Max Pollard **Walungurru (Kintore):** Riley Major **Mbunghara:** Vacant position



Michael Jones

REGION 6: TENNANT CREEK

Munglawurru : Cynthia Lauder **Ngurratiji (Nguyarrmini):** Pat Murphy **Kunayungku:** Brian Tennyson **Karlanjarriyi:** Sandra Morrision **Epenarra:** Benjamin Beasley **Tennant Creek:** Michael Jones and Heather Rosas **Canteen Creek:** Adrian Mick **Wunara:** Tony Willy **Alekerange:** Keith Thompson and Ned Kelly **Imangarra/Murray Downs:** Billy Spratt **Partta:** William Ah Kit



Ngarla Kunoth-Monks

REGION 7: EASTERN SANDOVER

Alpurrurulam (Lake Nash): Maxie Ray

Ampilatwatja: Frankie Holmes **Urapuntja:**

Ngarla Kunoth-Monks and Casey Holmes

Alparra: Rosco Loy and Valda Rosco **Irrultja:**

Patsy Ross **Derry Downs:** Steven Bob

Atwengerrpe: Tex Lewis



Neville Petrick

REGION 8: EASTERN PLENTY

Bonya: Natalie Madrill **Urlampe:** Allan

Rankin **Alcoota:** Kevin Bloomfield **Irrelirre/**

No 5: Neville Petrick **Mt Eaglebeak:** Herbie

Bloomfield **Akarnehe Well:** Andrew Reiff

Atitjere (Harts Range): Pepe Drover



Jasper Haines

REGION 9: CENTRAL

Woola Downs/Adelaide Bore: Lawrie Price

Yuelamu: Daniel Stafford and Ron Hagan

Ti Tree Station: Jasper Haines **Wilora**

(Stirling): Harry Moore **Ti Tree (6 Mile):**

Malcom Ross **Laramba:** Peter Stafford

Tara: Tommy Thompson **Thangkenharange:**

Victor Janama

ABA MEMBERS

Maurie Japarta Ryan

Conrad Ratara

Veronica Lynch

Harry Nelson

Sandra Morrison

CLC GOVERNANCE

ENABLING LEGISLATION

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

Responsible minister

The responsible minister during the 2012–2013 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 Central Land Council is a council of Aboriginal people from across the southern half of the NT. The CLC has 90 Council members representing 75 remote communities and outstations.

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

The method of choice of members, including the list of communities and outstations who can nominate members and the allocation of representatives from each community, are determined by the Council and subject to approval by the Minister. Every three years communities and outstations are asked to choose their Council members either through nomination if they are small communities or formal preferential voting in larger communities.

At the commencement of each term of the Council the members vote for a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Executive members and five members 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.

COUNCIL MEETINGS 2012–2013

Meeting dates	Location	Resolutions passed
28–30 Aug 2012	Mistake Creek	3
20–22 Nov 2012	Aputula	5
18–19 April 2013	Tennant Creek	3

The CLC also provided representation to ABA Advisory Committee meetings.



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

CLC ELECTION PROCESS

The CLC has three year terms for Council members and the term concluded in April 2013. The Minister approved a revised method of choice pursuant to s 29(1) of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* in early 2013 to guide the CLC election process. Nominations and elections for the 90 Council members took place from February to early April 2013 in each of the communities or outstations that have positions. CLC staff conduct formal elections in larger communities, while some small outstations hold a family meeting with CLC staff present to witness the nomination process. The April 2013 Council meeting was the first meeting of the new Council and was primarily concerned with induction processes and election of the Chair, Deputy, ABA members and Executive members. These electoral processes are conducted by the Australian Electoral Commission.

The CLC is serious about ensuring that Council members understand their role and responsibilities. In addition to an induction session at the Council meeting, all members receive governance training at a regional workshop. During this reporting period two of the nine regional workshops had been held, in addition to a specific session with Executive members. The remainder of the meetings will be held between August and November 2013. A new CLC governance manual was finalised and printed during this financial year to better explain CLC functions, roles and governance arrangements.

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.

A performance review process will be initiated after the first anniversary of the Council's election.

CODE OF CONDUCT

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

CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Chairman Maurie Ryan is a Gurindji man and a member of the Stolen Generations. His mother came from Kalkarindji near Wave Hill. He played football professionally and joined the Australian Army for some years. He was also a school teacher. He has served on many committees involving Aboriginal affairs, including as a member of the Central Land Council Executive. He was elected Chairman of the CLC in April 2013.

Deputy Chairman Francis Kelly is a Warlpiri man from Yuendumu. Mr Kelly is Chair of PAW Media and is renowned for his role in the ABC series Bush Mechanics and the recent film Coniston. He has worked extensively in the media industry as well as working at a number of other jobs including the NT Department of Health and other government organisations.

Both Chairman Maurie Ryan and Deputy Chairman Francis Kelly are non-executive directors of the CLC.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Executive is a committee of the Council pursuant to s.29A of the ALRA but is not considered to be a committee of a board for the purposes of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act. 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 eight 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 2012-2013

Date of meeting	Resolutions passed	Apologies given
24 July 2012	26	D. Williams
21 Aug 2012	11	Maurie Japarta Ryan (Chair) and apologies for alternate Geoffrey Barnes
11 Oct 2012	29	D. Williams
5 Nov 2012	26	D. Williams, Shirley Dempsey
11 Dec 2012	24	D. Williams
20 Feb 2103	26	Ngarla Kunoth-Monks, Veronica Lynch
20 March 2013	10	D. Williams, Veronica Lynch
29-30 May 2013	25	Francis Kelly (Deputy Chair) Peter Wilson, Mervyn Rubuntja
17 June 2013	1	Geoffrey Barnes, Teddy Long, Michael Jones, Sammy Butcher

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



PERFORMANCE REPORT

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OUTPUT	1.1	PERMITS
	1.2	LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

LAND CLAIMS & ACQUISITIONS SUPPORT

OUTPUT	2.1	LAND CLAIMS
	2.2	OTHER LAND ACQUISITION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL SERVICE

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

ADVOCACY SERVICES & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

OUTPUT	5.1	DISTRIBUTIONS
	5.2	ADMINISTER LAND TRUSTS
	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, PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FRAMEWORK & RISK MANAGEMENT

The Central Land Council has a strategic planning methodology that 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 to guide future activities and priorities for the five-year period 2012 to 2017 was approved during the year after consultation with the Minister. Detailed action planning for every strategy, together with regular and effective monitoring, will ensure the Council's aspirations for the next five years are achieved.

An important strategy is the review of the Risk Management Plan. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Risk Assurance was engaged to assist management to review its plan in accordance with best practice and Australian/New Zealand Standard™ Risk Management – Principles and guidelines, revised and redesignated as AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009. During the year management workshops were held to complete the central task of redefining the organisational risk profile.

PERFORMANCE

2012–2013 was yet another successful growth year in providing support and advocacy services to traditional owners. Activities included the successful culmination of negotiations for compensation for the five year 'intervention' period and Commonwealth and NT Government leases. The CLC set up consultations with communities to obtain directions regarding the way in which revenue would be applied, and regarding the increased use of each community's own funds for sustainable community benefit. The Council provided well-received leadership by deciding to maximise community benefit from the compensation funds. To date directions have been received that ensure at least \$13.2 million or 72% of the total compensation monies will be spent on community development projects.

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

- Working with traditional owners to manage their land and resources, protecting sacred sites and economic development (see Outputs 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4).
- Pursuing traditional owners' native title interests (see Output 6).
- Guiding traditional owner community development aspirations (see Output 4.4).
- Negotiating commercial agreements with parties interested in the use of Aboriginal land and the management of income arising from land use agreements.

- Representing the land interests and aspirations of Aboriginal people in Central Australia.
- Managing community-based ranger groups delivering a range of land management services.

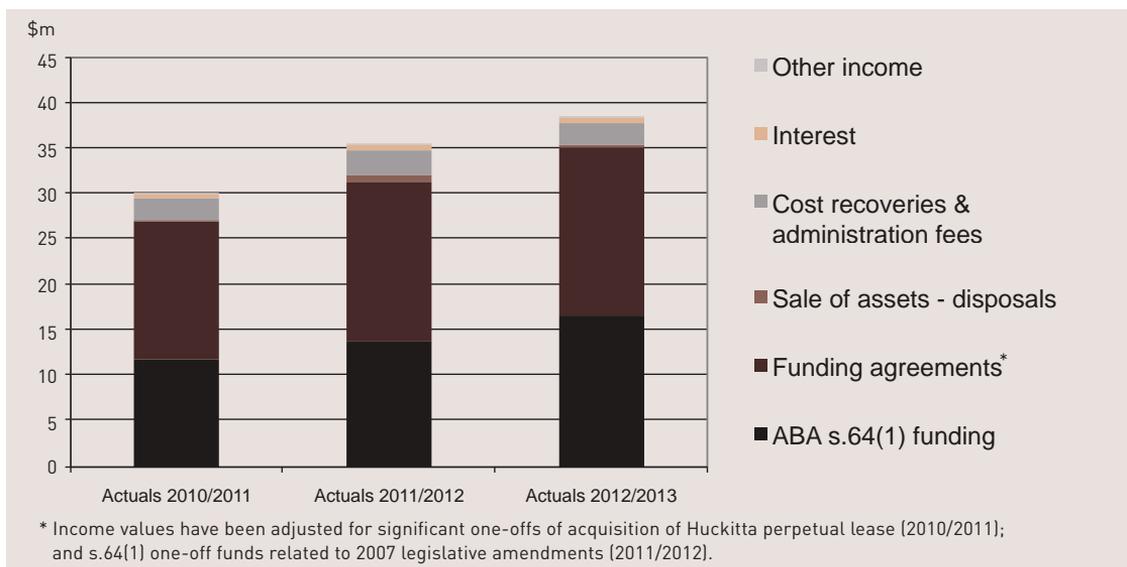
Land use agreements, land management, and economic and community development benefits to traditional owners are increasing. This is evidenced by CLC's 84 per cent growth from 123 employees at June 2007 to 226 employees today.

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 result for the financial year ended 30 June 2013 against sources of funding was a small shortfall \$4,522 after accounting for capital commitments (effectively the impact is \$nil – refer to Note 5 in the CLC and Native Title financial statements).

The CLC's operational sources of revenue are detailed below. Continuing the trend of previous years, CLC has been successful in securing additional funds to perform services furthering outputs and outcomes.

SOURCES OF REVENUE CHART



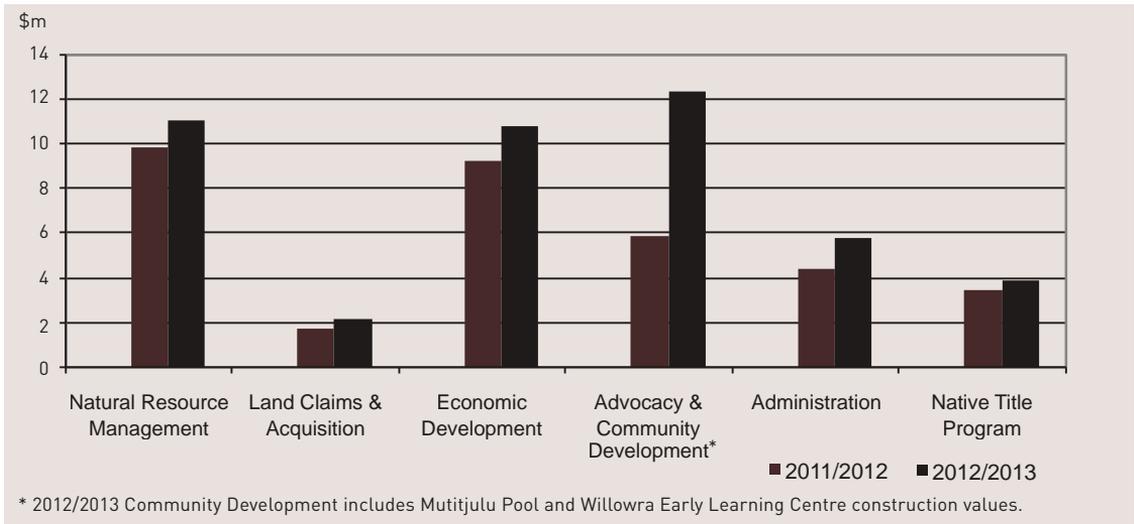
Outputs classified under Natural Resource Management (\$11.115 million; 24 per cent) continue to be the largest recurrent area of expenditure. There has been an increase in this output group due to the land management efforts of the CLC Ranger Program, funded primarily by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (Federal) and the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC). During the year the CLC Ranger Program acquired an operational and training centre in Alice Springs for \$1.71 million.

As well as achieving land management objectives, significant elements of the Ranger Program also relate to employment, education and training (Output 3.2). Although funding for this program has been secured for the next three years, there is little flexibility in funds for growth, despite significant increased demand from communities to support additional ranger groups.

Economic development and commercial services incorporating land use agreements, employment, education and training, mining and commercial assistance accounts for the next largest expenditure output group: \$10.78 million or 23 per cent of the CLC's total expenditure. This includes CLC's core statutory mining and land use agreement assistance functions; applications for consent to explore on Aboriginal land; costs relating to the CLC employment unit; tourism development; and pastoral development projects.

Advocacy and community development (\$12.39 million; 27 per cent) is another growing area of operations for the CLC. During 2012–2013 significant capital expenditure projects were completed including the Mutitjulu community pool and Willowra Early Learning Centre, increasing expenditure in this output group. 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.

EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY CLC OUTPUT GROUPS



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

Although an accounting surplus attributable to Government of \$0.333 million is reported in the CLC Statement of Comprehensive Income, this is less than 1% of total revenue and is insignificant. The Statutory Financial Statements have been subjected to the requirements of an Australian Accounting Standard which requires that all receipts for special purpose programs must be recognised as current year revenue although services remain unperformed and matching expenditure is to occur in future years. As with other government entities, CLC is not funded on an annual basis for non-financial asset depreciation or leave liabilities accrued. Within the CLC accounts, Note 16 provides some

further detail of commitments against recognised revenue, which will be expensed in future years, likely causing an accrual accounting deficit in those years.

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

In the 2012–2013 year, significant resources and attention were again directed at the exploration consultation process in order to maximise the rate of processing of licences and permits, detailed elsewhere in this report.



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

Access to Aboriginal land is managed effectively and efficiently.

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.

In 2007 amendments were made to 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 390 entry permits to such areas this year. Visitors apply for permits in communities because they wish to have peace of mind about the consent of the residents, and the CLC appreciates the goodwill shown in this area by members of the public.

Nonetheless, the CLC is concerned that the dilution of the permit system has led to an assumption by the public that they are free to visit Aboriginal land outside communities as well. Traditional landowners are particularly concerned that uninvited visitors may be responsible for theft of equipment (most commonly solar panels and bore equipment) and damage to sacred sites. 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.

Protecting cultural and environmental heritage

Permits also have a role to play in environmental protection by minimising 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

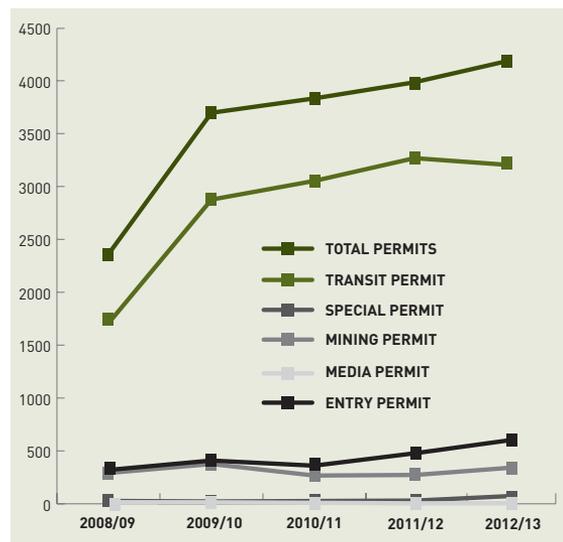
Land Trust associated with the 2011 irruption in the population of the endangered princess parrot and the possibility of criminal behaviour in relation to the illegal bird trade.

Special purpose permits

Considerable resources are expended by the CLC on special purpose permits. This year these have involved consultations and successful negotiations regarding films, cycle 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.

Achievements

PERMITS ISSUED	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Entry permits	302	438	390	453	594
Media permits	15	14	5	6	2
Mining permits	299	372	273	270	349
Special permits	26	23	32	36	38
Transit permits	1,808	2,908	3,079	3,232	3,211
Total permits	2,450	3,755	3,779	3,997	4,194



OUTPUT 1.2

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

In the Central Land Council's region of 776,549 square kilometres, more than 400,000 square kilometres is owned by traditional owners as Aboriginal freehold land under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. The CLC's constituents also live under a number of different land tenure arrangements within the region, besides Aboriginal freehold land, including townships, Community Living Areas and pastoral leases.

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

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

One of the CLC's main objectives is to build the on-ground capacity of traditional landowners to deal with the challenges and opportunities involved in the management of their country. This approach ensures that core environmental and cultural values are protected and managed, community development is advanced and progress is made towards more economically viable futures. The CLC's programs endeavour to facilitate this through providing skilled ranger groups, entering partnerships with other agencies, by securing and acquitting project funding, and through supporting

the maintenance of cultural practices and the inter-generational transfer of knowledge.

There are a number of key programs which form the basis of the CLC's approach. Fire management, feral animal and weed control, biodiversity and conservation projects, cultural heritage and the facilitation of Indigenous Protected Areas form part of our land management work throughout the region. Our ranger groups, tourism projects, joint management of national parks, employment and rural enterprise projects are dedicated programs applied in specific areas.

Good planning, advocacy and evaluation ensure that the CLC's significant successes in these critical areas are continued.

OUT OF POVERTY AND INTO WORK: THE CLC RANGER PROGRAM

Since its inception, this program has been an outstanding success and competition for places within it is intense.

There are now 10 established community ranger groups operating across the CLC region, with 91 rangers and 16 supporting staff employed across the program under funding agreements with the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) Working on Country (WoC) Program and the Indigenous Land Corporation's (ILC's) Real Jobs Program. After four years of operation under a consolidated funding model, the groups within the CLC Ranger Program are now viewed as a significant provider of on-country employment for Aboriginal people living in remote communities in the CLC region.

RANGER GROUP

Munguru Munguru Rangers	Daguragu
Wulain Rangers	Lajamanu
Warlpiri Rangers	Yuendumu, Nyirripi and Willowra
Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers	Tennant Creek
Anmatyerr Rangers	Ti Tree
Anangu Luritjiku Rangers	Papunya
Ltyentye Apurte Rangers	Santa Teresa
Kaltukatjara Rangers	Docker River
Arltarpilta Inelye Rangers	Atitjere (Harts Range)
Tjuwanpa Rangers	Ntaria (Hermannsburg)

Achievements

- Senior ranger positions have been introduced in most ranger groups to reflect the growth in skill and ability of some rangers. In addition, three Indigenous support officers have been appointed to assist with the coordination of the Ranger Program.
- During interviews for ranger positions, it has been noted that the quality of applicants has improved and general job readiness skills have increased in the region.
- In the last year, there was a 62% retention rate of Indigenous ranger staff (also refer to section 3.2), which is relatively high compared to other remote-based Indigenous employment programs.
- There has also been a significant shift toward rangers taking more responsibility for resolving issues impacting on their ongoing employment.

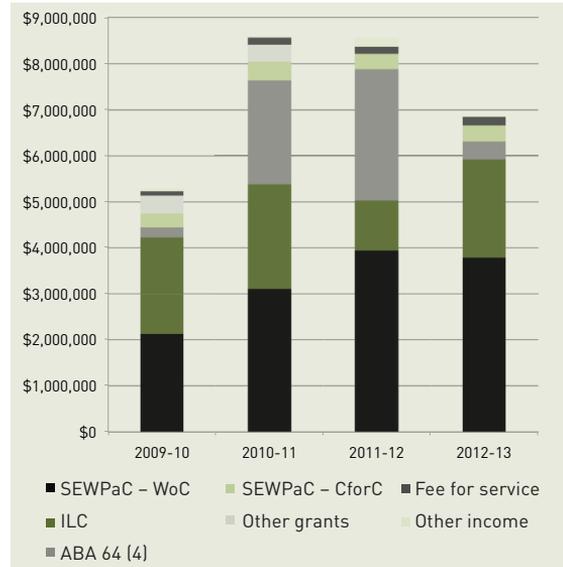
Challenges

- High turnover of coordinators and support staff, broadly reflecting the labour market in Central Australia.
- Housing for remote-based ranger coordinator staff continues to be a challenge for the program and one that puts significant constraints on our ability to recruit and retain staff.
- High demand for ranger programs in other areas.

Funding

A funding agreement was signed with SEWPaC for WoC funding for 2013–2018, and a funding offer was received from the ILC for Real Jobs funding for 2013–2015. This ongoing investment in Indigenous ranger programs by the Australian Government is very welcome, and it is a positive endorsement of the significant economic, environmental and social outcomes attributable to ranger activities.

CLC Ranger Program Funding 2009–13



Income generated by rangers' engagement in contract-based environmental service delivery has remained a relatively minor source, peaking this year at 2.6% of the total program funding. The majority of the fee-for-service income is derived from contracts on parks and reserves in the Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and Katherine regions through joint management arrangements with the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory (PWCNT) and fauna survey contracts paid for by mining companies as part of the Tanami Biodiversity Monitoring Program.

Significant progress was made this year on a project to develop a business plan for the CLC Ranger Program to look at broadening the funding base of the program and exploring alternative hosting models for new ranger groups in the CLC region.

Increased emphasis has been put on finding a balance between traditional owner aspirations for their country and the need to deliver outcomes related to the broader environmental issues that are associated with taxpayer funding for the program.

Recruitment and staffing

Angas Downs

Midway through the year SEWPaC approached the CLC to take on temporary management of the Angas Downs Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) and the ranger group. The CLC will provide management support for six months while efforts are made to build the capacity of a local Indigenous organisation to take over management again.

New positions

Two new positions were created this year – a full-time ranger coordinator for the Arltarpilta Inelye ranger group and an Indigenous support officer position was created to enhance Warlpiri Ranger involvement in the management of the Southern Tanami IPA (funded by the Nature Conservancy).

Senior ranger positions were formalised this year and eight rangers appointed in these roles.

Loss of positions

Funding constraints within the NT Government saw the demise of the Parks and Wildlife Commission–seconded Tjuwanpa Coordinator position mid-way through the year.

Equipment, infrastructure and operational resources

Significant progress was made this year in improving ranger coordinator housing, office and shed spaces at Docker River, Lajamanu, Santa Teresa and Yuendumu. Infrastructure upgrades are planned for Tjuwanpa, Anangu Luritjiku, Arltarpilta Inelye, Munguru Munguru and Anmatyerr Ranger groups.

Housing for remote-based staff continues to be a challenge for the program and puts significant constraints on the CLC's ability to recruit and retain staff.

This year also saw the near completion of works at the new ABA-funded Ranger Operations Hub facility in Alice Springs, for new offices and shed space.

Healthy eating, healthy lives

Bad diets impact significantly on Aboriginal people's health. One of the program themes this year was building rangers' understanding and practices around healthy lifestyles and healthy diets. Changes were made to deliver healthier food for ranger work trips, and health education and practical cooking demonstrations have been delivered at ranger events.

A mental health awareness workshop was delivered at the 2013 Ranger Camp to build people's understanding of mental health issues and to alert them to early warning signs.

Ranger work

Fire management

Fire management is a very important component of many rangers' work during the fire season and the rangers were involved in burning more than 3,780 square kilometres of country in ground-based or aerial burning. The rangers also responded to a number of emergencies in collaboration with Bushfires NT staff. Rangers attended regional fire planning meetings as part of either the Warlu or Waru Fire Management Committees in the south-west, Tanami and Barkly regions.

Feral animal control

Many ranger groups were involved in feral animal management work during the last year. Rangers attended community meetings to discuss the impacts of high numbers of horses, camels and donkeys and how to manage them. Rangers were also involved in helicopter fuel drops, yard installations, and musters and culls, resulting in more than 850 camels and 120 horses being removed (see more about the CLC's other work in managing feral animals later in this section). More than 78 kilometres of fencing was done by the rangers to fence off culturally significant sites. The rangers also set up water points at a number of locations to lure camels away from communities or important cultural sites.

Weed management

CLC rangers did a significant amount of work this year eradicating weeds including parkinsonia, Athel pine, prickly pear, rubberbush, bellyache bush, and devil's claw on Aboriginal land, national parks and surrounding pastoral properties. Rangers are trained in weed management and it forms a significant part of their duties.

Biodiversity and fauna surveys

Rangers collected a substantial amount of biodiversity data this year to help build up the picture of the plants and animals that exist on Aboriginal lands in the region and also help inform management needed to protect important cultural sites, habitats and significant species. More than 20 fauna surveys were undertaken by rangers. Targeted surveys were carried out

for bilbies, Slater's skinks, night parrots, the central rock rat, black-footed rock wallabies and possums. The rangers also monitored predator pests such as foxes.

Parks

Under joint management, some ranger groups have been able to access contracts under the Flexible Employment program in the Territory's national parks to help build park infrastructure and perform other park work.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire is an important part of the Australian landscape, and although Central Australia contains some of Australia's most well-known deserts, bushfires are common after high rainfall years when fuel loads are high. Wild bushfires can burn for weeks across vast and remote tracts of land in the Northern Territory. Sometimes they are destructive; sometimes they clean up country and promote new growth. All of the plants and animals in Central Australia react to fire in different ways, from needing it to survive, to being killed by it.

There is a chance that climate change will increase the incidence and impact of these fires and improved management is becoming more and more critical to deal with the cultural and ecological impacts of climate change. In response the Central Land Council has expanded its role in fire management with more staff and more training of its ranger groups to deal with bushfires. Each year CLC rangers carry out prescribed burning over thousands of square kilometres, helping to reduce fuel loads, decrease the size of spring and summer fires, protect communities and sacred sites, and promote new plant growth.

In recent years the rangers have been at the forefront of fire management technology, using aerial incendiary devices dropped from a helicopter. This allows burns to occur in areas which were previously inaccessible and over vast areas of land. While this method is expensive, it has been successful in reducing the impact of recent fires.

The CLC has facilitated the creation of several regionally-based fire committees of traditional owners – local experts who know the country intimately and are best placed to direct fire

Other work

The rangers do a significant amount of work in their communities and on Aboriginal land. They are also used extensively within the communities to provide support to projects like school camps, festivals, landscaping and restoration works, fencing off significant sites and other activities important to traditional owners and residents. In addition, the ranger groups provide an important opportunity for older and senior traditional owners to pass on their knowledge about land and culture.

management across Aboriginal land. The Warlu Committee directs work across the Tanami, while the Waru Committee operates in the south-west of the Territory and directs work involving three states.

To maximise its efforts, the CLC works closely with other agencies such as Bushfires NT, Parks Australia and the Parks and Wildlife Commission NT. The CLC rangers have provided valuable support to pastoralists and other land holders fighting and containing fires in recent years, along with fire management during the cooler months of the year. The CLC's capacity in this area was improved through the creation of an additional two temporary fire management positions funded through two Australian Government grants (Caring for our Country [CFOC] project entitled 'Anangu Tjuta Tri-state Cooperative Fire Management' and Natural Disaster Mitigation Program).

Achievements

- Extensive involvement from traditional owners in remote areas due to the operation of the representative Warlu and Waru management committees.
- Partnerships with Bushfires NT, Parks and Wildlife Commission NT and Aboriginal land management organisations in SA and WA are strong and critical to our success.
- CLC and Bushfires NT staff collaborated during the year to create a bushfire awareness campaign for the Tanami region which focused on preventing roadside ignitions and campfire escapes.
- Provided fire planning advice to all CLC-sponsored Aboriginal ranger groups including a variety of maps and satellite imagery showing fire histories, fuel loads and areas of high fire risk.

- Completed comprehensive fire management strategies for particular land trusts to guide ranger group and traditional owner fire planning priorities.

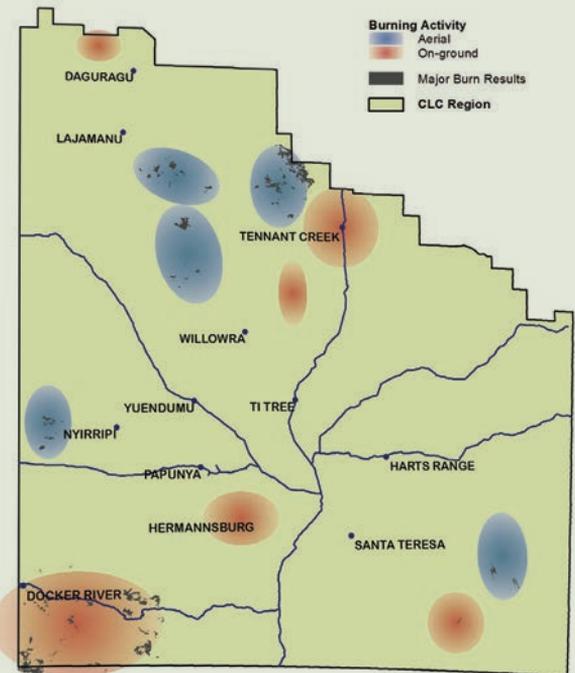
The Warlu Committee made fire planning decisions to conduct four aerial incendiary burning trips on the Lake Mackay Aboriginal Land Trust (ALT), the Central Desert ALT and Karlantijpa North ALT. All of these trips involved the Aboriginal ranger group entrusted with the responsibility for managing these places and the appropriate traditional owners.

The CLC continued to provide significant fire management assistance to the traditional owners of the Katiti and Petermann ALTs through funding secured under SEWPaC's Caring for our Country program. The CLC supported the Waru Committee in the south-west to do more than 200 separate prescribed burns over 41 field trips in the Kaltukatjara, Lake Amadeus and Britten Jones Creek areas, which involved 124 traditional owners. A feature of the south-west fire management program continued to be the conduct of joint burning exercises with traditional owners of neighbouring parts of SA and WA and staff of APY Land Management and Ngaanyatjarra Council. These included an aerial incendiary trip along the NT/WA border and three ground-based burning trips.

A coordinated fire management program in the south-east region included several consultation meetings and several aerial incendiary and

ground burning trips in the Plenty River region of Atnetye ALT, the Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre ALT and the Pmere Nyente ALT. In the Tennant Creek region fuel reduction burns were carried out on the Warumungu ALT and fire breaks established on the Warumungu ALT and Kanttaji ALT. Elsewhere, senior traditional owners and members of the Munguru Munguru ranger group conducted a series of burns in the Wattie Creek area of Daguragu ALT.

CLC Fire Management Activity 2012-13



Azariah Martin using the R2 aerial incendiary machine at Yinapaka, June 2013.

LAND RESOURCE INFORMATION AND THE CYBERTRACKER PROJECT

CyberTracker is software which can be loaded onto a personal digital assistant (PDA) device and used to collect field data in a very easy and structured way. It makes use of GPS and camera and voice recording functions built into a PDA to enhance the richness of the data.

The National Indigenous CyberTracker Project finished in June 2013. The CLC hosted the project's support officer for Central Australia. It has compiled all weed management and fauna data collected by the CLC rangers over

the last three years and provided that to the Australian Government as part of the contractual requirements of the project.

