

ANNUAL REPORT 2014–15



CENTRAL
LAND
COUNCIL



2014–15



CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL



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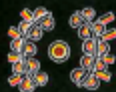
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CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

21 September 2015

Senator Nigel Scullion
Minister for Indigenous Affairs
Senate
Parliament House
Canberra
ACT 2600

Dear Minister

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, the *Native Title Act 1993* and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, I am pleased to approve and submit the 2014–15 Annual Report on the operations of the Central Land Council.

I am authorised by the Central Land Council to state that the Accountable Authority is responsible under section 46 of the PGPA Act for the preparation and content of the report in accordance with the Commonwealth Authorities (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011.

Yours faithfully

Mr Francis Kelly
Chair
Central Land Council

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CHAIR'S REPORT

It has been a pleasure to see our governance processes in action and delegates returning to the respectful and supportive way of working that our constituents expect from the Central Land Council. Since the Special Council meeting in Tennant Creek we have been able to get on with policy discussions and with driving our own development.

My home community of Yuendumu, for example, was tired of waiting for governments to help our outstations. Through the CLC's community development program we invested more than half a million dollars of the compensation we received for the compulsory leases taken out during the Intervention in a new resource centre that will support more than 23 outstations. With the Centre for Appropriate Technology the program tried mobile hotspot technology in two outstations that will now connect many more previously isolated communities to the rest of the world. Since 2006 the CLC has helped our people invest more than \$6 million of their collective income in water, power, shelter, roads and communications for our outstations.

For us, being on country is far from a 'lifestyle choice'. It's essential for looking after our land, for keeping peace in our communities, and for maintaining our languages and cultures. Matthew Egan, one of the Yuendumu working group members who planned the resource centre, put it like this: 'Outstations are where we get our knowledge and understanding about our country. Families taught in outstations are strong.'

Our community development program also allows our children to imagine different lives: futures where they might travel, study and work anywhere they like. We continued to support traditional owners to reward good school attendance and leadership with excursions to important sites on our country and to big cities. This year, students from Kintore and Ntaria flew to Sydney and Canberra to experience science exhibitions, visit galleries, observe parliament and try surfing. School work back home improved.

We could achieve so much more if other decision makers bought into this simple, positive idea. Instead our politicians scratch their heads about why school attendance is not improving anywhere near fast enough and think about how to punish us.

Most still don't understand that bilingual, bicultural education is the key for us. Not a Council meeting goes by where our members don't talk about wanting our children to become well educated without having to give up what makes them proud Aboriginal people.

Pride sums up what we delegates felt when our rangers presented to us in April and spoke up strongly about why they wanted to stay with the CLC. 'Kids all want to learn about their culture and the place they come from. They all want to be rangers. It makes them want to go to school and learn,' Jerisha Green, one of our youngest rangers from Lajamanu and a former childcare worker, said later.



Francis Kelly



Executive members chair the Special Council meeting in Tennant Creek.



Executive members and storytellers Teddy Long, Francis Kelly, Michael Jones and Sammy Butcher take a first look at the CLC's oral history collection.

Politicians know she's right. They praise our ranger program yet they won't support its growth. Meanwhile our rangers are winning awards for their leadership and skill. They worked with the CSIRO on climate change education. Scientists said expert trackers like Christine Michaels Ellis and her mum, Warlpiri rangers from Nyirpi, are much better at ridding us of feral cats than traps and bait. Our ranger program deserves better because it protects for future generations what's left of our native plants and animals.

Without it our elders would never have found Kurlpurlunu, an important Rain Dreaming site deep in the Tanami desert for which our parents have longed and searched since the Second World War. I saw their tears of joy when they rediscovered it in May, during a prescribed burn to prevent devastating summer wildfires in the Southern Tanami Indigenous Protected Area.

This achievement would have been beyond any local ranger group working in isolation. Only the CLC could have brought together enough of the right elders from across the region with rangers, fire and mapping experts, linguists and anthropologists.

As one of the 127 authors of *Every hill got a story*, holding the first printed copy of our oral history collection during the CLC's 40th anniversary year was another joyful moment. Our families will always be grateful to former Indigenous Affairs Minister the Hon. Jenny Macklin, who approved the Aboriginals Benefit Account grant that made our book possible.

I can't wait to present a copy of the book and the associated study guide, which teachers everywhere will be able to download free of charge, to her successor, Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion. My fellow members of the ABA Advisory Committee and I hope that it will help him understand why we want to spend our ABA money on making the book's many previously unpublished historic images and hundreds of hours of original audio interviews widely accessible through our digital archive.

I cannot think of a better investment than to turn our children on to lifelong learning through our own stories, in English as well as our many languages. Simple. Positive. Effective.



Award winning CLC ranger and feral cat tracker Christine Michaels Ellis.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

In the Central Land Council's 40th anniversary year I am pleased to report that some sense has begun to prevail after an unpromising start to the reporting period.



David Ross

Last July ill-informed commentary about land tenure holding up development and home ownership on Aboriginal land continued unabated. By August this chatter had found its way into Andrew Forrest's report to the Commonwealth, which had expanded from a review of Indigenous employment and training to include Aboriginal land ownership.

Mr Forrest recommended sweeping changes to the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (NT)* that would replace inalienable Aboriginal freehold title and customary land ownership with individual title and diminish the powers of the traditional owners and their land councils. Our members interpreted these recommendations as an attack on their property rights.

Two months later a meeting of the Council of Australian Governments announced an 'urgent' investigation into the administration and use of Aboriginal land. We held a productive meeting with the Indigenous expert group advising COAG in May 2015 and prepared a detailed submission to the investigation.

In June, the Social Justice Commissioner Mick Gooda convened a roundtable meeting of Aboriginal leaders about Indigenous property rights. The generally positive discussions in Broome were tinged with disappointment at how little the *Native Title Act* has delivered to our people after two decades of amendments that weakened it considerably.

I have been very encouraged by the interest the Minister for Indigenous Affairs, Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion, has shown in the community leasing model we have long advocated. In our model a long-term lease over a community would be held by an Aboriginal corporation rather than by a public servant, a concept that is unacceptable to our members. This is an exciting development and provides traditional

owners and community residents with a new option for tenure reform which may be attractive to some remote communities.

Council continued to oppose regulations which would see land council functions permanently devolved to unaccountable corporations. In another welcome development the Minister recently indicated his willingness to negotiate constructively on key concerns with this provision.

The Australian Government's White Paper on Developing Northern Australia was released in June and represents a missed opportunity to plan with Aboriginal peoples. Prepared without the input of the owners of half our region's landmass, the plan not surprisingly failed to engage Aboriginal peoples and has not grasped the need to progress an Indigenous development agenda.

It seems to me that the louder the talk about 'engagement' and 'consultation' the less of it actually happens.

The recognition of Aboriginal peoples in the Australian constitution is a case in point. Our elected members discussed constitutional recognition for the first time during their meeting in April. Like many people in remote communities, Council members need more time to come to an informed view on the complexities involved. It is essential that the government support this process before parliament votes on the question to be put to a referendum.

Of more immediate concern to constituents were the new employment arrangements replacing the failed Remote Jobs and Communities Program. No matter how much these costly top-down initiatives are dressed up as 'community development', to people on the ground they look like a life sentence

of working for the dole. As I pointed out in the press, the arrangements entrench low expectations and are a long way from the community development approach to job and business creation we have been advocating for years.

The combined effect of these arrangements and the steadily diminishing employment opportunities for Aboriginal people in their jointly managed national parks is demoralising for job seekers and children who do attend school in remote communities.

Indigenous employment in our region, particularly in local Aboriginal organisations, was further unsettled by the announcement of the Indigenous Advancement Strategy funding round – by all accounts a chaotic and less than transparent exercise that has left many organisations struggling and dissatisfied with the process.

Senator Scullion demonstrated excellent judgement, however, when he granted the Yurrkuru (Brooks Soak) land claim. Twenty-two years after the Aboriginal Land Commissioner's report, Senator Scullion handed back the title to the traditional owners in an emotional ceremony near the site that sparked the Coniston Massacre.

Those 'killing times' are one of the many themes of our oral history collection *Every hill got a story*. In September 2015 we will launch this beautifully presented book, celebrating the recollections of 127 eminent men and women of Central Australia. Recurring strong themes in the book are work on the stations and missions, and the quest for an education

that equips Aboriginal people to negotiate their rightful place in the world.

Meaningful work and better education remain firm priorities of our constituents, with more groups opting to invest their royalty and compensation income in projects supporting education and other initiatives that bring long-term benefits to their communities and regions. Traditional owners of the Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park started a new rent money-funded education support program, while many communities completed church construction and renovation projects. These projects delivered training and employment for local Aboriginal people and contribute to community cohesion.

Following our briefings of the Minister and senior public servants about the independent review of our community development program, CLC chair Francis Kelly, community development manager Danielle Campbell and I accepted an invitation from the Minerals Council of Australia to tell their annual conference how we use mining royalties to drive empowerment and positive social change. While we were heartened by the encouraging response to these presentations, nothing pleased us more than the strong interest the Northern and Anindilyakwa land councils have taken in our program.

Council's enthusiastic response to a presentation from our ranger groups in April made clear how much our members want the government to support an expansion of the successful program under the auspices of the CLC. Following a thorough independent review of our ranger program we are now implementing a development strategy to secure its sustainable growth.

My thanks go to the CLC's hard working and dedicated staff for their support during a busy and challenging time. Seeing them all come together on our first All Staff Day in July 2014 was a personal highlight. I am pleased that the CLC was able to reward them with the pay increase due under our 2012–15 enterprise agreement. However, as we have been forced to accept a reduced overall budget we are once more expected to do more with less.

Finally, I want to thank the Council, particularly our new chair Francis Kelly and his deputy Sammy Butcher, for their guidance during a year that proved that our governance and leadership processes are very robust.



"Don't change horses in the middle of the race." Tjuwanpa ranger co-ordinator Craig LeRossignol explains to Minister Nigel Scullion why the rangers want to stay with the CLC.

ABOUT THE CLC

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

It has performed its statutory functions with outstanding success. Over 417,000 square kilometres of land are now Aboriginal freehold under the Land Rights Act.

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

The CLC now also leads the country with its community development program. Constituents increasingly use income from land use agreements to build and maintain infrastructure and to fund programs that benefit their communities.

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

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

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

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



CLC employees from across the region gather for the CLC's first All Staff Day in July 2014.

The CLC's sources of revenue reflect the evolution of its operations. Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) funding made up \$16.1 million of that revenue in the 2014–15 financial year. The CLC had operating expenses of \$40.2 million and capital expenditure of only \$2.1 million. The CLC is one of the largest employers of Aboriginal people in the NT, employing a staff of 271 full time equivalent people, of whom 150 are Aboriginal.

HISTORY

The CLC's roots reach deep into the Aboriginal struggle for justice in Central Australia; for example, the famous strike and walk off by the Gurindji people at Wave Hill cattle station in 1966. In response to Aboriginal demands, the Whitlam government set up a royal commission into land rights in the Northern Territory in 1973. It recommended that Central and Northern land councils be established in order to present the views of Aboriginal people.

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

Later that year the Land Commissioner began hearing claims about the needs of Alice Springs town camp residents. The Whitlam government drew up an Aboriginal Land Rights Bill; however, the government was dismissed before the bill could be passed. In June 1976 the new Liberal–Country Party government passed the legislation but omitted provisions for land claims based on need and various other features of the original bill. In the same year, the CLC published the first edition of *Land Rights News*, now Australia's oldest Aboriginal-owned newspaper.

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

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

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

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

In the same year custodians set up a protest camp at the Alice Springs Telegraph Station to stop an NT

Government proposal for a recreational lake that would have flooded sacred sites. The Commonwealth followed up on its promise to protect sacred sites with the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth) but left the protection of sites to ministerial discretion.

In 1984 traditional owners gave the Alice to Darwin railway the all clear. It was not completed until 2003. Two years of attempts to establish a Central Australian Women's Council failed.

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

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

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

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



Traditional owners are preparing for the 30th anniversary of the handback of Uluru – Kaṯa Tjuṯa National Park which was handed back in 1985. Photo: Juno Gemes.

Later that year CLC members joined a convoy to the bicentenary protest march on Australia Day in Sydney. CLC chair Wenten Rubuntja and NLC chair Galarwuy Yunupingu presented Prime Minister Bob Hawke with the Barunga bark petition calling for a treaty.

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

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

The CLC became a Native Title Representative Body in 1994 following the passage of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth). It lodged its first, and ultimately successful, native title claim over the town of Alice Springs. It also won a settlement of the long-running Lake Amadeus land claim.

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

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

The CLC's mining and employment unit commenced operations in 1999. Five years later, 20% of the mining workforce in the Tanami was Aboriginal. Also in 1999, the NT Government gained control of parts of the Native Title Act and replaced the right of Aboriginal people to negotiate with a limited right to be consulted and to object. The House of Representatives launched an inquiry into the review of the Act, which sparked an outcry with its recommendation to dismantle the land councils.

The Lajamanu ranger program – the first of the CLC's ranger programs – started in 2001, in part funded by royalty payments.

In 2004 the CLC and the NT Government negotiated joint management arrangements for 20 national parks and reserves. Sixteen were to be handed back to their traditional owners and leased to the NT Government for 99 years, with four jointly managed under Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

Following requests by Aboriginal educators in the Tanami the CLC established its community development program in 2005. The first program initiatives, the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust



Francis Kelly and his wife Alice Granites with Gough and Margaret Whitlam at Yuendumu.



Members of the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) subcommittee report back to the Lajamanu community.

(WETT) and the Uluru Rent Money Project, saw Aboriginal groups plan and implement community benefit projects with their collective income from royalty and rent payments.

The first Indigenous Protected Area in the CLC region, the Northern Tanami IPA, was declared in 2007. This was followed by the 10 million hectare Southern Tanami IPA in 2012, the largest protected area in the country. The Howard government amended the Land Rights Act again in 2006, allowing the delegation of core CLC functions to Aboriginal corporations who may not be traditional landowners and/or lack the capacity to carry out CLC functions.

In 2008 the CLC commemorated the 80th anniversary of the 1928 Coniston massacre. The community development unit started the Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC) Project, which invests compensation income in community benefit projects throughout the Tanami region.

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

The CLC delegates elected Tennant Creek's Gina Smith as the first female deputy chair in 2010 and decided

to use all rent income from jointly managed national parks for community benefit projects through the CLC's new NT Parks Rent Money Project.

In 2012 the CLC delegates accepted the Commonwealth's final and much improved compensation offer for the 30 compulsory community leases taken out during the Northern Territory Emergency Response. They voted unanimously to spend the majority of the payments on community benefit projects with the support of the new Community Lease Money Project.

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

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

STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

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

The functions of a land council are:

- to ascertain and express the wishes and the opinion of Aboriginals living in the area of the land council as to the management of Aboriginal land in that area and as to appropriate legislation concerning that land
- to protect the interests of traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the land council
- to assist Aboriginals in the taking of measures likely to assist in the protection of sacred sites on land (whether or not Aboriginal land) in the area of the land council
- to consult with traditional Aboriginal owners of, and other Aboriginals interested in, Aboriginal land in the area of the land council with respect to any proposal relating to the use of that land
- where the land council holds in escrow a deed of grant of land made to a Land Trust under Section 12:
 - i. to negotiate with persons having estates or interests in that land with a view to the acquisition of those estates or interests by the Land Trust; and
 - ii. until those estates or interests have been so acquired, to negotiate with those persons with a



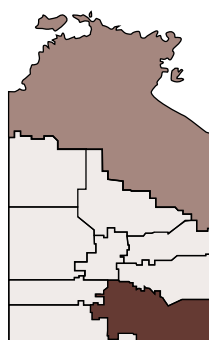
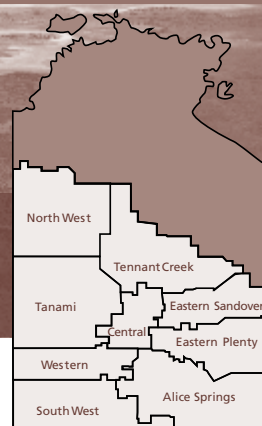
Traditional owner Teddy Long with performers, CLC chair Francis Kelly and Minister for Indigenous Affairs, Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion at the handback of Yurrkuru (Brooks Soak).

view to the use by Aboriginals of the land in such manner as may be agreed between the land council and those persons

- to negotiate with persons desiring to obtain an estate or interest in land in the area of the land council:
 - i. where the land is held by a Land Trust — on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners (if any) of that land and of any other Aboriginals interested in the land; and
 - ii. where the land is the subject of an application referred to in paragraph 50 (1) (a) – on behalf of the traditional Aboriginal owners of that land or on behalf of any other Aboriginals interested in the land
- to assist Aboriginals in the area of the land council to carry out commercial activities (including resource development, the provision of tourist facilities and agricultural activities) in any manner that will not cause the land council to incur financial liability or enable it to receive financial benefit
- to assist Aboriginals claiming to have a traditional land claim to an area of land within the area of the land council in pursuing the claim, in particular, by arranging for legal assistance for them at the expense of the land council
- to negotiate and enter into agreements, as necessary, for the purposes of subsection 70 (4)
- to compile and keep:
 - i. a register recording the names of the members of the land council; and
 - ii. a register recording the names of the members of the Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area and descriptions of each area of such Aboriginal land
- to supervise, and provide administrative or other assistance for, Land Trusts holding, or established to hold, Aboriginal land in its area.

CLC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE & COUNCIL MEMBERS

The Central Land Council covers nine regions, with 90 members representing 75 communities. Its chair is Francis Kelly and its deputy chair is Sammy Butcher. ABA members are Francis Kelly, Conrad Ratara, Harry Nelson, Veronica Lynch and Sandra Morrison.

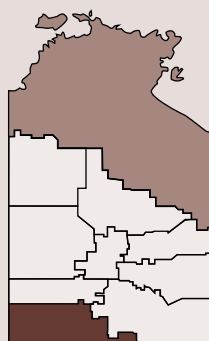


Phillip Wilyuka

REGION 1: ALICE SPRINGS

Executive member: Phillip Wilyuka (elected 24 July 2014, replacing Michael Liddle)

Tangentyere Council: Barbara Shaw **Hermannsburg Outstations:** Galvin Raggett **Yatesman's Bore:** Patrick Oliver; **Ntaria:** Roxanne Kenny, Conrad Ratara **Wallace Rockhole:** Kwementyaye Abbott **Iwupataka Council (Jay Creek):** Michael Campbell **Santa Teresa:** Raymond Kiernan **Amoonguna:** Roseanne Ellis **Uruna:** Raelene Silverton **Titjikala:** Phillip Wilyuka **Ingkerreke:** Veronica Lynch **Lhere Artepe:** Rosalie Kunothe-Monks (elected 18 July 2014), Michael Liddle

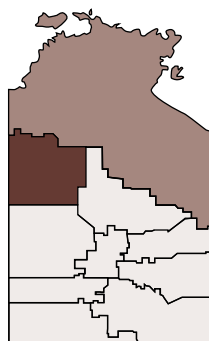


Vince Forrester

REGION 2: SOUTH WEST

Executive member: Vince Forrester

Docker River Outstations: Sidney James **Docker River:** Barnaby Kunia **Mutitjulu:** Vincent Forrester **Aputula:** David Doolan **Tempe Downs:** Bruce Breaden **Areyonga:** Peter Wilson **Imanpa (Mt Ebenezer):** David Wongaway, Lesley Lucky **Waltitjata Outstation:** Tony Paddy **Kings Canyon Outstations:** Julie Clyne



Geoffrey Barnes

REGION 3: NORTH WEST

Executive member: Geoffrey Barnes

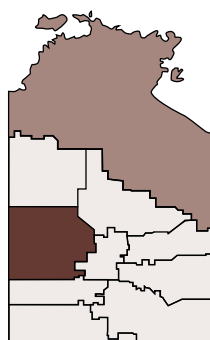
Mistake Creek: Natasha George **Daguragu:** Jimmy Wavehill **Daguragu Outstations:** Michael George (elected 10 September 2014), Regina Teddy **Lajamanu:** Kirk Herbert (elected 23 October 2014), Geoffrey Barnes **Lajamanu Outstations:** Peter Jigili (elected 23 October 2014) **Bamboo Springs:** Jeanie Rogers



CLC CHAIR FRANCIS KELLY



CLC DEPUTY CHAIR SAMMY BUTCHER



Teddy Long

REGION 4: TANAMI

Executive member: Teddy Long

Willowra: Teddy Long Dwayne Ross,

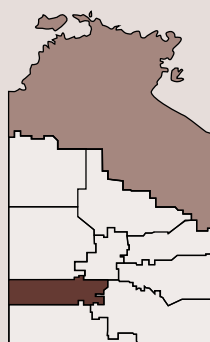
Yuendumu: Warren Williams, Francis Kelly

Yuendumu Outstation: Walter Lechleitner, Harry

Nelson **Nyirripi:** Ben Gallagher **Mt Barkly:** Vacant

Tanami Downs: Peggy Granites Napurrula **Mount**

Denison: Roslyn Jones



Sid Anderson

REGION 5: WESTERN

Executive member: Sid Anderson (replaced Sammy Butcher 5 November 2014)

Kintore: Max Pollard **Kintore Outstations:** Riley

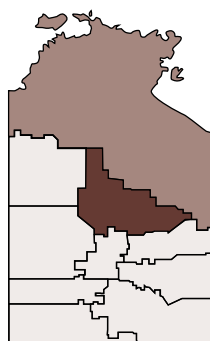
Major **Papunya:** Sammy Butcher **Papunya**

Outstations: Sid Anderson **Mt Liebig:** Neil Leon

Peterson **Mt Liebig Outstations:** Roderick Kantamarra

Haasts Bluff: Suparkra Jugadai **Haasts Bluff**

Outstations: Douglas Multa **Mbunghara:** Terry Morris



Michael Jones

REGION 6: TENNANT CREEK

Executive member: Michael Jones

Tennant Creek: Heather Rosas, Michael Jones **Patta**

Coporation: William Ah Kit **Nguyarrmini:** Pat

Murphy **Epenarra:** Benjamin Beasley **Alekarenge**

(Warrabri): Ned Kelly, Keith Thompson **Imangara**

(Murray Downs): Vacant **Kunayungku:** Brian

Tennyson **Mangalawurru:** Cynthia Lauder

Canteen Creek: Adrian Mick **Wunara:** Tony Willy

Karlanjarriyi: Sandra Morrison

ABA MEMBERS



Francis Kelly



Conrad Ratara



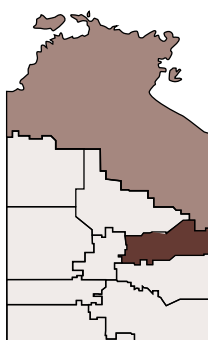
Veronica Lynch



Harry Nelson



Sandra Morrison



Ngarla Kunoth-Monks

REGION 7: EASTERN SANDOVER

Executive member: Ngarla Kunoth-Monks

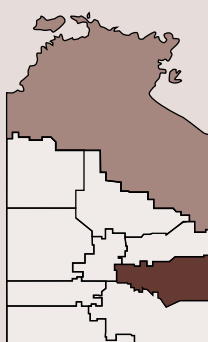
Ampilatwatja (Amaroo): Frankie Holmes

Alpurrurulam (Lake Nash): Maxie Ray **Urapuntja**

(Utopia): Ngarla Kunoth-Monks, Casey Holmes

Atnwengerrpe: Tex Lewis **Derry Downs:** Steven Bob

Irrultja: Patrick Ross **Alparra:** Rosco Loy, Valda Morton



Neville Petrick

REGION 8: EASTERN PLENTY

Executive member: Neville Petrick

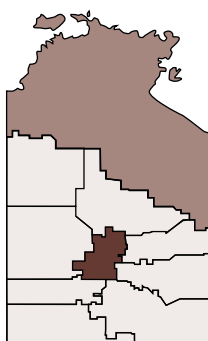
Mt Eaglebeak: Herbie Bloomfield **Irrerlirre**

(McDonald Downs): Neville Petrick **Akarnenhe**

Well (Atula): Andrew Reiff **Bonya:** Natalie Madril

Atitjere (Harts Range): Pepe Drover **Urlampe**

Outstation: Allan Rankin **Alcoota:** Kevin Bloomfield



Jasper Haines

REGION 9: CENTRAL

Executive member: Jasper Haines

Yuelamu (Mt Allen): Daniel Stafford, Ron Hagen **Ti**

Tree (17 Mile): Jasper Haines **Ti Tree 6 Mile:** Malcolm

Ross **Adelaide Bore (Woola Downs):** Lawrie

Price **Laramba (Napperby):** Peter Stafford **Wilora**

(Stirling): Harry Moore **Tara:** Tommy Thompson

Thangkenharange: Dwayne Jabiard

CLC GOVERNANCE

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

ENABLING LEGISLATION

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

RESPONSIBLE MINISTER

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

STATUTORY FUNCTIONS

The statutory functions of the CLC are described in s.23(1) of the Land Rights Act and are detailed on page 10, above.

COUNCIL

The CLC is a council of Aboriginal people from across the southern half of the NT. Its 90 members represent 75 remote communities and outstations.

Any Aboriginal person is eligible for membership, provided they are living in or are traditional owners of land within the CLC area, and meet the eligibility requirements set out under the Land Rights Act.

The process for choosing members is determined by the Council and is subject to approval by the Minister. It includes the list of communities and outstations that can nominate members and the allocation of representatives from each community. Every three years, communities and outstations choose their council members. Small communities nominate their representatives, while larger communities vote for their representatives at community meetings convened by the CLC.



Francis Kelly and Sammy Butcher were elected chair and deputy chair at the Special Council meeting in Tennant Creek.

They also elect five members to the Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) Advisory Committee, which provides advice to the Minister for Indigenous Affairs regarding the expenditure of s.64(4) funds – the community grants program. The Council has resolved that two of the CLC positions on the ABA Advisory Committee are reserved for women. The ABA members at 30 June 2015 were Francis Kelly, Conrad Ratara, Harry Nelson, Veronica Lynch and Sandra Morrison. The chair, deputy chair and ABA members are 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 (but four times this reporting period) in different locations in the CLC region. Meetings are generally open to all Aboriginal people in the CLC region, but only council members may vote or hold office.

COUNCIL MEETINGS 2014–15

Meeting dates	Location	Resolutions passed
22–24 July 2014	Tennant Creek	11
16–17 September 2014	Tennant Creek	6
4–6 November 2014	Lake Nash	6
28–30 April 2014	Yulara Pulka	3

COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The term of the current 90 Council members ends in April 2016. The Council can elect a new chair at any time by resolution and, during 2014–15, Council held an election for the position. Delegates elected Francis Kelly chair and Sammy Butcher deputy chair.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The 11-member Executive is a committee of the Council pursuant to s.29A of the Land Rights 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. It held nine meetings: eight in Alice Springs and one in Yulara Pulka.

Pursuant to s.28 of the Land Rights Act the Council has delegated all its powers capable of delegation (except those powers which have been delegated to the director, chair 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 make decisions about policy.

During this period there were two changes to Executive representation: Phillip Wilyuka replaced Michael Liddle in Alice Springs region and Sid Anderson replaced Sammy Butcher in Western region.

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS 2014–15

Meeting dates	Location	Resolutions passed
12 August 2014	Alice Springs	68
15 September 2014	Alice Springs	16
13 October 2014	Alice Springs	32
10–11 December 2014	Alice Springs	41
25 February 2015	Alice Springs	43
18 March 2015	Alice Springs	14
27 April 2015	Yulara Pulka	33
2 June 2015	Alice Springs	45
30 June 2015	Alice Springs	13

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Council has adopted a code of conduct, which 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, and is available on the CLC website. Council will review the code of conduct in the next financial year to ensure it reflects the requirements of the PGPA Act.

ROLE OF THE CHAIR

The chair is elected by members of the Council for the three-year term. The chair is also a member of the accountable authority in accordance with the PGPA Act.

At the beginning of a chair's term, the CLC administration ensures the chair is offered training in governance and meeting skills. The chair is also offered computer training. All members of the Council, including the chair and deputy chair, are provided with CLC-specific governance training.

During the 2013–14 financial year, as previously reported, the director made a complaint of bullying and harassment in respect of then chair Mr Ryan's actions. An independent lawyer nominated by the Law



CLC delegates at the Council meeting at Yulara Pulka outstation near Uluru.



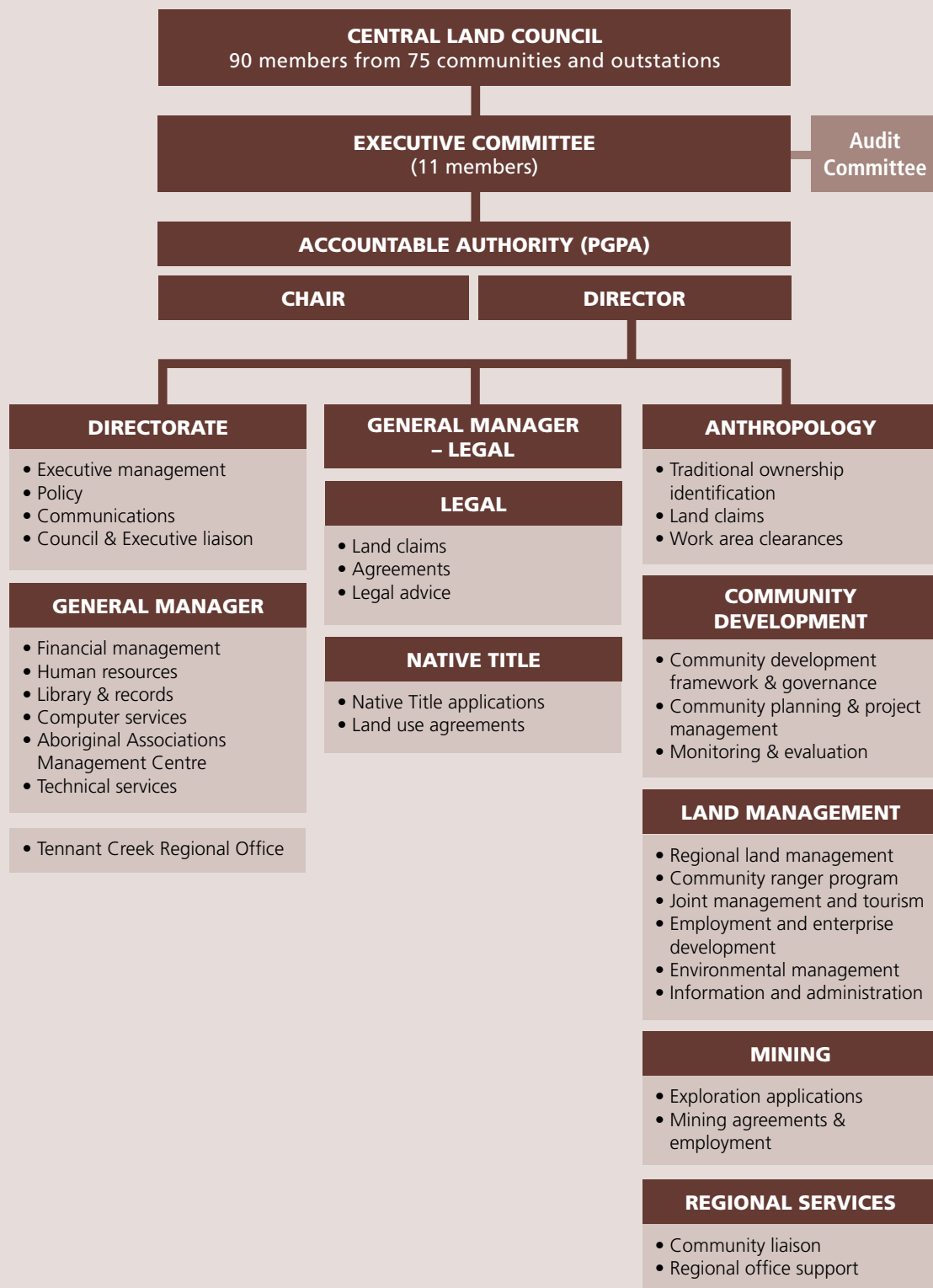
Francis Kelly chairs the Council meeting at Alpururulam (Lake Nash).

Society of the Northern Territory was appointed to investigate the complaint and to provide a report on the matter.

The investigator reported to the Executive and the Council. The report's conclusions included that Mr Ryan was not abiding by a resolution of Council relating to the Council's code of conduct, that his actions constituted a serious breach of the code, and that it was clear he was not prepared to work with the CLC for the benefit of Aboriginal people. The Executive suspended Mr Ryan as a delegate until the conclusion of the following Council meeting and required that the suspended delegate's community be advised as soon as possible of the report. At two open meetings held in Kalkarindji the community members considered the report and subsequently held an election for the position of member for Daguragu & Outstations. A new delegate was elected to replace Mr Ryan on the Council. In accordance with s.30(6) of ALRA, the CLC elected a new chair at its next meeting.

The Minister requested the CLC's audit committee to report to him on the matter. The report concluded that the actions of the Council and Executive to suspend Mr Ryan as delegate were in accordance with the process required and the decisions made were reasonable, and that the process for election of a delegate for Daguragu was both reasonable and in accordance with requirements.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



PERFORMANCE REPORT

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OUTPUT	1.1	PERMITS
	1.2	LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

LAND CLAIMS & ACQUISITIONS SUPPORT

OUTPUT	2.1	LAND CLAIMS
	2.2	OTHER LAND ACQUISITION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL SERVICE

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

ADVOCACY SERVICES & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

OUTPUT	5.1	DISTRIBUTIONS
	5.2	ADMINISTER LAND TRUSTS
	5.3	DISPUTE RESOLUTION

NATIVE TITLE

OUTPUT 6	NATIVE TITLE
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OUTCOMES

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

STRATEGIC PLANNING, PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FRAMEWORK AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The CLC's strategic planning methodology integrates longer-term objectives and an outputs and outcomes driven performance information framework with medium- and long-term financial planning and annual resource allocation. A strategic plan, guiding future activities and priorities for the five-year period 2012 to 2017, was approved after consultation with the Minister. Detailed action planning ensures that Council's aspirations over the life of the plan are achieved. The PGPA now requires that the CLC, as a Commonwealth corporate entity, must revise its corporate plan on an annual basis. The first revision under the PGPA is not required until 31 August 2015; however, during 2014–15 management undertook a comprehensive review of the action planning in readiness for the corporate plan revision.

An appropriate system of risk oversight and management, as required by s.16 of the PGPA, requires

the accountable authority of a Commonwealth corporate entity to establish and maintain such a system. This should include a regularly updated risk management plan. A review of the CLC's risk management plan (with the assistance of PriceWaterhouseCoopers Risk Assurance and under the guidance of the CLC audit committee) was completed and approved in 2013. The annual review of the plan was completed in accordance with Comcover best practice requirements, including an update of the risk action plan aligned to the strategic plan in December 2014. The CLC also engages with Comcover's annual best practice benchmarking as a basis for continuous improvement in risk management.

PERFORMANCE

The many key organisational 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 (Outputs 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 4.3)



Second generation ranger: Terence Abbott takes his daughter Samara Morris for a spin during the Watarrka ranger camp.