The CLC's focus shifted from on-ground capacity building support to resolving technical issues related to the program specificity of CyberTracker software. Work included developing programming scripts to enable CyberTracker data to automatically download to a centralised database and devising helper scripts to find CyberTracker data to be downloaded from handheld devices.

FERAL ANIMALS

Camels

Camels continue to impact heavily on biodiversity, infrastructure and livelihoods in Central Australia, and the CLC continued to play a substantial role in feral camel management. The progress achieved during the year was possible due to the ongoing engagement of a dedicated camel management officer funded through the Australian Feral Camel Management Project (AFCMP), which expires in December 2013.

Traditional owner directions regarding the broad-acre management of feral camels on Aboriginal lands were gained during the first three years of the AFCMP. These included consent for particular management methods and the development of associated conditions, including the delineation of cull exclusion zones. Since then, traditional owner consultations have focused on site-specific matters like the identification of an emergency cull zone near Docker River when large numbers of camels invade the community. Watering points have also been installed at various locations to create decoy water sources to discourage camels from seeking water in communities or to protect important sites.

A total of 36,680 feral camels were culled on Aboriginal lands during this period through AFCMP-funded aerial culling operations conducted by NT Department of Land Resource Management (DLRM) personnel with assistance from the CLC. These culls occurred on the Petermann, Katiti, Lake Mackay, Haasts Bluff and Atnetye ALTs. An additional 181 camels were removed by water trapping from near Docker River to relieve pressure on water infrastructure in the community.

The CLC continued to progress traditional owner training and skill acquisition directed at managing camels at a regional level on a long-term basis. Two camel musters were done to familiarise people with camel handling and mustering techniques and a number of rangers were trained in ground-based camel shooting programs. Staff are being trained in aerial camel surveys and shooting, so the CLC will have a licensed aerial shooter on staff.

Horses

The table below outlines a range of management actions undertaken predominantly for the control of feral horses.

Aboriginal Land Trust	Feral animal management action
Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT – Tempe Downs	A very successful aerial cull of feral horses was conducted on the land trust through the CFOC funded Red Centre Biodiversity project administered by the Parks and Wildlife Commission NT – more than 3,500 feral horses were shot
Hermannsburg area (Ntaria, Uruna, Ltalaltouma, Rodna ALTs)	An aerial survey of feral horse numbers, funded through the Red Centre Biodiversity project
Iwupataka ALT	Meetings with traditional owners and residents to progress feral horse management strategies
Loves Creek ALT	Muster of feral horses as part of Greening Australia’s MacDonnell Ranges Biodiversity Hotspots grant project for the property
Daguragu and Hooker Creek ALTs	Aerial cull of feral horses and donkeys in the McDonald Yards area
Malngin 1 and 2 ALTs	Aerial cull of feral horses, donkeys and camels
Anurrete ALT and Davenport Ranges National Park	Donkey cull and an agreed feral animal management strategy with traditional owners and Parks and Wildlife Commission NT
Petermann ALT	Consultations about feral horse management

Given the importance of feral animal-related issues on Aboriginal lands and the need for ongoing management and follow up, the CLC submitted a proposal to ABA, as part of its growth estimates, for the creation of a permanent feral animal management officer position.

WATER – A PRECIOUS RESOURCE IN AN ARID LAND

In an arid and semi-arid environment like Central Australia, good management of precious water resources is critical. Rockholes and soakages are an integral and hugely significant part of the ecological and cultural environment. But feral animals like camels and horses and infestations of weeds can severely impact these resources.

The CLC had a number of external grants to help traditional owners to ameliorate these impacts and protect these precious sites. These grants have funded strategies like erecting camel-proof fences, creating alternate water sources, culling feral animals and controlling weeds. One project concentrated on Ulambara rockhole, near the community of Papunya. In the Tennant Creek region stock-proof fences were erected at five water sites on the Mungkata ALT. At the Dulcie Ranges National Park and adjoining Aboriginal-owned Huckitta significant water sources were surveyed, fenced and monitored.

Another Territory NRM-funded project concentrated on removing Athel pine and monitoring various waterholes along the Finke River on Henbury Station.

Camel-related impact monitoring continued at a suite of water places on Aboriginal land as part of the Australian Feral Camel Management Project, of which CLC is a partner organisation. This collaborative work involved staff of the CLC and NT Department of Land Resource Management, members of relevant Aboriginal ranger groups and senior traditional owners. AFCMP funds were also utilised to recommission Ilpili bore on Haasts Bluff ALT as part of a strategy to reduce feral camel impacts at nearby Ilpili Springs. Water monitoring and surveys were carried out at a number of other locations. Monitoring has been used to determine the effect of removing feral animals.

BIODIVERSITY UNDER THREAT

The rangers have proved to be the ideal resource to collect information about some of Australia's most threatened species. They know the land and its flora and fauna, they enjoy the days and nights camping out on their country and they greatly benefit from collaboration with the scientific specialists provided by Parks and Wildlife Commission NT and the Department of Land and Resource Management, or through consultant ecologists and partner organisations.

Guided by the traditional owners and advised by the scientists, the CLC rangers carried out a number of biodiversity surveys and monitoring projects.

Biodiversity surveys and monitoring projects

Location	Type of activity	Group
Yinapaka (Lake Surprise) in Central Desert ALT	Fauna survey	Warlpiri Rangers
Yirninti Warrku Warrku (Lake Mackay) in Lake Mackay ALT	Fauna survey	Warlpiri Rangers
Petalu	Fauna survey: tjakura (great desert skink), mulgara	Kaltukatjara Rangers
Kalumpurlpa	Bilby and other fauna survey	Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers
Hanson River	Bilby survey	Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers
Duck Ponds	Bilby survey	Wulain Rangers
Newhaven	Fauna tracking at 75 sites	Warlpiri Rangers and Newhaven staff
Ti Tree region	Night parrot survey	Anmatyerr Rangers
Finke and Ellery Rivers	Fish surveys	Tjuwanpa Rangers
8 Mile	Slater skink bi-monthly monitoring	Tjuwanpa Rangers
Lherepwerle Waterhole on Angarapa ALT	Endangered lily <i>Typhonium</i> sp.	Staff and traditional owners
Arletherre ALT	Fieldwork on endangered Slater's skink	Staff and traditional owners

In addition, funding was obtained through Territory Natural Resource Management (TNRM) for a number of species and location-specific projects. Survey work was done for the black-footed rock wallaby in the Murchison Range area and the Mann Ranges region. There were also a number of field trips to Sangster's Bore in the Central Desert ALT to monitor bilby populations. Searches for the endangered common brushtail possum were carried out on the Petermann, Haasts Bluff and Arletherre ALTs and surveys done for the central rock rat.

The Tanami Biodiversity Monitoring Project (TBMP)

This project is primarily to assess the impact of mining operations on the Tanami. As previously mentioned the Warlpiri and Wulain Rangers have been closely involved in carrying out the survey and monitoring work for this project.

WOMEN'S LAND MANAGEMENT – BUSH MEDICINES

The third CLC Women's Land Management Forum was held this year, with attendance from 30 women from Docker River, Ulpanyali, Santa Teresa, Ti Tree, Willowra, Tennant Creek and Murray Downs. The themes of the forum were Indigenous ecological knowledge (IEK) transfer and retention and two-way education.

One of the two main projects developed and facilitated by the forum was a bush medicines workshop that grew out of traditional owner and community concern about issues associated with harvesting of bush medicine species in eastern Central Australia. The project has generated a lot of interest. The outcomes were mapping bush medicine resources, identifying issues impacting on the health of these plant communities and developing harvest protocols.

A second major project to reinvigorate Warumungu and Warlmanpa women's cultural heritage was successful in obtaining funding from the Australian

Government's Indigenous Heritage Program to support senior Warumungu and Warlmanpa female traditional owners to teach successive generations the knowledge and practice required to manage the cultural heritage values of two dreaming lines, the Munga Munga and the Milwayijarra. The project is quite complex, involving many different family groups. Senior women play a lead role in all aspects of the project planning. Project activities started with the repatriation of audio-visual materials relating to the two dreaming lines and field trips to visit and document sites and to film ceremonial activities.

Continued support was provided for a Pertame waterhole project, which involves facilitating and recording Indigenous knowledge related to the water places along the Finke River. Pertame is the smallest extant language group in Central Australia, with very few speakers remaining, and it was significant that the young participants learnt more of the language by editing the material.

JOINT MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

NT Parks and Reserves

The CLC has statutory functions in respect to the management of Northern Territory Parks and Reserves under the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2006* [TPWCA] and lease-back arrangements.

Title transfers of Watarrka National Park and the West MacDonnell National Park occurred during this period, completing formal joint management arrangements for all of the 20 scheduled parks and reserves listed in the *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future Act) 2003* within the CLC region. Beyond the tenure change and lease-back arrangements, joint management arrangements require preparation of joint management plans to come into full effect. At the start of this period eight plans had been completed and brought into effect by passage through the NT Legislative Assembly, two were in draft form awaiting tabling in the NT Legislative Assembly and three ready to go to public comment.

Joint management plans completed and passed through the NT Legislative Assembly prior to July 2012

- Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve
- Devils Marbles Conservation Reserve
- Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve
- Judbarra/Gregory National Park
- Finke Gorge National Park
- Trepkina Gorge Nature Park
- N'Dhala Gorge Nature Park
- Corroborree Rock Conservation Reserve

Joint management plans are at an advanced stage and expected to go to public comment in the second half of 2013

- West MacDonnell National Park (re-submit under new NTG)
- Watarrka National Park (re-submit under new NTG)
- Iytwelepenty/Davenport Ranges National Park (slowed by legal dispute)

- Alice Springs Telegraph Station Historic Reserve (slowed by capacity of Native Title Prescribed Body Corporate)
- Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park (slowed by Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority [AAPA] issue)
- Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve

Joint management planning not yet begun

- Arltunga Historical Reserve (affected by PWCNT planning capacity)
- Ruby Gap Nature Park (affected by PWCNT planning capacity)
- Dulcie Range National Park
- Kuyunba Conservation Reserve
- Mac Clark Conservation Reserve
- Native Gap Conservation Reserve

The CLC represented traditional owners in participating and contributing to the development of a number of PWCNT joint management policies.

Achievements

- PWCNT has agreed to a name change for the West MacDonnell Ranges Park to the Tyurretye/ West MacDonnell Ranges National Park.

- Traditional owners have taken an active role in promoting and facilitating commercial 'exclusive use' on the Larapinta Trail in the West MacDonnell National Park. The operator said that without joint management of this park this could not have happened.
- Joint management of Tyurretye/West MacDonnell National Park officially started during this period with the handing back of the park to traditional owners on 18 July 2012.

Challenges

- The reduction in joint management positions by the NT Government due to cost cutting has taken a heavy toll on progress.
- The CLC has continued to place pressure on PWCNT to table the joint management plans for the Tyurretye/West MacDonnell National Park and the Watarrka National Park after they were updated by PWCNT after lengthy delays in handing them back to the traditional owners.
- Traditional owners have made it very clear that they do not support an application to explore for oil in Watarrka National Park. The application is currently before the NT Government.



Marie Jaban teaching young girls to dance on a joint management trip to Judbarra/Gregory National Park, August 2012.

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 regarding a five-yearly review of the UKTNP lease were resumed in this period between the CLC and Parks Australia in accordance with lease requirements.

A dedicated capacity to consult traditional owners and support their involvement in joint management of Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (UKTNP) has been maintained since 2002, largely through the employment of a park-based joint management officer (JMO) under external funding arrangements with the Director of National Parks. The most recent two-year agreement was extended for a further year, expiring on 30 June 2013. Successful negotiations with Parks Australia for a new three-year renewal of funding arrangements have enabled the CLC to retain the joint management officer position to 30 June 2016.

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

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 the UKTNP park manager.

The JMO conducted traditional owner consultations in relation to a range of park management activities and infrastructure developments including issues like the provision of toilets at the sunset viewing area for buses, the upgrades of radio repeaters within the park, contractor access in the park, the Men's Keeping Place for sacred objects and signage for sacred sites, as well as many other administrative matters like research applications and filming proposals.

Achievements

A Men's Keeping Place was constructed to provide a safe place for sacred objects to be stored. The project involved collaboration by the CLC with the director of National Parks, UKTNP staff, traditional owners, architects and project managers using a SEWPaC Indigenous Heritage Program (IHP) grant.

CO-MANAGEMENT – INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREAS

The CLC continued to support constituents in the ongoing management and development of Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) in Central Australia. The IPA program provides traditional owners with an opportunity to manage their land for its cultural and natural values, under a voluntary agreement with SEWPaC. In addition SEWPaC funds three positions within the CLC to coordinate this work and significant milestones were achieved in 2012–2013.

Southern Tanami IPA

An area of more than 10 million hectares of the southern Tanami Desert was declared as an Indigenous Protected Area on 10 July 2012, making it the largest protected area on the Australian mainland. The ceremony was held at Lungkardajarra (Sangster's Bore) in the Central Desert ALT.

The Tanami Desert lies to the west of Alice Springs and has some of the highest densities of Australia's most threatened wildlife species. The IPA is managed and maintained by the CLC's Warlpiri Rangers and traditional owners of the area with support from the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities and the Nature Conservancy group. The declaration also means that the area is managed to international standards and will create important employment, education and training opportunities and other social benefits for the three Aboriginal communities of Nyirrpi, Yuendumu and Willowra, where most of the traditional owners live.

The Southern Tanami IPA was the subject of a presentation at the World Indigenous Network Conference in Darwin. Constructive relationships with partners and neighbours have been

established and the rangers from the IPA have assisted with school visits to country.

Northern Tanami IPA

Work continued on this IPA, which was declared in 2007. Planning and implementation of a range of cultural and natural resource management actions were carried out across the IPA and the Lajamanu-based Wulain Rangers were used extensively in work involving rockhole protection, exclusion fencing, weed management, feral horse and donkey control, bilby surveys and a number of mining proposals. Senior traditional owners were also heavily involved.

A significant population of bilbies exists within the IPA and monitoring cameras were installed at a number of locations, and the tracking skills and IEK held by senior traditional owners were used. A feral horse harvest agreement to supply small numbers of horses as meat to the Coolibah Crocodile Farm at Timber Creek was negotiated, which overcame the traditional owners' reluctance to shoot and waste animals.

Proposed Katiti-Petermann IPA

Work continued on preparation of the draft plan of management for the proposed Katiti/Petermann IPA with the aim of making a decision about an IPA declaration during the 2013–2014 financial year.

RURAL ENTERPRISE – PASTORAL

The CLC is a member of the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP), a cooperative partnership operating between the CLC, NLC, the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC), the NT Department of Resources (DOR), the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) and the NT Cattleman's Association (NTCA).

The Indigenous Land Corporation funds an Indigenous pastoral development officer, which enabled the CLC to increase traditional landowners' awareness of pastoral management issues such as pastoral land monitoring, environmental mapping, soil conservation and invasive species control.

Wild fires and feral animals have threatened several properties this year and the CLC's efforts greatly assisted these Aboriginal pastoralists to manage the threats. It has also provided assistance to help build capacity by providing training and ongoing governance support. A consultant has provided five property management plans to help guide the operations of Huckitta, Loves Creek, Mangarlawurru, Mungkarta East and Daguragu.

The Plenty Pathways program at Harts Range, east of Alice Springs, continues to be successful. It involves young people training in pastoral activities as part of their school curriculum and is well supported by the CLC.

Animal welfare continues to be a priority for the CLC. It has met with a number of traditional owners, agencies and communities in order to address some critical issues in this area. It is a concern that the grazing licensee on Yuendumu ALT has not yet taken action in regard to an animal welfare matter the CLC raised during the year.

The CLC assisted Malngin 1 and Malngin 2 ALTs licensee (Mistake Creek Station) with advice and support for a feral animal cull conducted in November 2012, which resulted in nearly 2000 donkeys culled.

Staff also carried out a number of audits of infrastructure, aerial surveys and feral animal musters.

OUTPUT GROUP 2

LAND CLAIMS & ACQUISITION SUPPORT

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

OUTPUT

2.1 LAND CLAIMS

2.2 OTHER LAND ACQUISITION

OUTCOMES

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

OUTPUT 2.1

LAND CLAIMS

WAKAYA ALYAWERR

This land claim was originally heard in 1989 and while the Northern Territory and the CLC, on behalf of the claimants, reached agreement-in-principle on the basis for settlement several years ago, the tenure details within the area of the Canteen Creek community have prevented a final resolution and remain under negotiation between the parties.

The CLC convened several meetings with the Northern Territory Government and with the directors of the Owairtilla Canteen Creek Aboriginal Community in the first half of 2013 with a view to narrowing and finally resolving

the outstanding issues. A further meeting of traditional landowners on 8 May 2013 provided instructions to the CLC on the settlement. The CLC is awaiting consideration by the Northern Territory Government of the final settlement provisions and remains committed to a resolution of the claim as soon as practicable. It continues to be a great concern to the CLC and a particular source of frustration to community members that construction of the new store in the Canteen Creek community has been delayed due to government tenure policies and the time taken to finally resolve the land claim.

FRANCES WELL

On behalf of the claimants the CLC had requested that this matter be scheduled for a land claim hearing before the Aboriginal Land Commissioner as the detriment issues with the claim remained unresolved, largely as between the Northern Territory Government and the owners of Maryvale PPL. A comprehensive set of land claim documentation including tenure materials and an

anthropology report was prepared by the Legal and Anthropology units with the assistance of a consultant anthropologist and provided to the Aboriginal Land Commissioner, the Northern Territory Government and the Maryvale pastoralist in late 2012.

The land claim hearing is scheduled to take place on site on Wednesday 17 July 2013.

BROOKES SOAK

The area of the claim contains the soakage known to the claimants as Yurkurru and, while small, it is of further significance due to its central role in the events that became known as the Coniston Massacre.

The report of the Aboriginal Land Commissioner into this land claim was published in April 1992; however, the matter has remained unresolved due to the detriment asserted by the proprietors of Mt Denison Pastoral Lease, which surrounds the claim area. In November 2011 the CLC forwarded

a detailed 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. The Minister subsequently requested and received submissions from the Mt Denison proprietors and the Northern Territory Government and the CLC has continued to provide information to facilitate the final disposition of the land claim.

The parties are now awaiting the decision of the Minister.

ALCOOTA

The Alcoota Pastoral Lease, PL1032, was purchased by Alcoota Aboriginal Corporation on 18 March 1993. The application pursuant to Section 50(1)(a) of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* was dated 18 March 1993 and was lodged with the Office of the Aboriginal Land Commissioner the same day. Following protracted

court proceedings in the NT Supreme Court the Aboriginal Land Commissioner was able to hand down his land claim recommendations in May 2007.

Following resolution of the detriment issues the handover of the area formerly held under pastoral lease was made to the Alkwert Aboriginal Land Trust on 18 July 2012.

LOVES CREEK

Loves Creek Pastoral Lease was bought in November 1992 and the land claim was lodged shortly thereafter. The land claim hearing took place in 1996 and an offer to settle the land claim was accepted and eventually a Deed of Agreement

was reached with the NT Government to put the settlement into effect.

Handover of the area formerly held under pastoral lease was made to the Arletherre Aboriginal Land Trust on 18 July 2012.

CROWN HILL

This small claim contained the site Irrinjirrinjirri on the north-eastern boundary of the Yalpirakinu Aboriginal Land Trust and Mt Denison Pastoral Lease. The butte, known as Crown Hill, was divided in two by the boundary between those properties and its southern half, amounting to 2421 square metres of land, was available for

claim on the basis of the findings in the Mount Allan Land Claim heard in 1982 by the Aboriginal Land Commissioner Mr Justice Kearney.

Following submissions by the CLC the area was finally handed over to the Irrinjirrinjirri Aboriginal Land Trust on 18 July 2012.



The Hon Jenny Macklin MP, Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, looks on as Arrernte traditional owners receive title to Loves Creek.

OUTPUT 2.2

LAND ACQUISITION

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

PASTORAL LEASES

Henbury

The CLC continued to represent traditional owner concerns and interests following the transfer of ownership of Henbury PPL to R.M. Williams Agricultural Holdings (RMWAH), a private company which purchased the property for carbon-farming purposes with Australian Government assistance through the National Reserve System.

A meeting of the Pertame traditional owners of Henbury Station was convened in September 2012 to discuss progress in negotiations and matters arising from the terms of a proposed Indigenous Land Use Agreement put forward by RMWAH. A change in RMWAH management of the project in October provided the basis for more constructive communications and the change in the relationship became evident in early 2013 as regular discussions were instigated in order to assist RMWAH to engage constructively with the Pertame traditional owners in the ongoing management of Henbury and to explore the potential for title transfer. A number of significant steps were undertaken in 2013 that included the following:

- A meeting between the CLC and RMWAH was held on 10 January to discuss an agreed MOU for Henbury Station to refine and document the relationship between the company and traditional owners.
- Meetings were held on 23 January and 7 March 2013 between representatives of the CLC, RMWAH and SEWPaC in Alice Springs to progress discussions around the vision for Henbury and the details of an ongoing partnership with the traditional owners with the CLC as their representatives.
- A meeting held on 8 March 2013 in Alice Springs with a representative group of traditional owners, CLC and RMWAH staff to discuss processes for a management partnership and/or transfer of title to traditional owners.

- A meeting with RMWAH, ILC, SEWPaC and the CLC was held in Sydney on 18 March 2013 to progress negotiations for the tenure and management of Henbury PPL.
- On 10 April 2013 a meeting was held at the Henbury homestead attended by approximately 100 traditional owners and RMWAH where the details of the draft memorandum of understanding between RMWAH, R.M. Williams Agricultural Co. Landscape Management Pty Ltd (RMWCLM) and the CLC was presented for approval. A traditional owner reference group was established and the CLC was instructed to sign the MOU on its behalf.
- On 11 April 2013 the MOU between RMWAH, RMWCLM and the CLC was signed by the parties, demonstrating commitment to a process to 'implement an agreed vision for Henbury Station regarding future ownership'.
- The CLC facilitated a meeting of the traditional owner reference group on 27 May 2013 providing an update of negotiations with RMWAH and the ILC and other matters relevant to the management of Henbury.
- A detailed land acquisition application for assistance was prepared by the CLC and submitted to the ILC under its land acquisition (cultural and environmental) program on 14 June 2013 on behalf of the Henbury traditional owners.

Other Pastoral Land Acquisition Interests

The CLC developed and submitted a conditional Expression of Interest for an identified priority land acquisition in the southern Alice Springs region and commenced preliminary discussions with the vendor, agent and potential funding source representatives.

LAND ACQUISITION – NATIONAL PARKS

A significant achievement of this period was the finalisation of all the requirements with FaHCSIA and the NT Government to facilitate title handovers for the two remaining parks to be granted title under joint management arrangements with the NT Government:

- Aboriginal freehold title was issued to the Tyurretye ALT for the West MacDonnell National Park by the Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, Jenny Macklin, at Simpsons Gap on 18 July 2012.
- NT Parks freehold title was issued to the Watarrka PFLT on 25 July 2012 for the Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park at Watarrka. A memorial plaque was unveiled on the day commemorating the efforts of the members of the Luritja Land Association in pursuing the land interests of Luritja people in this area since the 1970s.



Women perform inma (traditional song and dance) to celebrate the handback of Watarrka National Park.



OUTPUT GROUP 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL SERVICES

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

OUTCOMES

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

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.

Following the receipt of proposals for land use an initial assessment is undertaken on the information provided, tenure is assessed and mapping of relevant land areas undertaken and any affected communities are ascertained. It is essential that the appropriate traditional owners for the land are correctly identified and consulted and a TOID (Traditional Owner Identification) is requested from the CLC anthropology section.

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 entity; it is tasked with identifying and consulting with traditional landowners, representing their interests in negotiations and complying with the Aboriginal Land Rights Act provisions to support their interests and give effect to their instructions.

Before giving a direction to a land trust, the CLC must ensure that the traditional Aboriginal owners of the land understand the nature and purpose of the proposed transaction, and that they consent to it as a group. The CLC must also make certain that

affected Aboriginal communities and groups are consulted and given adequate opportunity to express their views on the proposal, and finally that the negotiated 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 reasonable terms and conditions are settled and that benefits to the landowners are optimised. Conditions provide for good stewardship of the land, environmental monitoring, site protection procedures, reviews and commercial provisions as appropriate to the land use. 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 in accordance with the traditional owners' instructions, 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, horticulture, feral animal harvesting, grazing licences and leases for infrastructure, residential, non-residential and community purposes. Leases to government for housing and infrastructure

have drawn heavily on CLC's resources again this financial year as the organisation responds to requests for tenure and continues to discuss the ramifications of the 'secure tenure' policy with traditional owners.

LEASING

The CLC continues to devote considerable resources assisting traditional owners and community members to 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 kinds of leases, some of which can be complex and require detailed explanation and discussion, 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. Only some of the communities have been surveyed to the standard required. The survey program that is currently underway will take three years to be completed at the present rate of progress.

Types of leases the CLC deals with

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

Five-year leases which were compulsorily acquired by the Commonwealth in 2007 in 31 communities in the CLC region expired on 17 August 2012 and the *Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007* was repealed and replaced by the *Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012*.

In October 2012 the Minister wrote to the CLC advising of the Commonwealth's final offer for rental and compensation in respect of the compulsory five-year leases. Instructions had been sought by the CLC from the affected Aboriginal Land Trusts and Community Living Areas and, based upon those instructions, the Council resolved that the offer be accepted. Final consultations on the disposition of the compensation funds were largely completed by the end of the financial year with completion scheduled within the first quarter of the 2013–14 year and the community development processes utilising the compensation were also commenced.

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

- Housing leases
- Commonwealth 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, service providers and businesses

Table of Community/Traditional Landowner Consultations 2013

Activity	Quantity
Community consultation meetings regarding 40 year housing leases (ALT)	41
Community consultation meetings regarding 40 year housing leases on Community Living Areas (CLA)	23
Consultation meetings for NT infrastructure leases and licences	29
Consultations for Commonwealth infrastructure lease applications	36
Non-government s.19 lease consultations	46

Five-year leases

The question of the Australian Government agreeing on fair rent and just compensation for these leases in accordance with independent valuations was resolved and an agreement reached during this reporting period as reported above. The five-year leases were imposed by the Commonwealth on Community Living Areas (CLA) (which are not Aboriginal land under the Aboriginal 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 on the Commonwealth Government's final offer on fair rent and just compensation. The CLC recommended that the traditional owners accept the offer as it was based primarily on a valuation methodology applied by an independent valuer and represented fair value.

The CLC Council met at Finke in November 2012 and passed a resolution that the distribution of the five-year lease rent and compensation money would be subject to the condition that 50% must go towards community development projects subject to a cap of \$500,000 for individual distribution. The money is currently being distributed accordingly.

Housing leases

During the year the CLC consulted with the communities who had not yet given instructions to enter into and grant to the Australian Government a 40 year housing lease. The CLC consulted with 24 communities, with some communities requesting further time to consider the proposal.

The following communities have not consented to 40 year housing leases: Amoonguna, Daguragu, Engawala and Haasts Bluff, while the communities of Santa Teresa, Wallace Rockhole and Yuelamu have not provided final instructions and have requested further consultations. The Australian Government has not indicated what its response is to those communities who did not consent to the 40 year housing leases.

No applications for private housing leases from individuals have been received by the CLC.

Table of Aboriginal Land Trust/Community Living Area Lease/Licence Outputs

Number of 40 year housing leases consented to by traditional owners and granted to the Commonwealth by Aboriginal Land Trusts	14
Number of 40 year housing leases consented to by CLA communities	9
5 year lease compensation instructions meetings	34
Commonwealth infrastructure leases granted	33
Non-government s.19 leases granted	40
NT infrastructure leases and licences granted	37
Grazing licences issued	2
Other Land Use Agreements	1
Gravel licences issued	2

Australian Government infrastructure leases

During the year CLC consulted with communities in relation to Australian Government infrastructure leases. A total of 33 leases were agreed to. These leases will be held by the Executive Director of Township Leasing on behalf of the Australian Government. The CLC anticipates that where possible the remainder of these leases should be finalised in 2013–2014.

NT infrastructure leases and licences

Consultations concerning these leases continued during the year in conjunction with consultations concerning housing. CLC conducted 29 consultations resulting in 37 leases being agreed to by the communities.

Local government infrastructure leases

During the year CLC held meetings with all four shire councils in the CLC region.

The CLC received 122 residential and 125 non-residential lease applications together with 116 licence applications from the shire councils. The majority were received late in 2012–2013 and the CLC intends to commence consultations during the next reporting period.

Community Living Areas (CLAs)

During the year it was agreed between the CLC and the Australian Government that the CLA communities be included in the settlement of fair rent and compensation for the five-year Northern Territory National Emergency Response (NTNER) leases. The CLC consulted with the 10 CLA communities and obtained their written instructions to legally represent them in relation to all matters relating to their land and landholding entity so that they could be paid compensation.

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

The roll-out of the secure tenure policy, and ensuing demand for leases, has revealed a risk that separate parties may request leases over the same area of land in a community. The CLC ensures there is absolute transparency in its policy to deal with competing interests by advising all parties of any competing interests. Each party is able to make a written application and attend a leasing consultation to support its application.

The CLC emphasises that the success or not of any application rests solely with the traditional owners.

The CLC Legal Section aims to provide the best quality advice on lease applications to traditional owners and empower them to make fully informed decisions as to whether or not to grant a lease to a particular party.



Region 6 Executive member Michael Jones has the floor at the Bamboo Springs Council meeting in August 2012.

PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

The CLC continued to support traditional owners in negotiations with local and interstate pastoral interests seeking grazing licences over Aboriginal-owned land and in the implementation and ongoing monitoring of licence conditions. This occurred in relation to a number of Aboriginal landholdings being developed under the collaborative Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP) and other areas of Aboriginal land outside this program, and due to below-average rainfall over the summer months across North and Central Australia, pastoralists are pursuing grazing licences on Aboriginal land as their paddocks are being exhausted.

During 2012–2013 the CLC conducted assessments, traditional owner consultations and proponent negotiations over the following external proposals for pastoral production and related activities on Aboriginal land:

Anatye ALT

The CLC completed negotiations over leasing of the Warlpeyangkere block of the Anatye ALT with neighbouring Tarlton Downs Station. Both parties have signed off on a grazing licence over the ALT.

Angarapa ALT

The CLC is expecting a grazing licence proposal from the Urapuntja Council as they have expressed an interest in managing a cattle enterprise themselves on the lease area that has been occupied by the adjoining Macdonald Downs Station for the last eight years. This lease agreement expires on 30 June 2013. Consultations will continue once the formal proposal has been received.

Dagaragu ALT

The CLC held a meeting in June to consult with traditional owners as to whether they wanted to negotiate with the existing grazing licence holder for a further grazing licence or whether they

wished to seek expressions of interest from other parties. Traditional owners decided to complete negotiations with the current licensee for a further licence over the Dagaragu ALT.

Haasts Bluff ALT

The CLC has received a written proposal for use of an area of land on the land trust and a meeting with traditional owners is planned in July to discuss the proposal.

Ooratippra PL/ Irrmarne ALT (former Ooratippra Stock Reserve)

Traditional owners have instructed the CLC to negotiate an agreement to sub-lease Ooratippra and develop a grazing licence with the Irrmarne ALT.

Arletherre Aboriginal Land Trust (former Loves Creek PPL)

Following the handover to the Arletherre Aboriginal Land Trust, instructions were provided on several land use proposals. The traditional owners gave approval for a grazing licence to be entered into with G&C Pastoral over the ALT.

Wirtiyajarra ALT (Willowra)

G & C Pastoral withdrew from a pre-existing agreement and there are no current expressions of interest.

Hooker Creek

In the event that a sale of the neighbouring PPL proceeds, the traditional owners have agreed to transfer the existing grazing licence on Hooker Creek ALT from Riveren Nominees to the proposed purchaser of Riveren PPL.

Warumungu ALT

The CLC has commenced discussions with an external proponent for a grazing licence over areas of Aboriginal land around Tennant Creek township.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

External tourism proposals

The CLC provided support to Ntaria ALT traditional owners interested in collaborating with Tourism NT on an eco-lodge development on the Palm Valley Lease. Field trips and lease meetings have been held for the project.

OUTPUT 3.2

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION & 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.

An important aspiration of traditional owners is access to employment and training opportunities, and the CLC has continued to advocate for, support and retain Aboriginal people in employment in Central Australia despite employment opportunities being limited.

MINING

The CLC continued to place Aboriginal people into employment at the Granites Gold Mine, west of Alice Springs. As it is the only working mine in the CLC region and production is decreasing, placements are limited. Ongoing meetings have been held with the operator, Newmont Gold, around employment and training and the highly successful pre-employment mining course has been re-introduced. The CLC has also worked to assist local Indigenous company Ingkerrke to tender for the drill hole rehabilitation contract in the Tanami region.

The CLC has held several meetings with Santos regarding its oil well and seismic project in Central Australia. As part of these negotiations it was agreed that employment and training of local traditional owners was a high priority for both parties and the CLC was able to place eight Aboriginal people from the affected areas into employment with Santos and its contractors McMahon/Intract and Terex Seismic.

PASTORAL

The CLC has played an increasingly important role in encouraging young students to consider a future in the pastoral industry by providing training for students enrolled in the Vocational Education and Training in Schools (VETiS) program. This program gives students the opportunity to try a profession while still at school by taking part in VET studies that can contribute towards achieving their Northern Territory Certificate of Education and Training (NTCET). Through this program, students learn about the skills and requirements of a particular job, either at school or through a local registered training provider, and can complete a number of work placements during the year. In partnership with the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) and Mistake Creek Station, the CLC provided pastoral training for students from Harts Range, Tennant Creek, Hermannsburg and Mt Allan.

Eight pastoral work experience programs with 45 participants have been run by the CLC in the last year. The training takes place over 10 days at Aboriginal-owned and run Mistake Creek Station in the far north-west of the CLC's region and students learn valuable skills like low-stress stock handling, horse management, stock water monitoring and personnel development methods.

The CLC submitted an expression of interest to the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) to take on the Pastoral Real Jobs program in Central Australia and it is likely that the CLC will enter into a funding agreement with the ILC early in the 2013-2014 year. The program provides placement, training and mentoring support for 11 full-time and four casual paid positions for Aboriginal people to work on Aboriginal-run pastoral properties under the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP).

A stockman’s program run in collaboration with the Central Desert Shire at Mt Allan was very successful. Significant employment outcomes flowed as a result of this program, with six men being employed on properties in Northern Australia through the Northern Territory Cattleman’s Association (NTCA) and contract work on Coniston Station. Unfortunately the Central Desert Shire no longer wishes to pursue the program.

Other

The CLC has also provided assistance to the Northern Territory Government to recruit Aboriginal people in the public service. During 2012–2013 the CLC placed 40 Aboriginal people into work in mining, exploration, road construction, rail line maintenance, remote employment services and the pastoral industry.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – COMMUNITY RANGER PROGRAMS

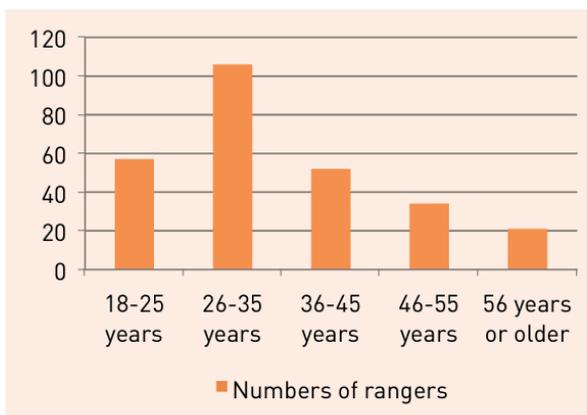
The CLC Ranger Program has continued to play a critical role as one of the few viable employment models for Aboriginal people in remote communities. Across the Ranger Program, job service providers have had some involvement in recruitment and start-up support for rangers. With the transition to the federal government’s new Remote Jobs and Communities Program (RJCP), it is hoped new employees will receive more support in core skills development like driver’s licences, Ochre Cards (working with children clearances) and basic work, health and safety training.

Further effort will be put into expanding work experience opportunities within the CLC Ranger Program over the coming year. This recognises the need to provide students with visible employment pathways and to motivate them to stay in school longer, so they can develop better foundational skills for future employment.

Employment outcomes and ranger retention rates

At the end of June 2013 the CLC was employing 91 Indigenous rangers. Within the 10 established Indigenous ranger groups supported under the Working on Country and Real Jobs funding arrangements, eight rangers were employed on a full-time basis, 47 were part-time, and 36 were employed on a casual basis. A total of 270 Aboriginal people have been employed as CLC rangers over the four year period of consolidated funding (2009–2013), either in permanent positions or under short-term casual contracts.

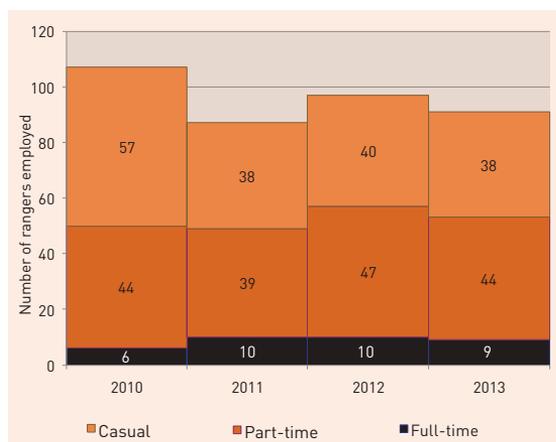
Age range of CLC rangers employed 2009–2013



Twenty-three per cent of all rangers employed over the last four years have been women, which is under the 34% benchmark recorded across the WoC-funded Ranger Program nationally (2006–2012).

Looking at the trends in a snapshot of employment data for each year from 2010 to 2013, it is clear that there is a trend away from casual positions to more permanent ranger positions. There has been an 11% decrease in rangers employed in casual positions relative to permanent employees in 2013 compared to 2010.

Ranger employment snapshot July 2010 – June 2013

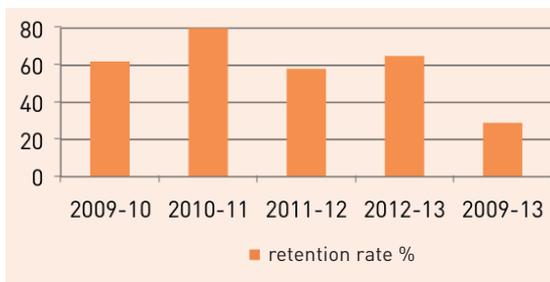


Although this trend to less casualisation in the ranger workforce is generally positive, it is also important to acknowledge the value of retaining as much flexibility as possible within the employment mix in the program to allow people with other family and cultural responsibilities to be employed as rangers. Many women who are also juggling child care, school attendance and other family support responsibilities prefer part-time or seasonal casual positions.

A continuing positive trend in employment across the ranger program is the progress of rangers into more senior positions (see output 1.2). The coming year will see an increased emphasis on providing training support to build skills in administration support, computer use, team leadership and project management to enable more rangers to move into senior roles.

As noted in section 1.2, competition for ranger positions has intensified, with 42 applicants for three ranger positions within Muru-warinyi Ankkul group, and a marked increase in the skill levels of applicants for these jobs. This trend has both positive and negative aspects: while it is great to be attracting Aboriginal people with improved skills and competitive work histories, it is disappointing that there are so few jobs in remote communities that can meet this demand.

Ranger Program retention data 2009–2013



The annual retention rate of rangers across the program over the four-year period averages 66%. As in previous years, reasons for ranger turnover within the program included rangers moving into other employment locally, rangers taking a break from the program to dedicate more time to other cultural or community responsibilities, terminations due to poor performance or attendance, and health issues impacting on rangers staying on in their roles.

Quality targeted training and professional development

The CLC Ranger Program achieved significant outcomes in the provision of quality professional development for rangers this year.

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

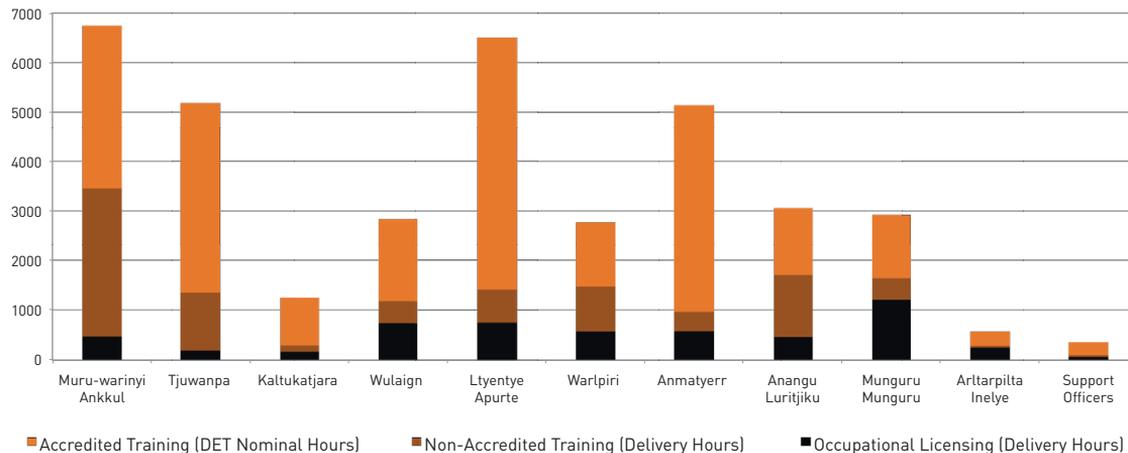
- The completion of the CLC-produced Fire Management in Central Australia fire training materials tailored for Indigenous rangers, which have been widely distributed to registered training organisations.
- The delivery of approximately 38,000 hours of training across the CLC Ranger Program. This represents an increase of 5,000 hours from the 2011–2012 period.
- 70% of all training completed in 2012–2013 was in accredited units of competency from nationally recognised qualifications.
- 4,300 participant hours of WELL training was delivered on-site in group and individual sessions to all established ranger groups. The decrease in hours delivered compared to 2011–2012 levels reflects delays in accessing the third year funding for this essential training.

The breakdown of training hours delivered to CLC rangers in 2012–2013 is shown graphically below, with the first depicting hours by training type and the second showing the training delivered within each ranger group.

Ranger training hours delivered in 2012–2013

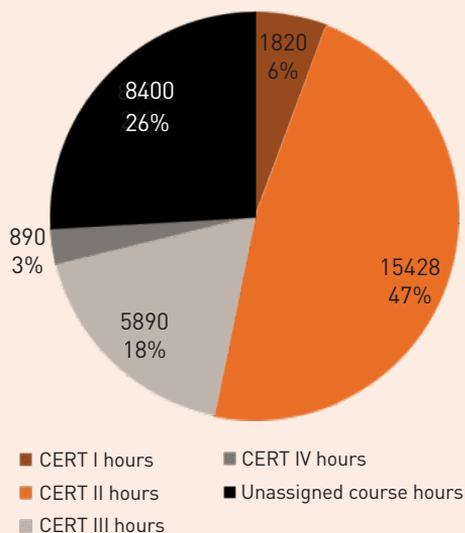


2012–2013 Training hours by ranger group



From the group data it is clear that there is still a major issue with more remote groups being able to access training, with far fewer hours of training being delivered to groups more than 250 kilometres away from Alice Springs – apart from Tennant Creek, which is relatively well serviced by training providers.

CLC ranger training by certificate level, 2012–2013



Higher qualifications training and graduation or awards achieved in 2012–2013

With continued literacy and numeracy training support, more rangers have been able to successfully participate in training at Australian Quality Framework Certificate III level and above. Between 2010 and 2013 there has been a 30% increase in training delivered at Certificate III level and higher.

Course	Completed by rangers	In progress by rangers and Indigenous ranger support officers
Certificate II in Conservation and Land Management	6	
Certificate III in Conservation and Land Management	1	16
Certificate IV in Conservation and Land Management		6
Certificate III in Tourism (Guiding)		2
Certificate II in Indigenous Leadership	3	
Comcare Health and Safety Representative	1	
SMARTtrain accreditation for chemical use	9	
Firefighting I NT accreditation	8	
Mental health awareness, assertiveness and public speaking at the CLC Ranger Camp	8	

Workplace English Language and Literacy (WELL) training

Workplace-based literacy and numeracy training is an essential element of the CLC ranger training program and has many positive flow-on effects for successful participation in certificate level training courses. Rangers report increased levels of confidence gained through WELL training, in particular around communicating ideas verbally and in writing emails and newsletters or putting together presentations about their work. Rangers also have noted that WELL training has helped them more confidently plan work and complete tasks that involve maths, such as measuring out herbicide for weed control.

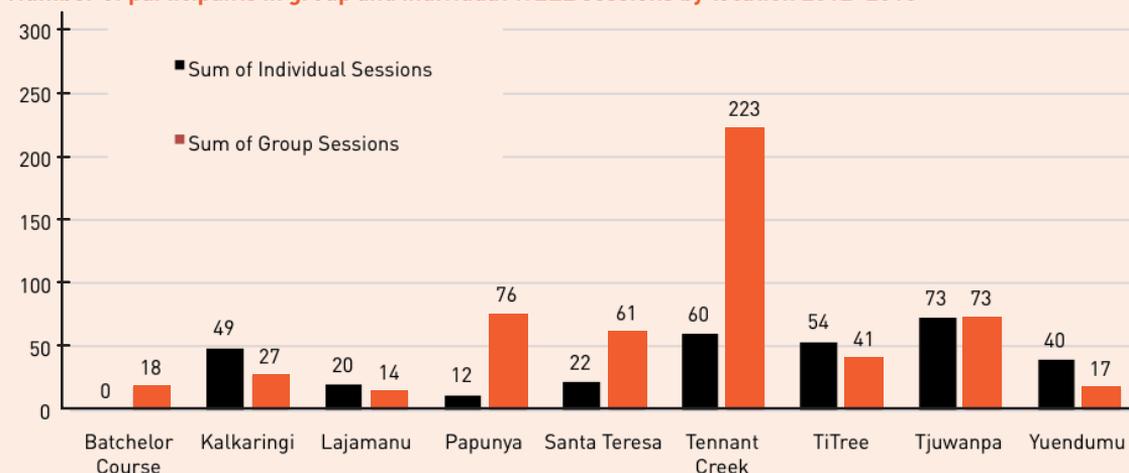
This year WELL training delivery was delayed while the CLC negotiated with the Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education over the terms and conditions of the third year funding contract. Additional advocacy efforts will be made this coming year with SEWPaC and ILC to try to get a national approach to ongoing funding for literacy and numeracy support for Indigenous ranger groups across remote Australia.

Provision of ranger mentoring support

During the past year the CLC ranger mentors have worked with rangers to improve their ability to manage their own personal and professional issues. In addition the CLC's ranger mentors worked with many service providers to develop relationships and provide additional support ranging from counselling and treatment of substance abuse, to financial advocacy and training.

Specific issues that had to be dealt with immediately accounted for the majority of mentor work at the beginning of the year, but this changed as the rangers became more confident and built relationships with the mentors and other organisations. Rangers began to call mentors and services such as banks, the Fines Recovery Unit and the Motor Vehicle Registry independently to deal with issues themselves. A positive flow on from this has been that rangers have passed on skills and referrals to other family and community members. On a few occasions, rangers have taken family members to support services that they themselves heard about through mentor assistance. This points to a deeper level of change and increased knowledge among rangers about ways to work through longer term issues affecting themselves or family members.

Number of participants in group and individual WELL sessions by location 2012–2013



NATIONAL PARK JOINT MANAGEMENT

The CLC supported the NT parks flexible employment program (FEP) that provides opportunities for traditional owners across the NT parks and reserves estate to participate in short-term project-specific employment. The FEP allows interested traditional owners to gain some work experience in park management activities and determine whether they might pursue more permanent employment within parks. The FEP also provides established community ranger groups with opportunities to undertake short projects on parks that contribute to building the capacity of those groups to undertake other contract work on parks or elsewhere as the opportunities arise.

In this period there were 130 FEP projects that took place across the region, with a total of 77 Aboriginal

community participants. A large percentage of these occurred in national parks and in reserves within national parks. Projects undertaken made a significant contribution to park management outputs and included weed and feral animal control, visitor infrastructure installation and maintenance, water monitoring, biodiversity monitoring surveys, prescribed burning, walking and access track maintenance, fencing maintenance and the delivery of structured visitor programs.

Tourism and hospitality

In this period the CLC facilitated the placements of three traditional owners to work with tourism company World Expeditions on camping sites in the West MacDonnell National Park.



Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers setting out Elliott traps for a fauna survey on Karlantijpa North ALT, October 2012.

OUTPUT 3.3

MINING

Process applications for consent to explore and mine on Aboriginal land.

The mining industry is a significant part of the Northern Territory economy, with the value of mineral production worth more than \$3 billion annually. Mining operations on Aboriginal land account for much of the 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 seven million ounces mined. 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 CLC has made on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners, with the first agreement signed in 1981.

The agreements reached under the Aboriginal Land

Rights Act provide for positive outcomes for 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 Aboriginal 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)

Exploration for minerals and petroleum is regulated under the Northern Territory's Mineral 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 Aboriginal 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 Aboriginal Land Rights Act. Table 1 shows recent data for the processing of applications.

Table 1: Processing of applications for consent to the grant of exploration titles under mining provisions of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act

Performance measures	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Number of exploration titles (mainly ELAs and EPAs) effectively progressed to an initial traditional owner meeting	43	93	115	85	70
Total number of exploration titles considered at traditional owner meetings (includes first and further meetings)	58	98	145	102	105
Number of exploration titles processed to a final decision	57	91	69	30	39
Number of exploration titles completed in total (includes those withdrawn during negotiating period)	81	88	92	62	67
Average time taken (in years) from date application is received to either CLC consent or refusal	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.0

In the 2012–2013 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 58 individual exploration titles considered. Compared with previous years, where 98 titles at 14 meetings in 2011–2012 and 145 at 17 meetings in 2010–2011 were considered, this reporting period shows a significant decrease in the number of titles taken to meetings. One reason for fewer titles being progressed to meetings is the financial pressures on the exploration industry. Of the 58 titles for 2012–2013, 43 were discussed for the first time. Five of the 58 individual exploration titles consulted over were oil and gas permit applications covering nearly 47,000 square kilometres in area. Many of these titles will require multiple meetings as the vast area they cover may be held by several traditional Aboriginal owner estate groups and even different language groups.

Meetings were held at communities and outstations across all CLC regions, including Yuendumu, Papunya, Ti Tree, Kintore, Karrayarra, Ikuntji, Tanami, Lajamanu, Willowra, Jarra Jarra and Tennant Creek. Achieving this number of remote area meetings takes careful planning and many resources. These meetings can involve several mining companies, various mineral commodities, numerous Aboriginal traditional owner groups and cover many thousands of square kilometres of land. The successful packaging of tenements at meetings is a complex 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 82 exploration licences and exploration permits were received.

Table 2: Count of exploration titles (ELA and EPA) on Aboriginal land

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Consent to negotiate from NT Government	67	103	98	117	78
Application for consent to the grant*	82	85	121	128	85
Withdrawn during negotiating period	24	21	23	32	28
Refused	28	19	31	24	26
Consent to the grant	29	48	38	6	13
Granted by NT Government	40	65	8	7	20
Under negotiation as at 30 June	283	311	299	298	272

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

The high interest in exploration on Aboriginal land in recent years was largely due to sustained demand for mineral and energy commodities and solid commodity prices. The number of consent to negotiate titles issued by the NT Government is less this reporting period, which may be due to there being very little prospective ground remaining to apply for, but is more likely related to the cyclical nature of exploration, where applications and spending are down due to lower commodity prices. The price of oil remained strong during the year but the price of gold, iron ore and coal significantly decreased, causing a major tightening of capital available for explorers. Other commodities of interest in the CLC region include copper, mineral sands, base metals, manganese, phosphate and potash but mineral explorers and miners alike are having difficulty raising capital for these commodities as well. On the other hand, oil and gas exploration, including the unconventional hydrocarbon industry, is booming in the CLC region with some \$200 million being spent by Santos at the moment and other companies looking to progress exploration titles.

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 (NTGS) have played a role in the increase in applications on Aboriginal land over recent years, particularly in the Arunta and Amadeus geological regions. Mineral exploration expenditure in the NT for 2012–2013 was down significantly from the previous record years of late 2010 to mid 2012.

Oil and Gas

Petroleum exploration expenditure remains consistently close to all-time record levels over the first three quarters of 2012–2013. The NT has been the subject of an oil and gas rush with almost blanket coverage by exploration permit applications and granted titles, reflecting the upgraded prospectivity of the hydrocarbon basins in the NT. This is due to a sustained higher oil price and increased global demand for energy, as well as new technologies for exploration and recovery of oil and gas. There is significant interest in unconventional gas exploration in the sedimentary basins in the CLC region, targeting very deep shales. 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 huge Amadeus and Georgina Basins also have blanket coverage of applications and granted titles.

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

Uranium

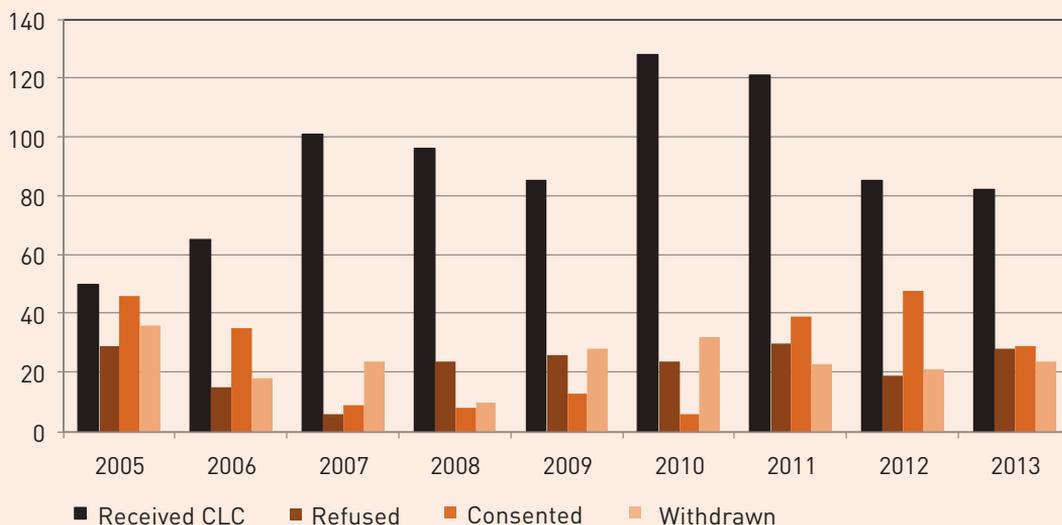
A large number of applications the CLC received have continued to name uranium as a target commodity (45 in 2012–2013), in many cases as a minor target along with other commodities. The 2010 tsunami and resulting Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan continues to have an impact on public attitudes, the interest in uranium exploration and also the uranium price. The views of traditional Aboriginal owners over the exploration, mining and downstream use of uranium are mixed. Some traditional owner groups said no to uranium this year, 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 Muckatya, north of Tennant Creek.

As a result of consultations with traditional Aboriginal owners and successful negotiations with applicants, the CLC consented to 29 exploration licence applications covering 16,277 square kilometres of Aboriginal land. This is a high number of consents to the grant by the CLC resulting from negotiations reaching their conclusion as well as the significant number of titles taken to meetings.

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

Number of exploration licences applied for and processed on Aboriginal land



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 three years. This is greater than last year's average of two years and above the standard negotiating period of two field seasons (some 22 months) specified under the Act. The statistic goes against the trend over the last five years, which has shown a steady reduction in the average time taken.

The increase in this reporting period is due to the finalisation of two old exploration titles

which have a combined negotiating period open of 22 years, which has skewed the average.

The titles have a long and complex history, with the original applicant not being in a position to progress the titles over many years, although the traditional Aboriginal landowners were keen to have an agreement. The CLC could do little in these circumstances other than to wait until the company was ready to progress negotiations. The alternative was to refuse the titles and place them in moratorium, which was not traditional Aboriginal owners' preferred action.

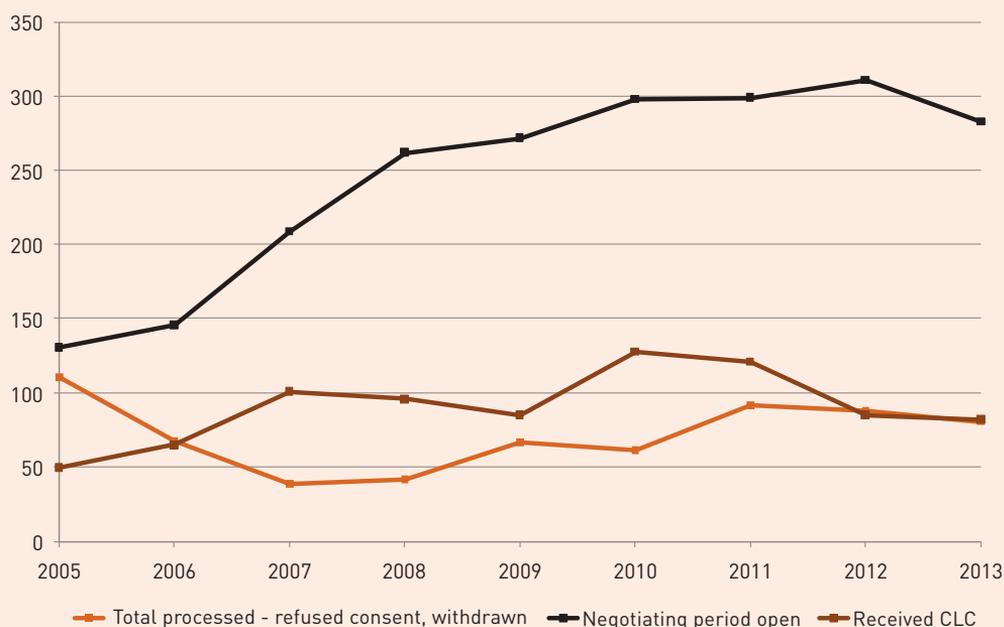
After years of inaction, the licences were successfully finalised in 2012, after being purchased by a different company in 2010. If these two titles were not included in the calculation the average time taken statistic would have been within the statutory timeframe.

Extensions to the negotiating period are made by agreement between the parties where necessary. 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. The two titles referred to above are an example of where a company is not able to progress the titles

initially, but the titles can then be resolved quickly once circumstances change such as a new capable party emerging. Funding for exploration programs in remote areas like Central Australia remains tight, resulting in serious delays in processing titles and processing applications, which are a key performance indicator for the CLC.

Overall for the year, the number of applications concluded was greater than the number of additional applications for consent. This has led to a decrease in the number of applications under negotiation at the end of the financial year. As at 30 June 2013 there are 283 exploration licences under negotiation, as compared to 311 at 30 June 2012. The graph below demonstrates the trends.

Trends of exploration title processing on Aboriginal land



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.

The CLC again processed a high number of applications to first meetings in 2012–2013. However, even with instructions to negotiate,

some negotiations can take considerable time. Some applications have protracted negotiation periods due to the time needed for applicants to find joint venture partners, or new companies coming to terms with the draft deeds, or changes to their funding or exploration priorities. Many factors can influence the completion of negotiations, including an uncertain economy. It is expected that the large meetings of recent years will continue to lead to consent decisions in 2013–2014 provided the applicants have the financial capacity to conduct exploration.

If not, the CLC anticipates delays in the progress of negotiations for many applicants until the commodity market improves.

The Northern Territory Government has used the provision under section 41A of the Aboriginal 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 of bona fide applicants in negotiations with the CLC. However, a number of applicants still find excuses not to attend CLC meetings with traditional owners, making for slow and frustrating progress at times. The global shortage of exploration capital is probably the major factor limiting these applicants.

Thirteen EPAs were applied for in 2012–2013 covering more than 189,000 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 over 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 2012–2013, around 50% were aimed at discovering uranium (previously this was as high as 95%), 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 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. 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 the 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. Fewer information meetings for uranium were held in 2012–2013, although discussion took place at major traditional owner meetings, where information and DVDs were made available.

The uranium information strategy is being replicated for other commodities with which 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 and no decisions are required of traditional Aboriginal owners on the day. An example is the community information sessions being conducted for large seismic programs, unconventional oil and gas targets and hydraulic fracturing. Education sessions have been held in Ampilatwatja and Lake Nash, Kintore, Papunya, Mt Liebig, Yuendumu, Yuelamu and Laramba. Further forums are planned over the coming months. The CLC is pursuing collaboration with the peak oil and gas body and other parties with land and environmental interests in unconventional oil and gas in Australia in order to have the best available information to provide to traditional owners.

AGREEMENT MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Where agreements are entered into with mining companies the CLC assumes a range of obligations and responsibilities. The agreements generally provide for, among other things, payments to traditional owners; procedures for the protection of sacred sites; work program approval and access permits; environmental protection and rehabilitation; Aboriginal employment, training and contracting; and liaison, reporting and inspection.

Table 3: Summary of exploration and mining agreements

	New in 2012–2013	Total current at 30 June 2013
Exploration agreements (no. of ELs & EPs)	10 (35)	63 (210)
Area of Aboriginal land under EL and EP agreements	16,796 km	44,256 sq km
Mining agreements (no. of MLs & PLs)	1 (1)	11 (13)

Table 3 summarises the new and current exploration and mining agreements for the CLC, including the total area of land involved under agreements for exploration. As at 30 June 2013 the Central Land Council has 63 current exploration agreements in respect of 210 exploration titles, including oil and gas permits. The CLC also has 11 mining agreements relating to a total of 13 mineral leases (ML) or production licences (PL) relating to operations at Tanami, the Granites, Areyonga and Tennant Creek, as well as Mereenie and Palm Valley. These totals do not include native title agreements.

A total of 10 new exploration agreements were finalised during the year, relating to 35 individual exploration licences. The details are as follows.

- Six agreements were concluded with ABM Resources NL covering areas of the Tanami Desert in relation to 28 individual exploration licences.
- An agreement with Jacarandah Minerals Ltd for two ELs was finalised in the Tennant Creek region.
- An agreement with Altura Exploration for two ELs in the Tanami region was also finalised.
- An agreement for EP 145 held by Trident in the Amadeus Basin and another exploration agreement over EP 165 and 309 held by Tamboran Resources over the Ngalia Basin

were finalised. The three permits cover a total area of 9,097 square kilometres. Two additional adjoining permits held by Tamboran over the Ngalia Basin were incorporated into a native title agreement. The traditional owners consultations related to Tamboran’s large permits were extensive in both time and distance.