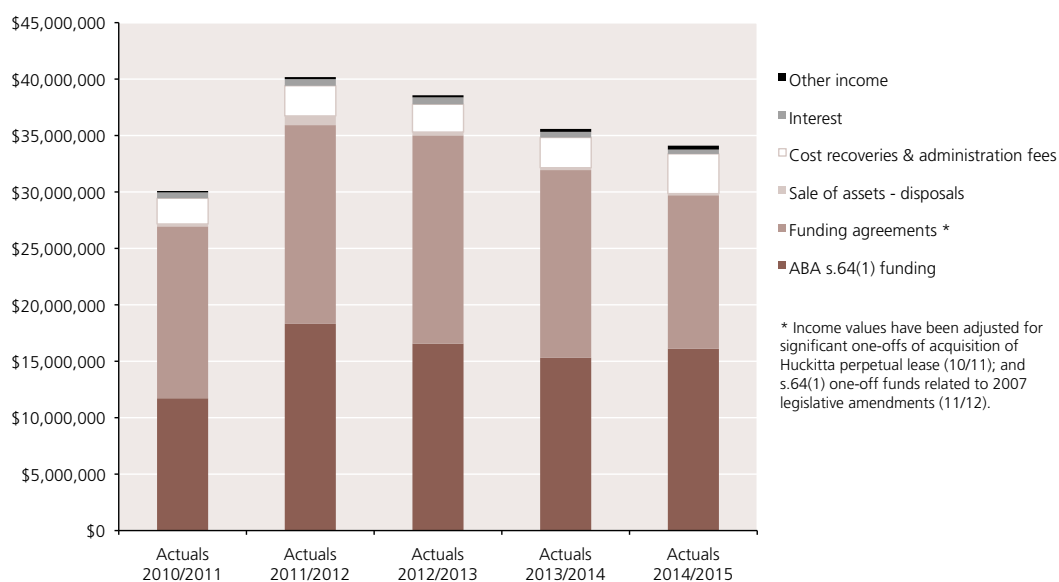
- pursuing traditional owners' native title interests (Output 6)
- supporting traditional owners and residents to realise their community development aspirations (Output 4.4)
- negotiating commercial agreements with parties interested in using Aboriginal land and managing income arising from land use agreements
- representing the land interests and aspirations of Aboriginal people in Central Australia
- managing community based ranger groups to deliver a range of land management services.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

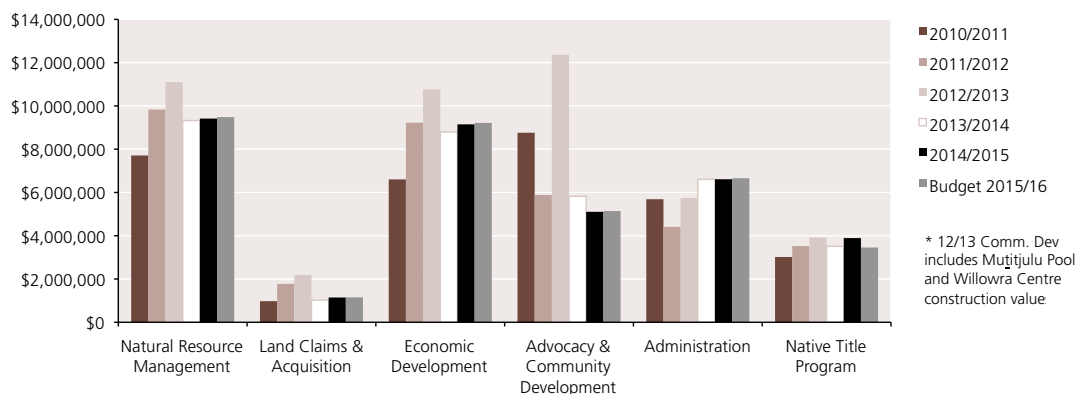
The CLC is funded on a cash basis, with the annual estimates of revenue less expenditure forecast on a breakeven basis. The actual net revenue and expenditure result for the financial year ended 30 June 2015 after accounting for commitments effectively is a \$nil result (refer to Note 5 in the CLC and Native Title financial statements).

The CLC's operational sources of revenue are detailed below. Continuing the trend of recent years, the CLC has been successful in improving outputs and outcomes in an environment of funding constraints.

SOURCES OF REVENUE CHART



EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY CLC OUTPUT GROUPS





Senior women perform the bandicoot *purlapa* (ceremony) at the Yurrkuru handback.

Outputs classified under natural resource management of \$9.4 million, or 27%, were the largest area of expenditure, which was similar expenditure level to the previous year. As well as achieving land management objectives, significant elements of these programs also relate to employment, education and training (Output 3.2). Although funding for this program has been secured for future years, there has been little flexibility in funds for growth, despite significant increased demand from communities for additional ranger groups.

Economic development and commercial services incorporating land use agreements, employment, education and training, mining and commercial assistance account for the next largest expenditure output group \$9.1 million, or 26% of the CLC's total expenditure. This includes the 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 of \$5.1 million, or 14%, was slightly down on the previous year due to budget constraints and there continues to be unmet demand for community development resources. Further details of work performed within each of these output groups are contained elsewhere in this report.

The CLC proactively identifies cost recovery opportunities in accordance with relevant Commonwealth guidelines to mitigate any reduction in the level and / or quality of service delivery.

Productivity gains and cost recoveries have not kept pace with increasing costs, particularly in remote office management, services and salary costs.

The statutory financial statements have been subjected to the requirements of an Australian Accounting Standard which stipulates 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, the CLC is not funded on an annual basis for non-financial asset depreciation or leave liabilities accrued. Within the CLC accounts, the schedule of commitments provides further detail of commitments against recognised revenue, which will be met in future years. An overall accounting deficit of \$570,338 attributable to the Australian Government is reported in the CLC statement of comprehensive income; this represents on 1.4% of total expenditure.

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.
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OUTPUT 1.1

PERMITS

Access to Aboriginal land is managed effectively and efficiently.

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

In 2007, the system was amended to ensure that permits are no longer required for public areas in main communities. Permits to visit Aboriginal land outside community 'common areas' are still required. However, as traditional owners requested, many visitors to communities still apply for permits to areas where permits are not required in order to have peace of mind about the consent of the residents. The CLC appreciates these shows of goodwill.

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

SPECIAL PURPOSE PERMITS

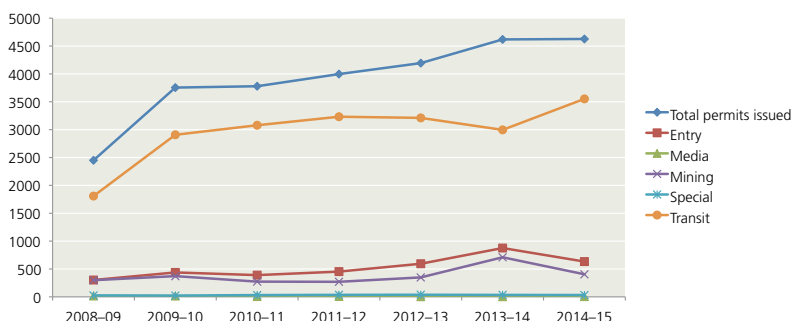
The CLC undertook traditional owner consultations and proponent negotiations for several special purpose permit applications. These included marathon events, research projects from scientific and academic institutions, tourism-related requests and a media request.

In respect to Aboriginal land under joint management, traditional owner consultations were conducted for 19 applications submitted through Parks Australia for Uluru – Kaṯa Tjula National Park and 198 permit applications submitted through the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory (PWCNT) for all other national parks and reserves. A PWCNT proposal to formalise the Mount Gillen climbing track required consultations with both Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (representing Alice Springs native title holders) and the Tjoritja/West MacDonnell National Park joint management committee. Lhere Artepe's participation was also facilitated in working groups related to public access and management for other purposes of lands around Alice Springs subject to native title.

PERMITS DATA FOR 2014–15

Permit applications over seven years

	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
Total permits issued	2,450	3,755	3,779	3,997	4,194	4,619	4,627
Entry	302	438	390	453	594	876	633
Media	15	14	5	6	2	2	4
Mining	299	372	273	270	349	710	405
Special	26	23	32	36	38	35	33
Transit	1,808	2,908	3,079	3,232	3,211	2,996	3,552



The CLC's land management and anthropology sections liaised with traditional owners, the NT Department of Transport and the station lessee regarding a potential give-and-take closure and realignment of the Mount Skinner Road through the Ahakeye Aboriginal Land Trust.

The CLC identified and consulted with relevant traditional owners in response to permit requests and, through its anthropology section, supported and gave policy advice about numerous other special purpose, research, entry and transit permits.

OUTPUT 1.2

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

More than half of the CLC's region is Aboriginal freehold land under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. The CLC's constituents also live under a number of different land tenure arrangements, 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 little surface water. 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, mining, tourism, and other threats to biodiversity conservation.

The CLC builds the capacity of traditional landowners to deal with the challenges and opportunities involved in the management of their country. This approach ensures protection and management of core environmental and cultural values and community development, and progress is made towards more economically viable futures. The CLC sets up skilled ranger groups, builds partnerships with other agencies, secures project funding and supports the maintenance of cultural practices and the intergenerational transfer of knowledge.

A large part of the CLC's land management work involves supporting the aspirations of traditional owners for the use and management of their land, as well as fire management, invasive species control, biodiversity and cultural heritage protection, and facilitating traditional owner participation in protected area management.

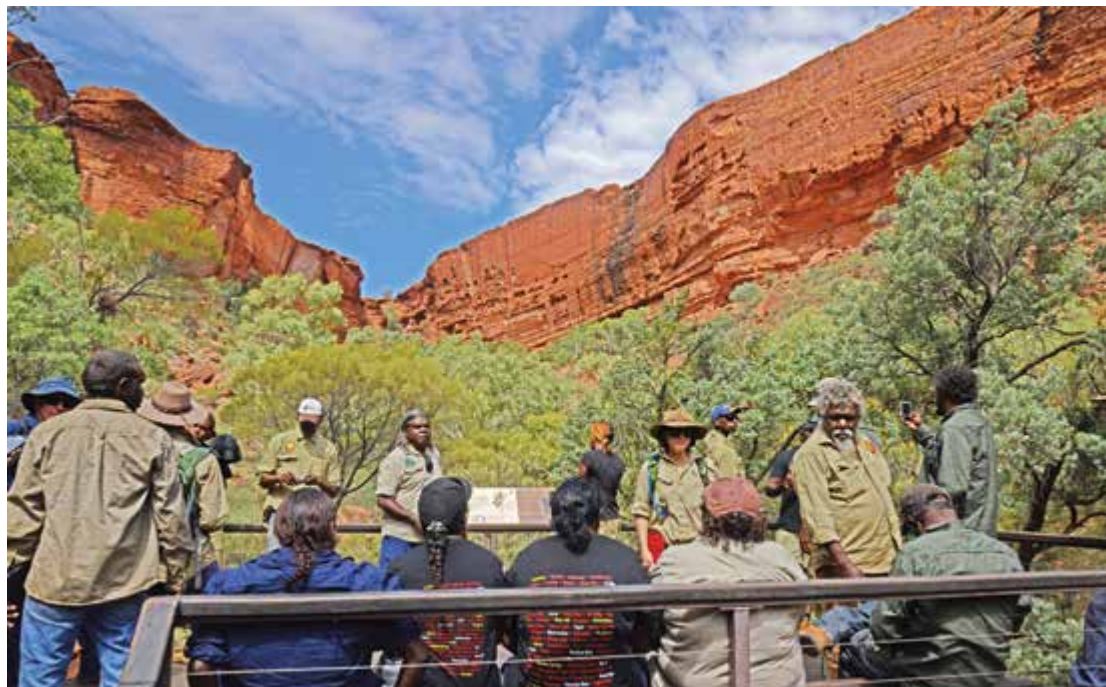
In performing statutory functions under s.23(1) the CLC maintained a land management section of 157 staff.

Twenty-one positions are ABA funded under s.64(1) and another 136 are externally funded for a range of purposes and varying terms under funding agreements with the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC), Indigenous Pastoral Program, Real Jobs Ranger and Pastoral programs; the federal Department of the Environment; the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (Indigenous Protected Area Program), Working on Country Program, Biodiversity Fund and the Indigenous Employment Program; and the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory (PWCNT).

Most positions are based in remote communities. There are 125 staff in the 11 community-based ranger groups, with five staff regionalised to communities.

The land management section has six interrelated operational units:

- 1. Regional land management** supports the land management aspirations of traditional owners across nine CLC subregions, represents their interests in respect to external proposals for the use of their land and provides management support for four IPAs.
- 2. Environmental management** addresses broadscale environmental issues impacting on the cultural and natural values of Aboriginal land such as fire and feral animals management.
- 3. Community ranger programs** provide co-ordination and development support, training and mentoring to 11 established ranger groups, with five groups in the northern and six in the southern subprogram.
- 4. Joint management and tourism** performs statutory functions in respect to the joint management of Uluru – Kata-Tjuta National Park (UKTNP) with the Director of National Parks and 20 national parks and reserves with the PWCNT.
- 5. Employment and enterprise** supports Aboriginal employment in the mining, construction, pastoral and land management sectors and traditional owner aspirations to establish sustainable pastoral and other enterprises on their land.



CLC rangers enjoy a presentation from an NT Parks ranger at Watarrka (Kings Canyon).

6. Administration and information administers and manages the section's resources and information and meets the requirements of funding agencies.

The breadth of skills across the section allows the CLC to provide integrated responses to the wide range of constituent interests and aspirations for the sustainable management and use of their land and the broad range of externally generated proposals and agendas.

1. REGIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT

Land resource information and planning

Employment of a land resource information officer (LRIO) improved the management of land resource data collected by rangers and other staff. Effective data management allows the section to assess the effectiveness of its land management activities and identify staff work priorities. It also provides quality data to partners and external funding agencies on the status of land resources and helps traditional owners to make decisions informed by the condition of their land.

With data collection largely reliant on CyberTracker software, the loss of the CyberTracker support officer restricted capacity for planning and data analysis. However, extension of the federally funded Central Desert CyberTracker Project allowed consultants Environmental Systems Solutions to review CLC's use

of CyberTracker and identify solutions to improve the quality of data collected, its accessibility to ranger groups, and long-term management. A final report on the project was submitted to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

The LRIO trained 19 staff in field data collection and 11 in intermediate data management, and distributed 31 new data collection tablets to ranger groups. The LRIO updated CyberTracker applications for weed, fire and water data collection and facilitated a CyberTracker and data management workshop for the emerging Central Desert Network of arid zone indigenous land management groups at the World Parks Congress in Sydney.

The unit completed management plans for the Katiti-Petermann and Northern Tanami IPAs and draft management plans for the Daguragu and Hooker Creek ALTs in order to guide Murnkurrumurnkurru Ranger Group work planning. The officers also developed management plans for Haasts Bluff ALT and Urrampinyi Itjtjltjarri ALT through traditional owner consultations and site visits and initiated planning for the Alyawarra ALT with traditional owners at Ellerewarre outstation. It undertook a tourism management strategy for the Madigan Track on Atnetye ALT, including a traditional owner visit to Witjira National Park (SA), to inform the development of permit guidelines.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

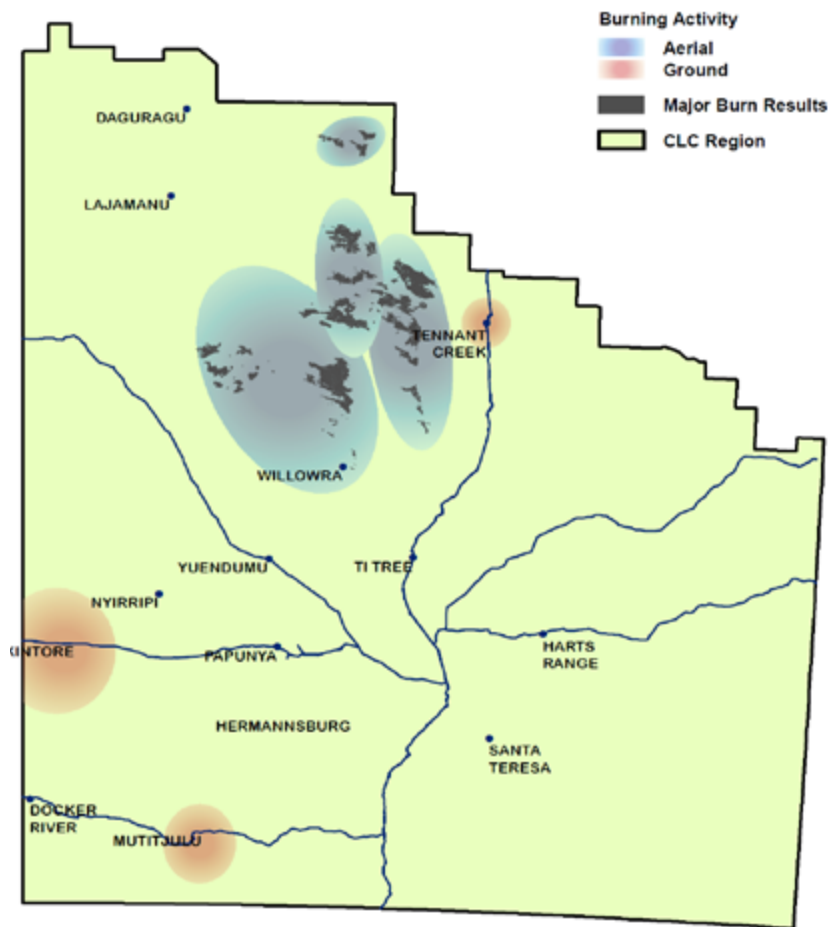
Fire management

A four-year Biodiversity Fund project, Extending Traditional and Contemporary Fire Management across Central Australia, resourced a significantly enhanced CLC fire management capacity. Concentrating on areas not recently managed for fire, it more than doubled the scope of fire management achievable under existing IPA funding and other sources. The integrated efforts of four fire management staff, 11 ranger groups, IPA and regional land management staff, partners and traditional owners enabled a level of capability on Aboriginal land more reflective of the significance of fire in the Central Australian landscape and the customary land management practices of Aboriginal people. The more established ranger groups in particular increasingly demonstrate their capacity in both aerial and ground-based fuel reduction burns, asset protection, firebreak placement and maintenance and fire suppression.

The CLC continued to promote regional Aboriginal fire management committees as the basis for providing representation, strategic direction and oversight of fire management activity on Aboriginal land. It continued to support two committees established in line with recommendations from a CLC commissioned report in 2008. The CLC assisted the continuing function and development of committees by facilitating the annual Warlu Committee meeting at Mount Theo outstation, the annual Waru Tri-state Committee meeting at Mutitjulu and two consultations with the Pintupi Homelands Health Centre and Central Desert Native Title Services on formation of a committee for the Haasts Bluff ALT.

The Murnkurrumurnkurru Rangers from Daguragu represented constituent interests, perspectives and achievements by co-presenting about Burning without Borders – Extending Cultural Fire Management throughout Central Australia at the annual Territory Natural Resource Management forum.

CLC FIRE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY 2014–15





The CLC rangers' burning camp at the base of Papinya in the Southern Tanami Indigenous Protected Area.



The CLC enhanced the awareness, capability and safety of fire management staff by further developing their aerial incendiary capacity. It delivered nationally accredited training modules to 14 senior rangers and four fire management staff at the CLC ranger camp at Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park in April as well as Firefighting Level 1 at Yulara. It developed cross-cultural fire resources for staff and traditional owners, as well as guidelines, risk assessments and protocols for aerial incendiary burning, fuel cartage and on-ground burning.

The CLC initiated a five-year Katiti-Petermann IPA fire management strategy and delivered fire management planning to the Southern and Northern Tanami IPAs. It conducted two aerial incendiary and country trips in the North Tanami IPA and two in the South Tanami IPA. These trips were informed by the decisions of the Warlu and IPA management committees and traditional owners. The CLC helped the Murnkurumurnkurru Rangers to assess Daguragu ALT fire management priorities and options.

It delivered technical and planning support to seven ranger groups, and conducted onground and aerial incendiary burning trips on country.

Two consecutive seasons of above-average rainfall in the north increased the risk of large spring and summer bushfires in late 2015. The CLC mitigated

this risk through fire planning and on-ground burning of over 900,000 hectares during the cooler months. Collaborative interagency, cross-tenure or cross-border fire planning and related initiatives also resulted in better readiness for the season ahead.

Bushfires NT and the Warlu and Waru committees collaborated to maintain 200 kilometres of firebreaks in the Tennant Creek, Southern Tanami and Katiti-Petermann regions. The CLC reviewed fire management strategies and collaborative arrangements with the PWCNT and Parks Australia over areas of shared interest. It engaged the Wulaing Outstation Resource Centre in Lajamanu to upgrade 100 kilometres of roads and firebreaks in the Northern Tanami IPA, and initiated cross-border sharing of fire management resources with Central Desert Native Title Services.

Climate change and carbon economies

The CLC collaborated in a climate adaption education project at Santa Teresa with the CSIRO, Ltyentye Apurte Rangers and Tangentyere Land and Learning. Rangers helped to source senior traditional owner input on changes to sites and climate over the last 50 years. A seminar was facilitated with representatives of the Aboriginal Carbon Fund to update the CLC on legislative and program settings.



Watarrka CLC ranger camp 2015.



CLC ranger Gibson John (right) and the CSIRO's Ashley Sparrow use a laser level to mark erosion banks.



CLC ranger Christine Michaels Ellis teaches her son Ringo the difference between dingo and cat tracks.

Water resource management

The CLC supported traditional owners, ranger groups and NT Department of Land Resource Management staff to manage the impact of unmanaged livestock, feral animals and weed infestations on culturally and ecologically significant water places. This included restoration projects for Amerle Atwatye waterhole (Iwupataka ALT) and Ilpilli Springs (Haasts Bluff ALT); ongoing water monitoring in the Dulcie Ranges National Park and on Huckitta Station; and implementing a surface water monitoring regime for the Tanami/North West region. The *Pertame waterhole booklet* was produced for traditional owners of the Finke River.

Invasive species management

The CLC manages feral herbivores (camels, horses, donkeys and wild cattle), feral predators (wild dogs, foxes, feral cats) and weed outbreaks on Aboriginal land.

High concentrations of feral herbivores continue to threaten Central Australian ranges and watercourses. Traditional owners and communities regularly ask the CLC for help to remove and sell these where possible. The CLC formed advisory committees and held community meetings to devise long-term strategies for their management at the local level. Activities included horse management for the Hermannsburg group of ALTs, wild cattle management on Urrampinyi-Iltjiltjari ALT (formerly Tempe Downs), and a Northern Tanami IPA management committee meeting focused on

renewal of the Coolibah Crocodile Farm feral horse management contract.

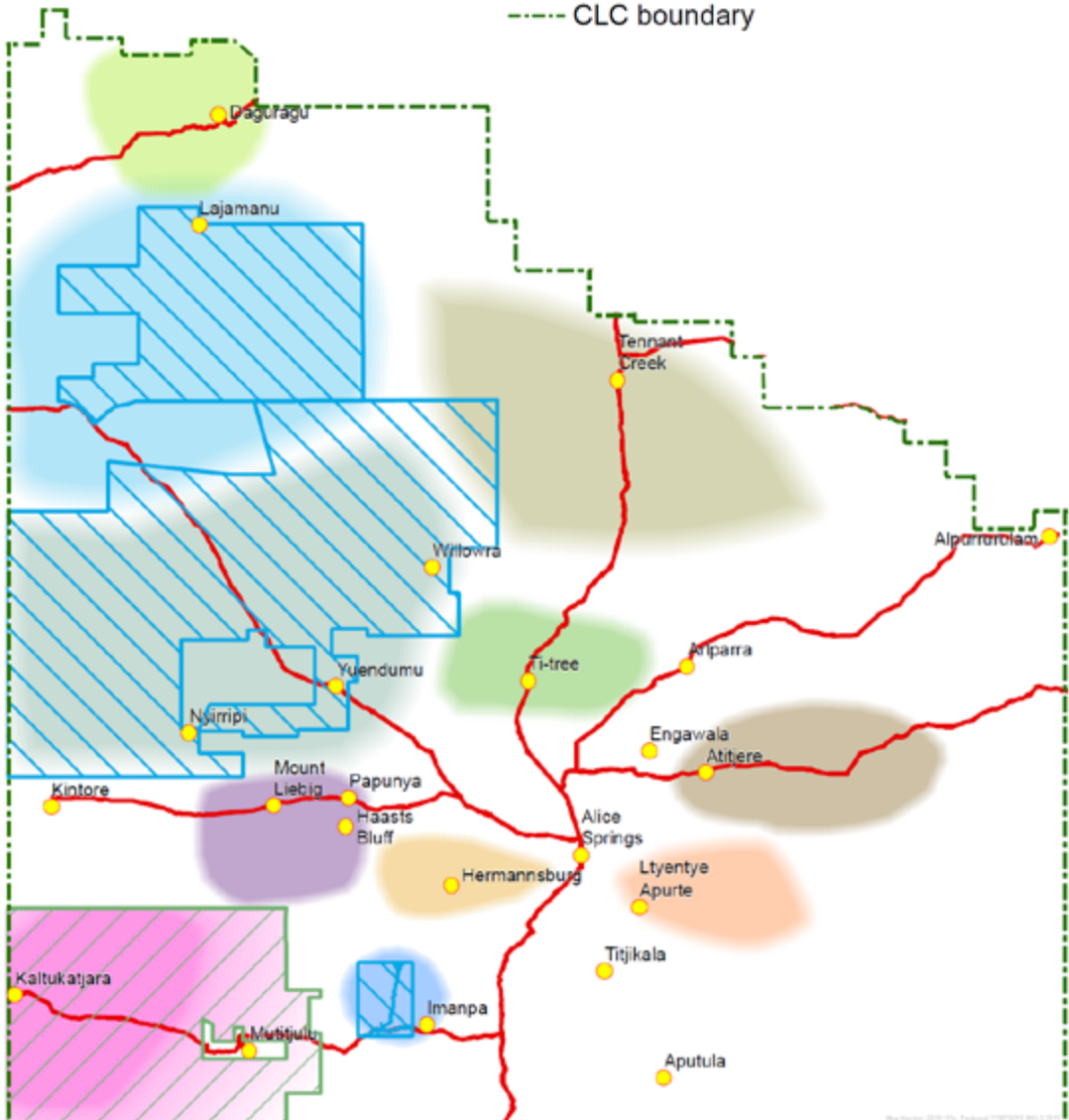
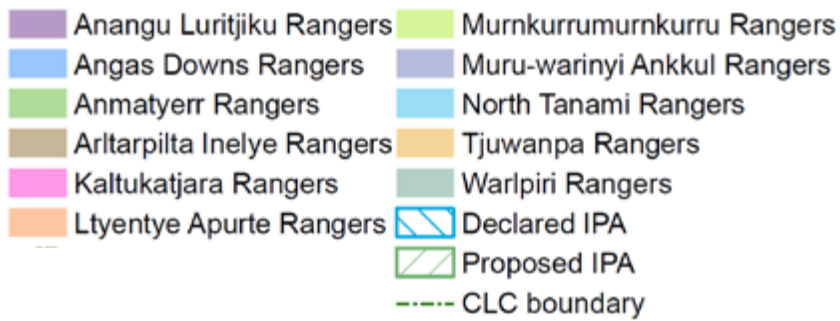
In spite of the lack of ongoing funding for dedicated staff to tackle the growing feral herbivore challenge, the CLC devoted considerable resources in responding to traditional owner requests to assist in reducing feral herbivore numbers. A combination of aerial and ground-based culling, commercial water trapping and mustering removed 5,580 feral herbivores from Aboriginal land.

Feral dogs, foxes and cats have severe impacts on the economy and biodiversity of Aboriginal land. This year, the CLC applied to bait wild dogs on the Ahakeye ALT (Ti Tree), supported the Warlpiri rangers to manage threatened species impacts of feral cats on Newhaven Reserve with Desert Wildlife Services and the Australian Wildlife Conservancy, and helped rangers and traditional owners to control feral predators around the Twin Bonanza Mine on Mount Frederick (No. 2) ALT.

The CLC promoted the interests and perspectives of traditional owners in relation to weed management through representation on the NT Weeds Advisory Committee and Alice Springs Regional Weeds Reference Group, and conducted weed awareness-raising workshops and discussions. The CLC also participated in weed management initiatives across tenures, in collaboration with other landholders and agencies.

CLC rangers undertook on-ground weed-control work across 15 ALTs and two Aboriginal-owned pastoral leases.

CLC RANGER GROUP WORK AREAS



Biodiversity protection

In line with the CLC's statutory functions under s.23(2) of the Land Rights Act, it conducted a variety of biodiversity projects in addition to those undertaken by ranger groups (see below). Guided by the knowledge and interests of traditional owners, and the priorities of relevant agencies and specialists, they included two black-footed rock wallaby (*Petrogale lateralis*) surveys, a two week flora and fauna survey within Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT (formerly Tempe Downs) through the Red Centre Biodiversity Fund Project, and an extension of the central rock rat (*Zyzomys pedunculatus*) project on Haasts Bluff ALT.

The CLC also represented the interests, perspectives and priorities of constituents at related forums and meetings in several states and territories.

3. COMMUNITY RANGER PROGRAMS

The CLC ranger program has developed progressively over 15 years since the first ranger group was established in Lajamanu in 2001 under CDEP arrangements supplemented by grant funding and other sources. Now in its sixth year of consolidated funding from the Working on Country and ILC Real Jobs Programs, 11 ranger groups undertake a range of cultural and natural resource management activities on Aboriginal land across the region. Four groups underpin management of IPAs, which contribute more than 195,000 square kilometres to the national reserve system.

In addition to their critical role in tackling broadscale environmental issues such as wildfires and invasive species, the program has also succeeded as a preferred employment model for many remote Aboriginal communities. Ranger groups satisfy traditional owner aspirations for young people to remain in their communities. In looking after country they are affiliated with cultural responsibility for maintaining important sites, and traditional knowledge is acquired from senior traditional owners.

The 11 ranger groups in the CLC Ranger Program

North Tanami (formerly Wulain) Rangers (Lajamanu and Northern Tanami IPA)

Warlpiri Rangers (Yuendumu, Nyirripi, Willowra and Southern Tanami IPA)

Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers (Tennant Creek region)

Tjuwanpa Rangers (Hermannsburg ALTs and adjoining national parks)

Kaltukatjara Rangers (Dockers River and Katiti-Petermann IPA)

Ltyentye Apurte Rangers (Santa Teresa ALT and surrounds)

Anmatyerr Rangers (Ahakeye ALT (Ti-tree) and wider Anmatyerr region)

Anangu Luritjiku Rangers (Papunya and surrounding Haasts Bluff ALT)

Murnkurumurnkurru Rangers (Daguragu ALT and surrounds)

Arltarpilta Inelye Rangers (Harts Range region, Huckitta Station and surrounds)

Angas Downs Anangu Rangers (Angas Downs IPA, Imanpa community)

At 30 June 2015 the CLC had 113 Indigenous rangers in full-time, part-time or casual employment, supported by 11 group co-ordinators and nine program staff.

There is scope and high demand for an expansion of the capacity of existing groups and to develop new groups. This would improve land management and spread the benefits of employment to a greater number of Aboriginal people. The CLC investigated with other agencies collaborative opportunities to develop new initiatives in high demand areas.

Funding

After five years of security the funding arrangements underpinning employment and operational costs for four ranger groups remains uncertain. A two-year ILC Real Jobs agreement ended on 30 June 2015, affecting 25 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions across the Ltyentye Apurte, Murnkurumurnkurru and Arltarpilta Inelye Ranger Groups. A two-year Working on Country agreement with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet that provided ranger and co-ordinator salaries, capital and operational resources to support three FTEs for the Angas Downs Anangu Ranger group also ended on 30 June 2015.

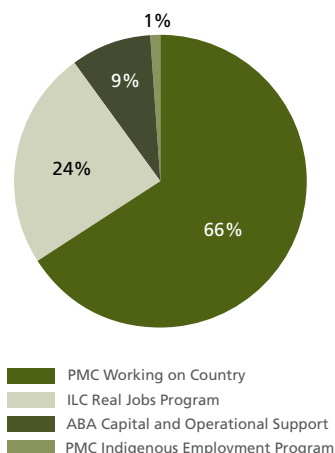
Funding arrangements for the other seven groups remained unchanged.

Ranger program development strategy

A consultancy examining strategic issues of the program's delivery, growth and resilience was finalised in March 2015. The *Central Australian Ranger Program Development Strategy*, prepared by consultants Creating Communities, found that:

- The program has matured and demonstrated a proven capacity to devise and implement a structured work program in the communities where it operates.
- It is able to attract, retain, develop skills and deploy a stable workforce to undertake natural and cultural resource management activities

RANGER PROGRAM FUNDING 2014–15



- Some ranger groups are now able to deliver fee-for-service contracts and other enterprises.
- The CLC is currently the most appropriate organisation to manage the program in Central Australia and has built strong foundations and motivation for ongoing participation by Aboriginal people.
- Partnerships and revenue diversification are needed to expand and sustain the program.
- Communication and advocacy must be strategically managed in order to create broader understanding and support for the program.

In response to the strategy's recommendations the CLC employed a ranger program development officer to plan and facilitate growth in regional participation, identify strategic partnerships and revenue diversification opportunities, develop an effective monitoring and evaluation framework and examine future governance options. It undertook an internal review of ranger training and mentoring and (unsuccessfully) submitted applications to implement a ranger program expansion strategy and for critical infrastructure to the ABA and the Indigenous Advancement Strategy.

The CLC also facilitated three successful development opportunities for rangers to deliver fee-for-service contracts for predator and weed control, campground management and fencing, weed control and fire management.

The CLC also raised the profile of ranger group capability through partnerships and collaborations with other agencies. These included the CSIRO, Lowe Ecological Services (mining related biodiversity monitoring), GHD (on fauna surveys) and the Australian Wildlife Conservancy at Newhaven.

Program infrastructure

Ranger group effectiveness, recruitment and retention remain heavily dependent on critical work health and safety-compliant infrastructure for co-ordinator housing, ranger office and workshop facilities. Persistent funding shortfalls mean some groups operate in substandard facilities, but the CLC progressed permanent infrastructure for a number of groups with capital funds from a Getting on with Business ABA grant. The Anmatyerr Rangers at Ti Tree received new office and ablution facilities, the CLC advanced construction of co-ordinator housing and workshop facilities for the Tjuwanpa Rangers at Hermannsburg, co-ordinator housing for the Murnkurrumurnkurru Rangers at Kalkaringi, and made interim improvements to the Daguragu ranger office.

Work program development

Traditional owner ranger advisory committees provide the governance framework for traditional owner input into group development and work planning for seven ranger groups. They enable incorporation of their land management aspirations into the cultural and natural resource management objectives of the program. IPA management committees serve the same purpose for those four groups implementing IPA management plans. Such groups met at least once in the year to review the previous year's work and to identify, prioritise and plan activities for the next six months.



Watarrka (Kings Canyon) traditional owners, including Bruce Breaden and Julie Clyne, signed a letter opposing mining in their national park.

The CLC prepared a planning guide to assist ranger groups to work with the committees and a *Ranger Workplan and Reporting Tool* template. These significantly improved the planning process and the assessment of time commitment to each type of activity. Outputs can now be tracked more efficiently and reporting to funding agencies has improved.

A supplement to this annual report on the activities undertaken by each ranger group is available on the CLC website.

4. JOINT MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

NT Parks and Reserves

The CLC has statutory consultative and representative functions under the *Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act* (NTPWCA) in respect to joint management of 20 national parks and reserves scheduled in the *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future Act) 2003*. Sixteen of these are either Aboriginal freehold or NT Parks freehold and leased back to the NT Government to be jointly managed by traditional owners and the PWCNT. The other four

are subject to joint management under Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) registered with the National Native Title Tribunal. The Minister for Parks and Wildlife must table a joint management plan for each of these parks and reserves in the NT Legislative Assembly before coming into effect.

The CLC has maintained a dedicated capacity to consult traditional owners and support their involvement in joint management of all 20 parks and reserves since 2004. However, from 1 July 2014 this has continued at the level of a single joint management officer under significantly reduced funding from the PWCNT.