- A production agreement for Mineral Lease 29494 over a small copper specimen mine on Ltalaltuma Aboriginal Land Trust, near Areyonga, was finalised with Mr Dehne McLaughlin.

Tanami mining agreements

Newmont Tanami Operations mine gold ore from the Callie deposit, which is milled at the Granites. This is one of Australia’s most productive gold mines. The mine produced 187,000 ounces of gold in 2012, which is down on previous years as the company continued its transition to an enhanced underground mining operation. The mine currently has 2.2 million ounces of gold reserves.

Ongoing monitoring of the mining agreements occurred during the year including reporting on the tailings seepage interception system, the paste fill plant, the construction of a new tailings storage facility and safety improvements to the Granites Airstrip. A meeting of the Granites Liaison Committee was held in October 2012.

Mereenie Oil and Gas Field – Santos Ltd

The Mereenie Oil and Gas Field, operated by Santos, is a mature project that is undergoing a major new investment to prolong the life of production. Santos is spending \$100 million on an appraisal and well development project targeting oil and evaluating natural gas in tight rock formations. A new private gas contract is now in place for Mereenie and gas production has resumed, although at a lower level.

A liaison committee meeting was held in Alice Springs in December 2012 to discuss possible future seismic and drilling programmes. Sacred site clearances were completed in early 2013 for extensive new seismic and drilling programs at Mereenie and Mereenie west on the adjacent EP 115 held by Central Petroleum.

Palm Valley Gas Field – Magellan Petroleum Ltd

A liaison committee meeting was held at Palm Valley Gas Plant in May 2013. Traditional Aboriginal owners received an update from the company on the field activities and the new gas contract. The field was in caretaker mode for a number of months but Magellan has entered into a new long-term gas sales contract to sell the field's remaining gas reserves over the next 17 years.

Exploration agreements

Minerals

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

Newmont conducted exploration activities in 2012–2013 at the Oberon deposit north-west of the Granites Mine. An update on activities was provided to traditional owners at the liaison committee meeting held in October 2012.

Tanami Gold focused its exploration activities on the Groundrush and adjacent deposits to the north-east of Tanami Mine, where it now has a resource of one million gold equivalent ounces. Across the entire Central Tanami Project area there is currently a total resource of 2.6 million ounces, including previously mined areas. Exploration activities were discussed at the liaison committee meeting in October 2012.

Emmerson Resources holds a significant portfolio of tenements covering the old Tennant Creek Gold Field and recently announced significant gold and copper intersections from drilling at its Monitor–Goanna Project, which was the main exploration update to traditional owners at the liaison committee meeting held in Tennant Creek in February 2013.

Westgold Resources (now part of Metals X) has been carrying out drilling activities to the south-west of Tennant Creek for more than four years. The company is in the process of evaluating the copper gold ore body at Rover 1 for mine development. The ore body at Rover 1 occurs at a depth between 300 and 600 metres and exploration to date cannot provide a resource estimate with sufficient confidence to enable a decision to mine.

Thundelarra Resources has discontinued its activity exploring for uranium within the Ngalia Basin on Yuendumu, Ngalurtju and Yunkanjini Aboriginal Land Trusts but it still holds the titles. Another company, Energy Metals, continued exploring for uranium in the Ngalia Basin on nearby areas adjoining Aboriginal land. The CLC has exploration agreements and continued to undertake liaison meetings and site visits with traditional Aboriginal owners for this project area.

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 2012–2013. It now estimates a resource of 3.65 million gold equivalent ounces across the Old Pirate, Golden Hind, Buccaneer and Hyperion deposits. A traditional owner liaison committee meeting took place at the Twin Bonanza site in September 2012. The company has received approval from the CLC and the NT Government to conduct bulk sampling at the Old Pirate and nearby Golden Hind deposits, due to be under way in mid-2013. A mining agreement for a gold mining operation and grant of a mineral lease at Twin Bonanza has been under negotiation between ABM and CLC.

ABM has carried out an exploration drilling program on its Lake Mackay exploration licences and is now undertaking extensive soil sampling

following a major sacred site clearance conducted by the CLC in March 2013.

Metals X in partnership with the Lassact group undertook extensive surface sampling for base metals over three ELs in the Haasts Bluff region west of Mt Liebig. Some encouraging initial results were reported for nickel mineralisation.

Other meetings were held with traditional owners for companies with agreements over pastoral leases adjoining Aboriginal land including Australian Abrasive Minerals' Spinifex Bore garnet project near Atitjere and Tellus' Chandler Salt Mine project near Maryvale.

Petroleum

Central Petroleum (CP) announced a farm-in deal with Santos in relation to numerous titles in the CLC region, mainly located on pastoral lease but including some or portions of some titles on Aboriginal land. While CP continues to be active on some titles, many are now being actively explored by Santos under agreement with the CLC.

Central Petroleum continued with exploration for oil and gas on the western portion of EP 115 on Haasts Bluff ALT. In January 2012 the company announced oil flow to the surface from Surprise 1 well, 80 kilometres south-east of Kintore.

This was the first onshore oil discovery in the NT in many years. An extensive 3D seismic program was conducted over the Surprise oil field in mid-2012 and Central Petroleum provided the CLC with plans relating to future oil production and environmental protection. A s.46 traditional owner meeting is planned for late July 2013 to discuss terms and conditions of a production licence agreement.

Exploration on EPs 93 and 97 by Central Petroleum resulted in the discovery of a thick sequence of coal in the northern Simpson Desert (Pedirka Basin). These coal assets were then sold by Central Petroleum in 2013. EP 93 and a portion of EP 97 are now the subject of the major farm-in exploration agreement with Santos.

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 has completed

three horizontal wells – MacIntyre, Baldwin and Owen. Statoil have a farm-in arrangement with PetroFrontier and on 1 September 2013 will become the operators of the project area, where further exploration is planned.

The interest in unconventional oil and gas is a global phenomenon and controversial because of the use of fracking. Unconventional oil and gas exploration targets 'tight' rocks where hydrocarbons are trapped in rock which needs hydraulic stimulation to create pathways to enable flows to the surface. Hydraulic fracturing or fracking involves the creation of cracks in underground rock layers by the introduction of sand, water and some chemicals under pressure down the drill-hole, to increase the recovery and flow of gas and petroleum. The main target in the CLC region is deep shales with drilling more than a kilometre deep. The technique may involve the drilling of horizontal wells at depth, with fracking following a rock layer for hundreds of metres. Fracking has been in use for decades in the USA and has had specialised use in Central Australia for some 20 years to enhance recovery in conventional vertical wells. The recent rush in the unconventional oil and gas industry worldwide has resulted in close scrutiny of the industry as fracking has reportedly resulted in, or has been blamed for, significant environmental and health impacts, particularly with respect to groundwater use and pollution.

The heightened attention around fracking in Australia is closely aligned with the sudden expansion of the coal gas industry in eastern Australia. The unfolding of the industry has resulted in calls for a more cautious approach nationally. Similarly, in the NT, where there is now blanket coverage of oil and gas titles, use of the technology requires specialist skills and the regulatory capacity has not grown with the burgeoning industry. At present the regulators are managing several projects involving hydraulic stimulation of a few wells but the challenge will be how to manage potentially hundreds of wells. The CLC is working with the NT Government to promote best practice environmental management of the industry, particularly with respect to a strategic regional approach to groundwater protection.

Helicopter work

The CLC Mining Unit participated in a number of large-scale helicopter-based sacred site clearances involving the proposed acquisition of 1800 kilometres of seismic data acquisition. The clearance work was completed over four months. The work involved difficult remote travel, complex logistics planning and physically demanding field work. Mining staff provided technical advice to traditional Aboriginal owners regarding tenements, the company, oil and gas, exploration techniques and work programs.

GOVERNMENT LIAISON

A regional gravity survey over the Wiso Basin was begun by the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) and the CLC assisted by providing meeting opportunities for NTGS staff to present information about the survey to traditional owners.

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 acknowledge the size of the applications and the complexity and logistical challenges these titles present for processing. 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 where fracking is used. The CLC is working in collaboration with DoR and has provided input with respect to a review of the petroleum regulations and a more strategic approach for dealing with the numerous applications in the CLC region.

The review

The *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Amendment Act 2006* implemented reforms to the ALRA arising from three reviews of the principal Act over nine years prior to 2006. The objective of the reforms was to promote economic development on Aboriginal land by providing for expedited and more certain processes related to exploration and mining on Aboriginal land. An independent review of the operation of Part IV of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Amendment Act 2006* was a requirement after the fifth anniversary of the amendments coming into operation. The review was conducted during this reporting period with the final report released on 28 March 2013.

The report can be located at (<http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/our-responsibilities/indigenous-australians/programs-services/land-native-title/review-of-part-iv-mining-of-the-aboriginal-land-rights-northern-territory-act-1976>).

The CLC continues to work cooperatively with the Northern Territory mining titles branch to administer exploration and mining titles on Aboriginal land. The Northern Territory Mining Minister has been delegated many of the Commonwealth 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).”

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Staffing issues severely impacted on the CLC’s ability to deliver support to traditional owners and Aboriginal communities of the region in sustainable Indigenous tourism development. Nonetheless one position progressed from being funded via a short-term grant to an ongoing ABA-funded position and capacity was taken up by other short-term arrangements.

A significant amount of work was done on the development of a CLC Indigenous Tourism Development Strategy, including a review of CLC Aboriginal tourism development activities since 2004 and focus groups with Aboriginal tourism operators.

The CLC represents traditional owners in a number of regional tourism forums and provided and supported various tourism capacity-building activities such as the involvement of traditional owners in a working group for the Ilpurla Trail (Ntaria, Ltalatouma and Haasts Bluff ALTs) development. It also helped traditional owners participate in the Uluru Tourism Product development project, with business development workshops, field trips and trials. At Docker River, the CLC facilitated a Stepping Stones tourism development workshop with the traditional owner tourism working group and the Docker River rangers. Traditional owners are also interested in joint management tourism possibilities in Watarrka and Finke Gorge.

ABORIGINAL PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

Indigenous pastoral program

The CLC continued its participation in the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP), a successful multi-agency collaboration sponsored by the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) that has been in place since 2003. As part of the Indigenous Pastoral Program, the CLC carried out on-ground inspections, liaised with grazing licensees, and provided advice and support to managers and traditional owners at Angarapa ALT, Atula (Atnetye ALT), Atnetye and Pmere Nyente ALTs (Numergy GL), Daguragu ALT, Haasts Bluff ALT, Hooker Creek ALT, Kalumpurlpa (Karlantijpa North ALT), Irrmarne ALT and the adjoining Ooratippra Pastoral Lease, Loves Creek, Munglawurru (Karlantijpa North ALT), Mungkarta ALT, Tanami Downs (Mangkururra ALT), Yuendumu ALT, Warlpeyangkrere (Anatye ALT), Mistake Creek (Malngin and Malngin2 ALT) and the Huckitta Pastoral Lease.



Harry Dixon at 4 Mile yards, Yuendumu.

Other CLC pastoral work

In addition to providing assistance under the auspices of the IPP, CLC staff supported traditional owners of community-based pastoral enterprises occurring on these and other areas of Aboriginal land in a variety of ways. Much of this assistance drew on the resources available to Aboriginal landowners through the CLC's pastoral equipment pool, including a cattle truck, quad bikes, a bull-catcher, portable yards, a loading ramp and cattle crush. The CLC's Rural Enterprise Unit is fully staffed and equipped to respond quickly to Aboriginal landowner requests for practical 'on-ground' project implementation support and stock handling assistance.

Assistance with musters was undertaken at Huckitta, Yuendumu, Hatches Creek, Munglawurru and Atula. The CLC assisted Tanami Downs, Atula and Munglawurru to prepare infrastructure funding applications to the ILC to achieve improved land management and more efficient operations. Staff assisted the owners of Ooratippra Station and the traditional owners of Irrmarne ALT in negotiations with Mistake Creek Station (Bluegloss Pty Ltd) for a new lease and grazing licence. The CLC also played a range of roles in supporting larger established Aboriginal-owned commercial cattle operations in the region, including those following.

Atula (Atnetye ALT)

Considerable support has been provided to Atula Station (Apiwentye Pastoral Company Pty Ltd). The CLC provided assistance and support for a meeting of the directors of Apiwentye Pastoral Company Pty Ltd, transported cattle to and from the property and processed mustered cattle. A new manager was employed and station accounts were established and quotes for renovations and repairs obtained.

Huckitta Station

The CLC facilitated directors meetings of Huckitta Aboriginal Corporation and Huckitta Enterprises Pty Ltd and a CLC staff member looked after the property during the Christmas break.

Tanami Downs (Mangkururpa ALT)

The CLC applied to the ILC for funding for a fencing program that will provide improved management of grazing on native pastures and also assisted with transport issues.



CLC's Rural Enterprise Unit supporting traditional owners to manage stock on the Yuendumu Aboriginal Land Trust, July 2012.

OUTPUT GROUP 4

ADVOCACY SERVICES

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

OUTCOMES	Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Central Land Council’s area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.
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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 maximise 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 by organising events, managing issues, 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.

Press releases	17
CLC website visits	70,202
CLC newsletters	4
Land Rights News Central Australia	3
Special purpose video	3

ACHIEVEMENTS

Land Rights News Central Australia

Land Rights News Central Australia (LRNCA) continues to be extremely successful and circulation has been increased to 9,000 in response to requests from communities and organisations. 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, as well as engaging Aboriginal people from diverse backgrounds in Central Australia. LRNCA provides a valuable channel to aid literacy and community engagement. It is distributed free to communities in the CLC's region and also to some cross-border areas, and it provides one of the only sources of relevant information for Aboriginal people in the area.

Governance manual

A new governance manual was developed with a strong use of graphics to engage CLC members in governance training. The manual is the first of its kind and has been well received by Aboriginal people in remote areas.

CLC Digital Archive

A great deal of progress has been made with the digital archive and it now contains more than 10,000 items. The switch to internet technology has boosted its popularity and use significantly.

Challenges

Media and communications play an increasingly important role in the lives of Aboriginal people and escalating demands are placed on communications staff.

OUTPUT 4.2

ADVOCACY & REPRESENTATION

Provide advocacy and representation as appropriate to the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Councils.

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 the interests of Aboriginal people living in its area. To fulfil this responsibility the CLC identifies significant legislative and policy matters, consults with traditional owners and Aboriginal people to ascertain their views and, through the Council and Executive, establishes positions on significant policy issues. The CLC also works on a number of research projects to assist it in formulating policy positions and responses. These actions enable the CLC to represent Aboriginal views and aspirations on issues and engage with all levels of government and other stakeholders with a high degree of authority that ensures that Aboriginal interests are taken into account.

PERFORMANCE

The CLC made the following submissions to the Australian or Northern Territory Governments on policy matters:

- Australian Research Council (ARC) Centre of Excellence for Creative Industries and Innovation (Swinburne University, Centre for Appropriate Technology [CAT], Australian Communications Consumer Action Network [ACCAN] and CLC) joint submission to the House of Representatives Select Committee's inquiry into issues surrounding cyber-safety for Indigenous Australians.
- CLC submission to the Australian Government's Community Living Area discussion paper.
- CLC and Aboriginal Peak Organisations Northern Territory (APO NT) submissions to the Senate Committee's inquiry into mandating of low aromatic fuel.
- CLC and APO NT submissions to the Northern Territory Government's 'Options for Regional Governance in the NT' consultation paper.
- CLC submission to the Northern Territory Government's homelands policy and program guidelines.
- APO NT submission to NT Government's Alcohol Mandatory Treatment legislation.
- APO NT submission on the Australian Government's Alcohol Management Plan (AMP) minimum standards.
- APO NT submission to National Congress Draft Education Policy.
- CLC submission to NT Licensing Commission regarding a review of the Top Springs liquor licence.
- CLC and APO NT submissions to the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.
- CLC submission to the Aboriginal Land Commissioner's review of Part IV of the ALRA.



Harold Nelson from Arlparra reading *Land Rights News Central Australia* at the Bamboo Creek Council meeting, August 2012.

STRONGER FUTURES

Following 12 months of discussion papers, policy documents and a Senate inquiry, the package of Stronger Futures legislation commenced on Monday 16 July 2012. The Australian Government also announced 10 year funding commitments for associated programs. The CLC has worked with other members of the Aboriginal Peak Organisations NT to scrutinise the funding arrangements, and sought to provide input to the National Partnership Agreement and associated implementation plans. This process was delayed by the change of government at the NT election in August 2012.

COMMUNITY LIVING AREAS

The end of the Australian Government's compulsory five-year leases over 10 Community Living Areas (CLAs) in August 2012 and its commitment to proceeding on the basis of voluntary leases resulted in greater attention being paid to the restrictive nature of Community Living Area (pastoral excision) title in 2012–2013. Despite the CLC's hard work in previous financial years, the Northern Territory Government had failed to address the need to reform its legislation. Through the Stronger Futures legislation, which took effect in July 2012, the Australian Government gave itself broad regulatory powers to alter CLA legislation. These powers required the government to consult with land councils in relation to proposed amendments.

The CLC faced a considerable workload arising from the Australian Government's proposed reforms and the end of five-year leases during this period. The Minister provided the CLC with increased funding from the ABA to allow the CLC to work more extensively with CLAs during the reform period. The first aspect of this was confirming with the associations and corporations that hold CLA title that they would like the CLC to provide them with legal, administrative and community development assistance. Meetings at eight CLA communities were held in July and August 2012 to confirm CLC instructions (two were held in the previous financial year). Following clarification of instructions, the CLC put substantial work into finalising negotiations

for payment of rent for five-year leases for CLAs, planning community projects with the five-year lease money, and preparing for an influx of lease applications.

Since that time, the CLC has been working closely with the residents of CLAs throughout the region in relation to community development projects, land use agreements and compliance with legislative requirements. The need for, and the nature of, reforms required of CLA title were discussed at the Central Land Council meeting at Finke in November 2012 and at subsequent Executive meetings. In April 2013, the CLC wrote a submission in response to the Australian Government discussion paper on reforms to CLA legislation. The CLC then assisted with logistics and attended community consultation meetings about the proposed reforms at Engawala (8 April), Atitjere (9 April), Laramba (29 April), Wilora (30 April), Titjikala (1 May), Imanpa (7 May), Epenarra (14 May), Imangara (15 May) and Lake Nash (22 May). Residents of Tara, Irrerlirre and Imperrenth also attended these meetings. At these meetings residents of CLAs confirmed their wishes for a greater say over the use and enjoyment of their hard-won land into the future. An outcomes paper from these consultations, with accompanying draft regulations, was released on 21 June 2013.

During this period the CLC also received applications for housing leases on CLAs, and proceeded to consult on the applications. This is detailed further in the section on leasing.

NT GENERAL ELECTION

The Northern Territory general election took place on 25 August 2012. The Country Liberal Party won the election. The CLC approached all relevant new ministers for meetings on key policy matters, and worked to keep abreast of new policy and funding announcements. Key policy matters include local government reform, alcohol policy and homelands funding. The then chief minister and the then minister for Local Government attended and addressed the November Council 2012 meeting.



Eddie Robertson addresses the Strong Aboriginal Governance Summit in Tennant Creek, April 2013.

ABORIGINAL PEAK ORGANISATIONS NT

The Aboriginal Peak Organisations of the Northern Territory was formed in October 2010, and includes the Central Land Council, the Northern Land Council, the Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance of the Northern Territory, the Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service, and the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency. APO NT has gone from strength to strength during this reporting period, and the CLC continues to play a key role in this work. APO NT has made a number of submissions on issues affecting all Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory and held two summits: the Indigenous Governance Summit in Tennant Creek and a summit on alcohol in Darwin.

REMOTE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

The CLC continued its work and input on the Australian Government's new remote employment arrangements. This work included discussions with DEEWR and FaHCSIA officials and coordinating a meeting of Aboriginal Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) organisations and employment providers to discuss the new model.

MUTITJULU TASKFORCE

The CLC continues to participate in the Mutitjulu Taskforce, comprising all levels of government, Parks Australia, Mutitjulu community members and the CLC, and also participates in the taskforce tenure sub-committee. During this period the Housing Management Agreement for Mutitjulu was successfully completed, and the Mutitjulu Taskforce met in November 2012 and again in March 2013. The CLC has provided a written response to the Mutitjulu Community Aboriginal Corporation (MCAC) sub-lease proposal, and continues to be an active participant in a process designed to build consensus on a tenure solution for Mutitjulu.

CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

There was no further progress in relation to constitutional matters in the NT. At a federal level, the CLC provided a submission to the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT

The CLC continued to support the work of the ABA Advisory Committee, through the work of the elected members who sit on the committee. Unfortunately during this reporting period senior staff were denied permission to attend and provide support at ABAAC meetings.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The CLC signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with the MacDonnell Shire and the Central Desert Shire in February 2011. These MoUs commit to regular liaison meetings, and there has been one further liaison committee meeting during this period.

In March 2013 the NT Government released the 'Options for Regional Governance in the NT' consultation paper. The paper presents two options for reform of the current shire arrangements: regional council and regional authority. The options were discussed at the APO NT Aboriginal Governance Summit in April 2013. The CLC provided a submission to the process. Nothing further has been announced.



The CLC Executive met with Senator Nigel Scullion at Parliament House, Canberra, June 2013.

SMALL COMMUNITIES AND HOMELANDS

The CLC continues to lobby hard on the need to secure a sustainable future for small communities, outstations and homelands. There has been some welcome progress in 2012 which gives some hope that homelands are back on the political agenda. Firstly, the Minister committed to a continuing contribution towards municipal and essential services for homelands of \$206 million over 10 years as part of the Stronger Futures package. While further funding will be required, it is an important signal of ongoing commitment to the future of outstations.

The NT Government has also reviewed and reformed its homelands policy and program guidelines, to which the CLC provided written feedback. The NT Government committed an extra \$14 million over three years to the Homelands Extra Allowance.

The CLC is looking forward to more transparent funding processes for outstations and homelands in the future.

The ABA Advisory Committee has been working on setting aside a substantial amount of funding for homelands. The policy guidelines for this funding have not been released yet and are awaiting approval from the Minister. As previously reported, the CLC has been working with the Centre for Appropriate Technology 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. This application does not appear to have been successful, although CAT received some welcome funding from the Minister to undertake works in the Utopia region.

ABORIGINAL GOVERNANCE

The CLC has continued to work closely on a community governance project with Lajamanu, and particularly the Kurdiji group, to strengthen community governance. The project has continued to support actions which help residents to gain a sense of control over areas they prioritise, for instance in playing an active role in the review of the Top Springs roadhouse takeaway liquor licence. Community members proposed, and successfully applied for, Warlpiri royalty funding for an office space and meeting area

(see http://www.clc.org.au/files/pdf/130625_kurdiji_opening_feedback_final_compressed_version.pdf).

Community members consistently report stronger feelings of control and ability to respond proactively to issues affecting the community.

The Governance Advisory Committee (GAC), comprising representatives of FaHCSIA, NT Regional Operations Centre, Coordinator General for Remote Indigenous Services (CGRIS), independent expert Di Smith, Reconciliation Australia and the CLC has continued to oversee the project. A mentors group has continued to play a significant and proactive role, providing essential expert outside advice to the project approach.

The governance project, along with work by the CLC's Community Development Unit, will be subjected to an independent evaluation by a team led by La Trobe University. Community members have expressed strong support for the continuation of the project and the CLC has responded to this by developing a 10 year timeframe to continue the project, and have applied for a further three years' funding from next April. The results of the evaluation will strongly inform the future direction of the project.

The project has assisted Kurdiji with a submission to the NT Licensing Commission and policing and night patrol issues as well as community meetings to discuss issues impacting on the daily lives of people in Lajamanu.

The APO NT Aboriginal Governance Summit was held after the CLC Council meeting in Tennant Creek, and the CLC played a lead role in organising this important event. It was a well attended meeting, with more than 150 Aboriginal leaders from across the NT participating in the two day meeting. The summit aimed to:

- Understand the challenges and common barriers to achieving greater governance control for Aboriginal people and to work towards solutions that address these challenges.
- Learn from the working examples of effective and strong Aboriginal governance practices in the NT.
- Develop practical and grounded solutions that give Aboriginal people opportunities to govern now: to make decisions and to implement and take responsibility for these decisions.

A comprehensive report was produced and distributed after the summit. The CLC has continued to progress many actions arising from the summit, including its submission to the NT Government Local Government Reform and detailed work on the APO NT Governance and Management Program submission.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

APO NT held an alcohol summit in Darwin in November in 2012 to gather Aboriginal people's perspectives on alcohol issues. A communique from the summit was released and a small delegation was formed to take issues up further with both the Northern Territory and federal governments.

The Australian Government released proposed minimum standards for community alcohol management plans and the CLC worked with APO NT to provide a submission to this process. The CLC (through APO NT) provides a staff member to participate in the Research Advisory Committee for the joint FaHCSIA and Department of Justice funded research project evaluating current social clubs in the NT. This research has progressed and is nearing completion. The CLC and the Lajamanu Kurdiji group provided submissions to the Licensing Commission regarding licence changes to Top Springs. The Licensing Commission hearing took place in early December 2012. The CLC continues to participate in meetings of the People's Alcohol Action Coalition and actively works towards the adoption of greater harm minimisation strategies in relation to alcohol, including supply reduction. The CLC made a submission in support of the legislation to mandate Opal fuel in particular regions, and wrote to the NT Government regarding local petrol sniffing incidences in the Barkly region.

Dispute management framework

Following a staff and Executive workshop to consider issues relating to conflict and dispute management in the region in June 2012, the CLC has now produced a draft dispute management framework. The draft framework was presented at a session of the National Native Title Conference in June 2013, and is now being revised.

Research networks

The CLC aims to strengthen its policy and research work by networking with individual researchers and institutions. The CLC is a core partner in the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Remote Economic Participation. It participates in two project advisory committees for the Interplay between Health and Wellbeing project and the Mobility and Labour Markets project. In addition, the CLC has forged strong links with the Indigenous Law Centre at the University of NSW, and continues to work with Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR) on specific issues.

Telecommunications

The CLC continues to undertake strategic advocacy work on priority telecommunications matters. The CLC is an active member of ACCAN and assists to develop its advocacy agenda associated with remote Indigenous telecommunications, including participating in its ACCAN Indigenous Advisory Group. The CLC is a member of the Broadband for the Bush Alliance, which seeks to get a united front from the bush across a range of communications issues, but particularly with respect to the National Broadband Network and increasing mobile network coverage. The alliance has written a number of strategic policy documents that outline its priorities. The CLC played a role in the development of the paper 'Rethinking Indigenous Communications Program' (*see <http://broadbandforthebush.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Rethinking-the-Indigenous-Communications-Program-May-2013.pdf>*).

The CLC is a partner in an ongoing longitudinal research project undertaken in collaboration with CAT and the Institute of Social Research at Swinburne University which compares and evaluates home internet usage and community internet centres in remote communities. The CLC also participated in a panel at the Australian Internet Governance in Canberra, in which it presented a case on the urgency to improve communication services and the social networks that support these for remote Indigenous users.

OUTPUT 4.3

CULTURAL & HERITAGE SUPPORT

Provide cultural and heritage support as appropriate to the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Councils

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.

The correct identification of traditional owners is fundamental to ensuring the smooth operation of the Aboriginal 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. 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.

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 roadworks) goes through a site clearance (work area clearance process).

Each year the CLC receives numerous requests from government agencies, public sector corporations and mining and other commercial interests who are 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 have 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. 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.

The CLC's Anthropology Unit continued to dedicate time and resources to the repatriation of sacred objects, from its own collection and from museums around the country. Some progress was made in relation to significant collections held in museums in Germany, and the CLC continued its maintenance of its sacred sites database.

The CLC's anthropologists conducted research towards, or issued advice in, 209 instances concerning the maintenance of Aboriginal culture and heritage, including the issue of 107 sacred site clearance certificates.

Providing anthropological advice	Number
Exploration and mining activity on Aboriginal land	18
Exploration and mining activity on native title lands	22
Research for telecommunications infrastructure	30
Community infrastructure and other infrastructure purposes	72
Research for roadworks	5
Research for various land management activities	17
Site damage investigations	3
Other activities including repatriation	14
Requests from clients of the CLC for genealogical information	23

Aboriginal ceremonial activities and funerals

The ABA funds that the CLC receives to support Aboriginal families with the high cost of funerals represent a contribution towards costs but families are still expected to contribute their own funds towards these activities. Funds are allocated according to very strict guidelines. The CLC assisted 170 families with funeral expenses during this financial year. The CLC is also able to support important ceremonial activity and assisted 24 communities with resources for summer ceremonial activities.

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND CUSTOMARY PRACTICES

Opportunities for the intergenerational transfer of cultural knowledge are usually incorporated into most land management field activities, as are a range of traditional land management practices. These include:

- Cleaning out culturally-significant waterholes.
- Maintenance of other significant sites through actions to address threats associated with fire, weeds and feral animals.
- Undertaking associated ceremonies and other cultural obligations.
- Traditional burning of country.
- Hunting and collecting of bush foods, medicinal plants and artefact materials.

Ranger group activities provided traditional owners with the most consistent opportunities to access remote country and conduct such activities. Field work associated with IPA programs and those of specialist CLC staff and external grant projects also offered important opportunities for people to undertake customary land management practices. Both the Southern Tanami and Northern Tanami IPA programs have provided traditional owners with opportunities to undertake a range of traditional land management activities and created valuable opportunities for the intergenerational transfer of cultural knowledge. In the south-west, the Anangu Tjuta Tri-state Cooperative Fire Management project continued to provide senior traditional owners of the Katiti and Petermann ALTs with increased opportunities to transfer traditional fire management knowledge to young people.

CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

A project funded through the Australian Government's Indigenous Heritage Program to help traditional owners from Central Australia to manage Indigenous cultural heritage was completed and resulted in cultural heritage management plans for four significant cultural sites: Walka (Petermann ALT), Murantji-Puritjarra (Haasts Bluff ALT), Ilthe Irlperrkngawe (Dulcie Ranges NP) and Ngantyu, a women's site, with Anmatyerr women rangers and senior traditional owners.

A funding application was submitted through the NT Heritage Grant Program to undertake protective works on the Tempe Downs homestead buildings located on Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT. This was based upon a condition assessment of the buildings prepared by a conservation architect and the decision by traditional owners to seek inclusion of the homestead precinct on the NT Heritage Register. A condition assessment was also prepared for the historic Bowson Hut, which is also situated on the ALT.

Elsewhere, CLC staff consulted traditional owners concerning proposals to nominate the following sites for inclusion on the NT Heritage Register:

- The Twin Gums on Iwupataka ALT.
- Annie Loch's house site on Mungkarta ALT.
- Atnarpa homestead and the site of the Little Flower Mission on Arletherre ALT and the neighbouring Arltunga Historical Reserve.

Planning was also undertaken with traditional owners regarding the protection of Lherepwerle Waterhole on Angarapa ALT and the management of three culturally important sites near the community of Finke.

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). This year the meeting was held at Utopia in September 2012 and was attended by approximately 250 women.