Despite these plainly inadequate resources the CLC achieved dual naming of Tjoritja / West MacDonnell and Yeperenye / Emily and Jessie Gap National Parks and Napwerte / Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve. The dual names reflect the underlying tenure and joint management arrangements, and traditional owners' ongoing cultural connection. The CLC also progressed three joint management plans to the public comment stage, developed permit guidelines with 10 joint management committees, and facilitated a traditional owner delegation from Central Australian

TRADITIONAL OWNER DELEGATION MEETS WITH NT PARKS MINISTER AND NT PARKS CEO



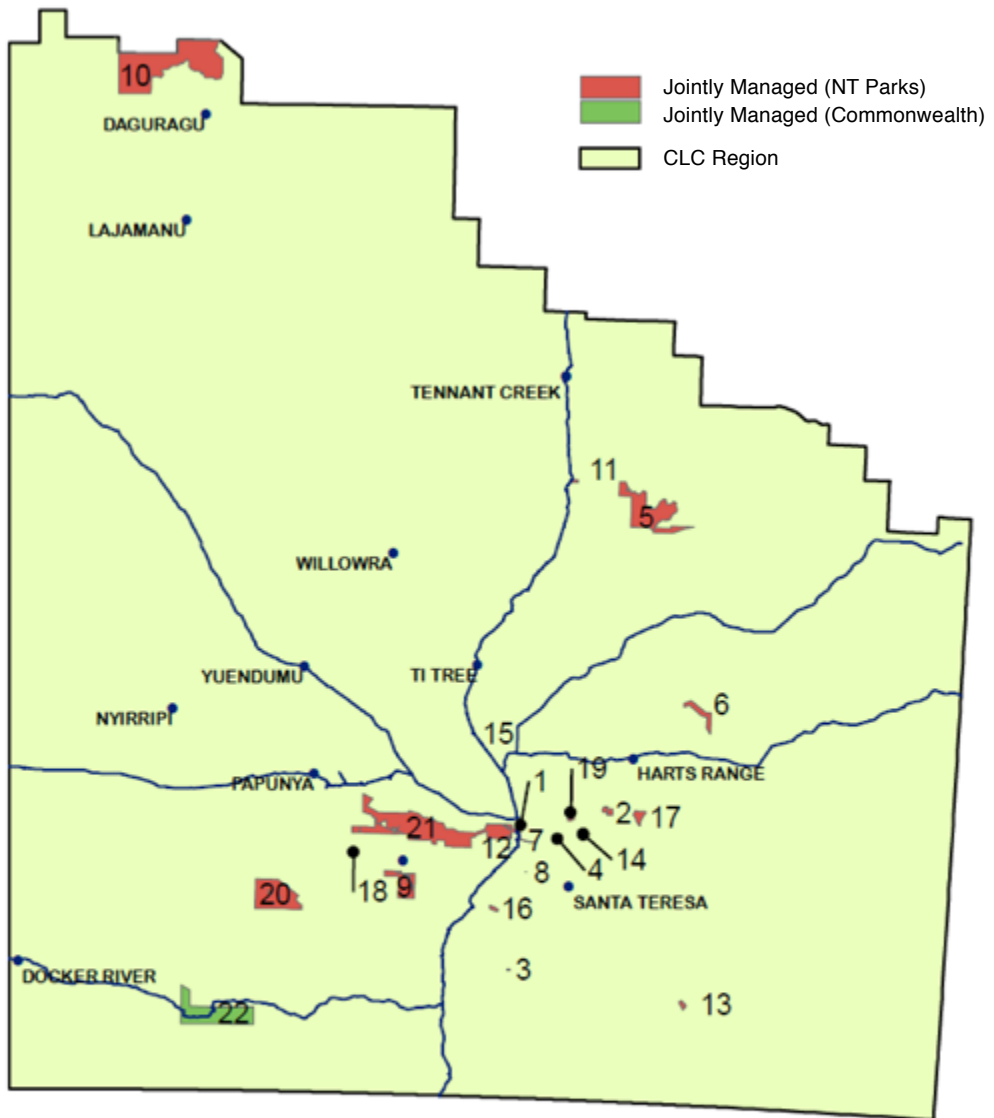
Damien Ryder, John Duggie, Michael Liddle, Rhonda Inkamala, NT Parks Minister Bess Price, Conrad Ratara and NT Parks CEO Andrew Bridges.

A small delegation of traditional owners representing East/West and Barkly parks from the joint management forum attended a meeting with the Parks Minister and head of NT Parks facilitated by the CLC.

A number of key messages from the joint management forum formed the basis of the conversation, including:

- employment of traditional owners through apprenticeships, casual contracts and mentors
- Indigenous businesses on parks – opportunities, service contracts, partnerships and tender processes
- Territory-wide Joint Management Advisory Group representation and resourcing
- promotion of joint management to publicly acknowledge the work of the joint management partners.

JOINTLY MANAGED NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES IN THE CLC REGION



- 1 Alice Springs Telegraph Station Historical Reserve
- 2 Arltunga Historical Reserve
- 3 Chamber's Pillar Historical Reserve
- 4 Corroboree Rock CR
- 5 Iyalepenty / Davenport Ranges NP
- 6 Dulcie Range NP
- 7 Yeperenye / Emily and Jessie gaps NP
- 8 Napawee / Exoninga Rock Carvings CR
- 9 Finke Gorge National Park
- 10 Judbarra / Gregory NP
- 11 Karlu Karlu / Devil's Marbles CR
- 12 Kuyubba CR

- 13 Mac Clark (Acacia peuce) CR
- 14 N'Dhala Gorge Nature Park
- 15 Native Gap CR
- 16 Rainbow Valley CR
- 17 Ruby Gap Nature Park
- 18 Tnorala (Gosse Bluff) CR
- 19 Trephina Gorge NP
- 20 Watarrka NP
- 21 Tjoritja / West MacDonnell NP
- 22 Uluru-Kata Tjuta NP

parks to deliver key messages to the NT Parks Minister and the PWCNT chief executive officer in October.

Several issues of concern were taken up directly with the office of the NT Parks Minister. These included the significant delays in implementing a six-month 'trial' of casual contracts replacing the previously successful Flexible Employment Program. The CLC also raised Aboriginal employment opportunities and income on jointly managed parks affected by interim permits issued in lieu of PWCNT operational agreements and subleases following traditional owner consultations in January 2013.

The CLC also remains concerned about the failure of the Mines and Energy Minister to reject two exploration licence applications for hydraulic fracturing across Watarrka National Park despite unanimous traditional owner rejection in March 2013. The PWCNT have also still not engaged with traditional owners of six parks and reserves to be jointly managed since ILUAs and parks leases were enacted for these areas in 2005 and 2009 respectively.

Uluru – Kaṯa Tjuṯa National Park

The CLC has statutory functions in respect to the management of Uluru – Kaṯa Tjuṯa National Park (UKTNP) under the terms of lease-back to the Director of National Parks (DNP). It continued to negotiate a five-yearly review of the UKTNP lease to Parks Australia.

The CLC has maintained its capacity to consult traditional owners and support their involvement in joint management since 2002. It employs a joint management officer based in the park, currently funded by the DNP until June 2016. The officer supports the UKTNP Board of Management and its joint management operations more broadly.

The CLC facilitated the appointment of new Board of Management members in August 2014, after nine months of delay attributed to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet approval processes.

It helped to implement the Joint Management Futures Project, a consultative initiative of the DNP to identify ways to more effectively achieve the original promise and potential of joint management in Commonwealth national parks. A workshop of the partners identified a vision for UKTNP and reaffirmed the commitment of traditional owners to joint management subject to improvements in key areas such as training and employment, country and culture, and decision making. A planning committee for the 30-year handback celebrations in October 2015 was created.

Anangu board members, Muṯitjulu residents and local Aboriginal businesses continued to voice their concern about joint management relationships and Anangu engagement in park management activities. A memorandum of understanding signed by the DNP and Voyages Indigenous Tourism Australia takes focus away from the legally binding provisions of the

WHAT DOES JOINT MANAGEMENT MEAN?



'It's not just decision making but day-to-day work with a respectful and sharing partnership.

'It's about mentoring, helping each other and learning together to overcome challenges. It should be explained to new rangers.

'It's not just a name, this is the way we work here – *malparara* way. Instead, people have two ways of working. Maybe Anangu will be more involved in the *piranpa* side if the relationship is good.

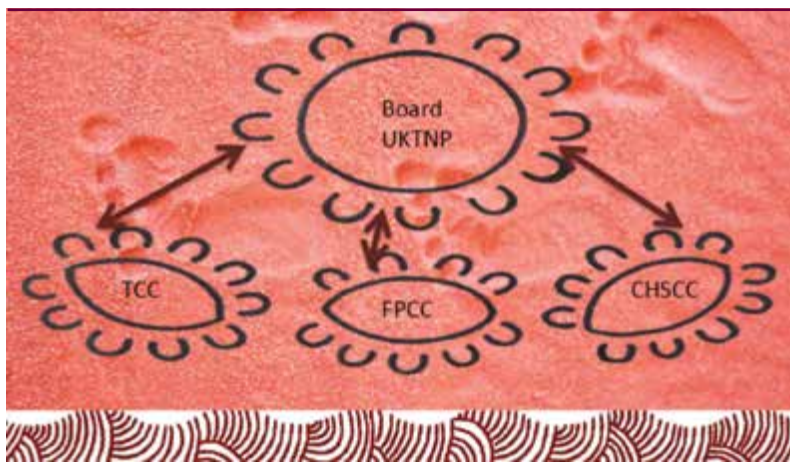
'It would form a pathway, Anangu way first then *piranpa* way. People should learn from Anangu, but they [park staff] don't pick us up for work.'

JUDY TRIGGER

The Joint Management Futures Project aims to realise the promise and potential of joint management.

Jointly managed NT National Parks (NP) and Conservation Reserves (CR) 2014–15 activities

Park	Tenure	Joint management plan	Joint management committee in place	Working groups	Permits addressed	Key issues/challenges
Tjoritja/ West MacDonnell NP	Aboriginal Land	Draft	Yes	6	66	Exclusive campsite subleases/operational agreements unresolved by Solicitor(NT) and PWCNT since Feb 2013
Watarrka NP	Park Freehold	Draft	Yes	2	28	2 Exploration Licence Applications for fracking across entire park since December 2012
Alice Springs Telegraph Station HR	Native Title	Draft	–	1	21	Operational agreement for kiosk concession unresolved by Solicitor(NT) and PWCNT since December 2013
Finke Gorge NP	Aboriginal Land	Final	Yes	2	17	Traditional owners and Tjuwanpa Rangers excluded from 2014 burning program
Karlukarl / Devils Marbles CR	Aboriginal Land	Final	Yes	2	14	Aboriginal Area Protection Authority clearances delaying site protection development proposals since March 2013
Judbarra / Gregory NP	Aboriginal Land	Final	Yes	1	8	Close CLC and NLC collaboration required for this park straddling shared boundary
East Macs (Trepahina, N'Dhala, Corroboree)	Aboriginal Land	Final	Yes	1	11	AAPA clearances and PWCNT funding priorities affecting Corroboree Rock site protection since August 2008
Rainbow Valley CR	Native Title	Final	Yes	1	10	Traditional owner contract opportunity withdrawn by PWCNT in favour of commercial campground EOI
Chambers Pillar HR	Aboriginal Land	Final	Yes	1	4	Joint management funding levels only allows this group to meet every 2 years
Yeperenye/Emily & Jessie Gaps NP	Aboriginal Land	Draft	Yes	1	7	Inappropriate rock climbing activities continue due to low priority given to regulation signs since August 2013
Itywelepteny/Davenport Range NP	Aboriginal Land	Draft	Yes	1	4	Senior traditional owners excluded from annual burning program since 2011 over lack of accredited fire training
Arltunga HR	Aboriginal Land	–	–	–	0	No engagement by PWCNT since ILUA registered in 2005
Ruby Gap NP	Native Title	–	–	–	2	No engagement by PWCNT since ILUA registered in 2005
Napwerte/Ewaninga Rock Carvings CR	Aboriginal Land	Draft	Yes	–	2	Senior men unable to be employed since 2013 due to loss of Flexible Employment Program
Dulcie Ranges NP	Park Freehold	–	–	–	1	No engagement by PWCNT since ILUA registered in 2005
Native Gap CR	Park Freehold	–	–	–	1	No engagement by PWCNT since ILUA registered in 2005
Kuyunba CR	Park Freehold	–	–	–	1	No engagement by PWCNT since ILUA registered in 2005
Mac Clarke CR	Native Title	–	–	–	1	No engagement by PWCNT since ILUA registered in 2005



The Joint Management Futures Project and review of consultative committees aim to provide greater clarity to the new Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park Board of Management.

UKTNP plan of management and park lease, including the displacement of CLC and traditional owners by Voyages on key recruitment and tender evaluation panels. Further, Anangu and Mutitjulu community engagement in park operations has been negatively affected by prolonged vacancies in key park-funded positions such as the community liaison officer (vacant since early 2012) and the UKTNP Training Officer (vacant since June 2013).

Co-management of Indigenous Protected Areas

The CLC supports constituent aspirations for development and management of Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs). IPAs provide opportunities for traditional owners to work on the protection of the cultural and natural values of their land while adding to the national reserve system without change of tenure under the International Union for Nature Category VI.

Declaration of Aboriginal land as an IPA is voluntary but requires the informed consent of traditional owners and completion of a plan of management approved by the federal environment department. The IPA program also resources a long-term operational framework for affiliated community ranger groups implementing identified management actions.

With ongoing responsibility for the 'adopted' Angas Downs IPA confirmed, the CLC continued to co-ordinate and facilitate the planning, development and operational programs of four declared or proposed IPAs. They are the 3,000 square kilometre Angas Downs IPA (declared June 2009), the still to be declared 50,418 square kilometre Katiti–Petermann

IPA, the approximately 40,000 square kilometre Northern Tanami IPA (declared 2007), and the Southern Tanami IPA (declared 2012) over 101,600 square kilometre.

Project plans covering 2015–16 for the Northern and Southern Tanami IPAs, Angas Downs IPA and the proposed Katiti–Petermann IPA were completed and endorsed by the Australian Government during the year.

The CLC reviewed the Angas Downs IPA management plan, relocated the IPA office from Angas Downs to Imanpa and employed an Anangu woman as assistant co-ordinator to advance the interests of female traditional owners. It significantly progressed livestock management in the area and prepared a five-year commercial agistment agreement with Lyndavale Station.

The proposed Katiti–Petermann IPA's plan of management neared completion, and additional funding secured from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet for its implementation. The CLC began discussions with the UKTNP park manager to collaboratively manage environmental issues shared by the IPA and UKTNP across tenures and to develop a ranger group in Mutitjulu to address these issues.

The CLC reviewed the final version of the Northern Tanami IPA draft plan of management and conducted a cultural mapping project promoting greater participation of women in IPA planning and decision making. Activities included a 116-kilometre road upgrade to improve access into the northern reaches of the IPA and a 55-kilometre firebreak along the shared boundary with Supplejack Station.

The CLC convened the annual meetings of the Southern Tanami IPA co-ordinating council and Nyirripi, Yuendumu and Willowra IPA committees. The groups report back to traditional owners on the previous year's work and prioritise future IPA activities. It recruited a new Southern Tanami IPA co-ordinator and refurbished the co-ordinator accommodation in Yuendumu with funding from The Nature Conservancy. It progressed development of a digital storybook version of the Southern Tanami IPA plan of management which will become the template for other IPAs. The CLC also organised significant burning trips with traditional owners to Yinapaka (Lake Surprise) and the Parrulyu (Mount Davidson) area. The latter led to the rediscovery of the pre-eminent rain-making site Kurlpurlunu, which had eluded Warlpiri elders since the 1940s.

5. PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

The CLC maintained support for traditional owners to undertake sustainable pastoral activity and continued participation in the multi-agency Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP). In addition to its primary objectives of viable pastoral activity and Aboriginal employment, the IPP has a clearly stated objective to contribute to the sustainable management of Aboriginal land.

The employment and enterprise and regional land management units collaborated to facilitate greater awareness of natural resource management issues among Aboriginal landholders engaged in pastoral production. The CLC gave advice and support through its employment and enterprise unit and regional land management officers on issues such as land condition monitoring and invasive species control. It also worked closely with IPP property and program managers, and NT Government agencies and training providers, able to deliver technical advice, expertise, training and capacity building support on sustainable pastoral development and related issues.

On IPP properties the CLC monitored compliance with conditions of grazing licences and subleases of Aboriginal land. It co-ordinated pastoral land condition monitoring with traditional owners on Arletherre, Pmere Nyente, Atnetye and Uretyingke ALTs and Angas Downs Station, and managed erosion with the lessee of Woodgreen (Ataringa) Station along shared boundary fences with Alkwert ALT (formerly Alcoota).



George Ryder, Mark Lane and Jerry Patrick with PAW Media's Jeff Bruer after finding Kurlpurlunu on the Northern Tanami IPA.

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 ALYAWARRE

Following the CLC's extensive negotiations with the NT Government and consultations with traditional owners the NT Government made an offer for the final settlement of this longstanding claim. A cadastral survey for the Canteen Creek community was finalised and the settlement documents, including the offer for grant of freehold title under the ALRA and an ILUA in respect of Canteen Creek, have been drafted and are under consideration by the parties. Settlement will provide for the handback of Aboriginal freehold title for the majority of the area claimed and NT freehold title for the community of Canteen Creek. Completion and registration of the ILUA dealing with native title matters within Canteen Creek will take place during 2015, and title handback and final disposition of the claim should occur shortly thereafter.

FRANCES WELL

Issues of traditional ownership are not in dispute; however, the outstanding matter of detriment, largely as between the NT Government and the owners of Maryvale PPL land claim, required a hearing before the Aboriginal Land Commissioner on site in 2013. The parties' final submissions were made in the previous reporting year and a decision by the Land Commissioner remains pending.

WARUMUNGU

The CLC is processing final land exchange for the road realignment at the Three Ways Roadhouse to enable a short section of the current road alignment of the Barkly Highway intersection with the Stuart Highway to be excised from the Land Trust and swapped with the road reserve of similar area where the highways had previously met.

WANGKANGURRU

The CLC received the Land Commissioner's report on the Wangkangurru claim which was unfortunately not successful. Meetings to inform the relevant Aboriginal people will be held in the 2015–16 financial year.

YURRKURU / BROOKS SOAK

In 1992 the Aboriginal Land Commissioner found the claims of traditional owners proven over of this small area of crown land containing the site Yurrkuru and recommended that the land be granted. However,



Traditional owners of Yurrkuru perform the bandicoot *purlapa* (ceremony).

the Commissioner also recommended that careful consideration be given to the detriment issues raised by the leaseholder of the Mount Denison pastoral lease, which surrounds the site.

The soak was also the location of the killing of dingo trapper Fred Brooks in 1928 which triggered reprisal killings of large numbers of innocent Aboriginal people which became known as the Coniston Massacre.

Following the ALC report the claimants continued to press for the return of the area for a further two decades. The Minister for Indigenous Affairs was provided with detailed submissions by the CLC arguing for the return of the land together with submissions on behalf of the pastoral lessee. In 2014 the Minister advised that he was satisfied that the claimed area should be granted and made a recommendation to the Governor General.

The Yurrkuru Aboriginal Land Trust was established to hold the title and the CLC arranged for the formal delivery of the Deed of Grant by the Minister on 8 October 2014 at Yurrkuru. The handback ceremony was supported by the CLC and well attended by traditional owners, the Minister, the federal member for Lingiari and the regional police commissioner.

OUTPUT 2.2

LAND ACQUISITIONS

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

LAND ACQUISITION: COMMUNITY LIVING AREAS

The CLC represented traditional owners in negotiations with the lessee regarding establishment of a community living area on Manners Creek station.

WARTI-YANGU ABORIGINAL LAND TRUST

As part of the settlement negotiations for the native title claim over Tennant Creek in 2007, resolution was also reached over land issues outside of the township that had been outstanding since the days of the Warumungu Land Rights Claim. In 2013, five parcels of land to the north of Tennant Creek held by traditional owners, including Kunjarra (the Devils Pebbles), were enhanced to Aboriginal freehold under the Land Rights Act, and held by the Warti-Yangu Aboriginal Land Trust. In conjunction with this settlement the CLC concluded negotiations with the pastoral leaseholders of Tennant

Creek Station in 2009 to relinquish rights over an adjacent portion of land to secure tenure for the Wittin outstation in exchange for a right of way for the pastoral lease. On 8 October 2014, Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion, Minister for Indigenous Affairs, delivered a deed of grant for the area excised from Tennant Creek PPL to the Warti-Yangu Aboriginal Land Trust.

SANDOVER/AMMAROO

As part of the Sandover NT Determination an ILUA was entered into providing for approximately 31 square kilometres of land to be excised from Ammaroo PPL and handed back as ALRA freehold title to the traditional owners. This was in exchange for the reincorporation of the former stock routes and stock reserve on Ammaroo PPL into the pastoral lease. This process is underway and should result in a title handback in the forthcoming reporting period.



Twenty-two years of waiting came to an end for the traditional owners of Yurrkuru when Senator the Hon. Nigel Scullion handed back the title to their land in October 2014.

OUTPUT GROUP 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL SERVICES

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



OUTCOMES	Enhanced social, political and economic participation and equity for Aboriginal people in the Central Land Council's area as a result of the promotion, protection and advancement of their land rights, other rights and interests.
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OUTPUT 3.1

LAND USE AGREEMENTS

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

Following lodgement of an application (but before consultation on a land use agreement can commence) the traditional owners for the land must be identified. Aboriginal land is owned by the traditional owners, the title for which is held on their behalf by an Aboriginal land trust (ALT). Pursuant to s.19 of the ALRA, the CLC may direct a land trust to enter into an agreement or grant an interest in land to a third party; however, it does not make the decision.

Before giving a direction to a land trust, the CLC must ensure that the traditional owners of the land understand the nature of the proposed transaction and, as a group, consent to it. The CLC must also ensure that any affected Aboriginal people have been consulted and provided with the opportunity to express their views. Finally, the CLC must consider that the terms and conditions, pursuant to which the grant is to be made, are fair and reasonable.

The CLC applies its technical, legal and commercial expertise to maximise the benefits for traditional owners when negotiating an agreement for a lease or licence. Benefits may include employment and training opportunities, financial returns, environmental monitoring strategies, or the protection of sacred sites.

The CLC monitors projects to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease or licence and, in accordance with the traditional owners' instructions, distributes any income received on behalf of the traditional owners.

PROPOSAL FOR NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY IN THE TANAMI

The Minister for Industry and Science advised that the nomination process open only to NT land councils under the *National Radioactive Waste Management*



In September, traditional owners and residents of Tanami communities considered a proposal for a nuclear waste dump at a number of meetings. The meetings were supported by CLC directorate, legal, anthropological and land management staff.



Consultations about the proposed nuclear waste dump in the Tanami.

Act 2012 (NRWM Act) would close on 30 September 2014. The CLC received a written request on 8 August, signed by some traditional owners, requesting consultations for a proposed nomination for a site in the Tanami Desert as a nuclear waste repository.

The CLC sought detailed information from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and from the office of the Minister for Industry and Science regarding the construction and operation of the proposed repository together with details of the unspecified offer for a 'comprehensive compensation and benefits package'.

The CLC contracted an anthropological consultant to identify traditional owners and, on 11 September 2014, convened a meeting of traditional landowners at the Tanami mine site. The meeting was supported by CLC directorate, legal, anthropological and land management staff and provided for speakers from the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), the Department of Industry, and technical experts to present information to landowners. The CLC also arranged for similar consultations and information sessions in Lajamanu on 22 September 2014 and Yuendumu on 24 September. Each of these meetings provided information regarding the legal framework and nomination process, nuclear waste and regulatory approvals, potential designs for waste storage, and health and safety issues. A similar meeting organised for Balgo on 23 September was abandoned due to community issues.

Following consultations, the CLC advised the Minister that the Minister's requirement for a proposed nomination to be 'free from dispute' could not currently be met. Traditional owners subsequently advised the CLC that they did not wish to proceed with discussions.

The Minister opened the nationwide selection process for a nuclear waste repository in December 2014.

LEASES

Australian Government

Within the CLC region the Australian Government has now been granted leases over 1,132 lots in 25 communities situated on land held by ALTs under the Land Rights Act and in community living areas (CLAs). This includes lots leased for the purpose of providing community housing and Australian Government infrastructure.

During 2014–15, consent was granted for a total of 29 leases to the Australian Government, with 23 leases relating to community housing in Engawala and six leases concerning infrastructure situated in CLAs. The CLC received two lease applications from the Australian Government between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015.

Traditional landowner and community consent has been obtained over two community housing leases in Santa Teresa and Engawala which await execution by the Australian Government. Once the Commonwealth has executed these remaining leases, it will have been granted 40-year leases over housing in 25 communities throughout the CLC region.

The CLC continues to receive reports about the substandard quality of housing in communities, and advocates for improved standards of housing. Further reports indicate NT Housing regularly fails to attend to repair and maintenance in communities throughout the region despite continuing to collect rent for services that are demonstrably failing.

When negotiating the housing leases, the Australian Government committed to making investments to improve housing under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH). In an effort to hold the Commonwealth accountable for the representations made, the CLC is continuing to interrogate the Australian Government regarding levels of funding committed and acquitted under NPARIH.

NT Government

The NT Government holds 278 leases in ALRA communities and a further seven leases in CLAs in the CLC region. During 2014–15, consent was granted to the NT Government for a further 82 leases. Thirty-nine of these leases are situated in CLAs and require the consent of the NT Minister in accordance with NT legislation.

The NT Government has continued to lodge lease applications and seek secure tenure concerning infrastructure situated on Aboriginal land throughout the CLC region. During the first six months of 2015, as part of the NT Government's Solar Energy

Applications received: 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Lessee	Community Living Areas	ALRA communities
Commonwealth Government	1	1
NT Government	17	29
Local Government	32	147
Non-government	4	25

Consultations conducted – 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Lessee	Community Living Areas	ALRA communities
Commonwealth Government	2	12
NT Government	21	159
Local Government	78	311
Non-government	5	107

Consents obtained – 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Lessee	Community Living Areas	ALRA communities
Commonwealth Government	29	0
NT Government	39	43
Local Government	38	143
Non-government	6	35

Total number of current leases and licences

Lessee	Community Living Areas	ALRA communities
Commonwealth Government	309	823
NT Government	7	278
Local Government	30	114
Non-government	6	166

Transformation Program, the CLC received lease applications from the NT for the construction and operation of solar power stations in 10 communities. Consultations with traditional landowners and communities have been conducted (and scheduled beyond the period) with landowner consent granted for solar power station leases in five communities.

The NT Government advised the CLC that although its Remote Indigenous Communities Cadastre Survey Project has progressed, the revised completion date has been set back until 21 June 2016. The project will formalise the land boundaries in remote Indigenous communities and satisfy the requirements under the *Planning Act* (NT) to enable leases to be readily entered into for a period in excess of 12 years. The lack of community cadastre has been a major impediment in the past to the leasing on Aboriginal land and in CLAs.

The CLC will continue to talk with the NT Government about how outstanding lease applications can be integrated into the CLC consultation meeting program for 2015–16.

Local government

Four regional councils are responsible for providing local government services to communities throughout the CLC region: Central Desert Regional Council; MacDonnell Regional Council; Barkly Regional Council; and Victoria Daly Regional Council.

During 2014–15 the CLC reached agreement with each regional council to finalise template lease and licence agreements. This enabled the CLC to embark on the significant task of consulting with traditional landowners and communities about the regional council land use applications across the region. With a total of 389 consultations completed and consent

obtained for 181 land use agreements, applications lodged by the regional councils for the purpose of obtaining a lease or a licence have constituted a major segment of the CLC's legal and leasing workload.

The four regional councils have now been granted 144 current leases and licences throughout the CLC region. There remain 240 land use applications lodged by the regional councils to be finalised. The CLC will continue with traditional landowner and community consultations for these applications and, subject to traditional landowners' consent, arrange completion of the balance of applications during 2015–16.

Non-government

Currently 172 leases throughout the CLC region have been granted to non-government organisations, consisting largely of Aboriginal organisations operating art centres and stores.

Non-government organisations are often required by funding agencies to obtain secure tenure over assets in communities situated on Aboriginal land, but many now make application to lease of their own volition. The CLC is working to integrate their outstanding applications into the consultation program for next financial year.

During 2014–15 the CLC worked solidly to deal with the large number of outstanding requests. It also embarked on a process of obtaining standing instructions from traditional landowners to apply for up to five years regarding the allocation of rent generated from leases granted pursuant to s.19 of the ALRA. Options have included using the money for the benefit of communities, ceremonial purposes or individual traditional landowners. With the term of many leases being 40 years, the CLC will need to factor in the ongoing requirement of obtaining instructions for the allocation and application of an ongoing income stream to ensure that traditional owner benefits are optimised.

PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

In the course of processing pastoral land use proposals, the CLC provided support to traditional owners in negotiations with local and other NT pastoral interests seeking grazing licences over Aboriginal-owned land, and in the implementation and ongoing monitoring of licence conditions.

Key areas of negotiation include training and employment opportunities for traditional owners and remote communities, and sustainable grazing levels compatible with cultural and natural resource values. Other important areas are the redevelopment

of pastoral infrastructure for the future benefit of traditional owners and resolving potential conflicts with existing community land access and undeveloped land use aspirations of traditional owners.

Grazing licences occur on land being developed under the collaborative Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP) and other areas of Aboriginal land outside the program. Typically, they are issued for a term of 5+5 years but may be longer. Grazing licences or subleases are also issued to Aboriginal pastoral companies to enable them to operate commercially on Aboriginal land.

The CLC continued to monitor the terms and conditions of 15 existing grazing licences over Aboriginal land. It also helped a number of licence holders to liaise with traditional owners on matters affecting their operations or arising from implementing licence conditions. The CLC liaised with the Haasts Bluff licence holder over the culling of about 400 camels and reinvestment of \$20,000 from the muster and sale of unanticipated cleanskin cattle into further infrastructure development.

Aboriginal companies undertaking commercial pastoral operations in the region hold four grazing licences over Aboriginal land and two subleases over Aboriginal pastoral leases to support their activity. Although no new grazing licences were issued in this period, significant progress was made toward the granting of licences to external pastoral interests on the areas shown opposite.

Preliminary expressions of interest received for the Yuendumu ALT, two additional areas on the Hooker Creek ALT and an additional area of the Daguragu ALT will proceed to consultation once proposals are in hand.

Commercial feral animal harvest

The CLC conducted traditional owner consultations, proponent negotiations and other related actions to facilitate the commercial harvest of feral animals from the Haasts Bluff ALT (277 feral horses and 260 cattle) and Hooker Creek/Central Desert ALTs (323 feral horses). It received expressions of interest and held preliminary discussions for Urrampinyi Itjiltjarri and Yalpirikinu ALTs respectively.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

The CLC did not enter into any formal lease agreements for tourism development. However, it concluded negotiations for the issuing of one licence agreement to Voyages Indigenous Tourism Australia for the Australian Outback Marathon on the Katiti ALT.

Ahakeye ALT (formerly Ti Tree PL)	Consultations and negotiations completed to issue a grazing licence to G&C Pastoral Company to formalise interim grazing operations originally put in place to address animal welfare and infrastructure maintenance issues.
Arletherre ALT (formerly Loves Creek PL)	Consultations and negotiations completed to issue a grazing licence to G&C Pastoral Company to extend prior sublease arrangements.
Atnetye ALT (former Atula station portion)	Grazing licence proposal from the lessee of neighbouring Jervois station approved by traditional owners late in the period for a term of five years but not yet issued.
Alkwert ALT (former Alcoota station)	Traditional owner consultations continued regarding current management circumstances of the Alcoota Cattle Company and arrangements required to continue its operations under changed tenure conditions of the ALT.
Alkwert ALT (former Waite River station portion)	Negotiations continued with the former sub-lessee in transition to vacating the property in July 2015. Three competing expressions of interest received for this area will be presented to traditional owners in the next period once detailed proposals are received.
Angarapa ALT	Two competing grazing licence proposals over a southern portion of the ALT received from parties with interests also in the adjoining Waite River area will be presented to traditional owners in the next period. A proposal received for another area of the ALT from a local interest is also yet to be put to traditional owners.
Wakaya ALT	Held preliminary traditional owner consultations over an expression of interest from the Epenarra station lessee but no formal proposal received to date.



A CLC ranger removes a carcass from a rock hole.



Commonwealth public servants consult with traditional owners and affected community residents about proposals for a nuclear waste repository in the Tanami.

The CLC continued to promote its statutory responsibilities and processes with interested tour operators and potential partners and facilitated steps for the development of tourism proposals, including traditional owner consultations and negotiations for:

- a lease to develop the proposed Finke Eco-lodge promoted by the PWCNT and Tourism NT
- a special purpose permit for an artist camp with traditional owner involvement on the Mungkarta ALT area adjoining Karlu Karlu/Devils Marbles Conservation Reserve
- a special purpose permit application for two operators seeking to develop tours into Walka and Tjunti on the Petermann ALT
- a special purpose permit for a 4WD tourism company to conduct a promotional reconnaissance trip to Docker River
- four traditional owner and six external tourism proposals on jointly managed parks and reserves including consultations with relevant joint management committees.

OTHER INTERESTS

For Arletherre ALT (former Loves Creek PL), the CLC completed consultations and negotiations with the NT Department of Correctional Services for the establishment of an Early Intervention Youth Camp for young offenders and youth at risk. The program will be operated by Operation Flinders Foundation under a two-year lease to establish a semi-permanent 'base camp' and non-exclusive licence over an 'activity area' with renewal options up to 10 years. The camp, scheduled to open in July 2015, is to employ two young traditional owners to provide mentoring and cultural guidance to camp participants.

OUTPUT 3.2

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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

The CLC continued to maximise sustainable Aboriginal employment and training outcomes from the performance of its statutory functions through advocacy with government and industry, direct job placement, and workplace support for employee retention. Inherent advantages brought to the task of addressing employment aspirations across the region include awareness of and capacity to broker employment opportunities arising from mining and other CLC-negotiated land use agreements. The CLC has established relationships and reputation for facilitating placement of Aboriginal people with potential employers in resource-based industries active in the region. Collaborative land management arrangements and enterprise development partnerships can be facilitated by the CLC land management section, and maintains strong community networks and familiarity with constituent aspirations and circumstances.

An Aboriginal-identified position co-ordinating the new Employment and Enterprise Unit was filled in January. The unit aims to improve efficiencies and enhance capacity in both streams of activity, and to integrate

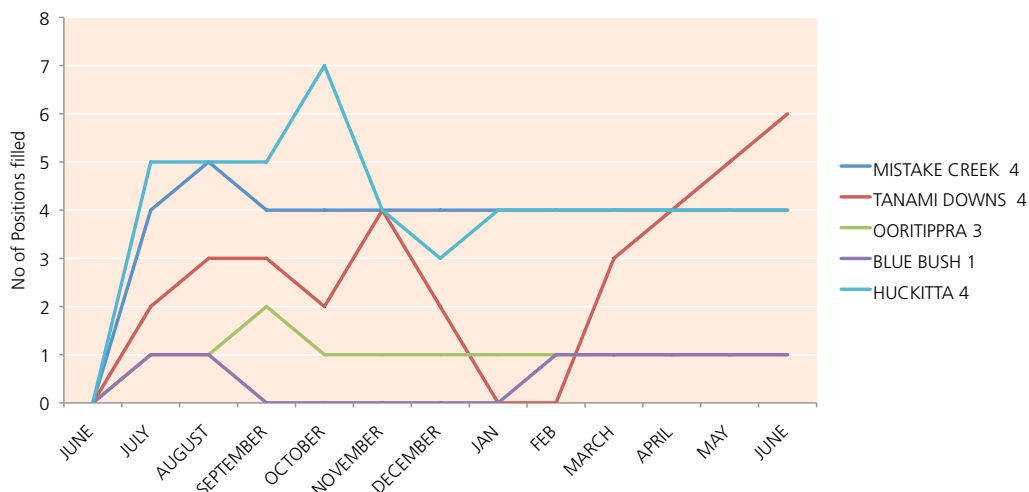
employment opportunities arising from enterprise development and commercial activity on Aboriginal land. In addition to two existing positions supporting the ILC's Pastoral Real Jobs (Pastoral) program (RJP) and enterprise-based positions in recruitment, the unit will have a complement of 10 staff.