OUTPUT 4.4

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Facilitate targeted Aboriginal community development initiatives as appropriate with the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Councils.

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. With strong leadership from CLC delegates, they are working together to plan, implement and evaluate 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 individual and collective capacity, self-reliance, good governance and stronger communities.

Now in its ninth year, the CLC's Community Development (CD) Program has grown from two to six major regional projects, as well as several new smaller projects. Skilled CLC CD 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.



A Nyirrpi School excursion canoeing down Margaret River was part of the WETT School Support Program.

PERFORMANCE

The 2012 Community Development Program Monitoring Report found that:

'CDU projects are expanding and that the community development approach is considered by Aboriginal people to be of benefit to them and their communities. People are choosing to direct more of their own resources to a community development approach, which is a strong endorsement of the value of this approach in the Central Australian context (http://www.clc.org.au/files/pdf/2012_Report_on_the_CLC_CD_Program.pdf).

Project	Activity
Uluru Rent Money (URM) Project	Put rent paid to relevant traditional owners towards a range of sustainable initiatives
Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) Project	Use mining royalties for sustainable education, training and health benefits
The Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project	Support dialysis facilities on home communities
Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC) Project	Supports nine communities to apply 'affected area' monies flowing from mining towards broad community benefit
NT Parks Rent Money Project	Put rent paid to relevant traditional owners towards a range of sustainable initiatives
Community Lease Money Project	Uses rent paid for community leases for a diverse range of development activities

Two new smaller projects were initiated in this period in response to traditional owner groups choosing to direct exploration compensation funds to community benefit with the CLC's help. The Nolan's Bore Mine Project and the Rover Mine Project both involve mining exploration compensation being directed to community benefit, rather than individual distribution.



A Willowra School excursion to Sydney was funded by WETT. Willowra students are pictured here at Darling Harbour in front of the *New Endeavour*.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The CLC is committed to improving processes, assessing outcomes, providing transparency and accountability to constituents, and building an evidence base for its community development approach. Systematic monitoring of the community development program has been conducted since 2009 with support from international development monitoring and evaluation specialist Dr Linda Kelly of Praxis Consultants. A monitoring report is prepared annually.

Ninti One Limited carried out additional monitoring work, employing Aboriginal community-based researchers to review community attitudes and expectations of the new pool being built in Mutitjulu. The University of Newcastle was also engaged to identify existing information about indicators of health and well-being in Aboriginal communities as measures of the impact of the CLC's community development work and there was a review of capacity development changes in the WETT Advisory Committee.

There has been considerable ongoing achievement in terms of objective one – Aboriginal ownership of, and engagement with, projects. Evidence from all of the projects in 2012 suggests that ownership and engagement by Aboriginal people in both the decision-making and control of projects in their communities is increasing. The process of Aboriginal ownership and control is closely related to governance. As people become more familiar with the systems for a project and are more practised in being held to account and holding others to account, they appear more able to exercise their control and ownership.

There was very strong reporting from all projects that they are producing a broad range of tangible achievements and that Aboriginal people are able to identify the value and benefits flowing to themselves and their communities from the projects. These benefits include:

- Education outcomes, such as children being able to attend excursions and being supported to stay at school.
- Employment outcomes, with young people moving from training into employment.
- Improved community infrastructure, such as pools and learning centres.
- Improved health services, including access to dialysis services.
- Increased opportunities for positive community activities such as sports and training.
- Important support for culture and language.

Substantial progress was also made on objective three – building an evidence base of the CLC's community development approach – and objective four – sharing lessons learned with government and non-government agencies.

Some of the key challenges noted in the 2012 monitoring report include the risks associated with the low capacity of implementing partners and with the limited time and resources CLC staff have available to engage fully with all communities and all project locations. The report highlights the need to start managing and working with communities in a coordinated way to bring together different resources under the one community development process.

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 in their communities in the NT and SA. 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 the partner organisations then deliver the projects.

Projects completed:

- Mutitjulu Tjurpinytjaku Centre swimming pool construction completed and pool opened for a brief trial usage.
- Repairs and upgrades to homelands/outstations which assist return to country, tourism enterprise development, remote schooling and diversionary activities were completed at Patji, Lilla, Ukaka, Angas Downs Walany (South Australia), Akanta, Yulara Pulka and Eagle Valley.

WARLPIRI EDUCATION AND TRAINING TRUST (WETT)

The Warlpiri Education and Training Trust 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 now includes 12 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, the project partners implement them.

This year CLC staff continued to support the WETT governance groups, Warlpiri communities and partner organisations to promote the successful implementation and further development of WETT's four regional programs. Key outcomes in this period include:

- The construction and opening of the combined Willowra Early Childhood and Adult Learning Centre.
- Governance and capacity development workshops for Aboriginal WETT Committee members with support from Flinders University.

- A WETT Conference, which enabled the WETT governance groups, community members and partner organisations to share stories about WETT successes and challenges.

WETT Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program

The WETT ECCD Program, managed by World Vision Australia (WVA) with support from Batchelor Institute for Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE), continued to provide a range of benefits in its fifth year. These include early childhood activities in each of the four communities and training for community members. An external evaluation report was also completed by the Australian Council for Education Research.

Key outcomes

Early childhood activities

- Local playgroups were supported in Willowra, Lajamanu and Yuendumu, with a significant rise in participation in Willowra following the opening of the new WETT and ABA funded Early Childhood Centre. The average attendance in the old facility of two to three children had increased to eight to 10 children by 30 June 2013.
- World Vision provided a mobile playgroup in Nyirripi as an option for families while the Central Desert Shire–run crèche was only opening infrequently.

Training

- Early childhood training was delivered across the Warlpiri communities with the exception of Willowra, where community conflict prevented training. In the other three communities five trainees attained Certificate I in Work Preparation, two completed Certificate II in Community Services and one completed Certificate III. A further 13 students enrolled in Certificate I, two in Certificate II and five in Certificate III.

Aboriginal employment

- Two Warlpiri ECCD Program facilitators employed at 0.5FTE.
- Six Warlpiri playgroup workers employed as casuals across the four Warlpiri communities.

Capacity development/governance

- Warlpiri early childhood workers and reference group members from each of the four Warlpiri communities attended the Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC) conference in Cairns and gave presentations on their work.
- Local early childhood reference groups met regularly in Yuendumu, Nyirrpri and Lajamanu and a new reference group was formed in Willowra.

WETT School Support Program

Warlpiri consider it critical to successful educational outcomes that senior people in remote communities are able to participate in the education system. With the support of the Tanami Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) Program in early 2013, both Willowra and Lajamanu schools were able to conduct successful overnight and four-night camps respectively that allowed students to explore country with elders and senior community members.

Interstate excursions are extremely significant for school children from remote communities. Many of these children have never been to any of Australia's major cities or even outside the region. More than 65 students from Willowra, Nyirrpri, Lajamanu and Yuendumu schools went on interstate excursions paid for by WETT funds.

Twenty-seven Warlpiri students were also supported by WETT while attending boarding schools in the Northern Territory and Victoria.

WETT Youth and Media Program

The WETT Youth and Media Program, in partnership with the Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (WYDAC) and PAW Media, shifted in focus from purely diversionary programs to education, training and employment pathways. During this period bush trips, computer and media training, and sport had high participation rates.

Youth subcommittees from each of the four communities met twice during the year.

WETT Learning Community Centre Program

The WETT Learning Community Centre Program made significant progress in this period with the opening of the Lajamanu and Willowra learning centres. Both learning centres are being run through a partnership between WETT, Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE) and FaHCSIA.

WILLOWRA LEARNING COMMUNITY CENTRE

The long-awaited construction of the Willowra Learning Community Centre, Early Childhood Centre and staff accommodation was completed during this period and included the employment of four Warlpiri community members as construction workers.

The official launch of the centre took place on 23 April 2013 with many community members and invited guests taking part in the celebration. Community members have been employed to fill three positions of local coordinator, groundsman and cleaner.

NYIRRPI LEARNING COMMUNITY CENTRE

This centre delivered informal training in numeracy and literacy skills, art and craft and first aid. A nightclub for youth was offered three evenings per week, providing opportunities for computer use and foundation skills training.

LAJAMANU LEARNING COMMUNITY CENTRE

BIITE engaged a second facilitator for the Lajamanu Learning Centre and they commenced work in early 2013. Local workers undertook renovations on the centre.

TANAMI DIALYSIS SUPPORT PROJECT

The CLC continues to oversee the implementation of the Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project on behalf of the Kurra Aboriginal Corporation, including overseeing funding agreements and regular reporting to Kurra. This project, which is managed by the Western Desert Nganampa Walytja Palyantjaku Tjukatu Aboriginal Corporation (WDNWPT), provides much needed health services to kidney patients in Yuendumu and Lajamanu and surrounding communities and outstations. The project also provides support to Warlpiri patients living in Alice Springs, Katherine and Darwin.



Ntaria Community Lease Money Project contributed \$16,000 to ensure the Healthy Living Sports Carnival could go ahead. Pictured here is the winning team, Yuendumu Magpies Anthony Hargraves, Jamie Nelson and Zac Long with Lofty Katakarija (match manager).

THE GMAAAC PROJECT

The CLC continued to implement the comprehensive community development 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 in the nine GMAAAC communities helping to develop projects and support committees with the difficult task of deciding how to allocate the available GMAAAC funds. Significant progress was made in developing the capacity of committee members, who are increasingly able to plan and apply GMAAAC funds effectively.

Project agreements were developed for 74 community benefit projects that GMAAAC funded

in this period from 2011–2012 funds totalling \$2,410,369. The agreements put clear project management arrangements in place 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.

The CLC also provided support to the nine GMAAAC communities for the implementation of the 81 projects funded in 2011 that are currently in progress. This included the authorisation of payments and working with recipients to ensure submission of reports and financial acquittals.



GMAAAC committee members Valerie Patterson, Geoffrey Barnes and Andrew Johnson at a meeting in Lajamanu.

NT PARKS RENT MONEY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

“We are looking forward to more houses at Urremerne and power to be connected. We’ve got an infrastructure plan for the little outstation. It’s coming along good. It’s the only place, and when you’ve got all your families in it that’s good. I’m on the Shire and Health Board Committee and you get ideas from other members as well. We have infrastructure and we have demountables. We have big plans. We are hoping to have toilet block, telephone, little footy field for kids to play on in the future.” (NT Parks Project participant)

NT Parks Rent Money Project made significant progress in 2012–2013. This project is now in its third year and involves 16 Aboriginal groups across

the CLC region. As a result of a resolution the CLC passed in 2010, all rent and income monies from the 16 Northern Territory national parks that the NT Government recently handed back are used for community benefit purposes only and are not distributed to individuals. Community-focused monitoring was undertaken in four locations for this project in 2012 and showed that there was more satisfaction with the approach and that people are seeing tangible benefits.

Planning was carried out with traditional owner groups of the 16 national parks and a number of decisions were made as detailed in the table below.

National Park	Traditional owner project decisions
Ilytwelepentye/Davenport Ranges National Park	Fund the construction of an on-country meeting place and ablution block to support joint management of the park; fund the purchase of a fire trailer and the construction of an equipment shed at Hatches Creek outstation to support future enterprise development for on-park land management activities
Watarrka National Park	Fund the construction of an on-country meeting place block to support joint management of the park
Arltunga Historical Reserve	Fund the installation of a bore pump, water tank, and associated piping at Panel Well outstation
Yeperenye/Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park	Develop the tourist picnic areas at both Emily and Jessie Gaps, implement cultural heritage and environmental protection measures on the park and establish a traditional owner funeral fund
Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve	Construct a second living shelter at Urremerne outstation
West MacDonnell Ranges National Park (East)	Develop a scope of works to replace the aging water infrastructure servicing 16 outstations on Iwupataka ALT
West MacDonnell Ranges National Park (West)	Establish a funeral fund to contribute to the costs of funerals for traditional owners
Native Gap Conservation Reserve	Restore and protect bush graves and record oral histories for future generations of traditional owners
Chambers Pillar Historical Reserve	Establish a funeral fund to contribute to the costs of funerals for traditional owners
East MacDonnell Range Cluster of Parks	Construct a solar power system at Uluperte outstation

Projects completed:

- The Karlu Karlu/Devil's Marbles Conservation Reserve On-country Meeting Place Shelter Sub-Project.
- The Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve Urremerne Northern Water Sub-Project.
- Ilytwelepentye/Davenport Ranges National Park Hatches Creek On-country Meeting Place Sub-Project.
- Judburra/Gregory National Park Kalkarindji Cemetery Sub-Project.

COMMUNITY LEASE MONEY PROJECT

The Community Lease Money Project uses rent and compensation payments for the compulsory five-year leases taken out during the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) and income from 40 year housing leases for community benefit. Major progress was made in establishing this large, new project following consultations with traditional owner groups of communities on Aboriginal freehold land. These consultations resulted in eight groups deciding to allocate some or all of their community lease money to community benefit projects and to work with the CLC on their development and implementation.

When the CLC received the Commonwealth Government's final compensation offer for the five-year leases its Executive and staff worked together to develop a resolution building on the leadership demonstrated by many traditional owners. The resolution, passed unanimously at a full Council meeting in November 2012, directs at least 50% of total five-year lease rent and compensation payments for each community to community benefit purposes, as well as limiting the amount that can be distributed to individual traditional owners for any one community to \$500,000.

Traditional owners in all affected communities have since:

- Accepted the government's final offer for the five-year lease compensation payments.
- Considered the Council resolution of November 2012.
- Decided what proportion of their five-year lease income to apply to community benefit purposes.

Twenty-six communities so far have also allocated some or all of their 40 year lease payments to community benefit projects for an initial three years.

The project has progressed steadily and working groups have been formed to plan and implement sub-projects. Planning is underway or completed in 19 out of 31 participating communities and nine have progressed to the implementation of sub-projects. Three sub-projects have been completed. Planning is scheduled to start in the remaining 12 communities during the second half of 2013 and in two communities in early 2014.

Consultations and decision making

Alekarengé	Footy oval upgrade, water park maintenance, youth activities
Alpururulam	Healthy water and church renovation
Amoonguna	Development of a good meeting agreement to manage intra-group conflict, community vision and associated project ideas
Areyonga	Consultation about decision-making process and project ideas
Atitjere	Church building
Daguragu	Planning and band equipment sub-project prioritised
Engawala	Patient transport
Epenarra	Church renovation
Kalkarindji	Planning but no sub-projects prioritised
Ntaria	Healthy Living Sports Carnival 2013, funeral fund, community buses, Kuparilya Festival 2013, cemeteries upgrade, emergency services beacon, Indigenous Marathon project sponsorship, school excursions and process for making decisions about multiple submissions from community organisations
Haasts Bluff	School excursion
Papunya	Community buses and band equipment, residential aged care and church upgrade
Pmara Jutunta	Consultation about decision-making process and project ideas
Laramba	Community buses and band equipment
Tara	Church construction
Imangara	Art materials and landscaping
Titjikala	Community bus, sports ground upgrades and recreation hall equipment
Imanpa	Renovate and upgrade recreation hall

Project development and implementation of sub-projects

Alekarengé	Footy oval upgrade and water park
Atitjere	Church construction
Laramba	Community bus
Titjikala	Community bus and sports ground upgrade
Epenarra	Church renovation
Alpururulam	Healthy water
Ntaria	Community lease money funeral fund
Imangara	Art materials project and landscaping
Wilora	Art workshop project and computer installation and training

Sub-projects completed	
Kintore	Interstate school excursion
Ntaria	Healthy Living Sports Carnival
Imangara	Road safety

NEW AND FUTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Following consultations carried out in previous reporting periods, traditional owners for the proposed Nolan’s Bore mine decided to direct half of their 2012 exploration compensation money to community benefit purposes. The CLC will now design and implement the Nolan’s Bore Mine CD Project with \$360,000 that has been set aside by the group for development initiatives.

Progress was also made on the Rover Mine CD Project. Two planning meetings were held with the traditional owner group, which resolved to put \$150,000 of their 2013 exploration money into the Rover Mine CD Project. A working group has been formed and they have commenced planning projects, including upgrading three outstations.



GMAAAC committee members at Ringers Soak are happy to have finished their planning for 2012: (l-r) Tomato Gordon, David Tchooga, Linda Yandigalli and Christine Tchooga.



OUTPUT GROUP 5

ADVOCACY SERVICES

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

OUTPUT	5.1 DISTRIBUTIONS
	5.2 ADMINISTER LAND TRUSTS
	5.3 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

OUTCOMES	Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Central Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.
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OUTPUT 5.1

DISTRIBUTIONS

Administer and distribute statutory, negotiated and other payments as appropriate to the Traditional Owners and other clients of the Land Councils.

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.

During 2012–2013, subject to a special Council resolution, a portion of monies received from the Commonwealth for ‘5 year NTNER Rent and Compensation’ was also distributed. Refer Output 3.1 for a description of the Council resolution and conditions.

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 CLC to enforce these reporting requirements other than where payments have been made to an association pursuant to a determination. However, financial statements are publicly available on the ORIC website.

Once the funds have been distributed by the CLC to the recipient associations, the CLC’s AAMC may assist the associations with the administration 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 their annual general meeting.

PERFORMANCE

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

Compliance and Governance 2012–2013	
Annual general meetings and committee meetings held and income distribution instructions taken	36
Entities independently audited prior to annual general meetings	33
Corporations’ statutory financial statements to be lodged with ORIC	30
Corporations closed	Nil
Corporations relocating to another administration	1
General reports lodged	33
Membership lists of all associations updated and also forwarded to ORIC as a part of the general report submission	
All required signed chairperson and directors’ reports forwarded to the Registrar along with audited accounts (Submitted with general report)	

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 usually 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 2012–2013 the CLC provided assistance to 33 associations.

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

AAMC has a staff of seven comprising three project officers and four accounting staff. During the year the unit assisted associations to convene 33 AGMs and 70 committee and sub-committee meetings.

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

In addition to the administrative assistance it provides to associations, AAMC has been requested to administer funeral funds that are allocated to the CLC from the ABA. These funds assist with funeral outlays. During this year funding assistance was provided for 169 funerals.

ASIC COMPLIANCE

- Performed for three incorporated companies.
- Income distribution.

ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS ACT

Pursuant to the rules of corporations, 36 AGMs and committee meetings were convened to provide income distribution instructions.

NATIVE TITLE

Seven distribution meetings were held for native title holder groups.

LEASING

Thirteen leasing distribution meetings were administered by AAMC.

OUTPUT 5.2

ADMINISTER LAND TRUSTS

Administer Land Trusts in accordance with the provisions of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth)*.

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 to gaining the delivery of the title to the land trust.

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

To assist the land trusts the CLC:

- Must ensure that any Aboriginal community or group that may be affected has had adequate opportunity to express their views and that the terms of any dealing are reasonable.
- 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.
- Includes land trusts in public indemnity insurance maintained by the CLC.

PERFORMANCE

There are 90 Aboriginal Land Trusts in the CLC's region.

Handovers were made to the following ALTs during the period: Alkwert, Arletherre, Tyurretye and Irrinjirrinjirri. Deeds of title were also delivered to the land council to hold on behalf of the Warti-Yangu Aboriginal Land Trust until several outstanding actions are finalised.

- CLC undertook a site visit with key traditional owners to investigate evidence of illegal mustering activity and then reported the alleged incident that took place in the Annurrete ALT area to the police for investigation. Assistance was provided to the police as required but the report did not proceed to prosecution.

- An ABA and ILC funding application was drafted and submitted for the construction of boundary fencing to address encroachment issues in the Tennant Creek region.
- Unauthorised mustering and tourism activities by various operators on Tempe Downs was addressed and processes were put in place to curb this activity. This included referrals to police for follow up and processes put in place to regulate tourism activity on Tempe Downs specifically around a particular waterhole.

Tenure data (image) for 2012 – 2013 Annual Report

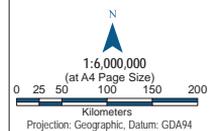
Legend

- NT Border
- Sea
- ALT
- Pastoral lease
- Vacant crown
- Other

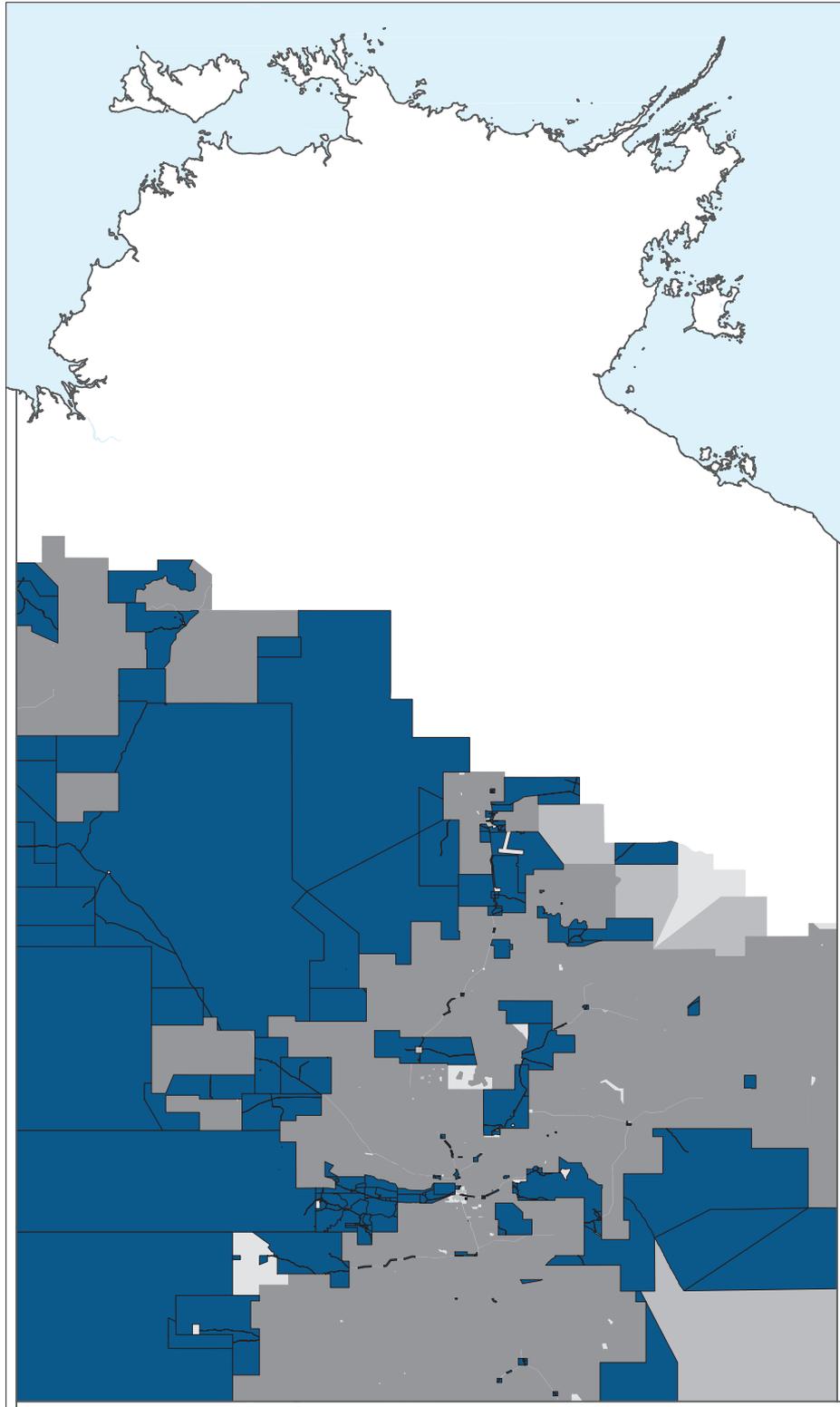


Map Number: 2013-187

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ABORIGINAL LAND TRUST (ALT) IN CLC REGION

Akanta ALT	Irterrkewarre ALT	Santa Teresa ALT
Ahakeye ALT	Iwupataka ALT	Thakeperte ALT
Aherrenge ALT	Kanttaji ALT	Thangkenharengge ALT
Akekarrenteme ureyenge ALT	Karlantijpa North ALT	Tyurretye ALT
Alkeperre-Atwarte ayepe- Arenye Arleye ALT	Karlantijpa South ALT	Uluru-Katatjuta ALT
Alatjuta ALT	Katiti Land Trust	Uretyingke ALT
Alyawarra Land Trust	Lake Mackay ALT	Uremerne ALT
Alkwert ALT	Lhere Pirnte ALT	Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT
Amoonguna ALT	Ltalaltuma ALT	Uruna ALT
Anatye ALT	Mala ALT	Wakaya ALT
Angarapa ALT	Malngin 2 ALT	Wampana-Karlantijpa ALT
Ankweyelengkwe ALT	Malngin ALT	Warrabri ALT
Anurrete ALT	Mangkururpa ALT	Warti-Yangu ALT
Apatula ALT	Melkngge ALT	Warumungu ALT
Arnapipe ALT	Mount Frederick ALT	Watarrka ALT
Arltungu ALT	Mpwelarre ALT	Wirliyajarrayi ALT
Arletherre ALT	Mpweringe-Arnapipe 2 ALT	Yalpirakinu ALT
Athenge Lhere ALT	Mpweringe-Arnapipe ALT	Yewerre ALT
Atnetye ALT	Mt Frederick No.2 ALT	Yingualyala ALT
Atnerrperrke ALT	Mungkarta 2 ALT	Yiningarra ALT
Atwengerrpe ALT	Mungkarta ALT	Yuendumu ALT
Ayleparrarntenhe ALT	Ngalurrtju ALT	Yunkanjini ALT
Bilinearra-Jutpurra 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	
Irrinjirrinjirr ALT	Roulpmaulpma ALT	
Irrmarne ALT	Rrurtenge ALT	

OUTPUT 5.3

DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO LAND

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

To enable informed decision-making, the CLC makes every effort to ensure consultation processes accord with traditional decision-making and that the potential for family or group conflict is reduced. In addition, the CLC has developed a community development framework which articulates the principles and processes of the CLC's development work and is underpinned by the principles of empowerment, self-reliance and community cohesion. Strengthening the capacity of Aboriginal people to manage their own disputes – drawing on traditional dispute management processes or utilising new skills – is fundamental to this work.

No formal conciliation pursuant to s.25 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* was undertaken during the year; however, the CLC is adopting a more systematic approach to provide staff with the appropriate skills and expertise to facilitate effective meeting, consultation and participatory processes, with a particular emphasis on preventing, recognising and responding to disputes and conflict situations. While the unrest that developed in Yuendumu from 2010 has now been settled within the community, this protracted conflict also highlighted the need for greater investment in support mechanisms for traditional owner and family groups to ensure they can better manage their own disputes.

The CLC management group and Executive have identified the need for a dispute prevention and

management framework to highlight the importance of this issue, and to provide staff, Council members and CLC constituents with greater clarity about the role of the CLC in relation to preventing, recognising and responding to disputes in the region. A workshop was held in mid-2012 bringing together key staff and CLC Executive members to explore the issue of dispute management and determine what action the CLC could take. This workshop concluded that while the CLC performs its functions with integrity, there was significant room and enthusiasm for improving the CLC's processes of engagement and consultation and its processes for identifying and managing disputes. The drafting of CLC's Dispute Prevention and Management Framework was commenced.

As identified in the CLC Strategic Plan, the draft framework outlines the approach CLC will use to prevent, recognise and respond to disputes, and how it will build the skills and expertise required to achieve best practice in this area. The CLC believes that building the capacity and commitment of Aboriginal people to prevent and manage their own disputes is fundamental to the achievement of Aboriginal self-determination. Dispute management is critical to building strong Aboriginal governance at all levels: regional, local and organisational. The following principles seek to recognise the importance of dispute management in progressing aspirations for more effective Aboriginal governance and practical expressions of self-determination.

PRINCIPLES

The CLC's approach to dispute management reflects the following principles:

- Empower Aboriginal groups, families and individuals to identify and manage their own disputes.
- Reduce reliance on the CLC or any external parties in relation to mediating disputes.
- 'Wait to be asked' to assist but then be able to respond in a consistent and timely manner.
- Recognise that disputes are nested in systems and structures, meaning that numerous external parties and factors are likely to be causing or exacerbating disputes.
- Processes should do no harm.
- CLC support is conditional on parties demonstrating a commitment to managing a dispute and the CLC may withdraw ongoing support, services and resources where parties are not committed.



OUTPUT GROUP 6

NATIVE TITLE

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.

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 were 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 Central Land Council 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 (NTA), respond to proposed future acts and negotiate agreements, and to resolve disputes between groups. In 2012–2013, the Minister invited CLC to apply for re-recognition as a Native Title Representative Body for a maximum of two years and this was subsequently granted.

The CLC aims to certify applications for native title determination and applications for registration for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) in a timely manner. Native title determination and ILUA applications are presented to the 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. 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.

The Native Title Program Manager convenes twice yearly review and planning sessions to evaluate the progress of activities, identify emerging trends or priorities, map out details of the work program and financial commitments, and if need be, revise the operational plan to reflect changes in workload demands or circumstances.

The CLC currently has 19 native title funded positions, which include a manager, lawyers, anthropologists, mining and research officers as well as administrative and project staff. These positions are located within various departments of the CLC.

The CLC engaged 15 consultants to work on native title activity during 2012–2013. Each consultant possessed the required qualifications and expertise relevant to their contract.

THE 2013 NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE CONFERENCE

The CLC accepted an invitation to co-convene the 2013 National Native Title Conference in conjunction with the Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS). The conference was hosted by Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (LAAC), on behalf of the Central Arrernte native title holders of Alice Springs.

The annual Native Title Conference is the principal forum for discussion of native title issues and plays a major role in influencing native title policy and practice within government and the sector. It also offers a rare opportunity for native title claimants, practitioners and professionals from across the country to come together and share their knowledge and experiences.

Co-convening this event was a major undertaking by CLC in this period. In consultation with AIATSIS, CLC staff worked closely with LAAC in identifying the conference title and themes, securing local community involvement and developing the social and cultural content of the program and the overall conference experience.

As co-convenor, CLC's aim was to create an event that had a strong Aboriginal feel, resonated with all delegates and offered them an opportunity to experience some of the positive work being done by and for Aboriginal people in Alice Springs.

The CLC organised the 2013 Mabo Lecture, delivered by award winning Indigenous author Alexis Wright and the Black Arm Band. CLC staff delivered six major presentations and collaborated with the Central Australian Aboriginal Congress Health Service, the Batchelor Institute for Indigenous Tertiary Education and the Desert Knowledge Precinct (DKP) to facilitate men's and women's Indigenous Talking Circles. Additionally, delegates were given the opportunity to take off-site tours to CAAMA Radio station and the CLC Open Day. The CLC also organised daily performances and trade stalls at the conference venue promoting local Aboriginal arts and crafts, bush medicine and publications.

Feedback about the 2013 conference through the CLC and AIATSIS evaluations was very positive.



The 2013 Mabo Lecture was given by Alexis Wright (third from right) and members of the Black Arm Band, who performed *Dirtsong*.

NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE COUNCIL

CLC has been a member of the National Native Title Council (NNTC) since its inception in 2005 and continued to play an active role in the council throughout 2012–2013. The CLC has contributed to NNTC submissions, discussions, joint NNTC/ Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) forums and representations to government on matters of national significance such as the taxation treatment of native title payments and the Indigenous

Community Development Corporation model, which aims to facilitate broader socio-economic activity for native title groups. CLC has also worked closely with the NNTC in lobbying FaHCSIA for a review of the roles and functions of native title representative bodies; it contributed to the terms of reference – and now has a seat on the reference group – for the review, which will commence in August 2013.

NATIVE TITLE CONSENT DETERMINATIONS

Lake Nash

On 15 August 2012 Justice Besanko handed down a native title consent determination at a special sitting of the Federal Court at Alpururulam community, 650 kilometres north-east of Alice Springs. The determination recognises the rights and interests of native title holders of the Lake Nash and Georgina Downs pastoral leases near the Queensland border. The native title application was filed with the Court in 2001 on behalf of the Ilperrelhelam, Malarrarr, Nwerrarr, Meyt, Itnerrengayt and Ampwertety landholding groups. In 1991, after a long battle, Lake Nash (Alpururulam) was declared a Community Living Area, which meant that a small area of land was excised from the station to enable the traditional

owners to live there. Many of the current claimants or their parents were born and lived on Lake Nash Station, near the waterhole, for most of their lives.

The Court's determination recognises the groups' traditional rights, including the rights to access and hunt, gather and fish on the land and waters, the right to conduct cultural activities and ceremonies and the right to camp on the land and erect shelters and other structures, and it secures their right to negotiate over any future acts such as mining. The Ilperrelhelam Aboriginal Corporation is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate.

Lake Nash and Georgina Downs are run as pastoral stations and the claimants' native title rights will co-exist with the rights of the pastoral leaseholders to graze cattle.



Some of the native title holders of Lake Nash and Georgina Downs celebrating the Native Title Consent Determinations: (l-r) Mavis Samardin (seated), Trevor Age (back), Kerry Campbell (back), Morris Barnes, Justice Besanko (back), Stuart Rusty, Billy Tomy (back), Michael Teague, Helen Smith (obscured).



Native title holders with Justice Lander at the Native Title Consent Determination for Glen Helen Pastoral Lease at Hermannsburg.

Glen Helen

On 25 September 2012 Justice Lander handed down a native title consent determination at a special sitting of the Federal Court at Hermannsburg community, 120 kilometres west of Alice Springs. Two applications were originally filed and registered on 23 January 2004 and 3 March 2005 respectively for the purpose of exercising the right to negotiate in regard to future acts on a portion of Glen Helen PPL. A native title application was later filed on 27 October 2010, replacing the two earlier claims with a single whole of lease claim over Glen Helen Pastoral Lease, which lies approximately 200 kilometres west of Alice Springs.

The determination area lies within the territories of the Tyurretyerenye Western Arrernte and Merinarenye Kukatja-Luritja people. There are six traditional 'countries' on the application area and the groups who hold rights and interests in the Glen Helen area are Imperlkgne, Urlatherrke,

Pmerkerterenyne, Yaperlpe, Lthalaltweme and Merina people. The groups acknowledge they have a shared system of laws and customs that applies beyond the application area; however, the decision-making power about a particular country lies with the individual landholding group for that country.

The Court's determination recognises the groups' traditional rights to access, camp, live on and use the land and its resources, and their responsibility to protect and care for sites and to regulate the land's access and use by others. These native title rights will co-exist with the rights of the pastoral leaseholders.

Pending consent determinations

In addition to the two consent determinations handed down in July 2012, matters relating to the Napperby and Mt Doreen Native Title Applications were resolved in this period and consent determinations scheduled for July 2013.

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 2012–2013.

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. As at 30 June 2013 the CLC had a total of 10 active native title claimant applications registered with the NNTT. During 2012–2013 CLC staff undertook a total of 107 meetings and consultations relating to native title applications and made significant progress in anthropological research, preparation and delivery of consent determination reports.

New applications

Bushy Park PPL

A new application was filed on 29 November 2012 and has been registered with the NNTT.

Narwietooma

The original application (Glen Helen NTD6007/2003) covered the southern portion of adjoining Narwietooma PPL. This application was withdrawn on 17 May 2013 and replaced with a new application over the whole of Narwietooma PPL (NTD6/2003), which was filed on 22 May 2013.

Amended applications

Sandover

An amended application was filed on 5 April 2012 and registered with the NNTT. Amendments were made to the original native title application 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.

Mt Doreen

The NTA was amended due to the death of a named applicant, and filed on 23 May 2013.

Finalised/withdrawn applications

Glen Helen (NTD34/10)

Matter finalised. The Native Title Consent Determination was handed down on September 2012.

Lake Nash (NTD6061/01)

Matter finalised. The Native Title Consent Determination was handed down on 15 August 2012.

Mt Everard

The NTA was withdrawn following the grant of Aboriginal freehold title under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* from the Commonwealth Government on 18 July 2012.

Alcoota (NTD6008/03)

The NTA was withdrawn following the grant of Aboriginal freehold title under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* from the Commonwealth Government on 18 July 2012.

West MacDonnell Ranges (NTD6048/01)

The NTA was withdrawn following the grant of freehold title under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* as part of a negotiated settlement with the NT Government which included the grant of freehold title under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, and the lease of the area to the NT Government together with joint management of the parks.

Glen Helen (NTD6007/2003)

The NTA was withdrawn and replaced with a whole of lease NTA (NTD6/2013) over Narwietooma PPL, filed on 22 May 2013.

Current applications

Matters relating to Napperby and Mt Doreen were finalised in this period and the consent determinations scheduled for July 2013. The CLC and the NT Government are similarly pursuing negotiations for determinations by consent in the following applications and hope to have these settled in 2013–2014: Sandover; Kalkarindji; Stirling and Neutral Junction; and Bushy Park.

Anthropological reports and material in respect of Sandover, Bushy Park, Stirling and Narwietooma PPLs as well as Kalkarindji Township and Rainbow Valley National Park have been finalised and lodged with the NT Government.

In this period research was completed for Bushy Park, Narwietooma, Mt Cavenagh/Victory Downs, Mt Denison, Henbury and Huckitta and significant progress was made towards finalising anthropology reports. Substantial research was also undertaken for Philip Creek and Aileron, and research commenced for Mt Riddock.

Consent for a native title application over Rainbow Valley National Park has been requested from the NT Government and as at 30 June 2013 we are still awaiting a response.

Dulcie Ranges

As part of a negotiated settlement with the NT Government which included the grant of freehold title under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, and the lease of the area to NT Government together with joint management of the parks, the NTA is to be withdrawn. The Crown lease was registered on 30 April 2013 and CLC is now in a position to make application for conversion to a Community Living Area. The NTA will be withdrawn once the CLA is granted.

Stirling & Neutral Junction

An application was filed on 19 July 2011 and registered in respect of the whole of Stirling PPL and the 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.

All documents were served on the respondents in this period and a response received. Comments were sent to the report author for additional information. As a result of the report, the NTA is to be amended. A meeting is planned for July 2013 to seek instructions to amend the NTA and enter into an ILUA in relation to the north-south stock route. Negotiations with the respondents are continuing.

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 are 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 withdrawing the current NTA and replacing it with a whole of lease NTA. Extensive research for the new whole of lease NTA was undertaken and drafting of the anthropology documents commenced during this period. Further field research is planned for 2013-2014.

Bushy Park

The native title application was registered with the NNTT on 29 November 2012. It was lodged in response to mining and exploration future acts and requests from traditional owners to CLC for protection of their country and recognition of their rights to protect sites in the area.

A short-form anthropology report was served on the NT Government in this period but the NT Government is unsure when the tenure history will be available. Consent determination negotiations will commence once this information is provided to CLC. In the meantime, field research in relation to current occupation and use (s.47) was conducted in this period and the advice is currently being reviewed internally.

Patta

The Patta NTA will be withdrawn as part of a negotiated settlement with the Commonwealth and Northern Territory Governments which includes the surrender of native title land from Patta Aboriginal Corporation in return for the grant of freehold title under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*.

Following delays while matters relating to access easements were being resolved with the NT Government, freehold title under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* was granted on 4 March 2013. All documents to register these titles have been completed and CLC has received instructions to withdraw the NTA as soon as the documents are received from the Revenue Office.

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 NT Government in March 2011. The NT Government accepted that the connection report and other materials supplied by the CLC established that the landholding groups listed hold native title over the application area. A consent determination was anticipated in 2012–2013 and the Alyawarr Awenyerre Aperte Ingkerr-Wenh Aboriginal Corporation was established to be the Prescribed Body Corporate (PBC) in anticipation of the determination. However, outstanding issues between the CLC and the NT Government concerning a former stock route and whether the claimants and pastoralists agree to enter into the proposed concurrent ILUA for the former stock reserve have caused delays in this period. Negotiations are continuing.

Kalkarindji

An amended native title application was lodged in February 2011. It is anticipated that this application will be settled through negotiation with the NT Government. Negotiations with traditional owners and the NT Government regarding extinguishment of native title over the claim area and compensation for an all of township consent determination continued during this period.

As at 30 June 2013, the CLC is still waiting on a response from the NT Government in relation to a formal offer to the CLC regarding the whole of township as a resolution of the matter. Final approval of the settlement proposal is required from the NT Government before a formal offer can be put to the claimants. An ILUA will need to be executed before proceeding to consent determination, hopefully in late 2013/early 2014.

Narwietooma

Two applications relating to areas on the Glen Helen PPL were 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. A consent determination was handed down on 25 September 2012. The other Glen Helen Native Title Application (NTD6007/2003 amended) covered parts of the adjoining Narwietooma PPL and other PPLs. The NTA was renamed 'Narwietooma' by order of the Federal Court. In June 2011 the CLC received instructions to pursue an NTA over the whole of Narwietooma PPL.

In 2012–2013 CLC engaged a consultant anthropologist to prepare an anthropology report on Narwietooma. The report was finalised and findings discussed with traditional owners at a meeting in February 2013. In March 2013 CLC received authorisation instructions for a new whole of lease NTA for Narwietooma. NTA NTD6007/2003 was subsequently withdrawn on 17 May 2013 and replaced with a new whole of lease NTA for Narwietooma (NTD6/2013), filed on 22 May 2013.

All documents were submitted to the NT Government in this period and consent determination negotiations commenced.

Mt Doreen

A native title application was filed in 2005 and registered in respect of a portion of Mt 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 2005–2006 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 Mt 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 on 12 October 2011 and registered with the NNTT. The NTA was amended in this period due to the death of a named applicant.

All negotiations were finalised during 2012–2013 and the consent determination scheduled for 3 July 2013. The Ngalyia Aboriginal Corporation has been established in anticipation of the consent determination.

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 the 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 NTA in 2011. A conference of experts was held in December 2012 and it was agreed that there were no remaining issues in dispute. Negotiations were finalised in this period and a consent determination scheduled for 2 July 2013. The Alherramp Illewerr Mamp Arrangkey Tywerl Aboriginal Corporation was established in June 2013 in anticipation of the consent determination.

FUTURE ACTS

Mining future acts are the largest driver of CLC's native title work program and the activity that draws most heavily on staff time and resources. The number of exploration tenements notified under s.29 of the Native Title Act has fluctuated considerably over recent years and the CLC needs to obtain instructions from native title holders and respond to these notifications in a timely manner.

Administration of 'future acts' as defined by the Native Title Act is ongoing and a high priority for the CLC. During this period all reasonable steps were undertaken to notify native title holders and claimants on future acts affecting their native title rights and interests. The Northern Territory media is monitored on a daily basis and the CLC maintains a register 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 88 notifications under s.29 of the Native Title Act in 2012–2013. Each notification was assessed as to its potential impact on the exercise of native title rights and interests both legally and practically.

There were 58 future act mining and exploration related field trips, meetings and consultations with affected native title holders in this 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.

The following tables the 58 instances where CLC anthropology staff conducted research and issued advice for exploration and mining activities.

2012–2013 future act meetings, consultations and site clearances – exploration licence applications and exploration petroleum applications

21	Site survey/work area clearance field trips/consultations
31	Consultations and instructions meetings
3	Native title holder identification field trips
3	Miscellaneous

58 Total

Mining officers and anthropology staff carried out numerous other smaller meetings or contacts with individual native title holders for notification or research purposes.

Mining and exploration agreements

2012–2013 native title exploration and mining matters and decisions in respect of the allocation of compensation to native title holders flowing from agreements

Mining agreement	1
Exploration agreements	2
Deeds of assumption	5
Deeds of variation	2
Distribution of compensation monies	4
Confidentiality agreements	3
Total	17

Non-mining future acts

There were a total of 24 'future acts non-mining' related to field trips in 2012–2013. These included 16 consultation/instructions meetings and site surveys concerning:

- Construction of cathodic protection works on Amadeus Gas Pipeline at Tennant Creek and Aileron PPLs.
- Construction of global satellite navigation system base station on site at Mt Doreen PPL.
- Carbon farming project on Henbury PPL.
- Re-alignment of power line route on Owen Springs Station.
- Upgrade of Telstra towers at Mt Skinner and Amaroo PPLs.
- Construction of government employee housing on Lot 6, Harts Range.
- Feral animal management and fencing works around site on Huckitta PPL.
- Acquisition of Ilpeye Ilpeye Town Camp and assistance with housing management.

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 NNTT and one awaiting registration.

In this period CLC executed an ILUA for the surrender and extinguishment over Lot 6, Harts Range to allow for the construction of government employee housing. Negotiations with the NT Government and traditional owners also continued regarding the extinguishment of native title over the Kalkarindji claim area and a compensation deal for an all of township consent determination. An ILUA will be drawn up and executed as a whole of township agreement once the terms of the proposal are finalised.

POST DETERMINATION ASSISTANCE

Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (Alice Springs PBC)

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 the former management and Board's mismanagement and poor decisions. Since then and throughout this period, CLC has had ongoing meetings and discussions with LAAC to consider ways to address various internal issues as well as options for the corporation to address its administrative and financial concerns. In 2012–2013 the CLC administered a grant of \$75,000 for LAAC from FaHCSIA under the Basic PBC Support program. The funds were directed towards essential operational expenses and the cost of engaging a consultant to assess and report on the financial and operational status of the organisation.

The CLC believes that the survival of Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation is critically important for the Arrernte people of Alice Springs and the wider community. It therefore supports any action by the new board to re-engage with its members and rebuild and strengthen the governance and functionality of the corporation and is prepared to extend reasonable practical assistance.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Through the routine processes CLC adopts it attempts to identify and minimise disputes over land from any initial contact with native title holders. There have been no major disputes relating to overlapping native title claims in the CLC region during 2012–2013. In anticipation that disputes may arise in the future, the CLC provides relevant staff with the opportunity to develop negotiation/mediation skills.

Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation

CLC staff travelled to Alpururulam in October 2012, where they attended and assisted with the AGM and general report compliance for the PBC. CLC has also attended a meeting at Mistake Creek to assist with negotiations for a sub-lease of Ooratippra Station.

Ilperrelham Aboriginal Corporation (Lake Nash)

CLC staff travelled to Alpururulam in October 2012, where they attended and assisted with the AGM and general report compliance for the PBC.

Patta Aboriginal Corporation (Tennant Creek PBC)

The CLC has been receiving and remitting funds to Patta in respect of ILUAs and continues to provide advice and assistance on the implementation of the agreements and models for beneficial usage of compensation monies. In this period CLC finalised negotiations and an agreement for surrender of land held by Patta Land Aboriginal Corporation and the grant of same land to the Warti-Yangu Land Trust as Aboriginal freehold land. The handover ceremony for this was held in March 2013.

Alternative procedure agreements

The CLC did not enter into alternative procedure agreements during this period.

Body Corporate Agreements

No Body Corporate Agreements were entered into during this 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.
- Effective risk management including preparing, implementing and managing appropriate governance and risk management frameworks and understanding management risk appetite.
- 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.

The Central Land Council is a body under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* 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 Registered Body within the terms of the *Native Title Amendment Act 1998*, and various sections of that Act apply to financial reporting requirements. The *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* will replace the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (CAC) Act from July 2014.

The Central Land Council's statutory annual financial reports are published in this report together with the unqualified audit opinion issued by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO).

The CLC reports against an outcomes and outputs framework as approved by the Minister. 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 the CLC to apply additional resources to fulfil expanded compliance and governance activity.

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 national consumer price index changes.

Significant demand for growth in CLC activities, with budgetary pressures especially compounded by well above average Northern Territory and Central Australian cost increases, e.g. fuel, electricity and water, and expansion in grant funded programs, continue to cause ongoing capacity challenges. The CLC makes special 'additional estimates' submissions to obtain essential additional resources. Once approved, the estimates provide the CLC funding for operational expenses, salaries and wages, and capital expenditure for the financial year.

During 2012–2013 the Minister approved approximately \$2.8 million of additional ongoing and once-off funding in two stages. CLC submitted a half-yearly performance and operations report to the Minister in January 2013 to meet its funding agreement and legislative obligations.

Statutory reporting

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013 have been audited and an unqualified audit opinion has been issued by the ANAO. CLC reporting responds to CAC, Financial Management Orders (FMOs) issued by the Finance Minister and Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations).

The ANAO is requested by the Minister to perform the annual audit of CLC financial statements. The purpose of the audit is for the ANAO to express an opinion whether the financial statements give a true and fair view.

Risk management and fraud control

During the year CLC commenced a review of its Risk Management Plan and Framework, and engaged PwC Risk Assurance to guide this process. The initial focus was a series of manager/coordinator workshops that developed a new Risk Profile and Risk Matrix. Substantial progress has been made and will be completed during 2013.

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. The result of the 2013 survey was a score of 3.2 compared to a score of 2.3 in 2012.

The Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines apply to all agencies covered by the FMA Act and bodies covered by the CAC Act receiving at least 50 per cent of operational funding from the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth agency.

ANAO guidelines will provide the basis of better practice approaches for CLC's fraud control. The Director certified that the required fraud data has been collected and reported as required under the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2011. In conjunction with the Audit Committee, CLC completed a review of its fraud control guidelines during the year and a comprehensive review of the risk management framework followed the finalisation of the strategic plan.

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.

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.

Judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies

There were no judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies.

Audit Committee

Bill McAinsh (partner of Deloitte), Danny Masters (lawyer) and Bruce Walker (Executive Officer, Centre for Appropriate Technology Inc. and Chairman/Director of CAT Projects Pty Ltd) were appointed to the CLC Audit Committee in 2010. The committee comprises three independent members. Bruce Walker is currently the Chairperson. The committee met three times during the financial year. The committee oversees an agreed work plan and Audit Committee Charter aligned to the ANAO Better Practice Guide on Audit Committees 2011.

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 employed by the CLC. The Comcover premium covers all insurance provided by Comcover and does not specify an invoiced amount for general liability and professional indemnity insurance.

Other

No significant events referred to in section 15 of the CAC Act have taken place during the financial year.

Amounts paid to consultants

Consultant	2012/2013
Anthropology	
AKA Consulting	37,800
Susan Donaldson	56,595
Firecash Pty Ltd	15,675
Anthony Gatti	20,045
Olaf Geerken	41,308
John Morton	48,825
Petronella Vaarzon-Morel	51,659
James Weiner Pty Ltd	60,650
Community Development	
Centre for Appropriate Technology	148,116
Flinders University	12,500
NT Build	11,757
Praxis Consultants	15,438
Warlpiri Media Association	19,392
CAT Projects	50,888
David Jagger	100,544
Ninti One Ltd	31,600
Corporate Services & Finance	
Bellette Media	10,920
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	66,555
Professional Advantage	23,105
AG42 Pty Ltd	15,400
Gillian Akers	41,015
BEIT Holmes & Associates Pty Ltd	27,527
Maloney Field Services	20,229
Dave Richards	20,591
Siller Systems Administration	64,294
Diane Smith	12,176
Galaxy Research	8,000
Maggie Kavanagh	12,110
Land Management & Ranger Programs	
CADrafting Pty Ltd	12,243
Central Desert Training Pty Ltd	135,857
Desert Wildlife Services	40,220
Jackman Gooden Architects Pty Ltd	40,998
Denhamia	25,000
Shiri Na Gonye	9,786
Nicholas Hall	16,320
David Slowo	11,650
Stepwise Heritage & Tourism Pty Ltd	13,600
Mining and miscellaneous	
Rodger Barnes	15,300
David Avery	24,000
Pitt & Sherry (operations) Pty Ltd	10,560
Other consultants (<\$10,000)	119,870
Total	1,545,115

Consultant is defined as an individual/organisation providing expertise to a minimum annual accumulated value of at least \$10,000.

OTHER COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Aboriginal land councils and land trusts are listed in Part I of Schedule 2 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, and therefore pursuant to section 7 the CLC is deemed not to be a prescribed authority for the purposes of the Act.

No special reports have been made by a Parliamentary Committee, Ombudsman or the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Employee relations

The employment working conditions for all CLC employees are described in the Central Land Council Enterprise Agreement 2012–2015.

All salary progression at the CLC is subject to meeting the required performance standards. The CLC did not offer performance bonuses to any employees during the reporting period.

The development, implementation, administration and evaluation of human resources/industrial relations strategies and policies enables the CLC

to enhance organisational flexibility, improve workplace productivity, and facilitate workplace reform to support its general objectives.

Achievements in 2012–2013 included:

The CLC Enterprise Agreement 2012–2013 was approved by Fair Work Australia on 31 August 2012. Key productivity improvements implemented as a result of the new Agreement include a commitment to Aboriginal employment and career development, and commencement of a performance information framework and a transport planning study.

Employee profile 2012–2013 – expressed as a full-time equivalent (FTE)

Salary Classification	All Staff	Aboriginal %		Non-Aboriginal %		Female %		Male %	
Chairman	1.0	1.0	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1.0	100.0%
SES 2	1.0	1.0	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1.0	100.0%
SES 1	2.0		0.0%	2.0	100.0%		0.0%	2.0	100.0%
Senior Managers	2.3		0.0%	2.3	100.0%		0.0%	2.3	100.0%
SOG A	6.9		0.0%	6.9	100.0%	4.0	57.9%	2.9	42.1%
SOG B	6.4	0.1	1.5%	6.3	98.5%	3.8	60.1%	2.6	39.9%
SOG C	25.2	5.0	19.9%	20.2	80.1%	13.2	52.5%	12.0	47.5%
ASO 6	65.1	11.0	16.9%	54.2	83.1%	28.8	44.1%	36.4	55.9%
ASO 5	22.6	12.3	54.2%	10.4	45.8%	12.2	54.0%	10.4	46.0%
ASO 4	28.1	17.2	61.2%	10.9	38.8%	14.9	53.1%	13.2	46.9%
ASO 3	14.2	13.2	92.9%	1.0	7.1%	4.3	30.1%	9.9	69.9%
ASO 2	37.0	36.7	99.3%	0.3	0.7%	7.5	20.4%	29.4	79.6%
ASO 1	1.0	1.0	100.0%		0.0%	1.0	100.0%		0.0%
Total	212.8	98.4	46.2%	114.4	53.8%	89.7	42.2%	123.0	57.8%

The higher representation of Aboriginal staff members at the ASO 2 levels is largely due to the number of staff employed as rangers in the community ranger programs.

The CLC employed a total of 116 casual staff members for 2012–2013. As at 30 June 2013 there were 17 unfilled vacancies across the organisation.

Casual staff employed in 2012–2013 expressed as a full-time equivalent (FTE)

Salary Classification	All Casual Staff	Aboriginal Staff	Non-Aboriginal Staff	Female Staff	Male Staff
SOG C	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
ASO 6	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.9
ASO 5	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7
ASO 4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
ASO 3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
ASO 2	7.8	7.8	0.0	2.3	5.5
ASO 1	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	1.2
Total	13.5	10.6	2.9	4.3	9.2

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The CLC is committed to the ongoing professional development of its workforce and supports access to appropriate training. The CLC is especially committed to developing strategies that facilitate employment and career development for Aboriginal staff, currently comprising 48.2% of the 226 staff (FTE) employed, and have formally stated this commitment in Part 3 of the CLC Enterprise Agreement.

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 perform their roles safely. The CLC Career Development program enables staff to receive support and assistance with a range of study and learning options.

There was a total of 366 attendees at 67 needs based short courses, conferences or information seminars/workshops during 2012–2013.

Achievements in 2012–2013 included:

- Continuing professional development programs for CLC employees.
- 4 new study agreements entered into in 2012–2013.
- 2 professional development plans.
- 1 new cadet employed through the National Indigenous Cadetship Support Program.
- 1 manager attended Accelerated Management Development training.
- Health and safety representative training for 9 staff members.
- Coaching and mentoring sessions for senior staff members.

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 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 at minimal risk 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 CLC furthered consultative arrangements on work health and safety by appointing health and safety representatives via an election process for a three year term.

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, and is being readily accessed for a variety of support options.

Reporting requirements under the WHS Act 2011

The management of work health and safety continued to be 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*:

Three 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, with improvements made in processes to ensure the risk was reduced or managed appropriately.

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 2012–2013; however, the CLC remains committed to partnering with Comcare to address specific WHS matters.

Performance against the Commonwealth Disability Strategy

Building has commenced on the construction of visitor and staff disability access ramps at the head office in Alice Springs. These will be at both the front and rear of the building, ensuring independent access at all times for those staff and visitors that require it. Construction will be completed by October 2013.

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 2007–2008, 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 2010–2011, departments and agencies have no longer been required to report on these functions.

Health and safety representatives

Elections were held to select health and safety representatives (HSRs) for the term 2013–2016. HSRs are workers who represent the health and safety interests of workers within their workgroup for a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU). The role HSRs play in developing and maintaining a partnership between PCBUs and workers on work health and safety issues is a significant contribution and an integral component of maintaining healthy and safe workplaces and maintaining consultation with the expanding number of staff in regional offices.

HSRs have now been nominated and voted by their peers to form a Health and Safety Committee for 2013–2016. Their role is to support their work areas and assist CLC to meet all obligations under its Risk Management Plan.

Information systems

Computer Services' (CS) primary function is to develop, support and maintain a modern computing infrastructure, focusing in particular on providing a high level of service to regional offices through the provision of the best available communication systems and remote support services. CS is committed to ensuring the integrity and security of the CLC's electronic data through backup systems, secure network access and virus protection. CS also facilitates the increased efficiency of the organisation through the development and implementation of new systems that provide improved access to information and communications.

CS also has two specialist staff responsible for maintaining an extensive geographical information system and manipulating geographic data sets

to produce customised maps for CLC projects. CS plans to expand the services provided by the section with the ongoing development of web-based mapping systems.

The major goals for 2012–2013 included an upgrade of WAN network services, improvements to our user creation and desktop deployment, support for the installation of GPS tracking units in 89 vehicles, the introduction of videoconferencing services, and the contribution of a detailed Risk Management Plan. Due to the increased workload of both sections within CS, as well as some ongoing staffing issues, not all of these goals were realised in full. However, significant progress was made, and the general operations of the CS and mapping units were performed at a high level throughout the year.

Major achievements	Outcome
General operations	Maintained our large, complex ICT network in regional and remote areas with no significant downtime or data loss. 59 new user accounts created (20% increase), and 21 user position changes processed.
System Centre Configuration Manager (SCCM) implementation	A major upgrade of our SCCM platform has significantly improved the efficiency of PC and software deployment, management and reporting.
Regional office logon times	An extensive review of all our systems resulted in a number of changes that greatly reduced logon times for staff at remote offices.
Backup/restore review	A range of backup and restoration trials and refinements have provided much improved confidence in the effectiveness of our disaster recovery procedures.
Storage expansion and virtualisation	In order to address the ever-increasing storage requirements of the organisation, CLC purchased a set of equipment that will increase our production storage volume, further improve our disaster recovery by leveraging deduplication and replication services, and provide an 'archive' volume for multimedia and other large files that aren't currently being backed up.
User creation streamlining	The introduction of scripts, group policy improvements and DFS namespaces for file shares have streamlined our user account creation and termination process, which was essential given the ongoing administrative burden caused by the increase in positions and staff turnover.
Support request ticketing system	The development and implementation of SharePoint-based support ticketing system has significantly improved the efficiency of user support provision.

Major achievements	Outcome
Desktop and server roll-outs	During the year almost 70 new desktop and notebook PCs were deployed, two major file/database servers were upgraded, and one new VM host server was installed, replacing five existing machines.
Migrate to colour MFP	Replacing our old large monochrome multi-function printers with colour units will reduce consumable costs and improve print efficiency. Suitable units have been ordered and maintenance contracts signed; full deployment will occur in August 2013.
Vehicle Tracking System	After an extensive trial period Navman Wireless emerged as the best provider. An intensive deployment was undertaken in April, with over 80% of the 89 units installed – no mean feat given the distributed nature of the fleet. Users now have access to tracking data from their desktops, and distress response procedures are being finalised.
Geographic Information Systems (GIS) review	The increasing map production workload, and perceived need for improved ‘self-service’ mapping applications, prompted the engagement of a specialised GIS consultant, who conducted a review of the CLC mapping services and users. This has already resulted in a few improvements. Full report and recommendations to be delivered in August or September 2013.
Main office electrical review	In the process of conducting repairs of a number of failed external lights it was discovered that the building’s ‘as constructed’ electrical plans were inaccurate, and essential maintenance had been neglected. This was addressed with the help of local contractors, resulting in improved safety and efficiency.
Main office access	The withdrawal of support by the supplier of our main office access control system obviated the need for a system overhaul. After extensive planning and negotiations with local suppliers, a preferred system was identified and ordered. Work should be completed in September 2013.
Solar PV system expansion	The expansion of the existing solar array has more than doubled our CO ₂ offset. Total emissions avoided now exceed 25,000 kg.

David Jupurrurla Long Resource Centre (Library and Records)

The David Jupurrurla Long Resource Centre Information Services [Library and Records] provide a professional research service for all employees of the CLC in accordance with CLC Policy and its Strategic Plan 2012–2017.

CLC's library provides print, online and inter-library loan services, including a specialist Central Australian research collection. The library has acquired 219 new items by way of acquisitions and interlibrary loans and online services. Current holdings exceed 21,212 records.

The Records Unit (which includes Archives) is managed in accordance with Records Management Association of Australia's standards and in compliance with the National Archives of Australia's strategic information and records management guidelines, including the Administrative Functions Disposal Authority [AFDA] schedules and the *Commonwealth Archives Act 1983*. Record holdings exceed 71,671 titles.

An Electronic Document Records Management Systems (EDRMS) consultancy proposal has been completed for a comprehensive review of CLC's electronic record requirements in response to the Commonwealth Governments Digital Transition Policy. Records that are created digitally after 2015 will be accepted for transfer to the National Archives in digital formats only. The associated funding proposal is with the Minister.

The Resource Centre currently utilises Trimagic Information Management System (TIMS) for libraries, TRAKS for records management.

Asset management – fleet management

The CLC manages a substantial fleet, predominantly for remote operations. The objective is to replace the majority of the fleet approximately every three years, as it is generally proven that remote operational vehicles have reached their optimal age, and maintenance expenditure is expected to escalate and standard warranty has expired. An additional requirement that commenced during the year is the GPS tracking system, with installation of the system required in new vehicles and the transfer of equipment from replaced vehicles. Fleet numbers have increased in excess of 20% in the past five years.

Asset management – property management

During 2012–2013 it was successfully submitted to the Minister that a proactive asset management approach needed to be applied to the maintenance of regional facilities. Due to the remote location of offices a 'reactive' maintenance approach had proven to be exceptionally expensive in terms of urgent repairs of critical items such as plumbing and air conditioning. Past acceptance of 'bush standard' facilities is now considered contrary to modern work health and safety requirements. The Minister approved an annual budget increase of \$385,000 to pursue this objective.