MINING AND EXPLORATION

The CLC facilitated the recruitment and retention of 23 Aboriginal people into full-time employment in mining, exploration and allied industries following pre-employment sessions conducted for Newmont Asia Pacific and Sodexo Australia.

It reviewed employment provisions of the Granites mining agreement with Newmont Tanami Operation and developed the terms of a proposed survey to identify community members' attitudes and aspirations on employment and small-scale enterprise development. It also met with Newmont about the progress of CLC placements, as well as with six other mining companies about further employment opportunities.

PASTORAL EMPLOYMENT – MONTHLY STAFFING LEVELS 2014–15



The CLC developed RJP training schedules and delivered or facilitated delivery of training to RJP and VETiS participants, including:

- on-the-job training at RJP locations in cattle handling and station infrastructure maintenance skills
- completion of training in Work Safely at Heights by two RJP participants and VETiS students
- accredited training in Prepare and Apply Chemicals; Transport, Handle and Store Chemicals; and Implement Vertebrate Pest Control Program for VETiS participants at Blue Bush
- accredited training in Introduction to Cattle Handling for groups of VETiS students from Yirara College, Centralian Middle School and Centralian Senior College at Arid Zone Research Institute (AZRI).

The CLC facilitated a visit by students from the Clontarf Football Academy to the AZRI yards for an introduction to the pastoral industry, and Low Stress Stock Handling and First Aid training for RJP participants and property managers at Mistake Creek. It presented to Tennant Creek High School VETiS students on pastoral employment opportunities, and participated in the Pastoral Futures Program Information Day and a Careers Expo for secondary schools in Alice Springs.

It also submitted an expression of interest to the ILC for the renewal of RJP Program funding to maintain the 15 FTEs up to June 2018.

PASTORAL

Participation in two collaborative interagency initiatives affiliated with the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP) led to significant pastoral employment and training outcomes for Aboriginal people. They are the Pastoral Futures Program, being implemented through the VET in Schools (VETiS) program, and the Real Jobs Pastoral program, a contract with the ILC to support the placement and retention of 15 FTE trainees into IPP-affiliated Aboriginal-owned pastoral enterprises.

NATIONAL PARK JOINT MANAGEMENT

The CLC continues to perform representative and practical functions to secure employment and training opportunities for Aboriginal people under two joint management regimes (UKTNP and through the PWCNT) for national parks and reserves. However, employment outcomes continued to be limited and well below the expectations of traditional owners.

The CLC helped recruit Aboriginal apprentices by supporting eight people to submit applications. Three candidates were appointed to positions at Watarrka National Park, Simpsons Gap and the Alice Springs Telegraph Station.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: COMMUNITY RANGER PROGRAMS

The CLC ranger program remains one of the most successful and popular models for remote community employment and skills development, providing a highly valued employment framework in cultural and natural resource management on Aboriginal land.

Over the year 182 people were employed across 11 ranger groups within the program in permanent positions or short-term casual contracts underpinned by funding from the Working on Country and ILC Real Jobs (Ranger) programs.

Employment outcomes and ranger retention

At the end of June 2015 the CLC employed 113 Aboriginal rangers on a full-time, part-time or casual



CLC rangers learn how to safely handle venomous snakes.

basis under the Working on Country and Real Jobs funding arrangements, an increase on the 97 rangers employed in June 2014.

Over the six years of consolidated funding (2010–15), 464 Aboriginal people have been employed as CLC rangers either in permanent positions (part-time and full-time) or under short-term casual contracts. Rangers are currently aged between 17 and 66 years – from school leavers through to senior rangers providing leadership and cultural direction.

Over the six years of the program permanent ranger employment has grown by 76%, a 52% increase on the previous period.

Over the first five years of the consolidated program the proportion of women rangers remained fairly constant, at 23.7%. This period saw a significant improvement, rising to 29.2%, or 33 women rangers employed at 30 June 2015. This reflects the role of a number of leading women rangers and greater efforts to attract young women.

The CLC continues to promote a career pathway for rangers to progress to more senior positions. Two Aboriginal co-ordinators leading the Hermannsburg-based Tjuwanpa Rangers and the Ltyentye Apurte Rangers at Santa Teresa both progressed from support officer roles. A support officer to the Warlpiri Rangers assisting in the management of the Southern Tanami IPA was promoted to fire management officer.

Ranger recruitment and induction

The CLC recruited permanent part-time positions in 10 ranger groups. It interviewed 91 applicants, and appointed 42 new rangers. Of these, 14 were women. The Papunya and Harts Range groups appointed women for the first time.

Quality targeted training and professional development

In its sixth year with a dedicated ranger trainer, the program continued to achieve significant outcomes in building foundation competencies and career pathway progression through the provision of quality professional development and targeted training. Development of basic work-readiness skills continues to be the focus of training for newer recruits, such as first aid, 4WD, quad-bike operations, workplace policies and procedures. For more established rangers with demonstrated competency in core WHS requirements the CLC provides diverse training to address individual skills gaps, career aspirations and specialist skills needed for safe performance of duties and involving chainsaws, advanced welding, heavy machinery operations and aerial incendiary use.

Ranger WHS compliance

Compliance with WHS requirements continues to be prominent in ranger group and individual training plans. Significant WHS training achievements in this period included the preparation of 16 standard operating procedures; quad bike qualification updates; chemical storage and transport training; fire fighting; and emergency control.

Language, literacy and numeracy (LLN) training

Literacy and numeracy skills are essential for rangers to complete hazardous tasks safely. The CLC LLN training improves rangers' confidence in learning, communicating verbally and in writing and presenting about their work at conferences and workshops.

With Workplace English Language and Literacy (WELL) funding exhausted in the previous period, the CLC could not provide LLN training continuously this year, nor did all ranger groups benefit from the training

Qualification / course / occupational licence	Number of rangers undertaking course 2014–15	Number of rangers completed 2014–15
Certificate I in Conservation and Land Management	3	0
Certificate II in Conservation and Land Management	47	21
Certificate III in Conservation and Land Management	22	7
Certificate IV in Conservation and Land Management	5	0
SMARTtrain Chemical Use Accreditation Licence	23	23
Firefighting I NT Accreditation	8	8
Quad Bike Qualification Upgrade	20	20
Aerial Incendiary training (2 courses)	14	14
New Ranger Induction	43	43
Operate & Maintain Chainsaws Qualification Upgrade	7	7

that could be delivered. Remnant ABA funds allowed delivery of LLN training to seven groups; however, four groups were left without formal LLN support.

Contractor trainers delivered 682 hours of training on a rotational basis, well above the target direct hours of 560. It focused on workplace numeracy skills, map reading, measuring distances, working with CyberTracker and fundamental mathematical tasks. The CLC also supports individual rangers in their accredited training at Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE) in reading comprehension, spelling and grammar.

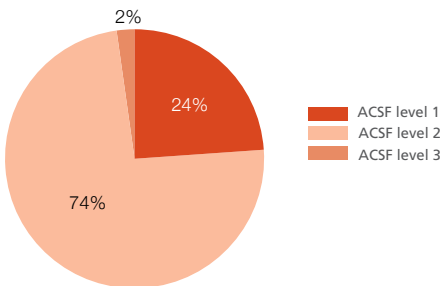
Achievements

- Nine rangers graduated in Certificate II Conservation Land Management (CLM) and one in Certificate III CLM.
- Twelve rangers graduated in Certificate II CLM and six rangers from graduated in Certificate III CLM.
- A female Ltyentye Apurte ranger presented on a local Climate Adaptation Project undertaken with CSIRO to the Looking After Desert Country event held in parallel with the World Parks Congress in Sydney.
- The Ltyentye Apurte ranger group co-ordinator presented at the annual Australian Rangelands Society Conference in Alice Springs.
- The Tjuwanpa ranger co-ordinator was awarded the NT Ranger of the Year Award.
- The Murnkurrumurnkurru ranger group won the NT Natural Resource Management Ranger Team of the Year award.

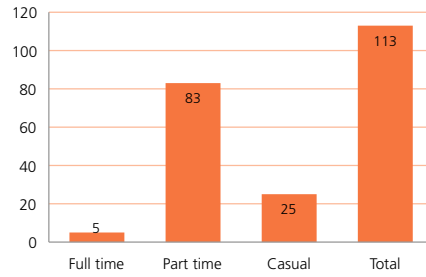
Ninth Central Australian Indigenous Community Ranger Camp

Over 130 Aboriginal rangers attended the 9th annual CLC Ranger Camp at Watarrka (Kings Canyon) National Park over three days in March 2015. Participants included rangers from the 11 CLC ranger groups, the PWCNT and six ranger groups

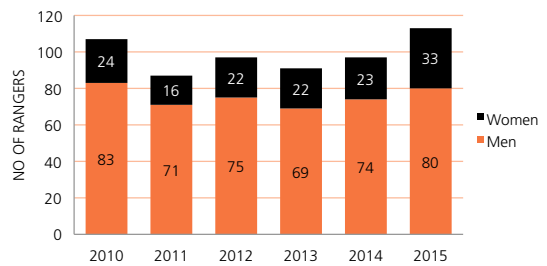
RANGER INDIVIDUAL AUSTRALIAN CORE SKILLS FRAMEWORK LEVEL



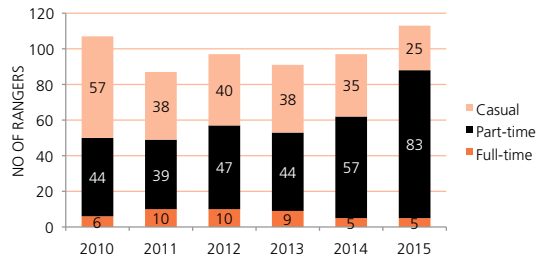
RANGER EMPLOYMENT SNAPSHOTS, AT 30 JUNE 2015



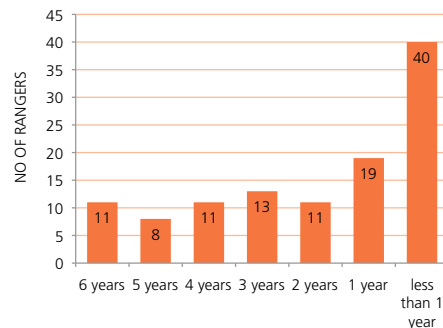
MALE AND FEMALE RANGERS 2010-15



EMPLOYMENT TYPE AT 30 JUNE 2015



RANGER RETENTION IN YEARS, AT 30 JUNE 2015



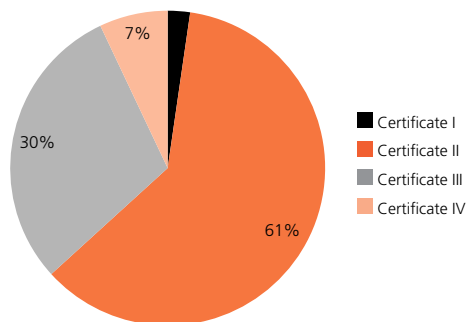
from SA and WA. The annual camp is an opportunity for training, networking, sharing information and building relationships between groups.

Ranger mentoring support

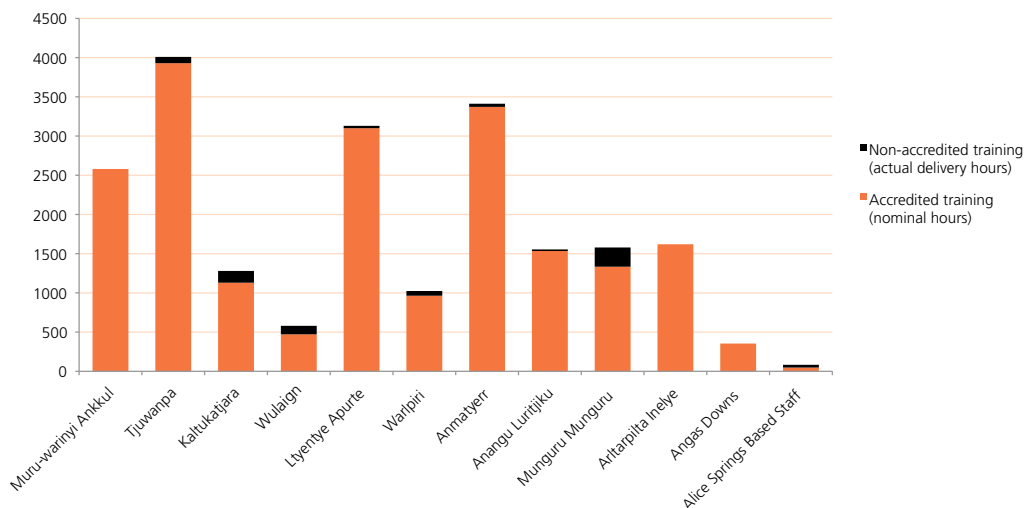
Many rangers have little experience of ongoing employment. Mentoring support is critical to meeting workplace expectations and addressing matters affecting ranger performance and retention. Others enter the program with varying levels of experience, confidence and capability and need other development responses.

A total of 3,300 mentoring engagements were completed over 77 mentoring visits, with an average of seven mentor visits per group. Visits were timed to enable mentors to also help deliver training and recruitment or supervise groups when co-ordinators were absent.

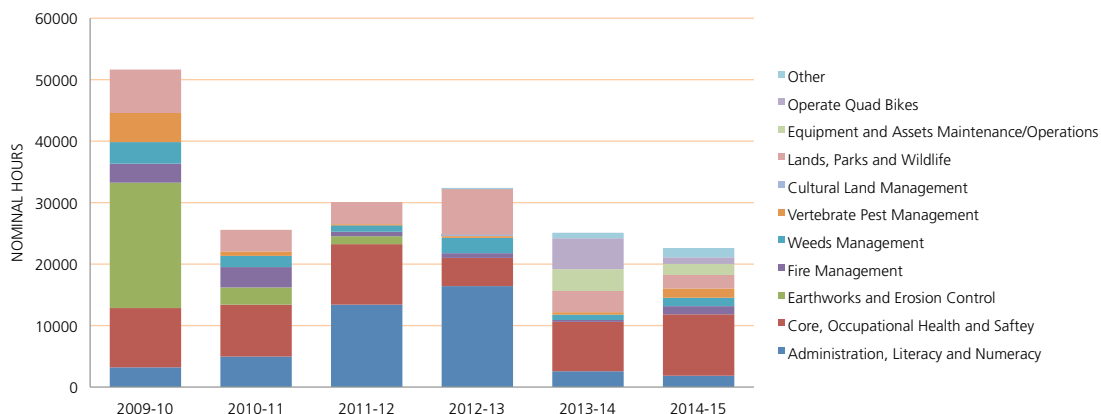
CLC RANGER ACCREDITED TRAINING
(BY CERTIFICATE LEVEL) 2014–15



TRAINING HOURS BY CLC RANGER GROUP 2014–15



AREAS OF RANGER TRAINING OVER THE LIFE OF THE PROGRAM



SCHOOL-BASED CAPACITY BUILDING

The ranger program produces positive role models for students in classrooms and on country. Interactions with rangers contribute to learning outcomes while providing visible employment pathways and motivation for students to stay in school for longer.

All ranger groups engaged with schools, junior ranger programs, traditional owners and parents in their communities. Often these occasions facilitated the intergenerational transfer of traditional knowledge and work experience.

Murnkurrumurnkurru Rangers helped a linguist to develop a Gurindji bird poster, including class-time interactions to pass on language and knowledge about the birds of the region.

North Tanami Rangers helped a school camp with students and traditional owners to pass on traditional knowledge.

Warlpiri Rangers supported a country camp and held meetings to plan collaborative activities with Yuendumu School.

Anangu Luritjiku Rangers supported a trip to Tjungkupu for students and parents from Ikuntji and Watiyawanu Schools, passing on cultural and ecological knowledge.

Muru-warinyi Ankkul Rangers hosted a workplace visit by Barkly High School students and a work placement for two female students.

Anmatyerr Rangers planned junior ranger activities at the Engawala, Stirling and Laramba schools.

Arltarpilta Inelye Rangers planned junior ranger program country visits with Atitjere School.

Ltyentye Apurte Rangers incorporated school into a climate adaptation project with CSIRO and Tangentyere Land and Learning program.

Tjuwanpa Rangers supported Ntaria School students undertaking Cert I Rural Operations and Junior Ranger activities.

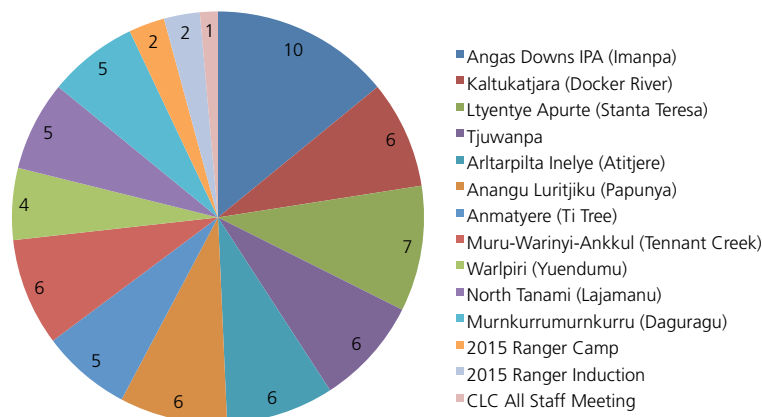
Angas Downs Anangu Rangers supported a school visit and country trip with Nyangatjatjara College students.

Kaltukatjara Rangers assisted Nyangatjatjara College and students from Sydney to make *irmangka* *irmangka* bush medicine.

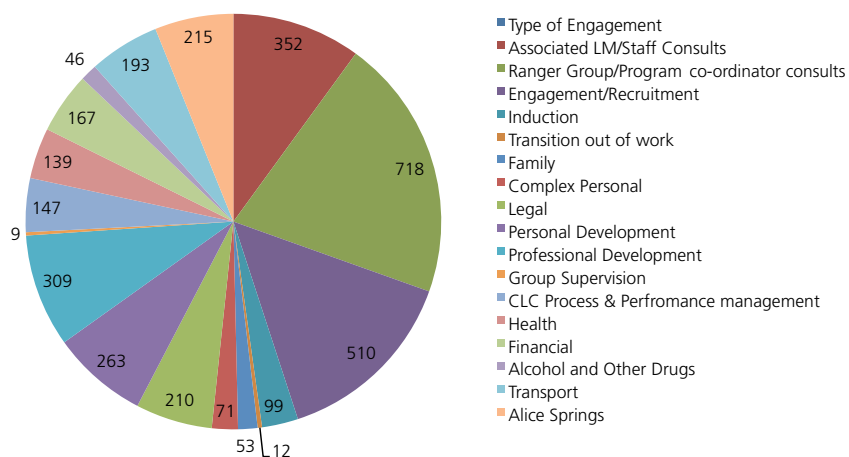


CLC rangers Richard Furber, Gibson John, and Shannon Landers present to students from Ltyentye Apurte (SantaTeresa) about their climate change adaptation project.

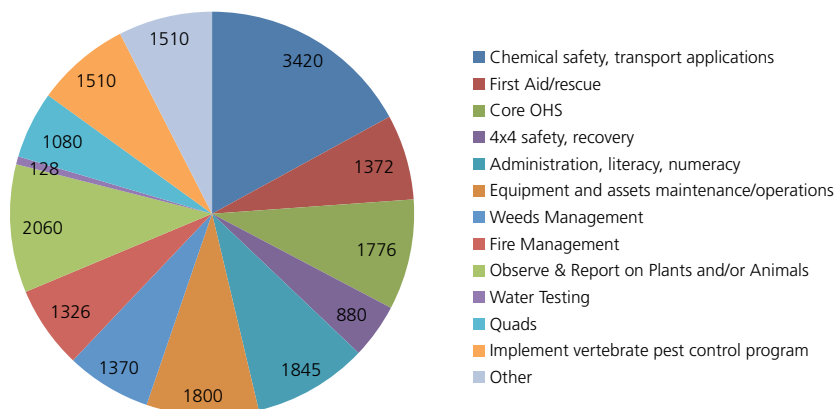
RANGER MENTOR ACTIVITY – NUMBER OF VISITS BY RANGER GROUP 2014–15



RANGER MENTOR ACTIVITY – NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS BY TYPE 2014–15



CLC RANGER TRAINING HOURS DELIVERED (BY SKILLS SET) 2014–15



OUTPUT 3.3

MINING

Mining is the largest industry in the Northern Territory. The value of mineral production is worth more than \$5 billion annually, and mining on Aboriginal land accounts for much of this. One of the most productive gold mines in Australia is in the Tanami Desert some 500 kilometres north-west of Alice Springs. Newmont's Granite's mine has yielded millions of ounces of gold over the past 20 years and reports of a further 3 million ounces of gold reserves. Twin Bonanza, the newest gold discovery in the NT, is also in the Tanami and commenced production in June 2015. Onshore oil and gas production occur in the NT at Palm Valley and Mereenie west of Alice Springs, and at the Surprise Field on the Haasts Bluff ALT near Kintore. All these sites operate under agreements made with the CLC on behalf of traditional Aboriginal owners, with the first agreement signed in 1981.

The agreements reached under the ALRA provide benefits to traditional Aboriginal owners, such as community development projects, compensation payments, employment, training, sacred site protection, environmental protection and cultural awareness.

The CLC negotiated with exploration companies requesting access to Aboriginal land. Under the ALRA 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 provides certainty to both Aboriginal people and proponents.

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS

Exploration for minerals and petroleum is regulated under the Northern Territory's Mineral Titles and Petroleum Acts. Exploration licences allow the holder/operator to explore for minerals over the area of the licence. Exploration permits 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 (GEP) under the new NT *Geothermal Energy Act*. There are currently no GEP applications over Aboriginal land in the CLC region.

On Aboriginal land, exploration licences and permits can only be granted with the consent of the CLC. The mining provisions (Part IV) of the ALRA set out

a clear process for accessing Aboriginal land. The NT 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.

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

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

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

The CLC's statutory obligation is to ensure traditional 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 landowners understand the nature and purpose of the agreement and, as a group, consent to it. The CLC organises and conducts exploration and mining

consultation meetings to ensure that the relevant owners of land affected by applications are able to exercise their rights under the ALRA. The table below shows recent data for the processing of applications.

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

Performance measures	2014–15	2013–14	2012–13
Number of exploration titles (exploration licence applications and exploration permit applications) effectively progressed to an initial traditional owner meeting	64	88	43
Total number of exploration titles considered at traditional owner meetings (includes first and further meetings)	115	116	58
Number of exploration titles processed to a final decision	25	13	57
Number of exploration titles completed in total (includes those withdrawn during negotiating period)	62	67	81
Average time taken (in years) from date application is received to either CLC consent or refusal	2.9	4.0	3.0

The CLC directed many resources to exploration consultations in order to maximise the rate of processing of licences and permits. Twenty traditional Aboriginal owner consultation meetings were conducted, with a total of 115 individual exploration titles considered. Compared with previous years (116 titles considered at 17 meetings in 2013–14; 58 titles at 14 meetings in 2012–13). The CLC maintained a high level of processing of titles despite difficult market conditions and low commodity prices impacting the exploration sector. Of the 115 titles for 2014–15, 64 were discussed for the first time. Of the 115 exploration titles consulted over 14 individual exploration titles were oil and gas permit applications covering more than 160,000 square kilometres in area. Many of these titles require multiple meetings as the vast area they cover may be held by several landowner estates and language groups.

The CLC held meetings across all its region, including Papunya, Ti Tree, Kalkaringi, the Granites, Nyirripi,

Docker River, Muġitjulu, Lajamanu, Alice Springs and Tennant Creek. Achieving this number of remote area meetings takes careful planning and is resource intensive. Meetings can involve several mining companies, various mineral commodities, numerous landowner groups, and may cover many thousands of square kilometres. The successful packaging of tenements at meetings is a complex and challenging process. It depends on factors such as 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 CLC staff and vehicles to bring the meeting together.

The table below shows the number of exploration titles processed by the CLC during the reporting year, and for the most recent two-year period for comparison, and includes both exploration licences and exploration permits.

Count of exploration titles (exploration licence applications and exploration permit applications) on Aboriginal land.

	2014–15	2013–14	2012–13
Consent to negotiate from NT Government	74	25	67
Application for consent to the grant*	72	37	82
Withdrawn during negotiating period	37	54	24
Refused	9	8	28
Consent to the grant	16	5	29
Granted by NT Government	6	20	40
Under negotiation as at 30 June 2015	220	226	283

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

This financial year saw a return to more usual figures compared with last year. The NT Government issued 74 titles with consent to negotiate – a significant recovery from the record low of the last reporting period of 25 titles. Although the difficult investment climate persists, mineral exploration has recovered, particularly gold. Other commodities in the CLC region include copper, rare earths, base metals, uranium, phosphate and potash. Mineral explorers and miners alike continue to struggle to raise capital. Poor oil prices, a lack of new gas markets and investor caution impacted upon oil and gas exploration, including the burgeoning unconventional hydrocarbon industry. Exploration expenditure in the CLC region is lower than previous years. Santos drilled several vertical exploration wells at Mereenie in the first half of 2014 but none since. Further work planned during the reporting period for the Amadeus seismic acquisition program and the Mereenie drilling program was deferred. Progress of exploration permit applications has slowed down markedly as many companies take a measured approach to agreement negotiations both on and off Aboriginal land.

The consistently high number of new exploration applications received by the CLC (72 for the reporting period) demonstrates that Central Australia does continue to be an attractive exploration destination. However, a lack of exploration capital saw many explorers withdraw applications before the processing of the title was complete. Thirty-seven titles were withdrawn during the negotiation period. This is 17 less than last year but higher than in previous years. Mineral exploration expenditure in the NT for the reporting period was down significantly from the record years of 2010–12. According to NT DME it is at around half the levels of those during the exploration peak in 2011.

Oil and gas

The NT has experienced an oil and gas rush, with almost blanket coverage by exploration permit applications and granted titles that reflect the upgraded prospectivity of the region's hydrocarbon basins. Sustained higher oil price and increased global demand for energy, as well as new technologies for exploration and recovery of oil and gas have driven the rush. There is significant interest in unconventional gas exploration in the sedimentary basins in the CLC region, targeting very deep shales. The vast Wiso Basin, in the north-west of the region, is subject to numerous applications covering several Aboriginal land trusts. Some of these areas have never before been considered at meetings with landowners. The huge Amadeus and Georgina Basins also have blanket

coverage of applications and granted titles. Explorers are also interested in the Pedirka Basin, south-east of Alice Springs, which is prospective for underground coal gasification and thermal coal.

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

The first new discovery of oil in central Australia in more than 20 years was made near Kintore, with the Surprise lease granted in February 2014.

A significant drop in the oil price, together with fiscal tightening, resulted in slowed down oil and gas exploration in the CLC region.

Uranium

The CLC received four uranium exploration applications. The low price of uranium and the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan continue to have an impact. The views of traditional Aboriginal owners over the exploration, mining and downstream use of uranium are mixed. However, people's opposition to the proposed nuclear waste repository at Muckaty, north of Tennant Creek, as well as in the Tanami, was reported in the media.

Processing applications

Following consultations with landowners and successful negotiations with applicants, the CLC consented to 16 exploration licence applications. This comparatively low number of consents is partly due to the record processing of the 2011–13 period in which many titles were consented to as negotiations reached their conclusion, and partly to the downturn in exploration.

Many applicants are currently unable to progress their titles (both meetings and negotiations) due to lack of investment capital for mineral exploration. This is demonstrated in the high number of titles (37) that were withdrawn during the negotiation period, and the record low number of grants by DME. Despite this the CLC had a significant number of meetings to which it took a significant number of titles.

For the first time in many years there is significant ground available for application by mineral explorers. During the recent exploration boom there was blanket coverage of available ground, not all of it necessarily prospective.

The graph below compares the number of exploration licence applications both consented to and refused during this period with previous periods.

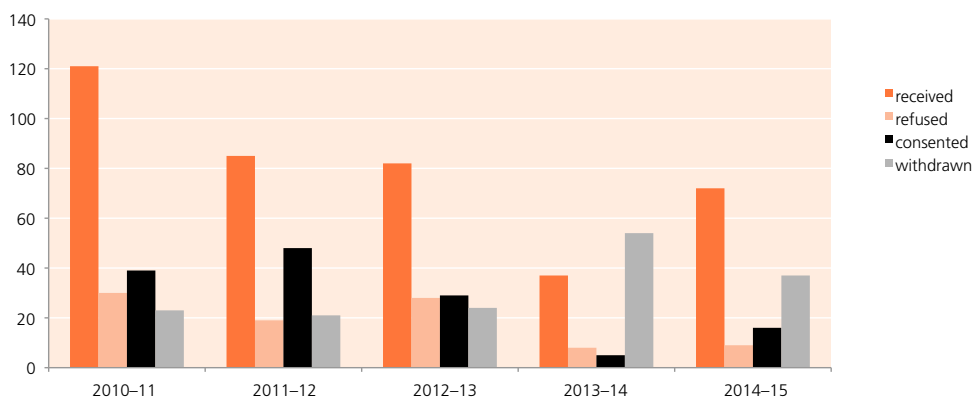
The average time for processing applications that were either consented or refused was 2.9 years. This is significantly below last year's average of 4 years but above the standard negotiating period specified under the Act of two field seasons or 22 months. Seven titles finalised during the reporting period with negotiating periods of more than 5 years each and one over 7 years skew the average. The required time to negotiate an agreement varies considerably and depends on factors such as applicants' familiarity with the process and access to exploration capital. In these circumstances the CLC has to wait until the company is ready to progress negotiations. The alternative is to refuse the titles due to lack of progress and place them in moratorium. In this case the landowners did

not want such action. They finally consented to titles covering some 4,000 square kilometres.

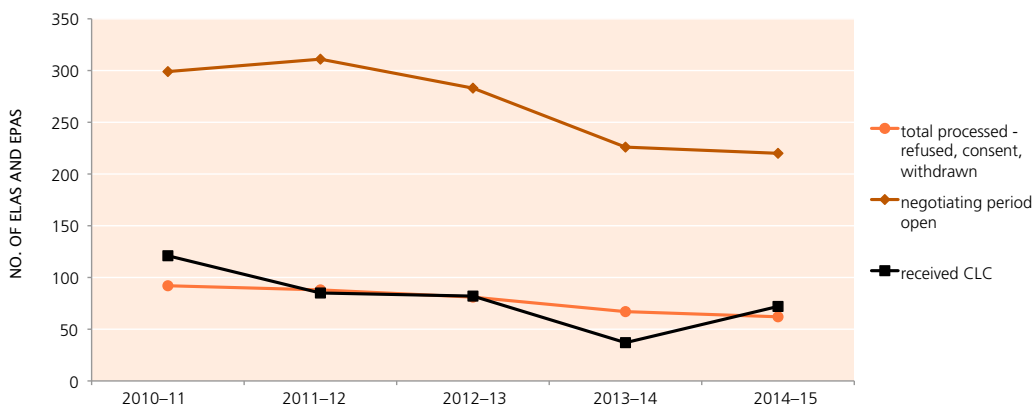
The negotiating period can be extended by agreement between the parties. However, many of the applications, which may take years to conclude, are hampered by applicants seeking joint venture partners – often unsuccessfully – where they are unable to explore in their own right. Funding for exploration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

The number of applications under negotiation at the end of the financial year is only slightly above the CLC's target of less than 200 and many cannot progress due to the depressed financial and commodity markets. On 30 June 2015 the CLC was negotiating 220 exploration licences, compared with 226 the previous year.

NUMBER OF EXPLORATION TITLES APPLIED FOR AND PROCESSED ON ABORIGINAL LAND



TRENDS OF EXPLORATION TITLES PROCESSING ON ABORIGINAL LAND



In order to reduce the number of exploration titles with open negotiating periods, the CLC has to conclude more applications than it receives. The number of applications it receives is outside the CLC's control. This reporting period, applications were back to more usual levels. They were consistently high over the last five years (apart from 2013–14) resulting in a corresponding rise in the number of titles with open negotiating periods. If a title is not progressed in a timely manner (for example, where a company is seeking funds or joint venture partners, which may take several years), the time taken to complete the title affects the overall processing statistics.

The CLC again processed a high number of applications to first meetings. However, some negotiations can take considerable time. Some applications have protracted negotiation periods because applicants spend time finding joint venture partners, or coming to terms with the draft deeds, or changes to their funding or exploration priorities. Factors influencing the completion of negotiations include uncertain economic conditions. The large meetings of recent years can continue to lead to consent decisions in the future, provided the applicants

have the financial capacity to conduct exploration. As funding for mineral exploration is currently difficult to find the CLC anticipates ongoing negotiating delays for many applicants until the commodity and financial markets improve.

The NT Government has used s.41A of the ALRA to withdraw consent where a company is not performing. While this has helped avoid 'warehousing' of titles and has improved the active participation of bona fide applicants in negotiations with the CLC, a number of applicants still find excuses not to attend CLC meetings with traditional owners. This can make for slow and frustrating progress. The global shortage of exploration capital appears to be the major factor limiting these applicants.

The CLC received four EPAs covering nearly 40,000 square kilometres of Aboriginal land. Few prospective areas remain available for application. The size and complexity of consultations required for oil and gas exploration permits will present a challenge in processing titles for the CLC over the next few years. Nevertheless, the CLC aims to achieve fewer than 200 exploration titles with negotiating period open in the medium term.



Traditional owners inspect the site of the Twin Bonanza mine. They have signed a mining agreement that directs significant sums of money towards community development projects.

Uranium and other commodities information meetings

Interest in uranium exploration continued even though the uranium price has dropped to less than \$US30/pound. Less than 6% of the exploration applications aimed at discovering uranium (previously this was as high as 95%). Combined with previous applications for uranium and a suite of other target metals and bulk commodities, these applications nevertheless represent a significant area of Aboriginal land.

Proposals for uranium exploration raise specific issues unique to uranium mining and supply. Traditional owners need to be aware of these in order to make informed decisions. Many have broadened their knowledge of the unique properties of uranium and of radiation monitoring at a mine or exploration site.

Provision of balanced information about uranium exploration and mining, radiation protection, the regulatory regime and the nuclear industry is fundamental to facilitating informed consent of traditional owners. The CLC continues to disseminate information within the framework of its uranium information strategy, which aims to give affected Aboriginal communities and traditional owners facts on uranium mining, radiation, downstream processing and storage. It facilitated discussions about uranium at major traditional owner meetings using written information and DVDs.

The CLC is replicating its uranium information strategy approach for unconventional oil and gas, and regularly delivers education sessions. These sessions were held in communities across the CLC region before titles were discussed, in communities such as Nyirripi, Kintore, Tanami communities, Kalkaringi, Mount Liebig, Tennant Creek and Mutitjulu. Further forums are planned over the coming year. The CLC continues to collaborate with the Australian peak oil and gas body, government, and other parties with land and environmental interests in unconventional oil and gas and provides comprehensive, balanced and appropriate information to traditional owners.

AGREEMENT MAKING AND IMPLEMENTATION

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

The table below 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 2015 the CLC has 70 current exploration agreements in respect of 220 exploration titles, including oil and gas permits. The total area of land under agreement has risen again from last reporting period, from some 73,700 square kilometres to nearly 87,000 square kilometres. Exploration permits alone comprise nearly 22,000 square kilometres. The CLC has 11 mining agreements relating to a total of 16 mineral leases or production licences for operations at Tanami, the Granites, Areyonga and Tennant Creek, as well as Mereenie, Palm Valley and Surprise. The number of agreements is less than previously recorded as three mineral leases around Tanami Mine were consolidated into one mining agreement. These totals do not include native title agreements.

A single new exploration agreement was finalised during the year, relating to six individual exploration licences. This is the first agreement over Atnetye Aboriginal Land Trust with Red Metal Limited.

Tanami mining agreements

Newmont Tanami Operations mine gold ore from the Callie deposit, which is hauled to and milled at the Granites, located 45 kilometres to the east adjacent to the Tanami Road. This is one of Australia's most productive and remote gold mines. The mine produced 345,000 ounces of gold in 2014, an increase of 22,000 ounces from 2013. At the end of 2014 the

Summary of exploration and mining agreements

	New in 2014–15	Total current at 30 June 2015
Exploration agreements (number of exploration licences and permits)	1(6)	70 (220)
Area of Aboriginal land under ELAs and EPAs	4,025 sq km	86,841 sq km
Mining agreements (number of mineral and production leases)	0	11 (16)

mine had 1.066 million ounces of proven gold reserves and 2.239 million ounces of probable gold reserves.

Ongoing monitoring of the mining agreements occurred during the year. A meeting of the Granites Liaison Committee was held in early July 2014. Newmont took traditional Aboriginal owners on a tour of the Dead Bullock Soak production site. The Aboriginal employment provisions of the Consolidated Mining Agreement are in the process of being reviewed, in conjunction with consideration of the recommendations from the recently completed social impact assessment. The development of a long-term strategy for Warlpiri employment and economic development is in its early stages.

Tanami Gold acquired Newmont's tenements around the Tanami Mine in 2010. Tanami Gold was unable to return the mine to production. Across the entire Central Tanami Project area there is currently a total resource of 2.6 million ounces of gold, including the Groundrush deposit and other previously mined areas. A meeting of traditional owners was held in October 2014 to discuss the mining agreement and Tanami Gold's future plans. In early 2015 a deal was announced between Tanami Gold and Northern Star with the aim of trying to revive the project.

After acquiring numerous tenements from Tanami Gold and Newmont in 2009, ABM Resources made a significant gold discovery at the Old Pirate deposit and continued to consolidate its resource base in 2014–15. It estimates a resource of 3.4 million gold equivalent ounces across the Old Pirate, Golden Hind, Buccaneer and Hyperion deposits. In 2014, ABM altered its Twin Bonanza mine project plan, opting to truck the ore to the Coyote plant across the border in Western Australia. The mine is being developed in stages, with the first stage open-cut development to operate for one year. A meeting of the Twin Bonanza Liaison Committee was held in September 2014. Traditional owners were taken on a tour of the site and were provided with an update on the altered project plan. ABM continued to drill for additional resources on the mineral lease in the first half of 2015 at the Buccaneer and Bandit South deposits. The company announced its first gold pour at the Coyote plant in mid June 2015.

Traditional owners visited the Malbunka Mine on 9 July 2014 and 17 June 2015, where Dehne McLaughlin and his wife have a small operation mining for azurite 'suns', which are successfully marketed online and at specialist mineral shows to collectors.

Oil and gas production agreements

The Mereenie oil and gas field, operated by Santos, is a mature field. In 2014, Santos commenced a major



Traditional owner Henry Cook has fun during a mining clearance.

appraisal and well development project targeting oil and evaluating natural gas in tight rock formations. Some \$100 million of expenditure was announced. However, the oil price has since halved and project completion delayed. On 7 August 2014 a liaison committee meeting was held at the Mereenie Field at which Santos provided an update on the previous year's activities, including the four new production wells completed and the proposal for a formal display acknowledging traditional owners at the field.

On 10 July 2014, Central Petroleum held its first advisory committee meeting at the Palm Valley gas field since its acquisition from Magellan in February 2014. The company discussed its plans for reinvigoration of the field and its commitment to Aboriginal employment and the local community. A further advisory committee meeting was held on 4 March 2015 to discuss the impact of the fall in oil and gas prices since October 2014 and the importance of the proposed NT gas pipeline to the eastern states for the company's future plans.

Following grant of the production licence for Surprise, oil production began immediately. A liaison visit involving many traditional owners and affected community members took place in March 2014, with the main focus being future drilling and Aboriginal employment. Production in the last quarter of 2014 averaged 157 barrels of oil per day and 137 for the first quarter of 2015. A liaison committee meeting is planned in the coming months.

Exploration agreements: minerals

Exploration under agreements throughout the CLC region slowed this year as some companies found investment money difficult to secure. However, exploration continued in the Tanami and Tennant Creek regions with monitoring carried out as follows.

For the Tanami region, discussion of exploration activities took place at liaison committee meetings, including work undertaken by Newmont in the South

Quorn area to the south of the Granites mine; drilling by Tanami Gold on tenements around Tanami Mine; and by ABM Resources focused on finding more gold resources in the vicinity of its new Twin Bonanza mine. An update by Northern Minerals on its exploration program for rare earth minerals in the northern Tanami was provided to traditional owners at an ALRA consultation meeting held in Kalkaringi in June 2015.

Traditional owners were updated at liaison committee meetings in October 2014 and March 2015 about exploration over the old Tennant Creek Gold Field on titles held by Emmerson Resources in a joint venture with Evolution Mining.

After a break of some 18 months, Metals X has renewed drilling activities around the Rover project area, which was reported to traditional owners at a liaison meeting in October 2014. The company's main project is the copper gold ore body at Rover 1. 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. The economics of the project remain marginal at current gold prices.

Exploration around a large lead and zinc mineral system at Explorer 108 to the west of Rover is continuing.

Red Metal Limited commenced exploration for gold and copper to the south-east of Tennant Creek on three exploration licences following sacred site clearances by the CLC early in 2014. A liaison committee meeting will be arranged in late 2015.

Other monitoring focused on activities associated with Areva Resources Australia commencing exploration for uranium around Jarra Jarra as part of its Wiso Basin Project in May 2015. Inspections of track upgrades and creek crossings followed major helicopter sacred site clearance work. The early part of the work was disrupted by the unexpected and sudden death of a senior traditional owner whilst on the clearance, which was handled in a caring and professional way by staff under difficult circumstances.

A liaison meeting was held with traditional owners on 28 May 2015 at Nyirripi where Independence Group reported on its Lake Mackay exploration licences and extensive soil sampling and drilling program.



Santos representative Che Cockatoo Collins and delegates after the CLC's first fracking forum.

Other meetings were held with traditional owners for companies with agreements over pastoral leases adjoining Aboriginal land, including Australian Abrasive Minerals' garnet project near Atitjere, Tellus' Chandler Salt Mine project near Maryvale, Kentor Gold's Jervois base metal project, Thor's Molyhill molybdenum project, Rum Jungle's Ammaroo phosphate project near Ampilatwatja and Karingka Lakes potash project near Curtin Springs, TNG's Mount Peake vanadium project west of Wilora, Minemakers' Wonarah phosphate project in the Barkly region and Arafura Resources' Nolans Bore rare earth project near Aileron.

Exploration agreements: petroleum

No exploration activity was reported on granted exploration permits in the reporting period. Monitoring activities took place, including community liaison meetings at Imanpa and Titjikala in September 2014. At these meetings Santos discussed the outcomes of the large regional seismic program undertaken the previous year and the drilling at Mount Kitty near those communities for their Southern Amadeus tenements under joint venture with Central Petroleum. Santos also attended a community liaison meeting at Haasts Bluff in November 2014 to report on its seismic work carried out to the north-west of the Mereenie field. Further work has been deferred due to financial constraints and the dramatic drop in the oil price.

Interest in unconventional oil and gas is a global phenomenon and controversial because of the use of hydraulic fracturing or 'fracking'. Unconventional oil and gas exploration targets deep shales and 'tight' rocks where hydrocarbons are trapped in rock; hydraulic fracturing is used to create cracks in the rock providing pathways for flow to the surface. Central Australia is prospective for deep shales, and hydraulic fracturing has been used here in the past to enhance recovery in conventional vertical wells. The first horizontal wells fracked were drilled recently in the Georgina basin. The recent rush in the unconventional oil and gas industry worldwide has resulted in close scrutiny of the industry as hydraulic fracturing 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 hydraulic fracturing in Australia is closely aligned with the sudden expansion of the coal seam gas industry in eastern Australia. The unfolding of the industry has resulted in calls for a more cautious approach nationally and a moratorium on the industry by some.

The CLC made a submission to the NT Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing in 2014, followed by a further submission on the NT Government's draft Onshore Oil and Gas Guiding Principles in May 2015. The CLC has held education sessions on hydraulic fracturing for CLC technical staff, using industry and regulatory experts, as well as meeting with representatives from local environmental groups. This process helps CLC staff to develop their knowledge and to be able to present comprehensive and objective information about the industry and the techniques used. The development of an information package for traditional owners is ongoing and information sessions are delivered by mining officers prior to consultation meetings where shale gas is of interest. A fracking forum was held for Council members at its April 2015 meeting. Participants from industry, the environment, health, government and an independent scientist attended to give presentations and answer questions.

GOVERNMENT LIAISON

The CLC continues to hold regular discussion with the Petroleum Division of the Department of Mines and Energy (DME) 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 is working in collaboration with DME 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. Regular discussions are held regarding the processing of mineral exploration titles and the current impediments to exploration. The NT Mining Minister has been delegated many of the Commonwealth Minister's functions under the Land Rights Act. Officers from the DME regularly attend the first meetings of traditional Aboriginal owners over 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 Land Rights Act 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)'.

The CLC provided development and operational assistance in tourism and pastoral development.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

CLC tourism development resources continued to be inadequate to respond effectively to this growing area of opportunity. Nevertheless, the single ABA-funded Aboriginal Tourism Development Officer, supported by other CLC staff, supported planning and implementation of 16 emerging Aboriginal tourism enterprises and responded to 15 new expressions of interest.

The CLC supported traditional owners and joint management committees to secure concept approvals, prepare feasibility studies, business plans and submissions for tourism enterprise proposals in three jointly managed national parks and reserves.

Support ranging from facilitating consent, approval and licensing to advocacy and business planning progressed developments such as cultural experience events in Watarrka National Park to campground proposals at Kintore, Wanmarra, and Yaringka.

The CLC bought a pool of camping and catering equipment to support new and emerging enterprises. It also progressed a strategic framework for Indigenous tourism enterprise development across the region with a draft CLC tourism development strategy.

The tourism interests and perspectives of the CLC and its constituents were represented at meetings and economic development forums such as the Red Centre



Tourism entrepreneur Peter Abbott (left) takes CLC rangers on his cultural tour near Wanmarra, his family's outstation in Watarrka (Kings Canyon).



Sammy Wilson provides cultural inductions to tourists and trainees at Patji outstation near Mutitjulu.

National Landscape Steering Committee, the Tourism NT Roadshow, and regular collaborative meetings with Department of Business and Tourism NT.

PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

Representation, support and advice was provided to the pastoral development aspirations of Aboriginal landowners involved in large commercial enterprises and smaller community-based projects.

Regional rural enterprise officers (RREO) of the Employment and Enterprise Unit provided pastoral development planning and implementation assistance, and two support officers assisted with stock handling and other practical on-ground tasks.

The CLC continued its participation in the Indigenous Pastoral Program (IPP), a successful multi-agency collaboration sponsored by the Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) since 2003. As a key IPP stakeholder, the CLC employed an ILC-funded pastoral development officer (PDO) to service eight participating pastoral enterprises.

The CLC facilitated access to financial resource and management advice for budgeting, grant management, accounting and income reinvestment to meet operational and infrastructure requirements. It also supported the development and implementation of accessible capacity building initiatives appropriate to the needs of Indigenous pastoral enterprises, including governance training and business management advice as requested.

Aboriginal brand holders were assisted with the NT Government Brands Audit to complete and return brand and property name identification code audit forms. The CLC continued to maintain the CLC Pastoral Equipment Pool, previously established with a s.64(4) ABA grant to help with mustering,

transportation of stock and materials, and other purposes.

Capacity was diminished due to protracted recruitment for vacant positions arising from the Employment and Enterprise Unit restructure and the tragic loss of a key long-term staff member. The PDO, RREO and other support staff were still able to achieve significant outcomes in supporting a range of pastoral development aspirations of traditional owners. Among this small team's achievements were:

- compliance assistance to three IPP-affiliated Aboriginal corporations involved in pastoral enterprises in the form of facilitating AGMs, financial reporting, Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) reporting and/or election of directors where required
- preparing IPP property development plans and related budgets for ILC funding
- project managing ILC-funded infrastructure and natural resource management works on seven properties, including liaising with managers and corporations
- supporting a range of aspirations and management needs on Angas Downs, Anurrete ALT (Hatches Creek locality), Atnetye (former Atula Station), Bluebush (Karlantijpa North ALT), Haasts Bluff, Huckitta Station, Mangalawurru (Karlantijpa North ALT), Mangkururpa ALT (former Tanami Downs PL), Mungkarta ALT and Warumungu ALTs and Yuendumu ALT.

Four staff providing pastoral development support attended a 10-day residential Grazing for Profit course in Darwin. The CLC's interests were also represented by the PDO at the Beefweek event held in Rockhampton in May 2015.

The CLC prepared two traditional owner identifications and provided assistance to the Ahakeye Farm Aboriginal Corporation and to Atula ALT.



Traditional owners gather for a mining meeting.

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

The communications unit prioritised communications with Aboriginal people in remote communities and raised awareness of issues ranging from the successes of the CLC's community development and ranger programs to proposals to store nuclear waste on Aboriginal land and ongoing attempts to undermine land rights. It kept the CLC's elected members informed of matters of public interest that impact on their communities, managed media issues and produced web, print, radio and TV content.

The unit also organised the CLC's first All Staff Day in July 2014 and prepared its 40th anniversary celebration in September 2015.

Action / event	2014–15	2013–14
Media releases	23	20
CLC website visits	121,312	92,440
CLC newsletters	24	9
<i>Land Rights News Central Australia</i>	2	2
Special purpose videos	0	14
Information booklets and brochures	5	37
Posters	5	13

Every hill got a story, the CLC's long awaited oral history collection, was completed. The first comprehensive history of Central Australian Aboriginal people as told in their own words and languages will be published by Hardie Grant under its SBS Books imprint in August 2015.

The book contains the recollections of 127 eminent men and women from Central Australia and a foreword by filmmaker Rachel Perkins, the daughter



CLC All Staff Day: Laurie Presley (left) shows his colleagues how to tie a load down safely.

of the CLC's first chair. It also boasts hundreds of previously unpublished historical images. For a richer experience the book links to soundbites from the original interviews with the storytellers. These can be accessed at <http://www.sbs.com.au/features/nitv/everyhill/>. The CLC will launch *Every hill got a story* in September 2015 to mark its 40th anniversary.

A study guide for the book, aimed at primary and secondary students, will become available free of charge in August. Work has also begun on making the oral history interviews available as podcasts on the CLC website.



Every hill tells a story was a labour of love started by former media manager Kumanjayi Hodson (with Nakamarra and Nungarrayi Herbert).

While the original oral history interviews are being returned to the storytellers and their immediate family, the CLC is seeking funding to support the upload hundreds of hours of interviews to its digital archive at www.clc.ara-irititja.com so they can be accessed more widely (see below).

Land Rights News and Council News

Australia's oldest Aboriginal-owned newspaper, *Land Rights News Central Australia*, maintained its circulation of 9,000. Print and online versions were produced in November 2014 and April 2015, coinciding with Council meetings. Distributed free of charge to remote NT communities and news agencies, the paper remains one of the few sources of accessible information and analysis of issues that matter to the CLC's constituents. It aims to balance the relentlessly negative portrayal of Aboriginal people in the mainstream media with stories about their many achievements.

The CLC has also begun to distribute *Council News*, a large-format printed newsletter about decisions and discussions of the CLC delegates that is also available online.

Website and social media

The CLC website experienced significantly more visits than last financial year. New visitors accounted for over 70% of sessions. The site supports the CLC's





Executive member Jasper Haines searches the CLC's popular digital archive.

increasingly active Facebook presence, and will undergo a major update during 2015–16.

CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

No further records have been added to the CLC's digital archive since October 2014, when funding for the part time digital archive officer position ran out. The popular online database puts over 13,000 historical and contemporary images and other recordings at the fingertips of CLC constituents with internet access, no matter how remotely they live. The archive plays a very important role in the repatriation of culturally significant records and transmission of knowledge between generations.

An application under the Indigenous Advancement Strategy for funding of the position was unsuccessful and a subsequent application to the ABA was not supported by the Minister. Without the position the archive is effectively on hold and the CLC is unable to continue uploading a large and growing backlog of culturally significant records. This puts these records at risk of loss and damage and keeps them out of reach of their rightful owners, Central Australian Aboriginal people.



OUTPUT 4.2

ADVOCACY & REPRESENTATION

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

The CLC has a statutory responsibility to ascertain, express and represent the wishes and the opinion of Aboriginal people living in the CLC area, and to protect the interests of Aboriginal people living in the area. To fulfil this responsibility the CLC identifies significant legislative and policy matters, consults with traditional owners and Aboriginal people to ascertain their views and establishes positions on significant policy issues through the Council and the Executive.

The CLC also works on a number of research projects to formulate policy positions and responses. From this basis the CLC is able to represent with a high degree of authority the Aboriginal views and aspirations on issues and engage with all levels of government and other stakeholders to ensure that Aboriginal interests are taken into account.

PERFORMANCE

The CLC made submissions to the Australian or NT governments on a variety of policy matters, including submissions and responses:

- to the Senate Finance and Public Administration References Committee Inquiry on the Commonwealth Indigenous Advancement Strategy Tendering Processes
- to the COAG investigation into Indigenous land use and administration
- to the Hydraulic Fracturing Inquiry in the NT
- to the Minister for Indigenous Affairs regarding proposed changes to the ABA Advisory Committee representation and operation
- to the Forrest *Creating Parity* report
- on the proposed regulations in respect of s.28A delegated functions
- regarding the NT Government's review of the *Cemeteries Act* (NT)
- regarding the NT Government's draft bill to amend the *Associations Act* (NT).

The CLC also contributed to the following Aboriginal Peak Organisations NT (APONT) submissions and responses:

- to the NT Legislative Assembly select committee on the prevalence, impacts and government responses

- to illicit use of the drug known as 'ice' in the NT
- to the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples
- into the Social Services bill – Social Services and Other Legislation Amendment (2014 Budget Measures No.1) Bill 2014 Social Services and Other Legislation Amendment (2014 Budget Measures No.2) Bill 2014
- to the Senate Finance and Public Administration References Committee Inquiry on the Commonwealth Indigenous Advancement Strategy Tendering Processes
- to the Stronger Futures review by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights
- to the Standing Committee on Community Affairs on the Extent of Income Inequality in Australia
- on the review of the *Welfare Act* (McClure Submission)
- to the NT Government – Response to Six Month Review of the Alcohol Mandatory Treatment Act (NT)
- to the Australian Government's 2014 Budget cuts
- to the Senate Standing Committee on Community Affairs Social Services and other legislation Amendment (2014 Budget Measures No. 1 & No.2).



David Ross addressed APONT's Aboriginal Remote Housing Forum.

COUNCIL & EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Council meetings and resolutions passed

Council meetings	Resolutions passed
22–24 July 2014, Tennant Creek	11
16–17 September 2014, Tennant Creek	6
4–6 November 2014, Lake Nash	6
28–30 April 2015, Yulara Pulka	3

Executive committee meetings and resolutions passed

Executive meetings	Resolutions passed
12 August 2014, Alice Springs	68
15 September 2014, Alice Springs	16
13 October 2014, Alice Springs	32
10 & 11 December 2014, Alice Springs	41
25 February 2015, Alice Springs	43
18 March 2015, Alice Springs	14
27 April 2015, Yulara Pulka	33
2 June 2015, Alice Springs	45
30 June 2015, Alice Springs	13

In addition to scheduled meetings a number of Executive members also attended the APONT Remote Housing Forum held in Darwin in March 2015. The chair and director attended the National Native Title Conference in June 2015.

Council governance processes

The CLC also held regional meetings in five of the nine CLC regions this year. Members discussed region-specific issues and CLC work, reviewed governance rules and arrangements, and received briefings from staff on key policy issues. The other four regions will be completed in the next financial year.

The CLC is working towards revising the governance manual to ensure it reflects the requirements of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The CLC has also initiated an internal research project on the CLC Council meeting processes. The project has interviewed Council members and senior staff at the April 2015 Council meeting, and key findings will be discussed at a future Council meeting in late 2015. The project aims to increase the effectiveness of Council meetings and ensure members are satisfied with Council processes.

Commentary on performance

In 2006 the Howard government made amendments to the ALRA which, among other things, inserted a power for core land council functions to be delegated to an Aboriginal corporation on application. This provision was not supported by the land councils.

As detailed in the last annual report, the Minister for Indigenous Affairs attempted to enact regulations pursuant to s.28A in 2013 and ultimately the Senate disallowed this regulation on 20 March 2014.

Following disallowance of the proposed s.28A regulations, the Minister wrote to the CLC advising his intention to develop new regulations. An exposure draft was provided to the CLC in December 2014 for comment in January 2015. The CLC and NLC provided a joint response to the proposed regulation, and attended consultation meetings with the department. In March 2015 the Minister wrote to the land councils indicating a willingness to negotiate on key concerns with the s.28A provision. This move was strongly welcomed by the CLC and negotiations have commenced.

Tenure and leasing

In October 2014 COAG announced an investigation into Indigenous land tenure and administration. The CLC met several times with departmental and NT Government representatives to discuss this investigation, and also met with the Indigenous Expert Working Group in May 2015. A submission to the investigation was provided in June 2015. With the investigation not due to report until the end of 2015 it is expected that the CLC will meet again with the group.

The CLC's submission emphasises the fact that the existing leasing provision of the Land Rights Act are effective and efficient, with almost 2,000 leases now in place in the CLC region. (A comprehensive report on leasing can be found on page 44.) The CLC also highlights the fact that focusing solely on tenure and communal title as the key barrier to economic development and individual home ownership has distracted focus from the other critical factors requiring urgent attention. The most pressing and ubiquitous barriers to economic development and home ownership on remote communities in the NT continue to be neglected. These include major power, water and sewerage constraints and serious limitations on available serviced land. They also include the high cost of construction, the quality of infrastructure, low average incomes, the caution of mortgage lenders and a range of other market factors.

Since 2010 the CLC has been advocating for an alternative whole-community leasing model which would provide a head lease to a community-based Aboriginal corporation rather than the Executive Director of Township Leasing. The negotiations in relation to Mutitjulu have provided a useful process for further developing this model. During this financial year there have been productive discussions with departmental officials to progress a community corporation leasing model.

The director attended a meeting on property rights co-ordinated by the Australian Human Rights Commission in Broome in May 2015. The meeting involved important discussions around economic development and native title issues. The CLC is committed to continuing discussions with this group.

Mutitjulu Taskforce

The CLC continues to participate in the Mutitjulu Taskforce, which is comprised of all levels of government, Parks Australia, Mutitjulu community members and the CLC, and also participates in the Taskforce tenure sub-committee. A Taskforce meeting was held on 1 October 2014, and participants agreed to commence formal negotiations over a possible tenure solution for Mutitjulu. The negotiation group met three times during the reporting period. Many key terms are now agreed and the tenure model for Mutitjulu is sufficiently progressed to commence formal consultations with traditional owners.

Constitutional recognition and reform

Through APONT, the CLC provided a submission to the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. A constitutional lawyer from the University of New South Wales attended the April 2015 Council meeting to provide advice to the Council regarding options and implications of Constitutional reform. Further work will be undertaken in 2015, with the CLC expected to be involved in high level meetings with other Indigenous leaders to progress national consensus in this issue.

Aboriginal Peak Organisations (NT)

APONT was formed in October 2010 and comprises the CLC, the NLC, the Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance of the Northern Territory, the Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service, and the North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency. APONT capacity increased this year with the recruitment of three Aboriginal staff to co-ordinate policy and administrative efforts.

Work during this year included convening the Aboriginal Remote Housing Forum with Central Australian Affordable Housing Company and NT Shelter, ongoing work regarding the development of principles for NGOs working in remote areas, support to the Aboriginal Governance and Management program, and numerous submissions on critical issues.

Aboriginals Benefit Account

The CLC continued to support the work of the ABA Advisory Committee (ABAAC). Unfortunately during this reporting period senior staff were denied permission to attend and provide support at ABAAC meetings. The Minister for Indigenous Affairs wrote to the CLC regarding possible changes to the

representation and operation of the ABAAC. This matter was considered by the Council and a response was provided to the Minister in September 2014.

Small communities and homelands

The CLC continues to lobby hard on the need to secure a sustainable future for small communities, outstations and homelands. New NT Government policy and funding guidelines came into place this financial year, and new data is now publicly available about funding levels and service providers. Officials from the NT Government attended the Executive meeting in February 2015 to provide an update on the implementation of the new arrangements and the survey being undertaken by the Centre for Appropriate Technology (CAT). The CLC supported the CAT's fieldwork survey with homeland residents.

Aboriginal community governance

The CLC's Community Governance project secured a further 12 months funding from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and has continued to work with Lajamanu community, and particularly the Kurdiji group, to strengthen community governance. The project supports residents to develop community-supported solutions such as bi-monthly community safety meetings, and advocating for an integrated approach to diversionary and rehabilitation activities. Community members have also applied for Warlpiri royalty to fund two Warlpiri mentee positions. The Kurdiji group is also actively negotiating with the CLC and the Warnayaka Art Centre to transfer elements of the project to Warnayaka, with the longer-term aim of creating a completely locally controlled, sustainable organisation.

The CLC also supports APONT's Governance and Management Program. This innovative program aims to strengthen and support Aboriginal organisations in the NT according to their needs and through workshops, demonstration sites, advice and referrals, and research. The CLC has provided representation on the program steering committee and has participated in workshops considering the future direction and structure of the program.

Housing

The appalling state of remote community housing and the failure of the remote housing management system is a significant concern for communities across our region. Many communities continue to raise issues regarding repairs and maintenance, tenancy management, problems with responses from their service providers, overcrowding, and the poor quality of renovations and contractor work.

The CLC played a key role in organising the APONT Remote Housing Forum in Darwin in March 2015. The

forum was attended by over 150 Aboriginal people and provided an invaluable opportunity to share experiences and perspectives, learn from existing local and national social housing providers, and consider future options and opportunities. Importantly, the gathering considered options and solutions for improving the situation in the NT. The forum resulted in the formation of a new Aboriginal housing entity to advocate on housing issues across the NT. A further meeting was held in Darwin in May 2015 to confirm a committee for the new organisation and clarify purpose and visions. A report on the forum has been published on the CLC website.

The CLC continues to advocate on housing matters, including through liaison with Territory Housing and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet officials. The CLC remains a member of the Central Australian Affordable Housing Company (CAAHC) and continues to seek avenues to diversify the remote housing sector. In addition, the CLC undertook an independent survey of 13 houses in Papunya community in March 2015 and has written to NT Department of Housing outlining maintenance and repair issues associated with all of the houses in the survey.

Substance misuse

The CLC continues to participate in meetings of the People's Alcohol Action Collective and actively work towards the adoption of greater harm minimisation strategies in relation to alcohol, including supply reduction. The CLC also continues to focus on issues relating to alcohol through our contributions to the work of APONT.

The CLC continued to assist the residents of Lajamanu with the appeal against the proposed alcohol restrictions for Top Springs roadhouse. After conducting consultations the Licensing Commission handed down its decision on 17 July 2014. The CLC assisted Lajamanu community to understand the proposed restrictions, which came into force in August 2014. In late 2014, the NT Parliament passed the *Licensing (Director General) Act* and repealed the *Northern Territory Licensing Commission Act*, which provided for a multi-member Commission to hear licensing matters under a number of other Acts. The CLC has some concerns, particularly around community input in licensing decisions and reviews. A meeting was held with the new Director General to discuss the new role and possible concerns and to advocate for community involvement in a review scheduled for August 2015.

Telecommunications

The CLC continues to undertake strategic advocacy work on priority telecommunications matters. The CLC is a member of Australian Communications Consumer

Action Network. The CLC is also a member of the Broadband for the Bush Alliance. The Alliance 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 CLC plans to participate in 2015 Broadband Bush Forum in Darwin and has been actively involved in planning the Indigenous Focus Day as part of the Forum.

The CLC has collaborated with Swinburne University and the Centre for Appropriate Technology on a Home Internet Project. The fieldwork component of this research project was completed this year and the CLC has assisted in writing up the outcomes of the project and finalising the project report.

Enterprise review

During this period the CLC finalised a review into its approach to creating and supporting Indigenous enterprises. This work was funded by an Australian Government grant. The review is complete, and the CLC is now working on a strategy to guide future work.

School attendance

The CLC met repeatedly with Commonwealth officials to canvas how it can help to increase school attendance. The CLC has long supported a large number of Aboriginal Corporations benefiting from land use agreements, by assisting administration of their ORIC requirements regarding membership, financial administration and reporting. The Indigenous Affairs Minister is concerned about anecdotal evidence suggesting that the requirement for corporation members to travel vast distances to corporation meetings might cause children to miss school when such meetings occur during school term. He would prefer that all such meetings be held during school holidays. However, with a handful of CLC staff currently supporting 32 corporations annual general meeting and reporting requirements are not able to be met if meetings can only be scheduled during a short school holiday between terms 3 and 4. In addition, as these are private corporations the CLC is not in a position to impose meeting requirements where members object to holding meetings during school holidays. Regardless, the CLC actively discourages school children attending such meetings, including through formal meeting notices advising members not to bring their children. The CLC has requested school attendance data so it can better understand how distribution meetings and payments impact on school attendance. The CLC also strongly encourages school attendance through a range of education projects supported by its community development unit.

OUTPUT 4.3

CULTURAL & HERITAGE SUPPORT

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

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND CUSTOMARY PRACTICES

The CLC assisted traditional owners to access country in order for them to fulfil their cultural obligations, visit and maintain sacred sites, pass on cultural knowledge and undertake customary land management practices. While such opportunities are provided in association with a wide range of CLC activity, extended trips into seldom visited country are especially valued as they rejuvenate knowledge of more remote parts of the region. The CLC ranger groups continues to support traditional owners in undertaking such trips.

In addition to country visits conducted on IPAs, the CLC supported direct requests from traditional owners to travel elsewhere for such purposes. Examples of this kind of visit were trips to Yewerre ALT (Simpson Desert) to reconnect with country (on this visit a near-

forgotten sacred site was relocated), to Ahakeye ALT to visit Yanginj and Merekerlangke sites, to Urrampinyi Itjiltjarri ALT (Tempe Downs) to visit Kulpi Mara and other sites, and to Haasts Bluff ALT (Kintore) to facilitate cultural interests with traditional owners.

The application and intergenerational transfer of Indigenous ecological knowledge held by senior traditional owners continues to be integrated into cultural and natural resource management activity conducted across the region. Senior owners' participation in fire management, invasive species, biodiversity, community ranger and other programs provide opportunities to achieve significantly enhanced and multi-faceted outcomes from applying this highly valued but threatened body of knowledge.

Two regional-scale projects with a central focus on the use and maintenance of Indigenous ecological



Lajamanu girls learned stories, ceremonies and a few hunting tricks from senior members of the Southern Tanami IPA committee.

knowledge were supported in this period. One, the Yerrampe (Honey Ant) Storyline Project, aimed at embedding related cultural knowledge in actions to address environmental threats to affiliated sites sweeping from Ti Tree to Docker River. The project progressed through traditional owner planning meetings at Docker River, Papunya and Ti Tree, and mapping of Honey Ant sites near Mount Liebig (Haasts Bluff ALT), Akwerpl (Bushy Park PL) and more widely across the Anmatyerr region. Another such project built on the momentum established by the Territory Natural Resource Management-funded Medicinal Plant Species Use and Management in Eastern Central Australia Workshop, which continued to support women to maintain cultural knowledge and practice related to valued bush medicines across this region. Feedback from participating communities on bush medicine harvesting protocols was collated for workshops planned with the Akeyulerre Healing Centre in Alice Springs and women from Plenty Region communities to further review the protocols and their application in an enterprise context.

Workshops with a more localised Indigenous ecological knowledge focus were facilitated in Lajamanu with senior traditional owners to develop a program for the inter-generational transfer of traditional tracking knowledge and to maintain skills in the production of *palya* (resin used in making spears and other tools).

Significant outcomes were also achieved by the near completion of the IHP-funded Reinvigorating Warumungu and Warlmanpa Women's Cultural Heritage project, which is dedicated to maintaining critical cultural knowledge held by senior Aboriginal women for two prominent songlines in the Tennant Creek area. Actions towards this project included the development and installation of a community access computer to hold repatriated and newly recorded cultural material under access protocols and procedures set by senior women, and the participation of approximately 80 Warumungu and Warlmanpa traditional owners in related ceremonies held at Kunjarra (Devils Pebbles) in September 2014. As well as improving access to 15 songline sites through on-ground works, the project also produced a DVD for public distribution. The DVD won Best Culture Video at the National Indigenous Remote Media Festival.

Cultural heritage protection

A CLC cultural heritage management working group made progress in establishing an organisational cultural heritage program. It finalised operational guidelines to better integrate the efforts of the anthropology and land management sections. The program will provide an overarching framework for

supporting traditional owners in the protection of both the tangible and intangible cultural values of their country in a co-ordinated and equitable manner.

The physical protection and management of sacred sites and other places of cultural and historical significance to Aboriginal people continues to be a core CLC priority. Many such features are vulnerable to direct development pressures or subject to environmental threats, visitor impacts and other forces of deterioration. In addition to established sacred site clearance procedures, traditional owners are also assisted to undertake restorative or maintenance actions themselves through assisted site visits and participation in related physical works.

Numerous actions of this nature were undertaken or initiated in 2014–15, including:

- nomination of the Little Flower Mission site for inclusion on the NT Heritage Register at the direction of traditional owners (Aletherre ALT)
- assessment of visitor impacts on a women's site and protection measures required (Andado Station)
- facilitation of traditional owner visits to the Puna Kura and Manantitja rock art sites to consider site management matters (Angas Downs IPA)
- review implementation of the Nganju cultural heritage management plan (Anningie Station)
- review of plans to erect a protective fence around Anyemperrke (Atnetye ALT)
- support for traditional owners in discussions with Ingkerreke Outstation Resource Centre regarding their proposal to maintain and enhance the Jay Creek cemetery (Iwupataka ALT)
- completion of Stage 2 repair and restoration works on the former Tempe Downs homestead complex under an NT Heritage Grant and submitted a further application to fund Stage 3 of the original homestead restoration (Urrampinyi Iltjiltjarri ALT).

Aboriginal ceremonial activities and funerals

The CLC receives funding from the ABA to support Aboriginal families with the high cost of funerals and to support important ceremonial activity. The ABA funds 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. This year the CLC assisted 194 families with funeral expenses. The following communities were assisted with resources to support summer ceremonial activities:

- Region 1: Ntaria, Titjikala, Wallace Rockhole, Alice Springs
- Region 2: Docker River, Areyonga, Wanmarra

- Region 3: Kalkarindji, Lajamanu,
- Region 4: Willowra, Yuendumu, Nyirripi, Wilora
- Region 5: Kintore, Papunya, Mount Liebig, Haasts Bluff
- Region 6: Tennant Creek, Alekerange, Imangara, Mungkarta
- Region 7: Arlparra, Ampilatwatja, Antaringinye,
- Region 8: Engawala, Mulga Bore, Mount Eaglebeak, Atitjere, Foxalls Well,
- Region 9: Ti Tree, Mount Allen, Laramba, Alyuen

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 the ABA. The meeting was held at Papunya in September 2014 and was attended by approximately 230 women.