A major upgrade and improvement to the Lajamanu Regional Office was substantially completed and will be finalised early in 2013–2014. Lajamanu suffers from a severe shortage of residential accommodation, so the Minister approved additional funding to incorporate two small visiting staff accommodation units within the office complex. In addition the office has been completely upgraded and a separate meeting facility developed with kitchenette and toilet facilities, to service regular meeting consultations.

Regional offices

Tennant Creek Regional Office

The Tennant Creek Regional Office (TCRO) supports all CLC activities in the region including Mining, Leasing, Native Title, Land Management, Rural Enterprise, Land Tenure and regional operational support. The TCRO staff currently comprise a manager, senior project officer (2IC), two assistant project officers, reception/administration officer, anthropologist, regional Land Management officer and a Ranger Unit comprising a coordinator and eight full time ranger staff.

It has again been a very exciting period in Tennant Creek this year, which has seen the regional office undertake extensive work on the Phillip Creek native title research claim, constant mining activities throughout the region and land management workloads growing, with an increase in fire burning on country and Caring for Country trips undertaken.

TCRO also successfully hosted the triennial Council elections again, as well as the Strong Aboriginal Governance Summit.

Environment protection and biodiversity

Under section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* Commonwealth authorities must now include a report on environmental matters, to:

- Report how activities have accorded with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD).
- Identify how outcomes contributed to ESD.
- Document impact upon the environment and measures taken to minimise those impacts.
- Identify the review mechanisms in place to review and increase 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. Especially note that various aspects of the CLC's operations are specifically concerned with the

environment in which the CLC operates, and reference should also be made to those other outputs in this report, in particular the Land and Natural Resource Management output 1.2.

Other corporate management actions taken by the CLC in respect to environmental matters include:

- Developing, in conjunction with its strategic planning, a performance information framework.
- Sustainability and environmental impact measures.
- Including in this report the recommended environmental measures for all Commonwealth authorities (see table below).
- In accordance with the Enterprise Agreement (2012–2015) a comprehensive transportation review commenced, to be completed late in 2013. It is expected that the study will result in recommendations to improve transportation efficiency. Fuel consumption currently represents approximately 57% of the CLC's CO₂ emissions.

Notes to table overleaf:

Note 1: CLC 10kw solar panels activated on 18/06/2011.

Note 2: Removed by muster solely operated by the CLC.

Note 3: A small percentage of those camels were shot on pastoral land (not ALT), approx. 5,000–10,000.

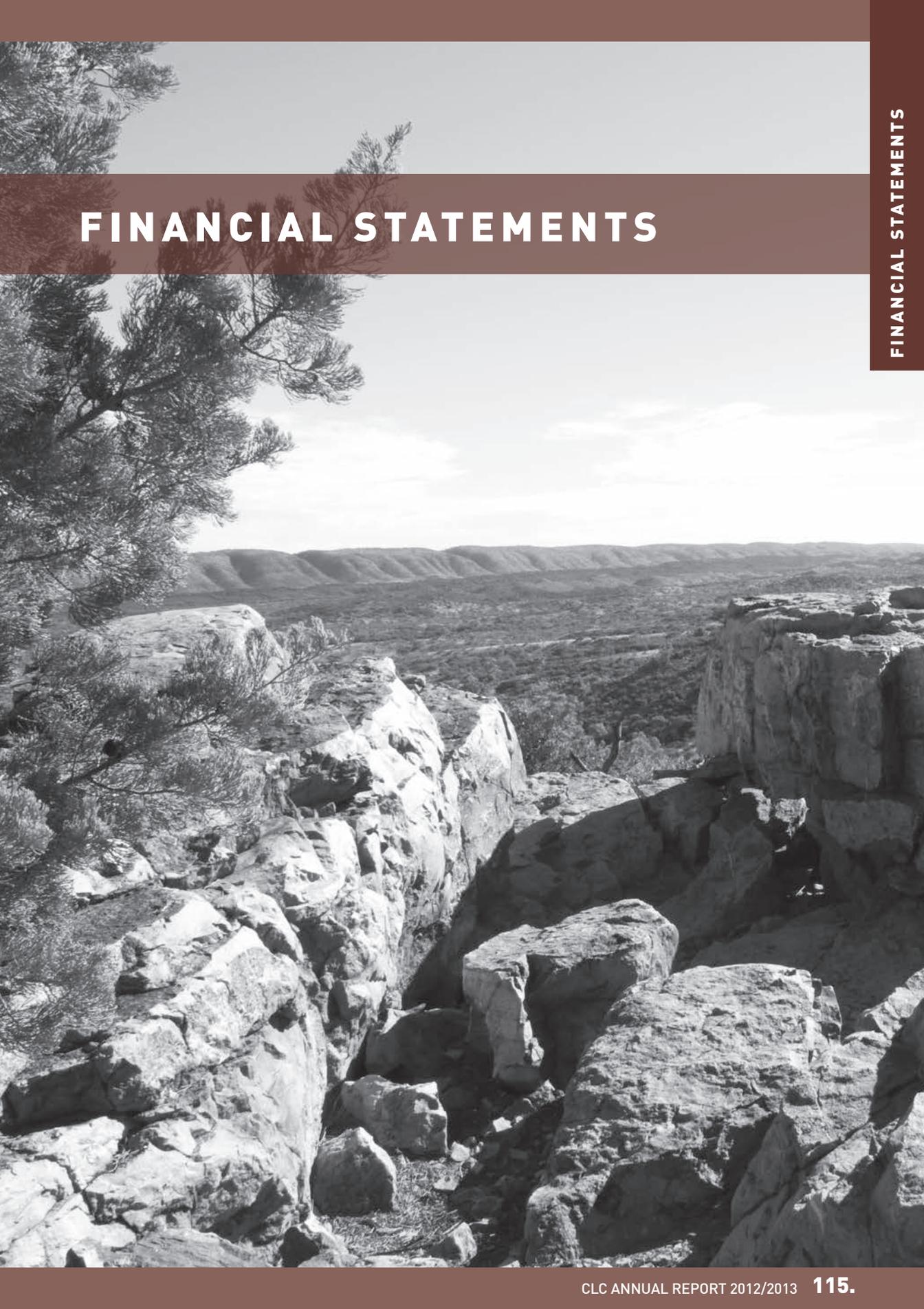
Note 4: The Central Land Council is working with the Department of Land and Resource Management under the national 'Australian Feral Camel Management Project' to control camels on Aboriginal land within the CLC region. A large number of broad scale aerial culls have been completed between 2009 and 2013 on Aboriginal land after extensive consultations with traditional owners.

Note 5: A cull of feral horses and some camels was held in early June 2013. This was a joint operation between CLC, Department of Land & Resource Management and Parks and Wildlife Service. It was an emergency operation to significantly reduce the number of horses and other large feral herbivores (camels and donkeys) from one particular location as some major animal health issues had emerged due to large numbers of ferals on the land.

Note 6: United Nations FAO 2006.

	Performance measure	Indicator(s)	Measure	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
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	169,668
		Electricity consumed	kWh	692,933	655,780	636,351	691,822
		Gas purchased	\$	27,671	44,271	33,335	24,803
		Other fuels purchased/consumed	L	547,256	476,516	453,000	472,704
		Air travel distances	km	740,247	850,448	878,921	808,780
	Greenhouse gas emissions	Air travel CO ₂	tonnes	80.5	106.5	111.0	101.6
		Electricity CO ₂	tonnes	845.4	800.1	776.3	844.0
		Gas CO ₂	tonnes	38.2	54.4	38.6	27.5
		Other fuels CO ₂ ; tonnes	tonnes	1,477.6	1,286.6	1,223.9	1,276.3
		Total CO₂ emissions	tonnes	2,442	2,248	2,150	2,249
Relative energy use per employee	Electricity used	KWh p/e	3,315.5	2,954.0	2,932.5	3,057.1	
	Gas used	Gj p/e	108.1	144.9	153.6	109.6	
	Other fuels used	L p/e	3,542	2,146	2,088	2,089	
Renewable energy (Note 1)	Electricity produced	kWh	N/A	N/A	17,003	17,610	
	Savings	\$	N/A	N/A	3,911	4,050	
	CO ₂ savings	tonnes	N/A	N/A	11.7	12.2	
	Renewable electricity in % of total electricity consumed and produced	% kWh	N/A	N/A	2.6	2.5	
Waste	Total waste – going to landfills	Amount - going to landfills (cbm)	cbm	411	466	474	464
	Total waste – going to recycling facilities	Amount - going to recycling facilities (cbm)	cbm	219	219	296.6	187
	Relative waste production	Amount of waste per employee (cbm)	cbm	3.43	3.09	3.43	2.88
Water	Total consumption of water	Amount of water consumed (kL)	kL	4,653	6,733	7,026	9,722
	Relative water consumption	Total water use	kL p/e	22.3	30.3	32.4	43.0
CO ₂ offsets	Camels removed under CLC Feral Camel project by muster (Note 2 & 4)	Camels removed	number	N/A	N/A	309	480
		CO ₂ emission savings (.96tCO ₂ e/camel/year)	tonnes	N/A	N/A	297	460.8
	Camels removed under CLC Feral Camel project by management (Note 3 & 4)	Camels removed	number	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,752
		CO ₂ emission savings (.96tCO ₂ e/camel/year)	tonnes	N/A	N/A	N/A	36,242
	Horses removed in joint management (Note 5)	Horses removed	number	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,658
		(1.29t CO ₂ /horse/year) (Note 6)	tonnes	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,609

p/e per employee



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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 2013, which comprise: a Statement by the Directors, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; 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.

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:

- (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 2013 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

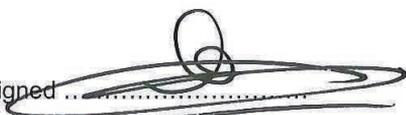
27 August 2013

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 2013 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.

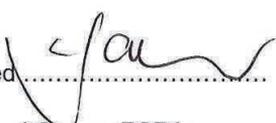
This Statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Signed 

Mr. David Ross
Director / Chief Executive Officer
Date: 27/8/13.

Signed 

Mr. Maurie Ryan
Chairman
Date: 27/08/13

Signed 

Dr Nigel Graves FCPA
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 27/8/13

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	NOTES	2013 \$	2012 \$
EXPENSES			
Employees and council members benefits	3(a)	20,002,815	17,172,746
Suppliers	3(b)	15,791,812	10,104,500
Grants	3(c)	384,000	4,841,079
Depreciation and amortisation	3(d)	1,777,567	2,441,774
Write-down and impairment of assets/receivables	6(b)	66,141	35,878
Total expenses		38,022,335	34,595,977
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4(a)	3,092,995	3,039,346
Interest	4(b)	614,299	589,335
Rental	4(c)	51,097	34,301
Total own-source revenue		3,758,391	3,662,982
Gains			
Gains from sale of assets	4(d)	291,301	598,586
Reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments	4(e)	11,882	37,713
Other gains	4(f)	-	216,000
Total gains		303,183	852,299
Total own-source income		4,061,574	4,515,281
Net cost of services		33,960,761	30,080,696
Revenue from government	4(g)	34,294,559	35,353,835
Surplus attributable to the Australian Government		333,798	5,273,139
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit and loss			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves	7(c)	1,408,703	2,317,209
Total other comprehensive income		1,408,703	2,317,209
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government		1,742,501	7,590,348

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

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2013

	NOTES	2013 \$	2012 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(a)	11,513,292	12,423,199
Trade and other receivables	6(b)	795,162	622,706
Total financial assets		12,308,454	13,045,905
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	7(a)	22,896,292	20,405,970
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7(b)	6,133,932	5,213,728
Inventories	7(d)	-	15,652
Total non-financial assets		29,030,224	25,635,350
Total assets		41,338,678	38,681,256
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8(a)	1,803,792	1,586,744
Other Payables	8(b)	137,698	93,994
Total payables		1,941,490	1,680,738
Provisions			
Employee provisions	9(a)	3,262,216	2,608,046
Total provisions		3,262,216	2,608,046
Total liabilities		5,203,706	4,288,784
NET ASSETS		36,134,972	34,392,471
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		5,460,313	4,051,610
Retained surplus		30,674,659	30,340,861
TOTAL EQUITY		36,134,972	34,392,471

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Retained Earnings		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012 \$
Opening balance	30,340,861	25,067,722	4,051,610	1,734,401	34,392,471	26,802,123
Comprehensive Income						
Surplus / (deficit) for the period	333,798	5,273,139	-	-	333,798	5,273,139
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	1,408,703	2,317,209	1,408,703	2,317,209
Total Comprehensive income	333,798	5,273,139	1,408,703	2,317,209	1,742,501	7,590,348
of which:						
Attributable to the Australian Government	333,798	5,273,139	1,408,703	2,317,209	1,742,501	7,590,348
Transactions with owners						
Transfer between equity components	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	30,674,659	30,340,861	5,460,313	4,051,610	36,134,972	34,392,471

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	NOTES	2013 \$	2012 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		3,007,540	2,880,465
Receipts from Government		36,368,904	37,354,612
Rental income		51,097	34,301
Interest		714,384	589,335
Total cash received		40,141,925	40,858,713
Cash used			
Employees		19,348,645	16,706,717
Suppliers		18,148,735	16,670,574
Net GST paid to ATO		45,566	102,495
Total cash used		37,542,946	33,479,786
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10(a)	2,598,979	7,378,927
Investing activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant & equipment		291,301	598,586
Total cash received		291,301	598,586
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		3,800,187	5,145,439
Total cash used		3,800,187	5,145,439
Net cash used by investing activities		(3,508,886)	(4,546,853)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(909,907)	2,832,074
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		12,423,199	9,591,125
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	10(b)	11,513,292	12,423,199

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2013

	2013 \$	2012 \$
BY TYPE		
Commitments receivable		
Net GST recoverable on commitments	41,207	38,178
Total commitments receivables	41,207	38,178
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
Motor Vehicle	79,870	213,351
Total capital commitments	79,870	213,351
Other commitments		
Operating leases	431,256	206,605
Total other commitments	431,256	206,605
Total commitments payable	511,126	419,956
Net Commitments by Type	469,919	381,778
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other commitments receivable		
One year or less	14,507	30,178
From one to five years	11,840	4,000
Over five years	14,860	4,000
Total commitments receivable	41,207	38,178
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	79,870	213,351
Total capital commitments	79,870	213,351
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	108,304	118,605
From one to five years	159,492	44,000
Over five years	163,460	44,000
Total operating lease commitments	431,256	206,605
Total commitments payable	511,126	419,956
Net Commitments by Maturity	469,919	381,778

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 and staff accommodation	Lease payments are generally 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 2013

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 (FMOs) for reporting period ended on or after 1 July 2012; and,
- Australian Accounting Standards and 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 the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest 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 executory contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or in the schedule of contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the CLC's statement of comprehensive income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the CLC has made the following judgement that has a most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

- The fair value of land and buildings has been taken to be the market value or the depreciated replacement cost of similar properties as determined by the directors or an independent valuer.

No other accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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/interpretations/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 2012-13 financial year:

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – November 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements – September 2011 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation – September 2011 (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 material financial impact on the CLC for future reporting periods:

- AASB 7 (NFP) Financial Instruments: Disclosure [for not-for-profit entities] – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 9 Financial Instruments – September 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement – December 2012
- AASB 101 (NFP) Presentation of Financial Statements [for not-for-profit entities] – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 102 Inventories – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 107 (NFP) Statement of Cash Flows [for not-for-profit entities] – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 110 Events after the Reporting Period – September 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment – September 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 117 Leases – September 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 (NFP) Revenue [for not-for-profit entities] – December 2012 (Compilation)

- AASB 119 Employee Benefits – September 2011 (Principal)
- AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting – March 2013 (Principal)
- AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australia Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)
- AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13
- AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011)
- AASB 2012-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 7 and AASB 132]
- AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 132]
- AASB 2012-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle
- AASB 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments
- AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets.

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:
 - The risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
 - The Council retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
 - The revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
 - It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- 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.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

- 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 at the reporting date of the contract to provide the service. The revenue is recognised when:
 - The amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
 - The probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

The stage of completion at the reporting date 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.

Revenues from Government

Funding received or receivable from agencies (appropriated to the agency as a CAC Act body payment item for payment to the Council) 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 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 provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the 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 the 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.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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 superannuation fund at the rate of 12% 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 last month 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 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 straight-line 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.

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 carried at amortised cost* - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.
- *Financial assets carried at cost* - If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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.

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 income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

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

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair Value Measured at
Land	Market selling price
Building excl Leasehold improvements	Market selling price
Leasehold Improvements	Depreciated replacement cost or Market Selling Price
Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment, Computer Equipment	Market selling price
Heritage & 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 2013 the Central Land Council held no surplus assets (30 June 2012: \$0). Certain leasehold improvements have been made on land leased from Aboriginal Land Trusts, for which various fair value measurement methods have been applied.

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 recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the asset is restated to the revalued amount.

Frequency

Freehold land, buildings and plant and equipment are subject to a formal valuation at a minimum of every two 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 and the unexpired period of the lease.

- Capital work-in-progresses are not depreciated until assets are ready for use.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2013	2012
Buildings on freehold land	40 years	40 years
Leasehold improvements	40 years	40 years
Motor vehicles	4 years	3 years
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.

During the year CLC reviewed estimated residual value and useful life of Motor Vehicles. The change in estimates resulted in a reduction in depreciation charge of \$811,554 for the year 2012-13.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2013. 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 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.

1.17 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.

1.18 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 BALANCE SHEET DATE

There were no significant events after balance sheet date.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 3: EXPENSES	2013	2012
Note 3(a) - Employee Benefits	\$	\$
Wages & salaries	16,530,774	15,032,770
Superannuation (defined contribution plans)	2,112,114	1,376,222
Leave and other entitlements	859,391	604,346
Separation and redundancies	-	59,017
Other employee benefits	500,536	100,391
Total employee benefits	20,002,815	17,172,746
Total employee expenses	20,002,815	17,172,746

All payments are within the terms of the 2012-2015 CLC Enterprise Agreement (EA). The CLC makes regular contributions in addition to minimum Superannuation Guarantee legislation at a rate of 12%.

The Land Council pays compulsory Professional Indemnity Insurance to Law Society NT for all its practising Lawyers and pays Comcover a premium for Directors and Officers insurance (2012/2013 Directors and Officers premium: \$4,751).

Note 3(b) - Suppliers		
Goods and services		
Accounting & audit	165,732	211,631
Consultants and other contractors	2,113,406	1,698,476
Travel, motor vehicle and meeting expenses	4,014,891	3,116,237
Accommodation & utilities	1,725,703	1,360,303
Other operating	2,688,351	3,078,169
Grant expense	4,652,465	304,755
Total goods and services	15,360,548	9,769,571
Goods and services are made up of:		
Provision of goods - related entities	348,708	290,774
Provision of goods - external parties	10,405,404	5,209,994
Rendering of services - related entities	51,246	178,957
Rendering of services - external parties	4,555,190	4,089,846
Total goods and services	15,360,548	9,769,571
Other supplier expenses		
Operating lease rentals (minimum lease payments) - external parties	171,321	99,140
Workers Compensation & Professional Indemnity Insurance premium	259,943	235,789
Total other supplier expenses	431,264	334,929
Total supplier expenses	15,791,812	10,104,500

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 3: EXPENSES	2013	2012
Note 3(c) - Grants	\$	\$
Private sector:		
Non-profit Organisations	384,000	4,841,079
Total grants	384,000	4,841,079
Note 3(d) - Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation:		
- Buildings	511,315	496,593
- Motor vehicles	979,272	1,662,788
- Plant and equipment	210,064	190,694
- IT equipment	76,916	91,699
Total depreciation	1,777,567	2,441,774
Amortisation of intangibles (software)	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	1,777,567	2,441,774
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 3(e) - Write-down and Impairment of Assets		
Asset write-downs and impairments from:		
- Impairment of financial instruments	66,141	35,878
Total write-down and impairment of assets	66,141	35,878
Note 4: Income	2013	2012
OWN SOURCE REVENUE	\$	\$
Note 4(a) - Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		
Provision of goods - external parties	60	100
Rendering of services - external parties	3,092,935	3,039,246
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	3,092,995	3,039,346
Note 4(b) - Interest		
Interest from cash & short-term deposits	614,299	589,335
Total interest	614,299	589,335
Note 4(c) - Rental Income		
Operating lease - other	51,097	34,301
Total rental income	51,097	34,301
Note 4(d) - Sale of Assets		
Motor vehicles, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	291,301	598,586
Carrying value of assets sold	-	-
Net gain from sale of assets	291,301	598,586

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 4: Income	2013	2012
OWN SOURCE REVENUE	\$	\$
Note 4 (e) - Reversal of Previous Asset Write-Downs and Impairments		
Reversal of impairment losses	11,882	37,713
Total reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments	11,882	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)	16,554,362	13,672,416
From Government - ABA s.64(1) - 1996 to 2007 receivable	-	4,641,079
From Government - Special Purpose Contracts	15,876,061	9,999,091
From Government - Special Purpose Contracts (revenue received in advance but not yet spent)	1,864,135	7,041,249
Total revenue from Government	34,294,559	35,353,835

Revenue received in advance but not yet spent (Unearned Revenue)

AASB 1004 requires recognition of revenue once control of assets is with the CLC. Under the interpretation of this standard restrictions over how the money should be spent do not result in obligations. Therefore no liability has been recognised, and the majority of grants are recognised as income when cash is received.

This accounting treatment has the effect of additional revenue being recognised for the CLC in the 2012/2013 financial year. For the 2012/2013 financial year, \$1,864,135 (2011/2012: \$7,041,249) 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.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs. ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS			
	ABA Approved Estimates 2012/2013 \$	ABA Actual 2012/2013 \$	Variance 2012/2013 \$
Expenditure			
Salaries and related expenses	11,240,640	11,454,908	(214,268)
Operational expenses	5,693,580	5,982,311	(288,731)
Total recurrent expenditure	16,934,220	17,437,219	(502,999)
Capital	2,442,142	1,914,486	527,656
Total expenditure	19,376,362	19,351,705	24,657
Income			
ABA sec. 64(1)	16,554,362	16,554,362	-
Administration fees	1,730,000	2,121,929	391,929
Interest	300,000	582,283	282,283
Sale of assets	184,000	179,483	(4,517)
Recoveries	564,000	689,569	125,569
Other	44,000	131,557	87,557
Total income	19,376,362	20,259,183	882,821
ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2013	-	907,478	907,479

The net surplus of \$907,478 is accounted for as follows:	2012/2013	Notes
ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2013:	907,478	
(add) Prev. year note - 2011/2012	419,000	(i)
(less) Committed - site works Lajamanu	(328,000)	(ii)
(less) Committed - site works Cameron St.	(190,000)	(iii)
(less) Committed - Lajamanu governance pilot	(219,000)	(iv)
(less) ABA Debtor - Accommod. capacity Lajamanu	(390,000)	(v)
(less) Planned - Fleet change-over	(204,000)	(vi)
	(4,522)	

Notes:

- (i) Prior year 2011/2012 commitments relating to s.19 leasing resources (\$387,000) & title handbacks (\$32,000) have been completed. The capital upgrade for access in 27 Stuart Highway commences construction in July 2013, and will be completed in coming months (also a 2011/2012 note).
- (ii) Committed - Lajamanu regional office. During the financial year the Minister varied the CLC s.64(1) annual estimates (as a 'one-off' increase) for upgrades to the Lajamanu regional office. Construction will complete in July / August of 2013 (ref: MN12-002560).
- (iii) Committed - Cameron St site works. During the financial year the CLC committed to upgrades at Cameron Street (Alice Springs) office location. Site works will complete in August of 2013.
- (iv) Committed - Lajamanu governance pilot. In November 2010, the Minister varied the CLC s.64(1) estimates for additional resources to support a pilot program seeking to assist the community to build legitimate and effective governance arrangements in Lajamanu. Due to remote logistical and recruitment issues the project did not commence until April 2011 and is scheduled to run for three years. The project is achieving considerable progress and is overseen by a committee comprising FaHCSIA, NT Government and independent experts. Finalisation of this variation to April 2014 (ref: MN10-001561).
- (v) Non-cash - ABA Debtor. In April of 2013, the Minister varied the CLC s.64(1) annual estimates (as a 'one-off' increase) for accommodation capacity in Lajamanu. Progress of this variation with FaHCSIA is subject to further detail. CLC has been advised to record as revenue and a debtor as at 30th June 2013.
- (vi) In May 2013 the CLC submitted a variation request for fleet change overs which have fallen outside of available annual ABA capital funding. CLC will apply \$204,000 towards bringing these fleet vehicles back within policy (3 years or odometer >100,000kms).

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs. ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	2013	2012
Note 5(a): Reconciliation - ABA cash Receipts to Income Statement	\$	\$
Cash release received during the reporting period		
ABA Section 64(1)	16,554,362	13,672,416
ABA Section 64(1) - payment under s.64(1)	-	4,641,079
	16,554,362	18,313,495

During the previous period \$4,641,079 was received as a payment under s.64(1), payable to an association. As agreed with the Minister, this will be applied for long term sustainable benefit of indigenous people in CLC's region.

Note 5(b): Reconciliation - ABA Special Purpose Grant: Funeral and Ceremony

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	-	203,000
Total income / (repayment)	-	203,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	28,567	290,629
Total expenditure	28,567	290,629
Annual movement in grant funds	(28,567)	(87,629)

Multi-year grant balance of funds: NIL

Note 5(c): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre - Vehicle

Income		
ABA grant income	55,000	-
Total income	55,000	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	55,000	(7,850)
Total expenditure	55,000	(7,850)
Annual movement in grant funds	-	(7,850)

Multi-year grant balance of funds: Nil

The grant was transferred to Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre - Capital

Note 5(d): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre - Capital

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	1,191,064	1,150,000
Total income / (repayment)	1,191,064	1,150,000
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	2,305,399	218,752
Total expenditure	2,305,399	218,752
Annual movement in grant funds	(1,114,335)	931,248

Multi-year grant balance of funds: NIL

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs. ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	2013	2012
Note 5(e): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Mutitjulu Youth Recreation Precinct	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	2,775,350	212,500
Total income / (repayment)	2,775,350	212,500
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	2,875,612	239,702
Total expenditure	2,875,612	239,702
Annual movement in grant funds	(100,262)	(27,202)
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$1,485		
Note 5(f): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Women's Law and Culture Meeting - 2012		
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(g): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Men and Women of Central Australia Oral History Project		
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	-	50,000
Total income / (repayment)	-	50,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	83,246	1,875
Total expenditure	83,246	1,875
Annual movement in grant funds	(83,246)	48,125
Multi-year grant balance of funds: (\$35,121)		
Note 5(h): ABA Special Purpose Grant: ABA Ranger Capital and Operational		
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	400,000	2,879,000
Total income / (repayment)	400,000	2,879,000
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	992,070	2,281,224
Total expenditure	992,070	2,281,224
Annual movement in grant funds	(592,070)	597,776
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$444,245		

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs. ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	2013	2012
Note 5(i): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Acquisition of Huckitta Perpetual Pastoral Lease	\$	\$

Income		
ABA grant income	-	-
Total income	-	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	26,414	301,804
Total expenditure	26,414	301,804
Annual movement in grant funds	(26,414)	(301,804)
Multi-year grant balance of funds: NIL		

Note 5(j): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Capacity Development for Community Development and Investment of Rental Income

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	-	100,000
Total income / (repayment)	-	100,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	22,536	-
Total expenditure	22,536	-
Annual movement in grant funds	(22,536)	100,000
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$77,464		

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET vs. ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS		
	2013	2012
Note 5(k): ABA Special Purpose Grant: CD Data Resource and Community Research Project	\$	\$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	62,364	-
Total income / (repayment)	62,364	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	62,364	-
Total expenditure	62,364	-
Annual movement in grant funds	-	-
Multi-year grant balance of funds: NIL		
Note 5(l): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Contribution to the Independent evaluation of the CLC 'Community Development Unit' and the CLC 'Community Governance Project'		
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	180,000	-
Total income / (repayment)	180,000	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	-	-
Total expenditure	-	-
Annual movement in grant funds	180,000	-
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$180,000		
Note 5(m): Reconciliation - ABA Special Purpose Grant: Funeral and Ceremony		
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	303,000	-
Total income / (repayment)	303,000	-
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	295,872	-
Total expenditure	295,872	-
Annual movement in grant funds	7,128	-
Multi-year grant balance of funds: \$7,128		

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS	2013	2012
Note 6(a): Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	\$
Cash on hand or on deposit (refer also Note 10(b))	11,513,292	12,423,199
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,513,292	12,423,199
Note 6(b): Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and Services:		
Goods and Services - related entities	-	165
Goods and Services - external parties	682,285	400,888
Total receivables for goods and services	682,285	401,053
Other receivables:		
GST receivable from Australian Taxation Office	134,239	88,673
Interest receivable	68,776	168,859
Total other receivables	203,015	257,531
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	885,300	658,584
Less: impairment allowance account		
Goods and services	(90,137)	(35,878)
	(90,137)	(35,878)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	795,162	622,706
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	795,162	622,706
More than 12 months	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	795,162	622,706
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	341,068	613,088
Overdue by:		
- less than 30 days	46,183	6,341
- 31 to 60 days	399,740	13,225
- 61 to 90 days	8,037	780
- more than 90 days	90,272	25,151
	544,232	45,496
Total receivables (gross)	885,300	658,584
The impairment allowance is aged as follows:		
Overdue by		
- 31 to 60 days	-	(11,168)
- 61 to 90 days	(3,639)	-
- more than 90 days	(86,498)	(24,710)
	(90,137)	(35,878)

Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2012: 30 days). An impairment provision was raised during the financial year for invoices above 90 days. Please refer to Note 17 for ageing and impairment details. Revenue and a receivable (31 to 60 days) are recorded for a variation in 2012/2013 Aboriginal Benefit Account s64(1) for \$390,000.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS	2013	2012
Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account	\$	\$
Movements in relation to 2013 - Goods and services		
Opening balance	35,878	37,713
Amounts written off	66,141	35,878
Amounts recovered and reversed	(11,882)	(37,713)
Increase/decrease recognised in net surplus	54,259	(1,835)
Closing balance	90,137	35,878

Note 7: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Note 7(a) – Land and Buildings		
Freehold land at gross carrying value (at fair value)	4,670,390	4,524,268
Buildings on freehold land:		
- work-in-progress	252,091	263,342
- fair value	12,364,365	12,231,826
- accumulated depreciation	-	(372,463)
	12,616,456	12,122,705
Buildings on leasehold land:		
- work-in-progress	534,200	-
- fair value	5,075,246	3,883,128
- accumulated depreciation	-	(124,130)
	5,609,446	3,758,998
Total Land and Buildings	22,896,292	20,405,970

All land and buildings were subject to revaluation and were independently revalued by Maloney Asset Services as at 30th June 2013. A revaluation increment of \$1,408,703 for land and buildings (2012: NIL) was credited to the asset revaluation reserve and included in the equity section of the balance sheet. Grouping for comparatives for 30th June 2012 have been reviewed and amended where necessary between buildings on freehold land and buildings on leasehold land. At 30 June 2013, the directors believe that all non-financial assets as reported are carried at the present fair market value and no indicators of impairment were found for non-financial assets. No Land or Buildings are 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	8,555,799	7,698,817
Accumulated depreciation	(4,588,568)	(4,456,974)
	3,967,231	3,241,843
Plant and equipment - at cost	2,113,621	1,901,713
Plant and equipment - at fair value	125,450	125,450
Accumulated depreciation	(836,548)	(626,484)
	1,402,523	1,400,679
Library at fair value	500,000	500,000
Accumulated depreciation	(50,000)	(50,000)
	450,000	450,000
Computer equipment at cost	1,093,751	823,864
Accumulated depreciation	(779,574)	(702,658)
	314,177	121,206
Total Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6,133,932	5,213,728

At 30 June 2013, 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. A change of estimates for motor vehicles has been documented in Note 1.