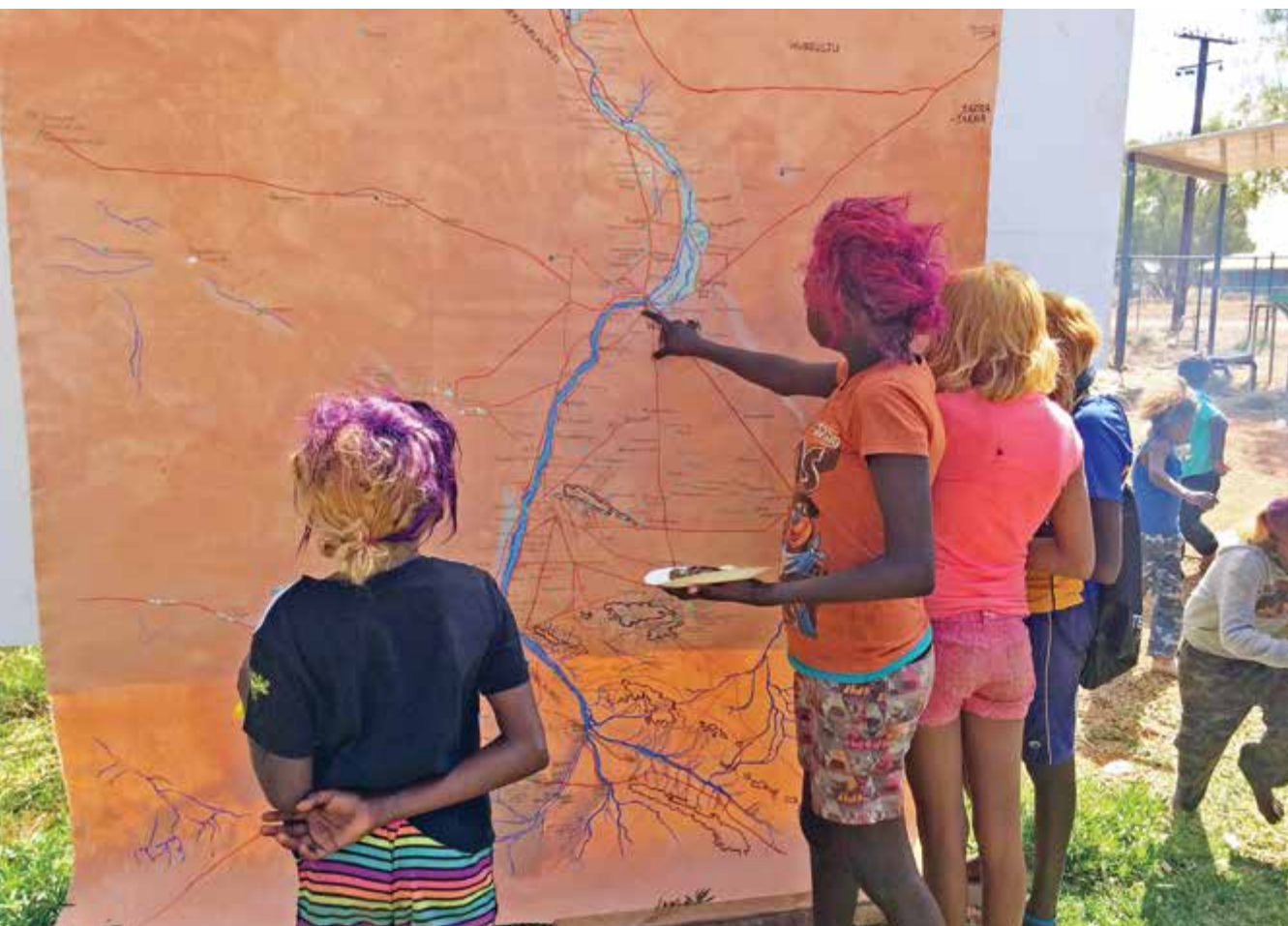
Anthropology services

The CLC's anthropology section conducted research towards or issued advice in 241 instances for the

maintenance of Aboriginal culture and heritage, including the issue of 145 sacred site clearance certificates. Of the 241 instances, 18 were related to exploration and mining activity on Aboriginal land, 15 related to exploration and mining activity on native title lands, 52 for telecommunications infrastructure, 77 for community infrastructure, four for roadworks, 17 for various land management activities, five for investigation of site damage allegations, and five for a range of other purposes including repatriation.

The CLC responded to 48 requests from clients for genealogical information, and performed other duties to maintain and improve genealogical and other anthropological information held by the CLC.

The number of occasions on which advice was provided is substantially higher than in previous years, representing a significant increase in telecommunications infrastructure jobs processed, a doubling of requests for genealogical information as compared to the 2013–14 financial year, and a



Willowra kids enjoy locating family sites during the Lander River mapping project.



concerted effort at reporting towards the end of the financial year.

The CLC dedicated 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. An ABA grant was approved to assist traditional owners to travel to Germany in the 2015–16 financial year to directly appeal to German officials and curators responsible for these collections.

The CLC is a partner in an ARC grant application for the repatriation of cultural information throughout the CLC region. The project was awarded ARC funding. Applications made to support this project to the Indigenous Advancement Strategy and the ABA were unsuccessful. The CLC continues to support the project as best it can, given its importance for communities in the CLC region.

The CLC also contributed to the Willowra mapping project, a community-led initiative to record and map sacred sites along the length of the Lander River from the Mount Denison and Coniston pastoral leases in the south to Lake Surprise in the north. These sites were then painted onto a large canvas map housed in the Willowra Learning Centre. The project aims to bring people together around the transfer of traditional knowledge and is funded by traditional owners through the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust

(WETT). During the 2014–15 year work continued on the second phase of the project, with two visits to Willowra by a consultant and CLC anthropology staff. Both trips elicited strong engagement from traditional owners. A further visit is planned for later in 2015 to finalise the recording of site information.

In May and June of 2015 the CLC was involved in a project for the North East Gas Interconnector pipeline involving the NT Government and a number of commercial proponents. The CLC successfully negotiated survey agreements to deal with land access and sacred site protection for survey purposes towards a submission of a final proposal by the companies involved. The CLC further secured funding from the NT Government for a project management position within the CLC to progress the on-ground work required. This work is expected to continue into the 2015–16 financial year.

OUTPUT 4.4

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

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 using their own assets to drive social, cultural and economic development. With strong leadership from the organisation's Council, 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 comprehensively facilitated community development processes, which have been shown to be an effective engagement strategy in Aboriginal development. With meaningful local participation at its core, these processes are achieving social, cultural and economic outcomes, as well as building individual and collective capacity, self-reliance, good governance and stronger communities.

Skilled staff in the CLC community development program work with Aboriginal people who 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 by improving health, education and employment outcomes.

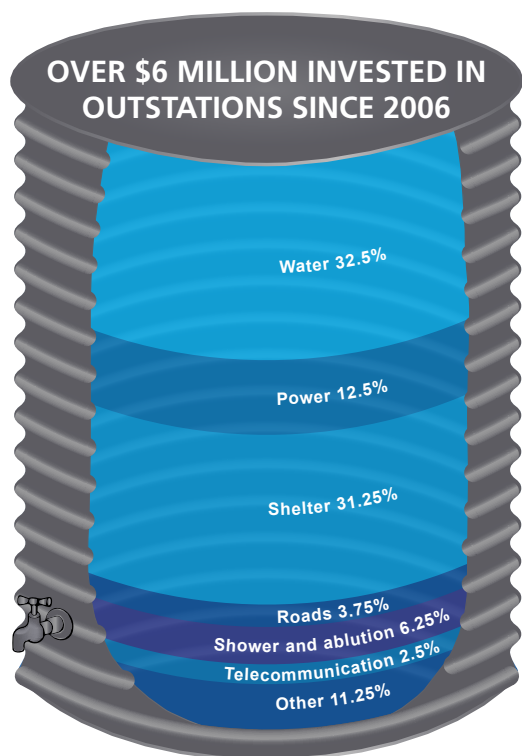
The four objectives of the program are:

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

Since its commencement in 2005, the program has expanded significantly and is now active in all communities in the CLC's region, as well as in numerous outstations plus some communities in South Australia and Western Australia. It has grown from two to seven major regional projects, plus a growing number of smaller projects.

Project	Activity
Uluru Rent Money 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 employment benefits
The Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project	Support dialysis facilities in remote communities
Granites Mine Affected Area Aboriginal Corporation (GMAAAC) Project	Support nine communities to apply 'affected area' monies 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	Use rent paid for community leases for a diverse range of development activities
Twin Bonanza Project	Use gold mining royalties to achieve the development aspirations of the traditional owner group

Three additional projects were progressed, including the Nolan's Bore Mine Project and the Rover Mine Project. Both involve traditional owners directing mining exploration compensation to community benefit rather than individual distribution. For the first time a group of traditional owners whose corporation (Wangarri-Kari Aboriginal Corporation) is winding up following mine closure are applying investment income to community benefit with support from the CLC.



Since 2006 the CLC has supported traditional owners across its region to invest a total of \$6,350,000 to improve outstation water, power and phone, fix houses and ablution facilities and grade access roads.

Until now, such investments were generally distributed to individuals.

Two new projects were also initiated in response to continued demand from new traditional owner groups for support from the CLC.

PERFORMANCE

The CLC has continued to be highly effective in the delivery of its community development and the achievement of lasting community benefit outcomes. The evidence for this is the number of community consultations, the number of community benefit initiatives planned and funded, and the amount of Aboriginal people's money directed via the program into social, cultural and economic projects. It is also supported by the independent monitoring of the program, which again shows the positive value Aboriginal participants place on the tangible and intangible community development outcomes they achieve with the CLC's support.

This year, for the NT Parks Rent Money Project, the CLC held 51 planning and decision-making meetings

with traditional owner governance groups. This resulted in \$1.8 million being approved by these groups for 40 new community benefit projects. This compares with 29 meetings in the previous year and \$339,480 being allocated to eight projects. In another example of increased outputs, 13 projects funded with community lease money were completed, compared with four the previous year.

The program saw an increase in the number of projects focused on education outcomes, including school attendance, and Aboriginal training and employment. This can be partly attributed to the work done by the CLC to publish two editions of *Community Development News* each year, which showcases a diverse range of successful projects. It is clear that participants are reading about the education, employment and training initiatives of other groups involved in the program and drawing on this information in their own planning and decision making.

Significantly, more Aboriginal groups chose to forgo individual distributions to work with the CLC to direct their income to lasting community benefit. The ongoing and growing demand from CLC constituents for the program is the most obvious indicator that the program is achieving real benefits for Aboriginal people. In its 2014 annual independent monitoring of the program by La Trobe University (*Monitoring Report on the Central Land Council Community Development Program*, La Trobe University, Melbourne), the author found that:

In line with the increased number of projects there has clearly been a considerable rise in the benefits for Aboriginal people throughout Central Australia, generated by their own resources. These benefits are wide ranging and include those for health, education, employment and cultural and social well-being. It is clear that the benefits are often very important for people.

PROCESS

The CLC supports Aboriginal groups to prioritise and develop projects and identify partner organisations that are able to carry out the projects. Once endorsed by the group, the CLC Executive reviews the consultation process and signs off on completed project plans and funding allocations. The CLC negotiates comprehensive funding agreements before partner organisations deliver projects. The CLC then plays an active role in contract and project management to ensure the effective delivery of projects in line with Aboriginal priorities.

ULURU RENT MONEY (URM) PROJECT

Every year, traditional owners of Uluru – Kaṯa Tjuṯa National Park allocate funding from their national park rent income to community development projects in their communities in the NT and SA. Considerable project effort is devoted to Muṯitjulu community, which receives its own portion of rent because many traditional owners live there.

Since the CLC began working with Muṯitjulu traditional owners in 2007 they have focused their rent money on their recreation precinct. This included construction of the community swimming pool, the Muṯitjulu Tjurpinytjaku Centre. High local ownership and engagement in this very successful community project is reflected in traditional owners' decision this year to retain the pool as their number one funding priority. The year saw the continuing success of pool operations by CASA Leisure with collaborative guidance from the Muṯitjulu Working Group and the CLC. The Yes School Yes Pool program remains successful and exemplary stakeholder collaboration has delivered targeted programs with aged care, youth, women, and mothers with babies. Local Anangu employment and training has increased and will be a key focus next year.

The broader URM traditional owner group met twice and, after comprehensive planning, allocated a total of \$164,050 to three outstation improvement projects in June 2015. In October 2014, four existing projects were completed: three outstation infrastructure improvements enabling traditional owners to spend more time on their country; and the regional Mind Matters program delivering Anangu health and wellbeing programs across Nyangatjatjara Colleges. Two established regional projects continue to be implemented: the Purple Bus dialysis project operated by the Aboriginal organisation Western Desert Nganampa Walytja Palyantjaku Tjuṯaku (Western Desert Dialysis), supporting patients undertaking dialysis treatment in Alice Springs to visit their home communities and families; and the Ara Irititja Project, a culture and history database giving Aboriginal people access to information, stories and reflections.

In response to the 2014 Independent Evaluation of the CLC's community development program the CLC has commenced consultations with traditional owners on a participatory review of the URM project's governance arrangements and strategic vision. Following initial consultations with small groups a review process was agreed with the traditional owner group at a meeting in June 2015. This involves strategic planning in

smaller regional groups in the coming months with their proposals to be presented for the broader group to consider in late 2015.

WARLPIRI EDUCATION AND TRAINING TRUST (WETT)

Newmont Asia Pacific pays mining royalties for its operations in the Tanami region to Kurra Aboriginal Corporation (Kurra). Kurra is the Warlpiri Education and Training Trust (WETT) Trustee and the CLC is Kurra's agent, with responsibility for administering WETT. WETT uses some of Kurra's royalties to improve education and training outcomes for Warlpiri people. 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 (the peak Warlpiri education body), one representative each from the CLC and Newmont Asia Pacific, and one independent member with expertise in education and remote schooling. Projects are then recommended for funding to the Kurra WETT directors and, if approved, the project partners implement them.

The CLC (partly through two WETT-funded positions but also with extensive support from other CLC staff) continued to support the WETT governance groups, Warlpiri-speaking communities and partner organisations to successfully implement and further develop WETT's four regional programs.

Key outcomes

The WETT Advisory Committee held two well-attended community information nights (in Lajamanu and Yuendumu) to provide Warlpiri with an opportunity to hear about WETT projects and to provide feedback and ideas to the WETT Advisory Committee.

Kurra WETT directors approved funding for a comprehensive independent evaluation of the WETT Youth and Media program. This program is being implemented through a long-term partnership with the Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (WYDAC). The final report will identify the successes of the program and recommend ways to strengthen its ongoing implementation drawing on detailed program data and extensive interviews with Warlpiri youth, families and community stakeholders.

Kurra WETT directors also funded Stage 2 of an innovative cultural mapping project based at the Willowra Learning Centre. The project is being run

through the CLC anthropology unit and is working with local family groups to map significant sites and stories along the Lander River.

WETT Early Childhood program

The WETT Early Childhood program successfully transitioned to a new phase after a review by WETT, the CLC and World Vision Australia (WVA) led to a decision for WVA to fully fund and implement the program across the four communities in the Tanami region. WETT's focus is now on the Willowra Early Childhood Centre and local playgroup, which is being managed by the Batchelor Institute, with some support from WVA. This recognises the key role WETT and Batchelor Institute continue to play in ensuring the success and sustainability of the WETT and ABA-funded Willowra Early Childhood and Learning Community Centre.

The Kurra WETT directors funded an action research project to explore the content of the program and aspects that might be used by other early childhood programs in the Tanami. The research documents the unique two-way learning approach which has made



Elizabeth Ross (right) plans community development projects at Lajamanu.

the playgroup very popular for local parents and their young children, and is effectively supporting local women to work and gain accredited early childhood training. The research will examine methods of learning and the centre's approach to play, healthy eating, transition to school, and the integration of Warlpiri language and culture.

WETT Country Visit program

Warlpiri speakers consider it critical to successful educational outcomes that senior people in remote



Lawrence Brown, Maureen Wheeler, Lydia Willy and Selma Sampson from Kintore visited the National Gallery in Canberra thanks to the community's lease income.



Learning to surf in Sydney was one reward for good school attendance and leadership for these students from Ntaria (Hermannsburg).

communities participate in the education system. With the support of the Tanami IPA and local elders Nyirripi, Willowra and Lajamanu schools between them conducted many country visits to sites, including Piccaninny Bore and Talbot Well.

WETT School Support program

The WETT School Support program provided funds for 62 students (up from 36 in 2013–14) from Willowra, Lajamanu, Yuendumu and Nyirripi to go on interstate school excursions and experience life outside Central Australia. The program also funded nine local Aboriginal teachers and elders to accompany them. The trips to Cairns, Canberra, Sydney and Victoria provided significant learning opportunities and were a great incentive for students to attend school regularly.

Twenty-two students, more than double the number in 2013–14, received support from WETT to attend boarding schools in the NT, WA and Victoria. The program funded family visits, school excursions and camps, equipment, school uniforms and extra tuition.

WETT Youth and Media program

The WETT Youth and Media program, delivered in partnership with the WYDAC and supported by PAW Media, continued to consolidate its focus on training and employment pathways. Reporting across the four Warlpiri communities for the July to December period demonstrates that there continues to be a high level of community engagement in the program. Local Aboriginal boards are actively involved in the

governance and implementation of the program in each location. A diverse range of training and education activities continue to be extremely well attended by Warlpiri youth looking to gain ongoing employment in their communities. In addition, many hours of positive youth diversionary activities were delivered to hundreds of young people who otherwise have limited access to sport and recreation activities.

WETT Learning Community Centre program

WETT funds the Learning Community Centre program in partnership with Batchelor Institute in Lajamanu, Nyirripi, Willowra and Yuendumu.

Willowra residents see their learning centre as a valuable and neutral learning place, which is highly significant given the ongoing community conflict. A new training co-ordinator was employed in 2015 and is supporting training in video production, foundation literacy and numeracy, community services certificate training and early childhood electives. The centre also employs two local Aboriginal staff.

The Nyirripi centre provides an important educational and civic space for the local community. It is well used for both formal training and personal business with educational elements, such as internet banking and downloading content. A new training co-ordinator was employed in 2015 and has provided training in cooking and sewing with foundation literacy and numeracy, as well as certificate training in business

studies. The centre also employs one local Aboriginal worker who supports training.

The Lajamanu centre continues to open for informal community computer access for banking, emailing and the internet. After two recruitment rounds a new full-time training co-ordinator has not yet been recruited; however, a local Yapa staff member has been employed by Batchelor Institute to open the centre and look at ways to develop opportunities for culture and language learning in the centre.

A full-time training co-ordinator and a local Warlpiri training co-worker have been employed at the new Yuendumu Learning Centre. In 2015 they started training in community services with foundation literacy and numeracy, as well as school-based traineeships. The centre is also being used for a range of art and craft activities and computer access for banking, internet and emailing.

TANAMI DIALYSIS SUPPORT PROJECT

The CLC oversees the implementation of the Tanami Dialysis Support Service Project on behalf of Kurra. It also monitors funding agreements and reports regularly to Kurra. Managed by Western Desert Dialysis, the project provides much needed health services to kidney patients in Yuendumu, Lajamanu and surrounding communities and outstations. It also supports Warlpiri-speaking patients in Alice Springs, Katherine and Darwin. Figures are only available for the July to December 2014 period; however, they indicate an increased use of the service from previous years.

In the first six months of the period, Yuendumu dialysis unit supported 18 patients to return to Yuendumu for long visits on dialysis and provided 407 dialysis sessions. The facility has been expanded to four chairs and now with three nursing staff can support between six and nine dialysis patients at a time. Twenty-six Yuendumu renal patients and their families were also provided with social support.

In the same period the Lajamanu dialysis unit employed two nursing staff and the two available dialysis chairs supported 44 renal patients to return home for long visits on dialysis, with a total of 332 individual dialysis sessions. Since opening in 2013 the Lajamanu facility has supported a total of 97 respite trips to Lajamanu.

This total of 62 Warlpiri dialysis patients who were able to return home between July and December 2014 because of this project is a significant increase on the 43 who were supported in the previous 12-month period.



Sylvannia Martin operating the dialysis machine in Lajamanu.

THE GRANITES MINE AFFECTED AREA ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (GMAAAC) PROJECT

GMAAAC continues to invest half of its income and apply all remaining 'affected area' monies from the Granites gold mine to community benefit, in accordance with the corporation's rules. The CLC implements comprehensive community development processes to facilitate this. At the same time it builds strong Aboriginal governance. Staff further strengthened the governance of GMAAAC through the successful completion of elections for the nine GMAAAC community committees. Each committee then elected a number of representatives to serve as GMAAAC directors. This election process, which is conducted every three years, creates a significant additional amount of work for the CLC.

CLC staff worked closely with the nine GMAAAC communities to develop subprojects and support committees with the difficult task of deciding how to allocate available funds. GMAAAC initiatives improve housing, health, education, essential services, employment and training, as well as promoting Aboriginal self-management.

In 2014, GMAAAC received no direct income from the Granites mine due to the mining company not recording any profits. As a result communities had a relatively limited amount of income from investment



Boydon Campbell, Kearnie Malbunka, Kristoff Ratara, Edrick Coulthard, Cliffy Raggett and Mark Inkamala from Ntaria (Hermannsburg) upgraded their historic cemetery with funds from Ntaria's community lease income.



Michael Mahoney and Greg Turner working on the five-year lease money-funded church at Alpururulam.



Andrew Wilyuka fences Titjikala's oval, one of the community's lease money-funded projects

interest (\$878,817) to spend on community projects. In the first half of 2015 Tanami community development program officers facilitated six GMAAAC committee meetings and six community meetings, which resulted in a total of 24 new projects being planned and funded.

Communities primarily funded a consistent set of priority projects such as men's and women's sport, funeral, sorry and ceremony. The Lajamanu committee drew on funds set aside in previous years and was also able to support the local arts centre, pay elders to participate in the local Milpirri cultural festival, and fund transport for the local Baptist Church. Balgo purchased band equipment and Tanami Downs funded some infrastructure repairs at their outstation.

The CLC continued to support the implementation of the 52 projects funded in 2011, 2012 and 2013 that are still in progress. This included the processing of payments, working with recipients to ensure submission of reports and financial acquittals, and supporting the nine GMAAAC committees to review project outcomes and hold project partners to account.

Greater mine profits in 2015 have seen a sharp increase in GMAAAC income to \$2,714,989. The nine communities and committees have started planning for a new round of projects.

NT PARKS RENT MONEY PROJECT

The NT Parks Rent Money Project involves the traditional owners of 16 national parks and reserves across the CLC region, which were previously handed back to traditional owners by the NT Government and are under joint management arrangements. These traditional owner groups are using all the park rent and income they get from the NT Government for community benefit projects.

The 2014–15 year was busy but productive for the project. Fifty-one planning and decision-making meetings were held with traditional owners and their governance groups. This resulted in \$1.8 million being approved by groups for 40 new community benefit projects. The number of projects and money allocated to projects has increased dramatically from the previous financial year. This is due partly to the regionalisation of the program, allowing more resources to be applied.

Twenty-nine of these projects focus on upgrading outstation infrastructure to enable traditional owners to access and maintain their homelands. Almost 100% of these projects include local Aboriginal employment and training in their implementation. This means traditional owners are also benefitting via employment and training outcomes. This contributes to the sustainability of these initiatives as local people have the skills necessary to repair and maintain the infrastructure they have worked to install.

The traditional owners of Yeperenye/Emily and Jessie Gap are seeking to increase tourism in their region. They have used some of their park rent money to install picnic tables at Emily Gap and to create an app to allow an interactive cultural experience for tourists and locals alike. Traditional owners will also be employed in the delivery of both of these projects.

COMMUNITY LEASE MONEY PROJECT

The CLC's largest community development project, the Community Lease Money project, invests rent and compensation payments for the compulsory five-year leases taken out during the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) and income from other leases for community benefit in 31 locations across the CLC region. Projects planned and prioritised by Aboriginal people are now being implemented in many communities as a result of the decisions made by traditional owners and the Council in 2012 and 2013.

The third year of this major regional project saw CLC staff supporting community and working groups

with project planning and effective governance. Notably, the community of Haasts Bluff completed allocation of all funds to their prioritised community projects and will continue to support and monitor the implementation of these projects, which are expected to finish in June 2017. Laramba community has similarly allocated its funds to date, but has the opportunity to continue community planning with future lease income allocated to community benefit.

Consultations were conducted at 78 community and working group meetings. Funding decisions were made for 58 projects, totalling \$3,345,584 across 25 communities. Implementation of projects has started in most communities, and the CLC entered into a further 87 funding agreements. Thirteen projects were completed, including a church renovation in Areyonga and a pre-feasibility study for a local Aboriginal enterprise in Kalkarindji.

Communities developed and funded projects with a broad range of cultural, economic and social outcomes. Local Aboriginal employment remains a key priority in most project plans and features in many construction projects. Enterprise development has blossomed this financial year with Yuendumu investing in the careful design of the Yuendumu Outstation Resource Centre and setting aside start-up funds to establish a locally controlled organisation.

Many communities have invested their lease money in initiatives such as music studios, church infrastructure and sports facility upgrades. Aboriginal groups also continue to support education and school attendance through initiatives such as school excursions and childcare/school transport.

TWIN BONANZA PROJECT

A detailed project plan has been developed for the Twin Bonanza Project following a decision by the traditional owners that 25% of future royalties from a new gold mine in the Tanami will be allocated to lasting community benefit. This plan sets out a strategy for rolling out this project taking into account that most members of the group live in the far north-west Tanami Desert in WA, and additional staff resources have not been secured by the CLC to support this implementation.

One round of consultations was completed in this period to assist the group to start planning and prioritising its community benefit ideas. It is anticipated that once royalties start being paid in the next financial year there will be increased activity and outcomes associated with this project.

OTHER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Demand for community development support from the CLC continued to grow, with two new groups deciding to allocate their income towards lasting community benefit.

The Ilarte traditional owners, from the Sandover region north-east of Alice Springs, allocated over half of their mining exploration compensation payments towards community benefit projects. The money, from oil and gas exploration, allowed the group to allocate \$30,000 to set up a funeral support project and \$269,416 for community benefit projects at the Uralampe outstation. The funeral project is due to start in late 2015 and will include local Aboriginal employment and training.

Owners from the Loves Creek region east of Alice Springs combined a number of their income streams and allocated a minimum of \$77,500 each year to community benefit projects. The CLC is setting up governance arrangements for this group to start planning its first community benefit projects.

The CLC worked with three other traditional owner groups in developing community benefit projects using mining exploration and investment income. The Nolan's Bore group implemented its first eight projects in funeral support, outstation improvements, sport and recreation, and early childhood. The Wangarri-Kari Aboriginal Corporation allocated its community benefit funds towards the construction of shelters to support ceremonial business, while the traditional owners for



Residents use their NT Parks rent income to build a new ablution block at Williams Well outstation.

the proposed Rover Mine and Aryen Community Living Area completed two infrastructure projects and a road grading project to allow their families to spend more time on traditional country.

The CLC held 12 planning and decision-making meetings with traditional owners to facilitate these new projects. This resulted in \$672,543 being approved for 12 new community benefit projects. The CLC also undertook consultations with residents of 18 outstations and community living areas to address unresolved expenditure of remaining monies in the Railway Community Development Fund, a compensation fund arising from the construction of the Alice Springs to Darwin Railway.

Elsewhere, traditional owners were helped with outstation infrastructure, such as those at Jarra Jarra (Karlantjpa South ALT), to conduct research and site searches for registered bores and to install signage on access roads. At Sandy Blight (Pinpirnga) and Yuwalki, Nguman (Haasts Bluff ALT), quotes for water supply infrastructure were commissioned, and at Murtalki (Warumungu ALT) advice regarding water supply infrastructure repairs was sought.

The anthropology section prepared two traditional owner identifications and contributed to consultations. The section also assisted with advice on meetings where required, and provided sacred site clearance certificates for a number of projects.



Artarre (Tara) is one of many communities investing its lease income in a new church.

OUTPUT GROUP 5

ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

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

OUTPUT	5.1	DISTRIBUTIONS
	5.2	ADMINISTER LAND TRUSTS
	5.3	DISPUTE RESOLUTION



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

DISTRIBUTIONS

Administer and distribute statutory, negotiated and other payments as appropriate to the traditional owners and other clients of the Central Land Council.

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

As a matter of policy the CLC has, for many years and with few exceptions, distributed funds from that account to Aboriginal associations now incorporated under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (the CATSI Act). Funds received pursuant to s.64 (3) must be paid to an association.

During 2014–15, subject to a special Council resolution, a portion of monies received from

the Commonwealth for five-year NTER rent and compensation was also distributed. The ongoing distribution of the five-year lease compensation demands a significant investment of resources. The work involved confirming existing traditional owner information, providing advice at meetings and negotiating about the distribution of these monies.

Pursuant to s.35C, recipient associations are required to provide the CLC 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 Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) website.

Once the funds have been distributed by the CLC to the recipient associations, the CLC's Aboriginal Associations Management Centre (AAMC) assists the associations with the administration of their corporate and accounting obligations under the CATSI Act, and 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.

LEASES

Leasing continues to generate a significant amount of income for landowners. During the first half of 2015 the CLC sought instructions from landowners for the allocation of rent generated from leases granted pursuant to s.19 of the ALRA. Similar meetings will continue during 2015–16. The instructions obtained shall apply for up to five years. With the term of many leases being up to 40 years, seeking instructions will be an ongoing requirement for the CLC.

The options available to landowners for using the rent generated from leases have included community benefit and benefit to individual landowners. Leasing income applied for the benefit of the community is incorporated into existing plans and priorities. AAMC will schedule further meetings for the purpose of distributing leasing income for community and individual benefit.

Leasing income instruction meetings were held in the following communities:

Arlparra	Papunya
Ampilatwatja	Mt Liebig
Wallace Rockhole	Haasts Bluff
Pmara Jutunta	Ali Curung

The CLC continues to receive into its Land Use Trust Account any rental payments owed to 10 associations in accordance with the relevant lease agreements. The CLC will continue to provide ongoing assistance to these associations to allow the funds to be used in accordance with the constituent documents and for the benefit of the communities.



PERFORMANCE

Details of compliance to the CATSI Act and governance are provided below.

Annual general meetings and directors' meetings held and income distribution instructions taken	35
Directors' meetings held	37
Income distribution instruction meetings held	68
Corporations' statutory financial statements to be lodged with ORIC	35

The CLC prepared 37 traditional owner identifications or other advice. The CLC's anthropology section prepared a total of 37 traditional owner identifications or other advice. Of these, 10 sought standing instructions for the ongoing distribution of rent from s.19 leases over communities on Aboriginal land, and included meeting advice and assistance. Two were for the distribution of payments for gravel extraction. The remainder were primarily for exploration and mining related compensation.

OUTPUT 5.2

ADMINISTER LAND TRUSTS

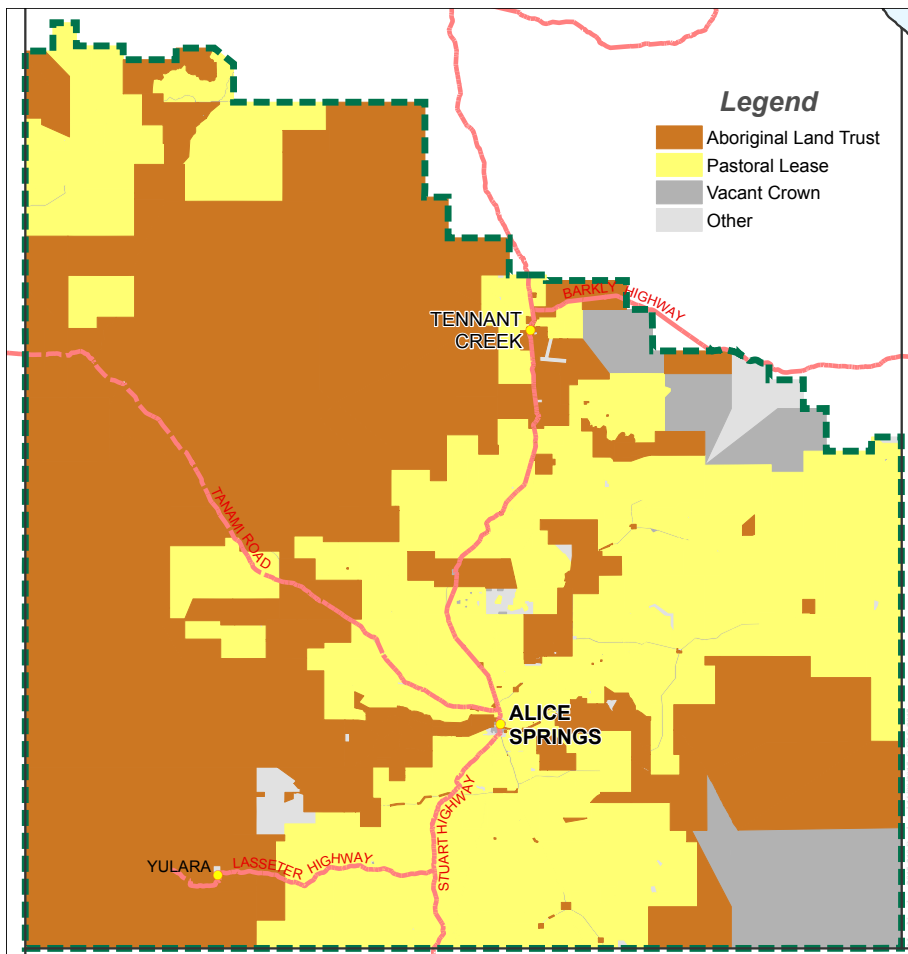
Aboriginal land is formally held by land trusts; that is, Aboriginal people who hold the title for the benefit of all the traditional owners and people with traditional interests in the land. Aboriginal land trusts (ALTs) are statutory entities and usually consist of a chairperson and not less than three members who hold office for periods not exceeding five years. ALT members are usually drawn from among 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.

LAND TENURE IN THE CLC REGION 2014–15



ABORIGINAL LAND TRUSTS IN THE CLC REGION

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

ABORIGINAL LAND TRUSTS IN THE CLC REGION continued

Mpwelarre Aboriginal Land Trust
Mpweringe-Arnapipe 2 Aboriginal Land Trust
Mpweringe-Arnapipe Aboriginal Land Trust
Mt Frederick No.2 Aboriginal Land Trust
Mungkarta 2 Aboriginal Land Trust
Mungkarta Aboriginal Land Trust
Ngalurrjtju Aboriginal Land Trust
Ntaria Aboriginal Land Trust
Pantyinteme Aboriginal Land Trust
Pawu Aboriginal Land Trust
Petermann Aboriginal Land Trust
Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre Aboriginal Land Trust
Pmere Nyente Aboriginal Land Trust
Purta Aboriginal Land Trust
Pwanye Aboriginal Land Trust
Pwanye No. 2 Aboriginal Land Trust (Corroboree Rock Carvings Conservation)
Rodna Aboriginal Land Trust
Roulpmaulpma Aboriginal Land Trust
Rrurtenge Aboriginal Land Trust
Santa Teresa Aboriginal Land Trust
Thakeperte Aboriginal Land Trust
Thangkenharengge Aboriginal Land Trust
Twertentye Aboriginal Land Trust (Rainbow Valley excision swap – dissolved)
Tyurrettye Aboriginal Land Trust (West Macdonnell National Park Including Simpson's Gap And Simpson's Gap Extension)
Ulugu – Kaṯa Tjuṯa Aboriginal Land Trust
Uremerne Land Aboriginal Land (Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation)
Uretyingke Aboriginal Land Trust
Urrampinyi Iltiltjarri Aboriginal Land Trust
Uruna Aboriginal Land Trust
Wakaya Aboriginal Land Trust
Wampana-Karlantijpa Aboriginal Land Trust
Warrabri Aboriginal Land Trust
Warti-Yangu Aboriginal Land Trust
Warumungu Aboriginal Land Trust
Watarrka Aboriginal Land Trust
Wirliyajarrayi Aboriginal Land Trust
Yalpirakinu Aboriginal Land Trust
Yewerre Aboriginal Land Trust
Yingualyala Aboriginal Land Trust
Yiningarra Aboriginal Land Trust
Yuendumu Aboriginal Land Trust
Yunkanjini Aboriginal Land Trust
Yurrkuru Aboriginal Land Trust

NT PARK LAND TRUSTS (Park freehold title is a distinct form of fee simple estate created under the Northern Territory *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act*.)

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

OUTPUT 5.3

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

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

The CLC has statutory functions under both the Aboriginal Land Rights Act (s.25) and the Native Title Act (s.203BF) to assist with the resolution of disputes that relate to land. Consulting with Aboriginal people, and ensuring there is informed consent about land use decisions, is absolutely central to the operations of the CLC. The CLC makes every effort to ensure consultation processes accord with traditional decision making, reduce the potential for family or group conflict, and ensure informed consent; that is, that Aboriginal people understand the nature and implications of their decisions. The CLC believes that supporting 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 processes are critical to building strong Aboriginal governance at all levels: regional, local and organisational. At the heart of good governance lies an effective decision-making process: if relevant and transparent decision-making processes are in place which work for the group many

disputes may be alleviated or managed through these processes.

As the organisation grows and diversifies it is evident that the CLC requires a more systematic approach to ensuring that staff have the appropriate skills and expertise to facilitate these informed consent processes, with a particular emphasis on preventing, recognising and managing disputes. To this end, the CLC has finalised two important documents to ensure that its engagement processes are best practice, and to provide clarity regarding the CLC's approach to dispute management. The CLC's *Effective Engagement Strategy 2015* and the *Traditional Owner Dispute Management Framework 2015* are now finalised and will be implemented, subject to resources.

The CLC's anthropology section contributed to dispute resolution and mediation, and continued to mediate in a dispute over residence on the Athenge Lhere ALT.



OUTPUT GROUP 6

NATIVE TITLE

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

OUTCOMES

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

OUTPUT 6

NATIVE TITLE

Native title 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. 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 them ownership of the land in the way that the Land Rights Act does.

THE CLC'S NATIVE TITLE PROGRAM

In 1994 the CLC became a recognised Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) for Central Australia under s.203 of the Native Title Act. In that capacity the CLC has statutory functions to facilitate and assist native title holders to make native title applications (NTA), respond to proposed 'future acts' (as defined by the Native Title Act) and negotiate agreements, and to resolve disputes between groups. In 2015, the Minister for Indigenous Affairs granted the CLC re-recognition as an NTRB for a maximum of one year to June 2016.

In the reporting period the CLC continued to certify NTAs 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) for registration.

The CLC currently has 19 native title-funded positions, which includes a manager, lawyers, anthropologists, mining and research officers as well as administrative and project staff.

NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE COUNCIL

A member of the National Native Title Council (NNTC) since its inception in 2005, the CLC continued to play an active role in the council. It contributed to NNTC submissions, discussions, joint NNTC/ Minerals Council of Australia fora and representations to government on matters of national importance. Among them

was the review of the Native Title Act 1993 by the Australian Law Reform Commission and the Human Rights Commission's Indigenous leaders roundtable on property rights.

NATIVE TITLE CONSENT DETERMINATIONS

On 14 October 2014, a special sitting of the Federal Court was held at Honeymoon Bore near Ampilatwatja community. At this sitting Justice Mortimer handed down a determination by consent of non-exclusive native title over an 18,800 square kilometre area in the Sandover region. It incorporates Ammaroo, Derry Downs, Murray Downs and Elkedra Pastoral Leases (PPL). The determination area included community living areas on Elkedra PPL and a former stock route and stock reserve. The determination recognised the rights and interests of 19 separate landholding groups from the Alyawarr and Kaytetye native title holders to access, hunt, gather and fish on the land and waters, use its resources, and conduct cultural activities and ceremonies in the determination area. The current lessees will continue to operate Ammaroo, Derry Downs, Murray Downs and Elkedra PPLs and the native title holders' rights will co-exist with the rights of the pastoral leaseholders.

The original native title application was filed with the court in December 2001 as a result of a mining and horticulture 'future acts'. These acts raised concerns over the protection of sites and areas of cultural significance to the Aharreng, Akaneng, Akweranty/ Anwerret, Alarilpw, Angkeperretyey, Antarrengeny, Areyn, Arlangkw, Arlpaw, Arnapwenty Imangker, Atnerlelengk, Atnwengerrp, Ileyarn, Kwerrekepenty, Lyentyawel Ileparranem, Ntewerrek, Pwerrke and Tyaw estate groups on the pastoral leases. The native



Justice Mortimer congratulates Eadie Holmes, one of the traditional owners who won native title rights over an 18,800 square kilometre area in the Sandover region.

title holders instructed the CLC to lodge a native title application as they were anxious to protect their cultural areas and have a say over exploration and development on their country.

Outstanding issues in relation to the applicant's claim of s.47B over the former stock route and stock reserve, incorporating these areas into the PPLs, compensation payable and agreement from the pastoralist to enter into an ILUA delayed the determination. These issues were resolved during the reporting period.

The Alyawarr Awenyerre Aperte Ingkerr-Wenh Aboriginal Corporation was registered as the Native Title Body Corporate in December 2014.

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 NNTT during 2014–15.

CLAIMANT APPLICATIONS

The CLC pursues native title determinations that will achieve recognition and protection of native title rights

and deliver outcomes that are important to native title holders. The CLC has a total of seven active native title claimant applications registered with the NNTT, with a further two applications awaiting registration. It held 68 meetings and consultations relating to native title applications and made significant progress in anthropological research, preparation and delivery of consent determination reports.

NEW APPLICATIONS

Phillip Creek PPL (NTD50/2015)

A new application filed on 1 December 2014 was registered with the NNTT on 23 February 2015. Phillip Creek PPL is bounded by Karlantijpa ALT to the west and north; Banka Banka PPL to the north; Brunchilly PPL to the north-east; Warumungu ALT to the east; and Tennant Creek PPL to the south and east.

Victory Downs/Mount Cavanagh/Mulga Park/Umbeera (NTD20/2015)

A new application was filed on 19 May 2015 with registration still pending. Victory Downs/Mt Cavanagh/Mulga Park/Umbeera are bounded by Petermann ALT and Katiti ALT to the west, Curtin Springs PPL to the north-west, Lyndavale and Idracowra PPLs to the north and Lilla Creek PPL to the east.

Maryvale (NTD35/2015)

A new application was filed on 24 June 2015 with registration still pending. Maryvale is bounded by Horseshoe Bend PPL to the south and east, Idracowra and Henbury PPLs to the west, Orange Creek PPL to the north-west and Deep Well and Allambi PPLs to the north-east. Mpwelarre ALT, the former Hugh River Stock route, lies directly to the north of Maryvale PPL.

CURRENT APPLICATIONS

Legal issues relating to the Stirling/Neutral Junction NTA were being finalised in this period and the terms of the ILUA and other matters were still in negotiation at 30 June 2015 and close to settlement. A consent determination is likely to take place in early 2016.

During the reporting period anthropological reports and material in respect of Mt Denison, Aileron (Nolan Bore), Aileron (whole of lease), Victory Downs/Mount Cavanagh/Mulga Park/Umbeara and Phillip Creek applications were finalised and lodged with the NT Government. Additional material was being prepared by the anthropology unit for the New Crown/Andado and Narwietooma applications, and the anthropology reports were finalised for Henbury and Mount Riddock applications to enable the legal documentation to be drafted. Anthropological research is still continuing for the proposed Maryvale, Huckitta, Limbunya, Wave Hill, Jervois/Jinka, Pine Hill west and Tennant Creek applications.

Provisional consent for a native title application over Rainbow Valley National Park and tenure history has been received from the NT Government, but as at 30 June 2015 the CLC was still awaiting consent to file the NTA.

Stirling & Neutral Junction (NTD17/2011)

The CLC filed an application on 19 July 2011 and registered it 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. 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. The existence of two successful land claims nearby (Ti Tree Land Claim, Alyawarra Kaititja Land Claim) further increased the chances of resolving the claim.

As a result of further research the CLC filed an amended NTA in September 2013 with a change to the composition of the claim group and other minor amendments. As at 30 June 2015 it was negotiating with the NT Government about the compensation proposal which, if accepted by the applicants, will require Cabinet approval.



Michael Liddle, John Duggie, Geoffrey Curtis during a work area clearance in the Davenport National Park.



Traditional owner Maisie Rogers and her grandchild got some bush tucker during a trip to research the Jervois Jinka native title claim.

Aileron (Nolan Bore) (NTD20/2007)

Arafura Resources currently holds an Exploration Licence (23671) in the vicinity of Nolan Bore on Aileron PPL and has conducted an intensive exploration program in this area. The company publicised discovery of a 'significant' deposit of rare earth oxide and phosphate at Nolan Bore and, more recently, a deposit of uranium as well. Following this discovery, the company applied for a Mineral Lease (MLA 26659). It has also entered into an agreement with the CLC (on behalf of the native title holders) which outlines compensation to be calculated on a percentage basis of the company's in-ground expenditure. The CLC lodged an NTA in December 2007 and subsequently registered in October 2008.

This NTA was in respect of a small portion of Aileron PPL, close to Nolan Bore. However, due to the high level of exploration interest in the area, the CLC decided to pursue a whole-of-lease NTA over Aileron PPL. In order to retain the native title holders' rights to negotiate, this NTA will be pursued in conjunction with the new Aileron PPL NTA and an application to the court may be made to combine both applications in the future. Summary anthropology report was completed and served on respondents; however, the application will require

reauthorisation and amending due to the death of a named applicant.

Narwietooma (NTD6/2013)

Glen Helen NTA (NTD6007/2003 amended) covered parts of the adjoining Narwietooma PPL and other PPLs, and was later 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. It filed the Narwietooma whole-of-lease NTA in May 2013. It replaces NTA (NTD6007/2003), which the CLC withdrew. The application was filed and registered in response to exploration licence applications.

The CLC submitted all documents to the NT Government in 2012–13 and consent negotiations continued throughout 2013–14. The NT's solicitor requested further evidence and s.47B evidence, for which further research was undertaken. The CLC served a supplementary report on the NT Government on 26 June 2015, and provided further information on s.47B issues. The NT Government was not able to proceed with the matter until it was able to assess the information requested.

Mount Denison (NTD27/2013)

Mount Denison PPL is bounded by Coniston PPL to the east and ALTs on all other sides. There are extensive exploration interests and activities on and near the claim areas. There are sites of cultural significance in the claim area, as well as sites of local, historical significance associated with events leading up to the Coniston massacre. Traditional owners were therefore eager to pursue an NTA with a view of granting whole-of-lease instructions for the protection of sites. The NTA lodged in December 2013 was registered 7 April 2014. The CLC served documents on the NT Government and is awaiting response to the summary report. The application will require amending in relation to Yurrkuru/Brooks Soak.

Aileron (whole-of-lease) (NTD8/2014)

Aileron PPL is bounded by Napperby PPL to the west, Yambah PPL in the south, Bushy Park PPL in the east and Pine Hill PPL in the north. A small portion of Aileron, close to Nolan Bore, is the subject of an NTA filed in 2007 in response to drilling (target minerals rare earth oxide and uranium) and proposed further works within the ELA (23671) held by Arafura Resources NL. Due to the high level of exploration interest in the area, CLC obtained instructions to pursue a whole-of-lease NTA over Aileron PPL. The CLC lodged an NTA in March 2014 and served the

anthropology report on the NT Government and is still awaiting response.

The CLC will pursue the original NTA (Nolan Bore) in order to retain the native title holders' rights to negotiate in respect of ELA 23671; however, it may apply to the court to combine both NTAs in the future.

New Crown / Andado (NTD20/2014)

Since 2007, the CLC has been documenting expressions of interest from traditional owners in its southern region to progress native title claims. In 2008, it commissioned a scoping study to assess the needs, factors and viability of potential claims in that region, and received the consultant's report in 2009. The report identified traditional owners' concerns over site protection, the impacts of exploration and mining, and a perception that recognition of native title over pastoral leases enhances access to country.

After considering the report's recommendations, the CLC decided to progress two claims in its southern region: an application over New Crown and Andado PPLs; and an application including the areas within Victory Downs/Mount Cavanagh PPLs. Extensive field research from 2010–11 and 2013 led to the NTA being filed on 24 June 2014.

The draft summary anthropology report has been prepared and additional research regarding exclusive possession (s.47b) issues on certain areas of the claim is being undertaken.

FUTURE ACTS

Mining future acts are the largest driver of the CLC's native title work program and draw 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 as has the exploration intensity once tenements are granted. Once notification has commenced the CLC must to obtain instructions from native title holders and respond to the potential grants in a timely manner.

Administration of future acts is a high priority for the CLC and during the period took all reasonable steps to notify native title holders and native title claimants of future acts affecting their native title rights or interests. The CLC monitors the media on a daily basis and maintains a register of all applications, relevant timelines and associated tasks. The CLC responds to all applicants with advice outlining the native title process and recommending negotiated agreements as a preferred option.

Mining/exploration future acts

All applications for exploration licences within the NT 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. The CLC responded to 92 notifications under s.29 of the Native Title Act in 2014–15. It assesses the potential impact of each notification on the exercise of native title rights and interests, both legally and practically.

The CLC undertook 54 future act mining and exploration-related field trips, meetings, and consultations with affected native title holders. In other instances existing instructions adequately dealt with the application. Contact with applicants was required at some stage of the process for all notifications. However, it remains difficult to determine whether applications are a genuine exploration proposal or the development of saleable property. Mining and anthropology staff met with or contacted numerous individual native title holders for notification or research purposes.

The CLC completed 30 native title holder identifications in preparation for meetings where the



Joseph Williams Jungarrayi during a research trip for the Tennant Creek PPL Native Title Claim.

native title holders considered ELAs and EPAs, as well as for other purposes. It also provided advice and logistical assistance at those meetings and reported on the validity of the native title holder instructions received.

Mining and exploration agreements

There were 63 extant agreements requiring ongoing monitoring during the period and, following consultations with native title holders, the Council passed resolutions on the following new and ongoing matters:

2014–15 native title exploration and mining matters and decisions about the allocation of compensation to native title holders flowing from agreements	
Production and pipeline agreements	1
Exploration agreements	1
Deeds of assumption/assignment/covenant/variation	6
Distribution of compensation monies	4
Miscellaneous	0
Total	12

Non-mining future acts

There were three non-mining future acts related field trips, including two consultation/instructions meetings.



During the reporting period, the CLC certified a production agreement and pipeline agreement for the production and delivery of gas from a site south of Alice Springs, undertook a work area clearance for the maintenance of seismic array infrastructure, entered into negotiations regarding a proposal to excise a portion of land from a pastoral lease for commercial activity and participated in meetings/briefings following s.24K notification in relation to proposals regarding an interconnector pipeline to supply gas to Queensland and South Australia.

INDIGENOUS LAND USE AGREEMENTS

The CLC has implemented a clear strategy to secure beneficial outcomes for native title holders through negotiated ILUAs and other agreements, including ‘good faith’ agreements under s.31 of the Native Title Act. The CLC currently has a total of 77 ILUAs registered with the NNTT.

POST-DETERMINATION ASSISTANCE

Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (Alice Springs Prescribed Body Corporate)

The CLC continued to meet with Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation (LAAC). It responded to requests from native title holders for information on their native title rights and interests, proposals put forward by Power and Water and Alice Springs Town Council and matters relating to the Alice Springs Telegraph Station (ASTS) Historical Reserve and the Ilparpa Claypans. It also advised and assisted on joint management, casual employment of native title holders at the ASTS, updates on the retrieval of damaged helicopter, mountain bike track works and 41 access permits. The CLC also helped facilitate a meeting about another land development matter involving a sacred site issue, and assisted native title holders to identify a process to progress matters.

The CLC administered a grant of \$50,000 for LAAC from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet under the Basic Prescribed Body Corporate (PBC) Support program. The funds were directed towards essential operational expenses and LAAC provided CLC with regular written updates.

Patta Aboriginal Corporation (Tennant Creek Township)

The CLC responded to requests from native title holders regarding site damage allegations at a new site in Tennant Creek. It inspected the site and instructed the company undertaking the works. It wrote to AAPA

as they issued the original clearance certificate to the company.

The CLC conducted a seven-day work area clearance and negotiated with Telstra and Diamond Communications about the installation for fibre optic cables in the town. The original clearance certificate, issued by AAPA, identified a sacred site. This restricted the work area at the location concerned. The CLC provided AAPA with a report containing instructions for the work to continue.

Ipperrelham Aboriginal Corporation (Lake Nash)

The CLC helped the PBC to hold meetings at Alpururulam and Camooweal to obtain instructions for matters relating to Statoil exploration petroleum applications.

Mpwerempwer Aboriginal Corporation (Singleton)

The CLC helped the PBC consult and took instructions from NTH for the establishment of a firebreak in response to a request from Bushfires NT and pastoralist.

Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation (Ooratippra)

The CLC helped the PBC undertake an AGM and file general reporting documentation, attend a native title holders' meeting where a mining company representative provided updates on planned exploration and conducted a meeting to resolve issues concerning the sublease with Mistake Creek. Native title holders' instructions were required to amend the sublease.

Gurindji Aboriginal Corporation (Kalkarindji Township)

The CLC facilitated the preparation of a consultant's report for the corporation and attended community meetings in Kalkarindji to discuss options for business ventures and future income streams for the PBC.

Alyawarr Awenyerre Aperte Inggerr-Wenh Aboriginal Corporation (Sandover)

The CLC met with native title holders to receive final instructions for the distribution of mining exploration compensation funds relating to Elkedra PPL. It responded to requests from native title holders to continue to monitor implementation of compensation as agreed in the native title settlement ILUA.

Kaytetye Tywerate Arence Aboriginal Corporation (Neutral Junction)

The CLC responded to a request from native title holders to clarify details of a s.24GB notification



Patrick Nandy and Roy Waistcoat inspect a drilling rig near the Lone Star Track on Tennant Creek PPL following an exploration agreement with Emmerson Resources.

and application made by the Neutral Junction pastoral lessee for non-pastoral land use to grow hay commercially. The CLC obtained additional information to respond on behalf of Kaytetye Tywerate Arence Aboriginal Corporation.

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. While there have been no major disputes relating to overlapping native title claims in the CLC region it provides relevant staff with the opportunity to develop negotiation/mediation skills in anticipation of future disputes.

Alternative procedure agreements

The CLC did not enter into alternative procedure agreements.

Body Corporate Agreements

No Body Corporate Agreements were entered into.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The CLC is committed to:

- best practice accounting, financial management, and performance reporting, including achievement of unmodified audit reports every year and financial sustainability
- robust corporate and medium- and long-term financial planning
- 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 corporate 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 administration of their affairs.

The CLC was a body under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (CAC) 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* replaced the CAC Act from July 2014, but the requirements will only apply to the next annual report.

In collaboration with the Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination, the outcomes and outputs framework was approved by the Minister in 2007. The framework provides a basis for preparing budget estimates and reporting on performance and utilisation of resources. CLC management continues to endeavour to extract value from the application of the framework to routine reporting of operational performance. The



Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act (2006) also requires additional expanded compliance and governance activity demanding additional compliance resources.

MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS

There were no directions, general policies or general policy orders issued by the responsible Minister for the financial year.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Estimates review

The CLC submits estimates of administrative expenditure to the Minister on an annual basis. It also makes special 'additional estimates' submissions to obtain essential additional resources that arise due to services demand since the original estimates. Once approved, the estimates provide the CLC funding for operational expenses, salaries and wages, and capital expenditure for the financial year. The Minister approved approximately \$15.162 million of funding from the Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) for 2014–15. The CLC subsequently submitted an additional estimates request for various purposes including compliance with protective security and national archives requirements. This variation was approved.

Reporting

The CLC submitted a half-yearly performance and operations report to the Minister in January 2015 to meet its funding agreement and legislative obligations.

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) performs the annual audit of CLC financial statements. The purpose of the audit is for the ANAO to determine whether the financial statements give a true and fair view. The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 have been audited and ANAO has issued an audit opinion indicating that the statements are free from material misstatement.

Risk management and fraud control

During the year the CLC completed its annual review of its risk management plan and framework, based upon the plan approved in the previous financial year. A revised risk management plan, including risk assessment and profile and a risk appetite assessment, was approved by the Accountable Authority (the CLC chair and director) in December 2014.

The CLC again engaged in the annual Comcover risk management benchmarking survey, and continued to use components of the survey in the proposed

framework review for assessing improvements. In previous years an improved outcome was rewarded by a reduction in the annual insurance premium. However, this scheme has been discontinued as the requirement is now mandatory under the PGPA Act.

The Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework provides the basis for fraud control framework. The Accountable Authority takes all reasonable measures to prevent, detect and deal with fraud, including data collection and reporting and investigation. The Accountable Authority certified that the required fraud data has been collected and reported as required. A review of its fraud control guidelines, in conjunction with the CLC's Audit Committee, was last undertaken in 2012–13. It included the requirement for regular maintenance of a fraud incident register being maintained on an ongoing basis.

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 ongoing review. Staff and management operate under Accountable Authority Instructions which document an appropriate financial delegations and authorities framework. The instructions are reviewed from time to time to take into account changes in the value of money and organisation structure. They were last reviewed in conjunction with the implementation of the Commonwealth PGPA Act from 1 July 2014.

A code of conduct prescribes personal and professional behaviour and ethics in the workplace.

Judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies

There were no judicial decisions and reviews by outside bodies.

Audit Committee (s.45, PGPA Act)

The committee comprises three independent members. Adrian Watts (formerly executive officer of the Australia Day Council) was appointed in 2013. Danny Masters (lawyer) and Dr Bruce Walker (chair/director of CAT Projects Pty Ltd) were appointed in 2010. Dr Walker is the chair. The committee met three times during the financial year. It oversees an agreed work plan and audit committee charter aligned to the ANAO *Better Practice Guide on Audit Committees*. The audit committee prepares an annual report on its activities for the Accountable Authority.

Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers

No indemnity against liability has been given by agreement or other means to a current or former officer.

The CLC holds general liability and professional indemnity insurance (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 a specific invoiced amount for general liability and professional indemnity insurance.

Duty to keep the Minister/Finance Minister informed (s.19, PGPA Act)

No requirements referred to in s.19 of the PGPA Act (requiring notification to the responsible minister) took place during the financial year.

Freedom of information

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.



CLC cadets Rona Glynn-McDonald and Leonie Jones enjoy a break from a Council meeting.

Amounts paid to consultants

Consultant	2014–15
Anthropology	37,775
GEOFFREY BAGSHAW	37,775
Community development	52,232
ANTHROPOS CONSULTING SERVICES	4,500
IAN MUNRO CONSULTING	20,800
LA TROBE UNIVERSITY	8,750
MLCS CORPORATE	18,182
Corporate services & finance	163,137
ABACAB OFFICE	0
BEIT HOLMES AND ASSOCIATES P/L	48,359
BRUDERLIN MACLEAN PUBLISHING SERVICES	3,120
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	4,750
DR W M WILLIAMS	7,273
GHD PTY LTD	2,200
GILLIAN AKERS/AKERS CONSULT	26,500
HEALTHY OUTLOOK	3,600
INTEGRATED VALUATION SERVICES (NT)	1,500
KENDARI PRECISIONRY	0
PETRONELLA VAARZON-MOREL	28,100
PROFESSIONAL ADVANTAGE	0
RED CIRRIUS SERVICES PTY LTD	28,880
SILLER SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION	2,255
WHITDENN DATA SOLUTIONS	6,600
Land management & ranger program	323,130
COLIN STANTON	4,800
COLLEEN O'MALLEY	7,360
CREATING COMMUNITIES AUST	62,590
DESERT WILDLIFE SERVICES	11,880
DR GUY FITZHARDINGE AM	3,200
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	81,670
ERIKA CHAROLA	0
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY TELEVISION LIMITED	3,000
KATELIJNE LENAERTS	44,920
MICHAEL HILL	1,780
PEOPLE & PLANET GROUP PTY LTD	0
SUSAN DUGDALE & ASSOCIATES	0
WULAIN HOMELANDS COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION	101,930
Mining	32,200
OLAF GEERKEN	32,200
Native title	289,468
AKA CONSULTING	53,000
ENVIRONMENTAL & CULTURAL	9,000
FELICITY MEAKINS	5,000
JAMES WEINER PTY LTD	57,783
JOHN MORTON	62,200
MICHAEL CAWTHORN	40,000
NATALIE KWOK	4,500
NATIONAL NATIVE TITLE COUNCIL	10,000
NATIVE TITLE COUNCIL	5,000
SUSAN DONALDSON	42,985
Grand total	897,941

EMPLOYEE PROFILE

Part-time and full-time salaries paid from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE)

Salary classification	Sum of FTE actual contracted	Aboriginal	%	Non-Aboriginal	%	Female	%	Male	%
SES	3	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
SOG A	11	0	0%	11	100%	7	64%	4	36%
SOG B	9	0	0%	9	100%	6	68%	3	32%
SOG C	25	5	22%	20	78%	11	44%	14	56%
ASO 1	7	7	100%	0	0%	4	55%	3	45%
ASO 2	40	40	100%	0	0%	9	23%	31	77%
ASO 3	11	10	90%	1	10%	7	64%	4	36%
ASO 4	26	19	73%	7	27%	12	46%	14	54%
ASO 5	19	10	53%	9	47%	9	48%	10	52%
ASO 6	70	12	17%	58	83%	34	48%	36	52%
Total	221	104	47%	117	53%	99	45%	122	55%

Part-time and full-time staff salaried persons as at 30 June 2015

Salary classification	Sum of FTE actual contracted	Aboriginal	%	Non-Aboriginal	%	Female	%	Male	%
SES	3	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
SOG A	11	0	0%	11	100%	7	64%	4	36%
SOG B	9	0	0%	9	100%	6	67%	3	33%
SOG C	26	6	23%	20	77%	12	46%	14	54%
ASO 1	20	20	100%	0	0%	9	45%	11	55%
ASO 2	69	69	100%	0	0%	18	26%	51	74%
ASO 3	11	10	91%	1	9%	7	64%	4	36%
ASO 4	27	20	74%	7	26%	13	48%	14	52%
ASO 5	20	11	55%	9	45%	9	45%	11	55%
ASO 6	75	13	17%	62	83%	35	47%	40	53%
Total	271	150	55%	121	45%	116	43%	155	57%

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

Casual staff employed from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE)

Classification	All casual staff	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Female	Male
ASO 1	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.19	0.74
ASO 2	8.85	8.85	0.00	2.82	6.02
ASO 3	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
ASO 4	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16
ASO 5	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.22
ASO 6	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.43	0.37
SOG C	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00
Total	11.60	9.96	0.96	4.07	7.53

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.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The CLC is committed to ongoing professional development of its workforce and supports access to appropriate training, in particular to developing strategies that facilitate employment and career development for Aboriginal staff currently employed.

Staff can access training and further education as part of the CLC Career Development program, enabling staff to receive support and assistance with a range of study and learning options. 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 and 4WD awareness training in their commencement year to assist them perform their roles safely.

A total of 154 staff participated in learning and development (not including the ranger program). A total of 388 staff attended 65 needs-based short courses, conferences or information seminars/workshops during 2014–15.

Achievements in 2014–15 included 11 new study agreements, six cadets employed through the National Indigenous Cadetship Support program, and 16 coaching and mentoring sessions for senior staff.

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY (WHS)

The CLC is committed to meeting its obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act) and supports the development of strategically based health and safety programs.

In 2014 the CLC commenced a project to review and refresh its WHS management system. With the project significantly completed, the CLC will continue to consultatively improve its WHS system. The CLC uses the Comcare WHS management system audit criteria as a framework.

During the reporting year the CLC met its consultative duty with six WHS committee meetings and the review and update of 14 policies/procedures.

During 2014 a GPS monitoring and alert system was implemented to mitigate the CLC's most significant injury risk arising from remote vehicular travel. A process review in May 2015 will result in improvements to the associated remote emergency response plan.

Reporting requirements under the WHS Act 2011

The following statements are provided in accordance with the WHS Act.

- No notifiable incidents were reported to Comcare under s.38 of the WHS Act.
- No notices were issued under section 90 (Provisional Improvement Notices), s.191 (Improvement Notices), s.195 (Prohibition Notices), s.198 (Non-disturbance Notices) of the WHS Act 2011. No Comcare investigations were conducted in 2014–15.

WHS Commitment Statement

The CLC is committed to providing a safe workplace. It recognises that it has a primary duty of care to its employees, traditional Aboriginal landowners and other persons in relation to its work.

The CLC's people and their involvement and commitment to safe work make the CLC successful. It will provide a safe environment for all employees, constituents, contractors and visitors at all places it works. It will do so in the following ways:

- Implementing safe systems of work which meet legislative requirements. The CLC's responsibilities



IT cadet Darren Kruger.

Major achievements	Outcome
General operations	Maintained a large, complex ICT network in regional and remote areas with no significant downtime or data loss. 1,350 support cases actioned, 46 new user accounts created, 156 access control cards issued.
WAN Services Upgrade	Extended a VPN network to ADSL services at the Arlparra, Papunya and Ti Tree remote offices, increasing staff productivity by significantly improving data transfer speeds, desktop manageability, and the general user experience.
Regional office expansion	Provisioned new offices at Imanpa and Ti Tree.
SharePoint Upgrade	A complex and involved process bringing the CLC up to the current SharePoint version, which has provided a range of immediate minor and major improvements, and a number of options remain to be explored.
Streamlining of OS deployment	Further development of the CLC's system centre infrastructure has streamlined the operating system deployment process, which is now much faster, requires less interaction, and guarantees a standardised, current and complete desktop environment for users.
BitLocker drive encryption	Installation of the BitLocker system and clients has increased data security by encrypting the hard drive contents of the CLC's mobile devices.
Storage expansion and virtualisation	The implementation of increased virtualised storage has allowed the CLC to continue server virtualisation, removing four large 'storage' servers from the its racks and reducing hardware, licensing and power costs.
Secure Wi-Fi network	The implementation of an integrated and centrally managed Wi-Fi network allows staff to seamlessly connect to a secure wireless network, and greatly simplifies allocation of guest access. Coverage and transfer speeds have also improved.
CyberTracker system technical support	Implemented new processes and systems to support the CyberTracker platform, allowing remote staff to capture flora and fauna information in the field and transfer the data to a centralised database.
Unit restructure	Establishing clearly identified 'support' and 'systems admin' roles has improved customer service and the efficiency of system admin staff, who can now work with less interruption.
Mapping Unit	The ever-increasing map production workload prevented the staff from dedicating much time to development projects, but improvements were made to the unit's job and task tracking systems. The mapping staff continue to produce a high quality product that is an essential component of CLC operations.

and system framework are outlined in its work health and safety management arrangements.

- Consulting with and educating the CLC's employees in safe work practices and their responsibility to work safely.
- Regularly monitoring how well it safely works by internal and external audits and seeking to improve what it does by measuring its performance against safety objectives and targets.
- Identifying risks and implementing controls to reduce risk to as low as reasonably practicable.
- Encouraging safety leadership throughout the organisation and to celebrate safety achievements.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The CLC's computer services develops, supports and maintains modern computing infrastructure, particularly focused on providing a high level of service

to regional offices through the provision of the best available communication systems and remote support services.

The CLC provides a fully networked, standardised computer workstation for each of its more than 180 employees (excluding ranger program), providing them with access to email, word processing, internet browsing and a range of other services. The CLC ensures the integrity and security of its electronic data through backup systems, secure network access and virus protection. Staff also make the organisation more efficient through the development and implementation of new systems that provide improved access to information and communications.

The CLC has two specialist staff responsible for maintaining an extensive geographical information system and manipulating geographic data sets to



Resource Centre staff farewell records manager Amy O'Donohoe (with book) after 22 years with the CLC.

produce customised maps. The CLC's computer services unit plans to expand its services with the ongoing development of web-based mapping systems.

The 2014–15 objectives included the ongoing improvement of wide-area network (WAN) network services to regional and remote offices, efficiency gains via server virtualisation, and ongoing improvements to user services and support. As always, computer and mapping staff performed their duties admirably throughout the year, demonstrating a high level of dedication, skill, teamwork and good humour.

DAVID JUPURRURLA LONG RESOURCE CENTRE (LIBRARY AND RECORDS)

The David Jupurrurla Long Resource Centre provides a professional research service for all employees. The CLC's library offers print, online as well as document delivery and inter-library loan services, including a specialist Central Australian research collection such as journals and rare books. The library holds currently almost 21,000 items.

The CLC's records unit ensures compliance with the *Archives Act 1983* in line with standards provided by the National Archives of Australia and the Records and

Information Management Professionals AustralAsia. It provides access to records as well as promoting awareness of the services. It holds almost 80,000 records and supports the departments with over 19,000 transactions such as requests, loans and returns, and file creations.

A significant achievement in 2014–15 was the digitisation of a number of cultural recordings donated to the CLC from researchers who have previously worked in Central Australia. The CLC has also digitised numerous old recordings from its collection and has purchased digitised cultural material from the National Archives of Australia.

The process for an Electronic Document Records Management Systems (EDRMS) implementation is developing progressively. During the year the Minister approved funding for the project. Siller Systems has been engaged to guide system selection and implementation, and some EDRMS preliminary training has been conducted. The check-up digital survey 2014 was submitted on time. A co-ordinator of library records, was appointed to co-ordinate the implementation while supervising library and records services and resources. The focus will be now on policy development as well as information and data architecture.

Amy O'Donoghue, long-serving information services co-ordinator and librarian, retired. Our well-liked and respected colleague and knowledgeable information professional will be thoroughly missed!

ASSET MANAGEMENT: FLEET MANAGEMENT

The CLC owns and manages a substantial fleet, including 4WDs, people movers, all-terrain vehicles and medium and rigid trucks. The fleet management strategy aims to ensure reliable, safe and robust vehicles that are fit for use in remote locations. The objective is to replace the majority of the fleet every three to four years, depending on use, as it is generally proven that remote operational vehicles have reached their optimal age by this time, and maintenance expenditure is expected to escalate past this ownership period.

Among the fleet management achievements was the replacement of the ranger program's all-terrain vehicles. In 2013 the Polaris and similar side-by-side vehicles were identified as being safer than quad bikes. Subsequently, a decision was made to replace all quad bikes with side-by-sides. Starting this financial year, 11 of these vehicles were purchased and commissioned for use.

The CLC carried out ongoing monitoring and review of the emergency response to ensure functionality of the Navman system. This year staff continued to monitor the critical alerts that are generated in the fleet, such as duress, rollover and impact alerts. During the year there were 21 alerts, only two of them genuine emergencies.

ASSET MANAGEMENT: PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The CLC has three offices in Alice Springs and eight regional offices, and local and regional staff accommodation. Collectively these assets represent a significant portion of the CLC's asset register. The building asset management strategy combines engineering, financial and economic practices with the objective of providing an acceptable level of service in a cost effective manner. An established panel of contractors regularly undertake repairs and maintenance across the region. The panel contractors are based both in Alice Springs and some regional areas, enabling a quicker response to critical infrastructure issues.