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 2013

Note 7: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Note 7(c) – Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

Table (A):

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2012/2013	Land & Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Library \$	Computer Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2012						
- Gross book value	20,902,564	7,698,817	2,027,163	500,000	823,864	31,952,408
- Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(496,593)	(4,456,975)	(626,484)	(50,000)	(702,658)	(6,332,710)
Net book value 1 July 2012	20,405,971	3,241,842	1,400,679	450,000	121,206	25,619,698
Additions						
- Work-in-progress	543,748					543,748
- By purchase	1,069,984	1,704,660	211,908	-	269,887	3,256,439
Revaluation movements						
Revaluation increments recognised in equity	1,408,703					1,408,703
Depreciation expense	(511,315)	(979,272)	(210,064)	-	(76,916)	(1,777,567)
Disposals - Gross value	(20,799)	(847,679)	-	-	-	(868,478)
Disposals - Accumulated depreciation	-	847,679	-	-	-	847,679
Net book value 30 June 2013	22,896,292	3,967,230	1,402,523	450,000	314,177	29,030,222
Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:						
Gross book value	22,896,292	8,555,799	2,239,071	500,000	1,093,751	35,284,913
Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,588,568)	(836,548)	(50,000)	(779,574)	(6,254,690)
Accumulated impairment losses						
Closing net book value	22,896,292	3,967,231	1,402,523	450,000	314,177	29,030,223

Table (B):

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)
Opening 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
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 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 2013

Note 7: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	2013	2012
Note 7(d): Inventory	\$	\$
Inventories not held for sale (cost):		
Tyres	-	15,652
Total inventories	-	15,652
The value of inventories as at 30th June 2013 was \$Nil.		

Note 8: PAYABLES	2013	2012
Note 8(a): Suppliers		
Trade creditors	1,469,993	833,080
Sundry creditors and accruals	333,799	753,664
Total supplier payables	1,803,792	1,586,744
Supplier payables are expected to be settled within 12 months:		
Related entities	45,540	239,446
External parties	1,758,252	1,347,298
Total	1,803,792	1,586,744

Note 8(b): Other Payables	2013	2012
Salaries and Wages	137,698	93,994
Total other payables	137,698	93,994
All payables are expected to be settled within 12 months		

Note 9: PROVISIONS	2013	2012
Note 9(a): Employee Provisions		
Leave	3,262,216	2,608,046
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	3,262,216	2,608,046
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	2,507,015	1,856,326
More than 12 months	755,201	751,720
Total employee provisions	3,262,216	2,608,046

Long Service Leave liabilities were calculated using the shorthand method as at 30th June 2013 as detailed in FMO 43.2.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 10 - CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION	2013	2012
Note 10(a): Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities	\$	\$
Net cost of services	(33,960,761)	(30,080,696)
Add revenue from government	34,294,559	35,353,835
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,777,567	2,441,774
Gain on disposal of assets	(291,301)	(598,586)
Donated assets	20,799	(216,000)
Impairment of assets	66,141	35,878
Reversal of impairment losses	(11,882)	(37,713)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease /(Increase) in receivables	(226,715)	(329,052)
Decrease /(Increase) in inventory	15,652	(14,579)
Increase /(Decrease) in employee provisions	654,170	372,035
Increase /(Decrease) in payables	260,749	452,031
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	2,598,978	7,378,927
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	500
Cash at bank		
- Operations	3,444,933	5,259,960
- Term deposits	8,000,000	7,000,000
- OIPC account	67,859	162,739
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	11,513,292	12,423,199
Note 11 - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REMUNERATION		
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by the Executive committee:		
Salaries and benefits	231,385	219,697
Superannuation contributions	24,039	16,038
	255,424	235,735
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	18	13
\$30,000 to \$59,999	1	-
\$120,000 to \$149,999	1	-
\$180,000-\$209,999	-	1
Total number of Executive committee members of the Land Council	20	14
The Executive Committee is a committee of the Council pursuant to s.29A of the ALRA. Executive members met 11 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 committee who held office during the year ended 30 June 2013 are below.		
P Wilyuka - Chairman	S Clyne	N Petrick
M Ryan - Chairman (appointed 16/04/2013)	S Dempsey	M Ross
M Little - Deputy Chair	J Haines	M Rubuntja
F Kelly - Deputy Chair (appointed 16/04/2013)	M Jones	P Simpson
S Anderson	N Kunoth-Monks	P Wilson
G Barnes	T Long	D Williams
S Butcher	V Lynch	

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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.

The Central Land Council holds three fully paid ordinary shares issued at \$1.00 each in Centrecorp Aboriginal Investment Corporation Pty Ltd ('Centrecorp'), the trustee of two charitable trusts. Centrecorp itself does not have financial transactions or prepare financial statements. The Deeds of both charitable trusts exclude the Central Land Council as a shareholder to benefit from the trusts and precludes the Deeds from being amended to ever allow such a benefit. The fair value of the three shares is zero.

Note 13 - SENIOR EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

13(a) - Senior Executive Remuneration Expense for the Reporting Period

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	956,260	761,312
Annual leave accrued	122,093	(16,155)
Performance bonus	-	-
Other	37,788	41,362
Total short-term employee benefit	1,116,141	786,519
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation (post-employment benefits)	91,774	79,419
Total post-employment benefits	91,774	79,419
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	(37,092)	23,972
Total other long-term benefits	(37,092)	23,972
Total	1,170,822	889,910

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. It also excludes acting arrangements and part-year service where total remuneration expensed as a Senior Executive was less than \$180,000.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 13 - SENIOR EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

Note 13B: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Substantive Senior Executives during the Reporting Period

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2013

Average annual reportable remuneration	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary \$	Contributed superannuation \$	Reportable allowances \$	Bonus paid \$	Total \$
Total reportable remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
less than \$180,000	2	145,497	18,289	3,318		167,104
\$210,000 to \$239,999	2	208,903	14,827	3,042		226,771
\$270,000 to \$299,999	1	252,519	29,824	2,475		284,817
Total number of substantive senior executives	5					

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2012

Average annual reportable remuneration	Senior Executives No.	Reportable salary \$	Contributed superannuation \$	Reportable allowances \$	Bonus paid \$	Total \$
Total reportable remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
less than \$180,000	1	148,999	13,252	2,492		164,743
\$180,000 to \$209,999	1	168,263	15,070	4,565		187,899
\$210,000 to \$239,999	1	191,962	22,912	4,565		219,439
\$270,000 to \$299,999	1	240,465	28,185	2,355		271,006
Total number of substantive senior executives	4					

- 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.
- Reportable salary includes the following:
 - gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
 - reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' to account for tax purposes)
 - exempt foreign employment income; and
 - salary sacrificed benefits.
- The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average cost to the entity for the provision of superannuation benefits to substantive senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period.
- 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.
- There were no Bonus payments to CLC employees during the financial year.

Note 14 - REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2013 \$	2012 \$
Remuneration to auditors for the reporting period are as follows:		
Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) - for statutory audit	50,200	47,500
Merit Partners Pty Ltd - for acquittal of grants	41,450	32,250
PriceWaterhouseCoopers for auditing the accounts of Associations assisted by the Land Council	85,045	82,175
	176,695	161,925

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.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 15: LAND USE TRUST ACCOUNT	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<p>The Central 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 CLC, and are not recognised in the financial statements.</p>		
Opening Balance	13,998,775	7,572,818
Add receipts		
Subsection 64(1) & (3) statutory royalty equivalents	250,896	7,077,125
Section 42, 43, 44, 46, 48a & 48d negotiated monies	9,740,171	10,849,226
Section 15, 16, 19 & 20 rental and lease monies	6,250,245	4,580,937
Northern Territory - National Emergency Response Act 2007	18,361,385	-
Other monies	2,812,697	2,112,068
Total Receipts	37,415,394	24,619,357
Deduct payments		
Section 35(2) statutory royalty equivalents	250,896	2,436,046
Section 35(3) negotiated payments	9,795,601	10,702,112
Section 35(4) rental and lease monies	4,137,140	3,259,796
Northern Territory - National Emergency Response Act 2007	3,268,985	952,286
Other payments	748,905	843,160
Total Payments	18,201,527	18,193,400
Closing Balance	33,212,642	13,998,775
Cash at bank and term deposits	33,212,642	13,998,775
Note 15(a) - Details of amounts paid - S35(2)	2012/2013	2011/2012
Details of amounts paid as required by Section 37(4) ALR (NT) Act:		
Ngurratjuta Pmara Ntjarra Aboriginal Corporation (i)	250,896	275,592
Granites Mines Affected Areas Aboriginal Corporation (ii)	-	2,161,808
	250,896	2,437,400
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 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)		
(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)	2012/2013	
Details of amounts paid as required by Section 35(4A) 'Accountable Amounts' ALR (NT) Act. Rent paid by the Director of National Parks under the lease of the Uluru-Katatjuta National Aboriginal Corporation.		
Centre for Appropriate Technology	98,485	
Pitjantjatjara Council Inc.	109,400	
Adcorp	7,762	
Statewide Pools Services	15,795	
Casa Leisure	90,940	
Western Desert Nganampa Walytja Palyantjaku Tjutaku Ab Corp	24,900	
	347,282	

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 16 – SPECIAL PURPOSE CONTRACTS	2013	2012
	\$	\$
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)	4,038,957	9,004,663
Closing balance unexpended grants	4,038,957	9,004,663
The total balance of unexpended grants as at 30th June 2013 is \$4,038,957, of which \$1,864,135 relates to revenue recognised in the 2012/2013 financial year. The revenue received in advance but not yet spent represents recognised revenue (in line with AASB 1004) for which there will be outflows in the following year (services not yet performed). The closing balance represents future year expected cash outflows relating to current or prior year revenue recognised.		

Note 17: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2013	2012
Note 17(a) – Categories of financial instruments	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
- Cash on hand or on deposit	11,513,292	12,423,199
- Trade and other receivables - net of impairment losses	660,923	534,034
Total	12,174,215	12,957,233
Carrying amount of financial assets	12,174,215	12,957,233
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost		
- Trade creditors	1,469,993	833,080
- Sundry creditors and accruals	333,799	753,664
Total	1,803,792	1,586,744
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	1,803,792	1,586,744

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 \$660,923 (2012: \$534,034) have been reduced by GST receivable of \$134,239 (2012: \$88,673). The amount has also been reduced by allowances for impairment amounting to \$90,137 in 2013 (2012: \$35,879).

Note 17(b) – Net income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities

Loans and receivables		
- Interest revenue (see note 4(b))	614,299	589,335
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	614,299	589,335
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	614,299	589,335

There was no income or expense to be recognised from financial liabilities of the Central Land Council.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 17: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Note 17(c) – Credit risk

Cash at the bank and receivables for goods and services represent the total exposure of the CLC to credit risk. The CLC is exposed to minimal credit risk as the majority of receivables are short term; are due under legislation or contract; or are receivable from the Australian Taxation Office in the form of a GST refund.

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.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

	Not past due nor impaired 2013 \$	Not past due nor impaired 2012 \$	Past due or impaired 2013 \$	Past due or impaired 2012 \$
Trade receivables	272,292	444,229	544,232	45,496
Interest receivable	68,776	168,859	-	-
Total	341,068	613,088	544,232	45,496

	2013 \$	2012 \$
Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired		
- less than 30 days	46,183	6,341
- 31 to 60 days	399,740	2,056
- 61 to 90 days	4,398	780
- more than 90 days	3,774	441
	454,095	9,619

Note 17(d) – Liquidity risk and market risk

The Central Land Council's financial liabilities are suppliers payables. The CLC in its present form with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament. The CLC manages its budget to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. Financial liabilities at 30 June 2013 of \$1,803,792 (2012: \$1,586,744) are all current liabilities (due within 1 year).

There is no market risk relating to the Central Land Council's financial assets or liabilities.

Note 17(e) – Interest Rate Risk

CLC's sensitivity to movement in interest rates in relation to the nature of interest bearing assets in 2013 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash as at 30th June 2013, movement of 1% would equate to a \$115,128 increase / decrease in profit and corresponding increase / decrease in equity (2012: \$124,227 increase / decrease in profit or increase / decrease in equity).

Note 18: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2013, 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 2013, which comprise: a Statement by the Directors, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; 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 2013 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

27 August 2013

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*.

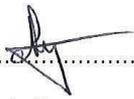
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, as amended.

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 27/8/13.

Signed 

Mr. Maurie Ryan
Chairman

Date 27/08/13

Signed 

Mr. Nathan Morsillo CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Date 27/8/13

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
EXPENSE			
Employees and council members	3(a)	1,874,602	1,553,090
Suppliers	3(b)	1,493,253	1,688,053
Depreciation	3(c)	98,393	130,555
Total expenses		3,466,248	3,371,698
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4(c)	27,743	363,006
Interest	4(b)	32,016	30,482
Total own-source revenue		59,759	393,488
Gains			
Gains from disposal of assets	4(d)	91,818	87,273
Total Gains		91,818	87,273
Total own-source income		151,577	480,761
Net cost of services		(3,314,671)	(2,890,937)
Revenue from government	4(a)	3,325,000	3,136,000
Surplus attributable to the Australian Government		10,329	245,063
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		-	-
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government		10,329	245,063

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 2013

	NOTES	2013 \$	2012 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	10	67,858	162,738
Total financial assets		67,858	162,738
Non-financial assets			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6(a)	552,834	382,418
Total non-financial assets		552,834	382,418
Total assets		620,692	545,156
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7(a)	365,905	300,698
Total provisions		365,905	300,698
Total liabilities		365,905	300,698
NET ASSETS		254,787	244,458
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		14,288	14,288
Retained surplus		240,499	230,170
TOTAL EQUITY		254,787	244,458

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 2013

	Retained Surplus/ (Loss)		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012 \$
Opening balance	230,170	(14,893)	14,288	14,288	244,458	(605)
Other Comprehensive Income						
Surplus for the period	10,329	245,063	-	-	10,329	245,063
Total Comprehensive income	10,329	245,063	-	-	10,329	245,063
Closing balance as at 30 June	240,499	230,170	14,288	14,288	254,787	244,458

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 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Revenue from government	4(a)	3,325,000	3,136,000
Interest	4(b)	32,016	30,482
Sales of goods and rendering of services	4(c)	27,743	363,006
Total cash received		3,384,759	3,529,488
Cash used			
Employees	3(a)	1,809,396	1,535,165
Suppliers	3(b)	1,493,253	1,688,053
Total cash used		3,302,649	3,223,218
Net cash from operating activities	8	82,110	306,270
Investing activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant & equipment		91,818	87,273
Total cash received		91,818	87,273
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	6(b)	268,808	453,237
Total cash used		268,808	453,237
Net cash used in investing activities		(176,990)	(365,964)
Net decrease in cash held		(94,880)	(59,694)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		162,738	222,432
Cash at the end of the reporting period	10	67,858	162,738

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 2013

	2013 \$	2012 \$
BY TYPE		
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
Motor Vehicle	-	-
Total capital commitments	-	-
Net Commitments by Type	-	-
BY MATURITY		
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	-	-
Total capital commitments	-	-
Net Commitments by Maturity	-	-
<p>NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.</p> <p>There were no commitments receivable or operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2013.</p>		

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 2013

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 2012; and,
- Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

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. However, assets and liabilities arising under executory contracts are 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 NTRB has made a judgement that has the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.4 New Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the applicable dates as stated in standard.

New standards/revised standards/interpretations/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 2012-13 financial year:

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – November 2010 (Compilation)
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements – September 2011 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation – September 2011 (Compilation)

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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 material financial impact on the NTRB for future reporting periods:

- AASB 7 (NFP) Financial Instruments: Disclosure [for not-for-profit entities] – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 9 Financial Instruments – September 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement – December 2012
- AASB 101 (NFP) Presentation of Financial Statements [for not-for-profit entities] – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 102 Inventories – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 107 (NFP) Statement of Cash Flows [for not-for-profit entities] – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 110 Events after the Reporting Period – September 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment – September 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 117 Leases – September 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 (NFP) Revenue [for not-for-profit entities] – December 2012 (Compilation)
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits – September 2011 (Principal)
- AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting – March 2013 (Principal)
- AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australia Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)
- AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13
- AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011)
- AASB 2012-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 7 and AASB 132]
- AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 132]
- AASB 2012-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle
- AASB 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments
- AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets.

1.5 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the NTRB:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
 - The risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
 - The NTRB retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
 - The revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
 - 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*.
- 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 at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:
 - The amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
 - The probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the NTRB.

The stage of completion of the contract at the reporting date is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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 from agencies [appropriated to the agency as a CAC Act body payment item for payment to the CLC] 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 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 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 superannuation fund at the rate of 12% 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 last month 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 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.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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 asset are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.9 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.10 Cash

Cash 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 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 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 the end of each reporting 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.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2013

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

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 2013 the NTRB held no surplus assets (30 June 2012: \$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 to ensure that the carrying amount of assets 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.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2013	2012
Motor vehicles	4 years	3 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

The revalued amount of property, plant and equipment is 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 6(b).

During the year CLC reviewed estimated residual value and useful life of Motor Vehicles. The change in estimates resulted in a reduction in depreciation charge of \$65,684 for the year 2012-13.

Impairment

All the assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2013. 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 sheet date.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 3: EXPENSES	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Note 3(a) - Employee benefits		
Wages & salaries	1,601,858	1,379,224
Superannuation	173,890	133,721
Leave	65,206	17,925
Other employee benefits	33,648	22,220
Total employee benefit expense	1,874,602	1,553,090

There were no expenses incurred for separation or redundancy of employees.

All payments are within the terms of the 2012-2015 CLC Enterprise Agreement (EA). The CLC-NTRB makes regular contributions in addition to minimum Superannuation Guarantee Legislation at a rate of 12%.

Note 3(b) - Supplier Expenses		
Goods from related entities	-	-
Goods from external parties	166,260	108,743
Services from related entities	33,955	37,393
Services from external parties	1,276,261	1,516,855
Workers Compensation premium	16,776	25,062
Total suppliers expenses	1,493,253	1,688,053

Note 3(c) - Depreciation		
Motor vehicles	90,681	128,221
Plant and Equipment	7,712	2,334
Total depreciation	98,393	130,555

The aggregate amount of depreciation or amortisation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable assets is detailed in Note 6 - Analysis of Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment.

Note 4: REVENUE		
Note 4(a) - Revenues from Government		
FaHCSIA Grant - Operational	3,325,000	3,136,000
Total revenues from government	3,325,000	3,136,000
Note 4(b) - Interest revenue		
Interest from deposits	32,016	30,482
Total interest revenue	32,016	30,482
Note 4(c) - Sale of goods and rendering of services		
Rendering of services - External entities	27,743	363,006
Total sales of goods and rendering of services	27,743	363,006
Note 4(d) - Net Gains from Sale of Assets		
Motor Vehicles, Plant & Equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	91,818	87,273
Net book value of assets disposed	-	-
Net gain from disposal	91,818	87,273

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 5 - FaHCSIA GRANT: Native Title - Operational	2012/2013 Approved Budget \$	2012/2013 Actual \$
INCOME		
Other Project Income		
Bank Interest	20,000	32,016
Vehicle Trade-in	50,000	91,818
AGI - cost recovery	240,000	225,845
2011-12 Capital Funds C/fwd.	162,738	162,738
FaHCSIA Funding		
Capital	192,000	192,000
Operational	3,133,000	3,133,000
Total income	3,797,738	3,837,417
EXPENDITURE		
Capital		
Vehicles	192,000	197,406
Total capital	192,000	197,406
Operational		
Salaries		
CEO/GM or equivalents	175,000	172,900
Corporate staff	377,509	387,566
Project staff	1,325,568	1,344,659
Services		
Accommodation	176,600	185,897
Motor Vehicles - Corporate	24,636	21,577
Motor Vehicles - Attributable	56,352	54,370
Repair and Maintenance - Equipment	58,000	32,048
Repair and Maintenance - Buildings	20,000	45,171
Bank Charges	2,000	5
Audit Fees	12,000	9,680
Consultants - Corporate	10,000	13,500
Consultants - Attributable	281,685	232,654
Communications, Telephones, Fax and IT	92,500	85,478
Insurance - Other	12,000	16,776
Insurance - Assets	20,000	38,675
Insurance Professional Indemnity	23,000	24,275
Corporate HR / Finance / Property Serv / Library	127,750	147,778
NNTC Contribution	20,000	15,000
Training & Development		
Governing Committee	4,000	8,800
Staff	46,000	39,926
Meetings		
Governing Committee	25,000	19,338
Attributable Other meetings expenses	62,000	62,763

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 5 - FaHCSIA GRANT: Native Title - Operational	2012/2013 Approved Budget \$	2012/2013 Actual \$
Travel & Allowances		
Chairperson	9,000	3,900
Other Governing Committee members Members (Travel)	15,000	5,467
Claimants (Travel)	73,000	-
Staff (Travel) Corporate	30,000	80,481
Staff (Travel) Attributable	42,000	31,760
		49,652
Supplies & Consumables		
Corporate Office Sup / office misc.	7,400	6,259
Other		
2011-12 Capital Funds C/fwd.	162,738	162,738
Misc. recoverable meetings attrib exp	240,000	198,101
PBC - Lhere Artepe	75,000	74,960
	3,605,738	3,572,153
Balance as at 30th June 2013	-	67,858

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 funds of \$67,858 as at 30 June 2013 is committed to a large regional office upgrade project (predominantly funded via ABA) currently underway in Lajamanu. Construction completion is due by September 2013.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 6: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	2013	2012
Note 6(a) - Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment	\$	\$
Motor vehicles - at cost	909,444	897,161
Accumulated depreciation	(439,501)	(533,943)
	469,943	363,218
Plant and equipment - at cost	186,334	114,932
Plant and equipment - at fair value	92,111	92,111
Accumulated depreciation	(195,554)	(187,843)
	82,891	19,200
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	552,834	382,418

At 30 June 2013, the directors believe that all the non-financial assets are carried at the present fair market value and no indicators of impairment were found for non-financial assets. A change in estimates for motor vehicles has been documented in Note 1.

No property, plant or equipment is currently held for sale or expected to be sold or disposed in the next 12 months.

Note 6(b) – Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

Table (A):

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2012/2013	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2012			
- Gross book value	897,161	207,043	1,104,204
- Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(533,943)	(187,843)	(721,786)
Net book value as at 1 July 2012	363,218	19,200	382,418
Additions			
- By purchase	197,406	71,402	268,808
Depreciation Expense	(90,681)	(7,711)	(98,392)
Disposals - Gross Value	185,123	-	185,123
Disposals - Accumulated Depreciation	(185,123)	-	(185,123)
Net book value as at 30 June 2013	469,943	82,891	552,834
Net book value as at 30 June 2013 represented by			
Gross book value	909,444	278,445	1,187,889
Accumulated depreciation	(439,501)	(195,554)	(635,055)
Accumulated impairment losses			
Closing net book value	469,943	82,891	552,834

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 6: NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Note 6(b) – Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

Table (B):

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

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 7: PROVISIONS	2013	2012
Note 7(a): Employee Provisions	\$	\$
Leave	365,904	300,698
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	365,904	300,698
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
- No more than 12 months	266,392	182,752
- More than 12 months	99,512	117,946
Total employee provisions	365,904	300,698

Note 8 - CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION		
Reconciliation of operating deficit to net cash from operating activities		
Net cost of services	(3,314,671)	(2,890,937)
Add revenue from government	3,325,000	3,136,000
Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation of plant & equipment	98,393	130,555
Gain on disposal of assets	(91,818)	(87,273)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Increase /(Decrease) in employee liabilities	65,206	17,925
Net cash from operating activities	82,110	306,270

Note 9 - DIRECTOR REMUNERATION

There were no director remuneration payments made during the period with NTRB funding.

Note 10 - CASH

Cash at bank and on hand - NTU account	67,858	162,738
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Cash Flow Statement	67,858	162,738

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 REPORT

Remuneration to the Australian National Audit Office for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period.

The fair value of services provided was:	8,800	8,500
	8,800	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.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 12 - EMPLOYEE NUMBERS	2013	2012
The staffing levels for the NTRB as at 30 June 2013 were:	17	17
Note 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
Note 13(a) – Categories of financial instruments	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
- Cash at bank	67,858	162,738
Carrying amount of financial assets	67,858	162,738
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 4(b))	32,016	30,482
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	32,016	30,482
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	32,016	30,482
There was no income or expense to be recognised from financial liabilities of the NTRB.		
Note 13(c) – Credit risk		
The NTRB is not exposed to credit risk as receivables are short term; are due under legislation or contract; or are receivable from the Australian Taxation Office in the form of a GST refund. As at 30 June 2013 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 2013 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 2013 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash balance as at 30 June 2013, an increase / decrease of 1% would equate to a \$678 increase/decrease in profit and equity (2012: \$1,627 increase / decrease in profit and equity).		
Note 14 – Contingent Liabilities		
At 30 June 2013, the NTRB had no significant legal claims in progress. Where quantifiable costs exists, accruals have been raised.		



GLOSSARY

AAMC:

Aboriginal Associations Management Centre

AAS:

Australian Accounting Standards

ABA:

Aboriginals Benefit 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.

ACCAN:

Australian Communications Consumer Action Network

AFCMP:

Australian Feral Camel Management Program

AIATSIS:

Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies

ALRA:

Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976

ALT:

Aboriginal Land Trust

ANAO:

Australian National Audit Office

APO NT:

Aboriginal Peak Organisations Northern Territory

ARC:

Australian Research Council

BIITE:

Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education

CAC Act:

Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997

CAC body:

A body governed by the CAC Act

CAEPR:

Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research

CAT:

Centre for Appropriate Technology

CATSI:

Corporations [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander]

CBIT:

Community Based Indigenous Training

CD:

Community Development

CFI:

Carbon Farming Initiative

CFOC:

The Australian Government's Caring for our Country

CLA:

Community Living Area

CLM:

Conservation and Land Management

CNRM:

Cultural and Natural Resource Management

Corporate governance:

The process by which agencies are directed and controlled.

It is generally understood to encompass authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, direction and control.

CP:

Central Petroleum

CS:

Computer Services

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.

DKP:

Desert Knowledge Precinct

DLRM:

Department of Land Resource Management - Northern Territory

DOR:

NT Department of Resources

ECCD:

Early Childhood Care and Development

EEO:

Equal Employment Opportunity

EL:

Exploration Licence

ELA:

Exploration Licence Application

EMU:

Ecosystem Management Understanding

EO:

Equal Opportunity

EP:

Exploration Permit

EPA:

Exploration Permit Application

ESD:

Ecologically Sustainable Development

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

FMA Act:

Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997

FTE:

Fulltime Equivalent

GAC:

Governance Advisory Committee

GEP:

Geothermal Exploration Permit

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.

HSMA:

Health and Safety Management Arrangements

HSR:

Health and Safety Representative

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

LAAC:

Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation

Land Council:

An Aboriginal Land Council established by or under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act

Land Trust:

An Aboriginal Land Trust established under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act

MCA:

Minerals Council of Australia

MCAC:

Mutitjulu Community Aboriginal Corporation

Mineral royalties:

Royalties payable to the Australian Government or the Northern Territory in respect of the mining of minerals.

ML:

Mineral Lease

NAILSMA:

North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance

NLC:

Northern Land Council

NNTT:

National Native Title Tribunal

NRETAS:

NT Department of Natural Resources, Environment, Arts and Sport

NRM:

Natural Resource Management

NTA:

Native Title Application

NTCA:

NT Cattlemen's Association

NTG:

Northern Territory Government

NTGS:

Northern Territory Geological Survey

NTPWS:

NT Parks and Wildlife Service

NTRB:

Native Title Representative Body

ORIC:

Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations

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.

PBC:

Prescribed Body Corporate

PCBU:

Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking

PL (Land Claims):

Pastoral Lease

PL (Mining):

Production Licence

PPL:

Perpetual Pastoral Lease

PV:

Photovoltaic

PWCNT:

Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory

RIS:

Regional Investment Strategy

RJCP:

Remote Jobs and Communities Program

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)

TBMP:

Tanami Biodiversity Monitoring Project

TNRM:

Territory Natural Resource Management (Formerly NT Natural Resource Management Board)

TPWCA:

Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2006

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.

TRAKS:

Trimagic Records and Knowledge Management System

UKTNP:

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park

URM:

Uluru Rent Money

VM:

Virtual Machine

WAN:

Wide Area Network

WDNWPT:

Western Desert Ngangampa Walytja Palyantjaku Tjutaku

WELL:

Workplace English Literacy and Learning

WETT:

Warlpiri Education and Training Trust

WHR:

Work Health and Safety

WYDAC:

Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation

COMPLIANCE INDEX

COMPLIANCE INDEX OF COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES AND COMPANIES ACT 1997 (CAC ACT) REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

Requirement:	Reference: Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011	Page(s)
Approval by Directors	Clause 6	1, 13
Details of exemptions granted by Finance Minister in regard to reporting requirements	Clause 7	No exemptions granted
Enabling legislation	Clause 10	11
Responsible Minister	Clause 11	11
Ministerial Directions	Clause 12	None specified
General Policy Orders	Clause 12	None specified
Work Health and Safety	Clause 12	108–09
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	Clause 12	113–14
Information about Directors	Clause 13	3, 8–13
Organisational Structure	Clause 14	14
Board Committees and their main responsibilities	Clause 14	8–10, 11–13, 106
Education and performance review processes; and ethics and risk management policies	Clause 14	12, 105
Related Entity Transactions	Clause 15	No such transactions occurred
Significant events under section 15 of the CAC Act	Clause 16 (a)	No such significant events occurred
Operational and financial results	Clause (b)	115–67
Key changes to the authority's state of affairs or principal activities	Clause 16 (c)	16
Amendments to authority's enabling legislation	Clause 16 (d)	No such amendments occurred
Significant judicial or administrative tribunal decisions	Clause 17 (a)	No such decisions occurred
Reports made about the authority	Clause 17 (b)	107, 116–17, 148–9
Obtaining information from subsidiaries	Clause 18	No such information required
Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers	Clause 19	106
Disclosure requirements for Government Business Enterprises	Clause 20	Not a government business enterprise
Compliance Index	Clause 21	171–2

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>	<p>The CLC received \$548,685 in deed administration fees relating to Part IV (Mining)</p> <p>No fees were requested under sections 33A and 33B</p>
<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>	<p>145</p>
<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>	<p>145</p>
<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>	<p>No delegation under s28</p>
<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>	<p>13</p>
<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>	<p>106</p>