During the year, construction of a new office, meeting space and ablution block in Ti Tree was completed.

The project has significantly improved the functionality of the site and the work environment for the local ranger group.

Renovation of the Lajamanu duplex for staff accommodation was also undertaken. The renovation included the complete demolition of the internal areas and construction of new kitchens, bathrooms, tiling of floors, painting and new furniture. These units are currently occupied by one community development officer and one governance officer.

Other renovations included two units at the CLC's staff accommodation in Alice Springs and the IPA co-ordinator's house in Yuendumu. Works here included construction a new structure to cover the existing dongas, new flooring, windows and removal of internal walls to make the area more liveable.

The CLC obtained s.19 leases and subleases for various lots in remote communities as part of the future planning and development at the CLC. This included Kintore and Arlparra.

TENNANT CREEK REGIONAL OFFICE

The Tennant Creek Regional Office provides resources and logistics to CLC throughout the region. Staff consist of an office manager, senior project officer, two assistant project officers and a reception / administration officer. The office also comprises an anthropologist, regional land management officer, and a ranger unit comprised of a co-ordinator and nine full-time Indigenous ranger staff, as well as the five regional staff.



Senior HR Officer Debbie Bruce (right) at the CLC's stall at the Central Australian careers expo.



A meeting of senior women of the Southern Tanami IPA committee.

This year saw the office involved with a range of mining work and constant land management activities such as burning, caring for country trips and maintaining cultural heritage. It also carried out community development programs across the region.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY

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

- report how activities have accorded with the principles of ecologically sustainable development
- identify how outcomes contributed to ecologically sustainable development
- document any 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. This is the first time that the CLC has reported on its impact on the environment. 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:

- further development of performance information framework commencing with the development of performance metric 'dashboards'
- including in this report the recommended environmental measures for all Commonwealth entities (see table opposite)
- in accordance with the enterprise agreement a comprehensive transportation review was completed. Implementation from 2015–16 will improve transportation efficiency. Fuel consumption currently represents approximately 57% of the CLC's CO₂ emissions.

THEME	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	INDICATOR(S)	Measure	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
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	\$	140,064	134,533	169,668	210,865	163,304
		Electricity consumed	kWh	655,780	636,351	691,822	708,093	702,904
		Gas purchased	\$	44,271	33,335	24,803	23,979	27,229
		Other fuels purchased/consumed	L	476,516	453,000	472,704	569,524	541,876
		Air travel distances	km	850,448	878,921	808,780	903,664	691,312
	Greenhouse gas emissions	Air travel greenhouse gas (CO ₂)	tonnes	106.5	111.0	101.6	103.6	85.6
		Electricity greenhouse gas (CO ₂)	tonnes	800.1	776.3	844	863.9	857.5
		Gas greenhouse gas (CO ₂)	tonnes	54.4	38.6	27.5	29.3	33.2
		Other fuels greenhouse gas (CO ₂ ; tonnes)	tonnes	1,286.6	1,223.9	1,276.3	1,537.7	1,463.1
		Total CO ₂ emissions	tonnes	2,248	2,150	2,249	2,534	2,439
	Relative energy use per employee	Electricity used	KWh per employee	2,954.0	2,932.5	3,057.1	3,133.2	3,016.8
		Gas used	GJ Per employee	144.9	153.6	109.6	106.1	116.9
		Other fuels used	L per employee	2,146	2,088	2,089	2,520	2,326
Renewable energy	Renewable Energy (Note 1)	Electricity produced (Note 4)	kWh	N/A	17,003	17,610	34,833	56,634
		Savings	\$	N/A	3,911	4,050	10,910	13,026
		CO ₂ savings	tonnes	N/A	11.7	12.2	24.0	39.1
		Renewable electricity in % of total electricity consumed and produced	% kwh	N/A	2.6	2.5	4.7	7.5
Waste	Total waste – going to landfills	Amount – going to landfills (Note 5)	cbm	466	474.0	464.0	466.6	355.7
	Total waste – going to recycling facilities	Amount – going to recycling facilities	cbm	219	270.0	187.1	177.0	156.0
	Relative waste production	Amount of waste per employee	cbm	3.09	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.2
	Total consumption of water	Amount of water consumed	kL	6,733	7,026.0	9,722.0	5,851.0	8,811.2
Water	Relative water consumption	Total water use	kL per employee	30.3	32.4	43.0	25.9	37.8

THEME	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	INDICATOR(S)	Measure	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
CO ₂ offsets	Feral animals removed under National Feral Camel Project	Feral animals removed	number	36	18,193	27,994	6,014	0
		CO ₂ emission savings (.96tCO ₂ e/camel/year)	tonnes	34.6	17,465.3	26,874.2	5,773.4	0.0
	Feral camels removed (Note 2)	Feral animals removed	number	N/A	309	480	6,294	244
		CO ₂ emission savings (.96tCO ₂ e/camel/year) (Note 6)	tonnes	N/A	296	460.8	6,042.2	234.2
	Other feral animals removed (Note 3)	Feral animals removed	number	N/A	88	3,573	11,128	4,651
		(1.29t CO ₂ /horse/year) (Note 6)	tonnes	N/A	113.5	4,609.2	14,355.1	5,999.8

Notes

Note 1: CLC 20kW at Stuart Highway; 6kW at Cameron Street; 6kW at Kennett Court; total = 32kW

Note 2: Removed by muster off grazing licence or elsewhere

Note 3: Other feral herbivores removed (horses, donkeys, etc.)

Note 4: 12kW of photovoltaic (PV) systems was unmonitored; amount of kWh for this 12kW was determined by calculating a % of total kWh produced from known 20kW PV system. All 32kW PV systems were fully operational for this year.

Note 5: Reduction in waste for 2014–15 by reducing the frequency of collection and increased recycling.

Note 6: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2006

Abbreviations

cbm	cubic metre
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
\$	Australian dollars
GJ	gigajoule
km	kilometre
kL	kilolitre
kW	kiloWatt
kWh	kiloWatt-hour
L	litre
N/A	not available
t	tonnes

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Land Council financial statements

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Indigenous Affairs

I have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of the Central Land Council for the year ended 30 June 2015, which comprise:

- Statement by Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Schedule of Commitments; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Chair and the Director of the Central Land Council are responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the rules made under that Act. The Chair and the Director are also responsible for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Accountable Authority of the entity, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Central Land Council:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Central Land Council as at 30 June 2015 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Ron Wah
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
24 August 2015

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 comply with subsection 42(2) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Central Land Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

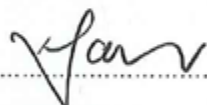
This Statement is made in accordance with this declaration of the Accountable Authority.

Signed 

Mr. David Ross
Director
Accountable Authority
Date: 24/08/2015

Signed 

Mr. Francis Kelly
Chair
Accountable Authority
Date: 24/08/2015

Signed 

Dr Nigel Graves FCPA
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 24/08/2015

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

	NOTES	2015 \$	2014 \$
EXPENSES			
Employees and council members benefits	3(a)	22,489,759	21,164,715
Suppliers	3(b)	15,357,616	12,122,801
Depreciation and amortisation	3(c)	2,279,481	2,162,908
Write-down and impairment of assets/receivables	3(d)	49,955	12,295
Total Expenses		40,176,811	35,462,719
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4(a)	3,701,876	3,244,073
Interest	4(b)	386,254	499,189
Rental	4(c)	59,538	71,867
Other revenue	4(d)	5,382,548	1,632,732
Total own-source revenue		9,530,216	5,447,861
Gains			
Gains from sale of assets	4(e)	144,276	210,317
Reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments	4(f)	48,955	9,147
Total gains		193,231	219,464
Total own-source income		9,723,447	5,667,325
Net cost of services		30,453,364	29,795,394
Revenue from government	4(g)	29,883,026	29,789,512
(Deficit)/Surplus attributable to the Australian Government		(570,338)	(5,882)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit and loss			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves	7(c)	–	–
Total other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government		(570,338)	(5,882)

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2015**

	NOTES	2015 \$	2014 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(a)	10,975,055	11,008,287
Trade and other receivables	6(b)	1,390,856	675,773
Total financial assets		12,365,911	11,684,060
Non-financial Assets			
Land and buildings	7(a)	23,493,500	23,381,958
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7(b)	6,244,752	6,739,513
Inventories	7(d)	13,342	21,365
Total non-financial assets		29,751,594	30,142,836
Total assets		42,117,505	41,826,896
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8(a)	2,408,519	2,134,061
Other Payables	8(b)	348,807	236,975
Total payables		2,757,326	2,371,036
Provisions			
Employee provisions	9(a)	3,801,426	3,326,769
Total provisions		3,801,426	3,326,769
Total liabilities		6,558,752	5,697,805
NET ASSETS		35,558,753	36,129,091
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		5,460,313	5,460,313
Retained surplus		30,098,440	30,668,778
TOTAL EQUITY		35,558,753	36,129,091

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2015 \$	2014 \$	2015 \$	2014 \$	2015 \$	2014 \$
Opening balance	30,668,778	30,674,660	5,460,313	5,460,313	36,129,091	36,134,973
Comprehensive Income						
Surplus / (deficit) for the period	(570,338)	(5,882)	–	–	(570,338)	(5,882)
Other Comprehensive Income	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Comprehensive income	(570,338)	(5,882)	–	–	(570,338)	(5,882)
of which:						
Attributable to the Australian Government	(570,338)	(5,882)	–	–	(570,338)	(5,882)
Transactions with owners						
Transfer between equity components	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance as at 30 June 2015	30,098,440	30,668,778	5,460,313	5,460,313	35,558,753	36,129,091

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

	NOTES	2015 \$	2014 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Sales of goods and rendering of services		8,562,498	5,117,960
Receipts from Government		31,591,854	31,231,881
Rental income		59,538	71,867
Net GST received from ATO		32,013	50,560
Interest		403,785	533,302
Total cash received		40,649,688	37,005,570
Cash used			
Employees		22,015,101	21,100,162
Suppliers		16,915,831	13,366,575
Total cash used		38,930,932	34,466,737
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities	10(a)	1,718,756	2,538,833
Investing activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant & equipment		384,026	534,949
Total cash received		384,026	534,949
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	7(c)	2,136,014	3,578,787
Total cash used		2,136,014	3,578,787
Net cash used by investing activities		(1,751,988)	(3,043,838)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(33,232)	(505,005)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		11,008,287	11,513,292
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	10(b)	10,975,055	11,008,287

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL
**SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
AS AT 30 JUNE 2015**

	2015 \$	2014 \$
BY TYPE		
Commitments receivable		
Net GST recoverable on commitments	33,997	52,169
Total commitments receivables	33,997	52,169
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
Motor Vehicle	–	104,093
Land and buildings	27,070	–
Total capital commitments	27,070	104,093
Other Commitments		
Operating leases	638,779	469,765
Total other commitments	638,779	469,765
Total commitments payable	665,849	573,858
Net Commitments by Type	631,852	521,689
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other commitments receivable		
One year or less	6,200	16,829
From one to five years	14,958	15,780
Over five years	12,839	19,560
Total commitments receivable	33,997	52,169
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	27,070	104,093
Total capital commitments	27,070	104,093
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	131,011	81,025
From one to five years	344,737	173,580
Over five years	163,031	215,160
Total operating lease commitments	638,779	469,765
Total commitments payable	665,849	573,858
Net Commitments by Maturity	631,852	521,689

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

Nature of capital commitments

Motor Vehicle
Land and buildings

General description of arrangements

Represents pending commitments for motor vehicle purchases.
Represents pending commitments for building improvements to meet Work Health and Safety requirements.

Nature of operating lease commitments

Leases for office and staff accommodation

General description of arrangements

Lease payments are generally subject to annual increase in accordance with upwards movements in the Consumer Price Index.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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,
- Follow best practice for processing development proposals and managing income arising,
- Facilitate Aboriginal people to develop strong communities, outstations, and regions, and
- Follow 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 the Indigenous Affairs.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Financial Reporting Rule (FRR) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2014; 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 dollar unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FRR, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits 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 note.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the 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 have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

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

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

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the applicable dates as stated in standard.

New standards/revised standards/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.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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:

		Operative date
AASB 9	Financial Instruments – December 2014	1 Jan 2018
AASB 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers – December 2014 (Principal)	1 Jan 2017
AASB 2010-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9	1 Jan 2018
AASB 2015-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012–2014 Cycle [AASB 1, AASB 2, AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 7, AASB 11, AASB 110, AASB 119, AASB 121, AASB 133, AASB 134, AASB 137 & AASB 140]	1 Jan 2016
AASB 2015-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 [AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 & AASB 1049]	1 Jan 2016

1.5 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the CLC:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
 - 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.
- Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.
- Revenue from the rendering of services, other than those contributions on receipt as per AASB 1004, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:
 - the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
 - the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

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.

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 recorded 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 the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another corporate Commonwealth entity as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

Revenues from Government

Funding received or receivable from Agencies are recognised as Revenue from Government when the entity gains control of the funding, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned. Funding receivable is recorded at their nominal amounts.

Funding received or receivable from non-corporate Commonwealth entities (appropriated to the non-corporate Commonwealth entity as a corporate Commonwealth entity payment item for payment to this entity) is recognised as Revenue from Government unless the funding is in the nature of an equity injection or a loan.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1.6 Gains

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

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 corporate Commonwealth entity as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

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 expected 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 CLC's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The estimate of the present value of the long service leave liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The CLC recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed

formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

The majority of employees of the Council are members of REST and Acumen Superannuation Funds. The Council makes employer contributions to the REST and Acumen superannuation funds at the rate of 12.5% paid on a fortnightly basis. The Council complies with the requirements of the superannuation choice legislation. All superannuation contributions are to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.8 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased 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:

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

- held-to-maturity investments; and
- loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the CLC has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

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

between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the 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

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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 excluding GST, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, including any necessary make good provisions.

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
Motor Vehicles	Market Selling Price
Plant & Equipment	Market selling price
Computer Equipment	Market Selling Price
Heritage and cultural assets	Market selling price
Library assets	Market selling price

Assets that are surplus to requirement are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2015 the Council held no surplus assets (30 June 2014: \$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. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets are not materially different

from their fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it 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 is restated to the revalued amount.

Frequency

Freehold land, buildings and plant and equipment are subject to a formal independent valuation at a minimum of every three years. The 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 Council using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

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:

	2015	2014
Buildings on freehold land	40 years	40 years
Leasehold improvements	40 years	40 years
Motor vehicles	4 to 10 years	4 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.

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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 2014–15 CLC reviewed estimated useful life of Motor Vehicles Trucks. The change in estimates resulted in a reduction in depreciation charge of \$67,259 for the year 2014–15.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2015. 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.

NOTE 3: EXPENSES

Note 3(a): Employee Benefits

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Wages & salaries	18,717,961	17,895,279
Superannuation (defined contribution plans)	2,388,608	2,363,661
Leave and other entitlements	698,775	260,213
Other employee benefits	684,415	645,562
Total employee benefits	22,489,759	21,164,715
Total employee expenses	22,489,759	21,164,715

All payments are within the terms of the 2012–2015 CLC Enterprise Agreement (EA). The CLC makes an additional superannuation contribution of 3% and the minimum Superannuation Guarantee Levy of 9.50%.

The Central Land Council pays compulsory Professional Indemnity Insurance to Law Society NT for all its practicing Lawyers and pays Comcover a premium for Accountable Authority and Officers insurance.

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 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.

NOTE 2: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no significant events after balance sheet date.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 3(b): Suppliers

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Goods and services supplied or rendered		
Accounting & Audit	221,621	199,055
Consultants	897,941	1,174,104
Travel, motor vehicle and meeting expenses	3,466,234	3,721,024
Accommodation & utilities	1,835,529	1,792,626
Other operating	2,726,075	2,711,650
Grant expenses	5,540,009	1,954,068
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	14,687,409	11,552,527
Goods supplied in connection with		
Related parties	349,223	361,421
External parties	10,118,722	6,862,394
Total good supplied	10,467,945	7,223,815
Services rendered in connection with		
Related parties	52,800	70,000
External parties	4,166,664	4,258,712
Total services rendered	4,219,464	4,328,712
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	14,687,409	11,552,527
Other supplier expenses		
Operating lease rentals (minimum lease payments) – external parties	124,063	113,869
Workers Compensation & Professional Indemnity Insurance premium	546,144	456,405
Total other supplier expenses	670,207	570,274
Total supplier expenses	15,357,616	12,122,801

Note 3(c): Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation:		
Buildings	626,745	602,391
Motor vehicles	1,295,749	1,225,658
Plant and equipment	216,153	204,220
IT Equipment	140,834	130,639
Total depreciation	2,279,481	2,162,908
Amortisation of intangibles (software)	–	–
Total depreciation and amortisation	2,279,481	2,162,908

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(d): Write-down and Impairment of Assets

Asset write-downs and impairments from:

Impairment of financial instruments – trade receivables	49,955	12,295
Total write-down and impairment of assets	49,955	12,295

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 4: INCOME**OWN SOURCE REVENUE****Note 4(a): Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services**

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Provision of goods – External parties	–	–
Rendering of services – External parties	3,701,876	3,244,073
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	3,701,876	3,244,073

Note 4(b): Interest

Interest from cash & short-term deposits	386,254	499,189
Total interest	386,254	499,189

Note 4(c): Rental Income

Operating lease – other	59,538	71,867
Total rental income	59,538	71,867

Note 4(d): Other revenue / gains

Community project grants	5,382,548	1,632,732
Total other gains	5,382,548	1,632,732

Note 4(e): Gains from Sale of Assets

Motor Vehicles, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	384,026	534,949
Carrying value of assets sold	(239,750)	(324,632)
Net gain from sale of assets	144,276	210,317

Note 4(f): Reversal of Previous Asset Write-Downs and Impairments

Reversal of impairment losses – loans and receivables	48,955	9,147
Total reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments	48,955	9,147

Note 4(g): Revenue from Government

From Government – ABA s.64(1)	16,105,880	15,305,000
From Government – Special Purpose Contracts	12,595,760	13,023,463
From Government – Special Purpose Contracts (revenue received in advance but not yet spent)	1,181,386	1,461,049
Total revenue from Government	29,883,026	29,789,512

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 2014/2015 financial year. For the 2014/2015 financial year, \$1,181,386 (2013/2014: \$1,461,049) was received and recognised as revenue, with corresponding outflows of resources expected in the 2015/2016 financial year. Refer also Note 15 to these accounts.

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**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

**NOTE 5: STATEMENT OF BUDGET VS ACTUAL ABORIGINALS BENEFIT ACCOUNT
APPROPRIATIONS**

	ABA Approved Estimates 2015 \$	ABA Actual 2015 \$	Variance 2015 \$
Expenditure			
Salaries and related expenses	12,195,117	13,025,296	(830,179)
Operational expenses	6,266,119	6,301,625	(35,506)
Total recurrent expenditure	18,461,236	19,326,921	(865,685)
Capital	988,644	925,792	62,852
Total expenditure	19,449,880	20,252,713	(802,833)
Income			
ABA sec. 64(1)	16,105,880	16,105,880	–
Administration fees	2,155,000	2,832,717	677,717
Interest	365,000	345,431	(19,569)
Sale of assets	210,000	112,321	(97,679)
Recoveries	590,000	1,174,855	584,855
Other	24,000	516,279	492,279
Total income	19,449,880	21,087,482	1,637,602
ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2015	–	834,769	834,769

	2015 \$	Notes
The net surplus of \$834,769 is accounted for as follows:		
ABA surplus / (deficit) at 30 June 2015:	834,769	
(Less) Committed towards building upgrades	(24,609)	(i)
(less) ABA – unspent building works	(230,000)	(ii)
(less) Planned – Implementation of Electronic Data Records Management System (EDRMS)	(562,761)	(iii)
ABA surplus after commitments as at 30 June 2015	17,399	

Notes:

- (i) Committed toward building upgrade at 27 Stuart H'Way Alice Springs;
- (ii) Building works unspent as at 30 June 2015; and
- (ii) Committed expenses for the implementation of the EDRMS during 2015/16.

Note 5(a): Reconciliation – ABA cash Receipts to Income Statement

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash release received during the reporting period:		
ABA Section 64(1)	16,105,880	15,305,000
	16,105,880	15,305,000

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 5(b): Reconciliation – ABA Special Purpose Grant: Lajamanu Community Governance Project Mentors Group

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	–	–
Total income / (repayment)	–	–
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	7,767	48,233
Total expenditure	7,767	48,233
Annual movement in grant funds	(7,767)	(48,233)
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	Nil	7,767

Note 5(c): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Lajamanu Kurdiji governance Project Phase 2

Income		
ABA grant income	–	132,466
Total income	–	132,466
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	78,838	–
Total expenditure	78,838	–
Annual movement in grant funds	(78,838)	132,466
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	53,628	132,466

Note 5(d): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Women's Law and Culture Meeting 2013

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	11,640	103,291
Total income / (repayment)	11,640	103,291
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	–	114,931
Total expenditure	–	114,931
Annual movement in grant funds	11,640	(11,640)
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	Nil	(11,640)

Note 5(e): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Mutitjulu Youth Recreation Precinct

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	–	(1,485)
Total income / (repayment)	–	(1,485)
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	–	–
Total expenditure	–	–
Annual movement in grant funds	–	(1,485)
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	Nil	NIL

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 5(f): ABA Special Purpose Grant: Men and Women of Central Australia Oral History Project

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	–	340,000
Total income / (repayment)	–	340,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	76,145	206,117
Total expenditure	76,145	206,117
Annual movement in grant funds	(76,145)	133,883
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	22,617	98,762

Note 5(g): ABA Special Purpose Grant: ABA Ranger Capital and Operational

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	455,736	361,660
Total income / (repayment)	455,736	361,660
Expenditure		
Capital and Operational expenditure	578,804	702,351
Total expenditure	578,804	702,351
Annual movement in grant funds	(123,068)	(340,691)
Multi-year grant balance of funds	(19,514)	103,554

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

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	–	–
Total income / (repayment)	–	–
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	63,365	14,099
Total expenditure	63,365	14,099
Annual movement in grant funds	(63,365)	(14,099)
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	Nil	63,365

Note 5(i): 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)	–	–
Total income / (repayment)	–	–
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	900	179,100
Total expenditure	900	179,100
Annual movement in grant funds	(900)	(179,100)
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	Nil	900

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 5(j): Reconciliation – ABA Special Purpose Grant: Funeral and Ceremony

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	350,000	304,000
Total income / (repayment)	350,000	304,000
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	327,114	331,308
Total expenditure	327,114	331,308
Annual movement in grant funds	22,886	(27,308)
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	2,706	(20,180)

Note 5(k): Reconciliation – ABA Special Purpose Grant: IEP-CLC Ranger Program

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	65,809	–
Total income / (repayment)	65,809	–
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	7,073	–
Total expenditure	7,073	–
Annual movement in grant funds	58,736	–
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	58,736	–

Note 5(l): Reconciliation – Reinvigorating Warumungu & Warlmanpa Women's Cultural Heritage Stage 2

Income		
ABA grant income / (repayment)	–	49,700
Total income / (repayment)	–	49,700
Expenditure		
Operational expenditure	49,478	222
Total expenditure	49,478	222
Annual movement in grant funds	(49,478)	49,478
Multi-year grant balance of funds:	Nil	49,478

NOTE 6: FINANCIAL ASSETS**Note 6(a): Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash on hand or on deposit (refer also Note 10(b))	10,975,055	11,008,287
Total cash and cash equivalents	10,975,055	11,008,287

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 6(b): Trade and other receivables

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Goods and Services:		
Goods and Services – related entities	–	–
Goods and Services – external parties	1,414,391	648,763
Total receivables for goods and services	1,414,391	648,763
Other receivables		
GST receivable from Australian Taxation Office	51,666	83,679
Interest receivable	17,132	34,663
Total other receivables	68,798	118,342
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	1,483,189	767,105
Less: impairment allowance account		
Goods and services	(92,333)	(91,332)
	(92,333)	(91,332)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	1,390,856	675,773

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	1,390,856	675,773
More than 12 months	–	–
Total trade and other receivables (net)	1,390,856	675,773

Receivables are aged as follows:

Not overdue	999,585	280,307
Overdue by:		
– less than 30 days	167,429	59,866
– 31 to 60 days	66,230	160,145
– 61 to 90 days	10,476	14,893
– more than 90 days	187,803	168,215
	431,938	403,119
Total Receivables (gross)	1,431,523	683,426

The impairment allowance is aged as follows:

Overdue by		
– 31 to 60 days	–	–
– 61 to 90 days	–	–
– more than 90 days	(92,333)	(91,332)
	(92,333)	(91,332)

Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2014: 30 days). An impairment provision was raised during the financial year for invoices above 90 days.

Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account Movements in relation to 2014 – Goods and services

Opening balance	91,332	90,137
Amounts written off	49,955	10,342
Amounts recovered and reversed	(48,955)	(9,147)
Increase/decrease recognised in net surplus	1,000	1,195
Closing balance	92,332	91,332

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 7: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS**Note 7(a): Land and Buildings**

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Freehold land at gross carrying value (at fair value)	4,670,390	4,670,390
Buildings on freehold land:		
– work-in-progress	444,631	239,889
– fair value	13,099,468	12,980,534
– accumulated depreciation	(857,722)	(424,412)
	12,686,377	12,796,011
Buildings on leasehold land:		
– work-in-progress	–	–
– fair value	6,508,147	6,093,536
– accumulated depreciation	(371,414)	(177,979)
	6,136,733	5,915,557
Total Land and Buildings	23,493,500	23,381,958

All land and buildings were subject to revaluation and were independently revalued by Maloney Asset Services in 2012/2013.

At 30 June 2015, the accountable authority 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 are expected to be sold or disposed in the next 12 months.

Note 7(b): Plant and Equipment

Motor vehicles – at cost	9,116,448	8,825,870
Accumulated depreciation	(4,753,567)	(4,130,686)
	4,362,881	4,695,184
Plant and equipment – at cost	2,208,813	2,001,719
Plant and equipment – at fair value	6,500	125,450
Accumulated depreciation	(1,026,532)	(810,379)
	1,188,781	1,316,790
Library at fair value	500,000	500,000
Accumulated depreciation	(50,000)	(50,000)
	450,000	450,000
Computer equipment at cost	1,294,137	1,187,752
Accumulated depreciation	(1,051,047)	(910,213)
	243,090	277,539
Total plant and equipment	6,244,752	6,739,513

At 30 June 2015, the accountable authority believe that all non-financial assets are carried at the present fair market value and no indicators of impairment were found for non-financial assets.

No property, plant or equipment is currently held for sale or expected to be sold or disposed in the next 12 months.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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

Table (A): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2014/2015

	Land & Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Library \$	Computer Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2014						
Gross book value	23,984,349	8,825,868	2,127,171	500,000	1,187,752	36,625,140
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	(602,391)	(4,130,686)	(810,379)	(50,000)	(910,213)	(6,503,669)
Net book value 1 July 2014	23,381,958	4,695,182	1,316,792	450,000	277,539	30,121,471
Additions						
By purchase	738,288	1,203,197	88,144	–	106,385	2,136,014
Revaluation movements						
Revaluation increments recognised in equity	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expense	(626,745)	(1,295,749)	(216,153)	–	(140,834)	(2,279,482)
Disposals – Gross value	–	(912,618)	–	–	–	(912,618)
Disposals – Accumulated depreciation	–	672,868	–	–	–	672,868
Net book value 30 June 2015	23,493,500	4,362,880	1,188,783	450,000	243,090	29,738,253
Net book value as of 30 June 2015 represented by						
Gross book value	24,722,637	9,116,447	2,215,315	500,000	1,294,137	37,848,535
Accumulated depreciation	(1,229,136)	(4,753,567)	(1,026,532)	(50,000)	(1,051,047)	(8,110,283)
Accumulated impairment losses						
Closing net book value	23,493,500	4,362,880	1,188,783	450,000	243,090	29,738,252

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Table (B): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment 2013/2014

	Land & Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Library \$	Computer Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2013						
Gross book value	22,896,293	8,555,799	2,239,071	500,000	1,093,751	35,284,914
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	–	(4,588,568)	(836,548)	(50,000)	(779,574)	(6,254,690)
Net book value 1 July 2013	22,896,293	3,967,231	1,402,523	450,000	314,177	29,030,224
Additions						
Work-in-progress	1,088,056	2,207,641	189,089	–	94,001	3,578,787
By purchase						
Revaluation movements	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revaluation increments recognised in equity	(602,391)	(1,225,658)	(204,220)	–	(130,639)	(2,162,908)
Depreciation expense						
Disposals – Gross Value	–	(1,937,572)	(300,989)	–	–	(2,238,561)
Disposals – Accumulated Depreciation	–	1,683,540	230,389	–	–	1,913,929
Net book value 30 June 2014	23,381,958	4,695,182	1,316,792	450,000	277,539	30,121,471
Net book value 30 June 2014 represented by						
Gross book value	23,984,349	8,825,868	2,127,171	500,000	1,187,752	36,625,140
Accumulated depreciation	(602,391)	(4,130,686)	(810,379)	(50,000)	(910,213)	(6,503,669)
Accumulated impairment losses						
Closing net book value	23,381,958	4,695,182	1,316,792	450,000	277,539	30,121,471

Note 7(d): Inventory

Inventories not held for sale (cost):

Tyres	13,342	21,365
Total Inventories	13,342	21,365

All inventories are expected to be utilised within 12 months.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 8: PAYABLES

Note 8(a): Suppliers

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Trade creditors	1,886,907	1,291,205
Sundry creditors and accruals	521,612	842,856
Total supplier payables	2,408,519	2,134,061
Supplier payables are expected to be settled within 12 months:		
Related entities	52,800	51,800
External parties	2,355,719	2,082,261
Total	2,408,519	2,134,061

Note 8(b): Other payables

Salaries and Wages	348,807	236,975
Total Other Payables	348,807	236,975

All payables are expected to be settled within 12 months

NOTE 9: PROVISIONS

Note 9(a): Employee provisions

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Leave	3,801,426	3,326,769
Total Employee Provisions	3,801,426	3,326,769
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	2,963,334	2,488,677
More than 12 months	838,092	838,092
Total employee provisions	3,801,426	3,326,769

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 10: CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION

Note 10(a): Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Net cost of services	(30,453,364)	(29,795,394)
Add revenue from government	29,883,026	29,789,512
Adjustments for non-cash Items		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,279,482	2,162,908
Gain on disposal of assets	(144,276)	(210,317)
Donated assets	–	–
Impairment of assets	49,955	12,295
Reversal of impairment losses	(48,955)	(9,147)
Movements in Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease /(Increase) in receivables	(716,083)	116,241
Decrease /(Increase) in inventory	8,023	(21,365)
Increase /(Decrease) in employee provisions	474,658	64,553
Increase /(Decrease) in payables	386,290	429,547
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	1,718,756	2,538,833

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	1,000	500
Cash at bank		
– Operations	3,811,439	3,129,849
– Term deposits	7,000,000	7,000,000
– Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination (OIPC) account	162,616	877,938
Balance of cash as at 30 June 2015 shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	10,975,055	11,008,287

NOTE 11: 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. As a result the Central Land Council does not control or have influence over these entities. The fair value of the three shares is zero.

The Central Land Council holds one fully paid share valued at \$1.00 Imparja Television Pty. Ltd.. The constitution of Imparja Television Pty. Ltd. paragraph 48 (a) states 'surplus shall not be distributed to the members.' The Central Land Council does not control or have influence over the entity. The fair value of the share is zero.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 12: SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	863,561	757,369
Performance bonus	–	–
Other	41,040	43,497
Total Short-term employee benefit	904,601	800,866
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation (post-employment benefits)	120,624	118,268
Total post employment benefits	120,624	118,268
Other long-term benefits:		
Annual leave accrued	78,790	75,397
Long-service leave	24,151	21,921
Total other long-term benefits	102,941	97,318
Total	1,128,166	1,016,452

The total number of senior management personnel that are included in the table are 5. (2014: 4)

NOTE 13: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Remuneration to auditors for the reporting period are as follows:		
Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) – for statutory audit	52,800	51,800
Merit Partners Pty Ltd – for acquittal of grants	48,350	40,500
PriceWaterhouseCoopers for auditing the accounts of Associations assisted by the Land Council	105,578	84,000
	206,728	176,300

The Audit Fees above report the costs associated with auditing each financial year.

The Central 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.

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 14: LAND USE TRUST ACCOUNT

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.

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Opening Balance	29,836,307	33,212,642
Add receipts		
Subsection 64(1) & (3) statutory royalty equivalents	5,108,819	157,856
Section 42,43,44,46,48a & 48d negotiated monies	15,140,742	15,299,359
Section 15,16,19 & 20 rental and lease monies	9,102,750	6,341,473
Northern Territory – National Emergency Response Act 2007	2,060,183	14,739
Other monies	2,953,172	3,043,387
Total Receipts	34,365,666	24,856,815
Deduct payments		
Section 35(2) statutory royalty equivalents	5,055,650	157,856
Section 35(3) negotiated payments	15,168,893	14,996,778
Section 35(4) rental and lease monies	7,745,437	4,818,843
Northern Territory – National Emergency Response Act 2007	3,284,221	6,543,199
Other payments	2,715,605	1,716,473
Total Payments	33,969,805	28,233,150
Closing Balance	30,232,168	29,836,307
Cash at bank and term deposits	30,232,168	29,836,307

Note 14(a): Details of amounts paid – S35(2)

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Details of amounts paid as required by Section 37(4) ALR (NT) Act:		
Ngurratjuta Pmara Ntjarra Aboriginal Corporation	183,450	157,892
Granites Mine Affected Areas Aboriginal Corporation	4,875,017	–
	5,058,466	157,892

Determinations under s. 35(2) – both made 24 August 2011

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)

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 14(b): Details of amounts paid – S35(4a)

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.

	2015 \$
G & C Pastoral Co Pty Ltd	5,000
Community Development CURM01 to CURM05	23,580
Centre for Appropriate Technology Inc	816
CASA Leisure Pty Ltd	333,735
	363,131

NOTE 15: SPECIAL PURPOSE CONTRACTS

Statement of completion for Special Purpose Contracts

Revenue received in advance but not yet spent	2015 \$	2014 \$
Contract contributions unexpended at 30th June (refer Note 4(g) for revenue disclosure)	2,374,845	2,772,789
Closing balance unexpended grants	2,374,845	2,772,789

The total balance of unexpended grants as at 30th June 2015 is \$2,374,845, of which \$1,181,386 relates to revenue recognised in the 2014/2015 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 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Note 16(a): Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets	2015 \$	2014 \$
Loans and receivables		
Cash on hand or on deposit	10,975,055	11,008,287
Trade and other receivables – net of impairment losses	1,339,190	592,094
Total	12,314,245	11,600,381
Carrying amount of financial assets	12,314,245	11,600,381
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Trade Creditors	1,886,907	1,291,205
Sundry creditors and accruals	521,612	842,855
Total	2,408,519	2,134,061
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	2,408,519	2,134,061

The carrying amounts of financial instruments are a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short term nature. The majority of the financial assets/liabilities above are short term payables and receivables. The Central Land Council has not transferred financial assets in which it has retained an interest. Trade and other receivables of \$1,339,190 (2014: \$592,094) have been reduced by GST receivable of \$51,667 (2014: \$83,679). The amount has also been reduced by allowances for impairment amounting to \$92,332 in 2015 (2014: \$91,332).

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**Note 16(b): Net income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities**

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 4(b))	386,254	499,189
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	386,254	499,189
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	386,254	499,189

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

Note 16(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 2015 \$	Not past due nor impaired 2014 \$	Past due or impaired 2015 \$	Past due or impaired 2014 \$
Trade receivables	982,453	245,644	431,938	403,119
Interest receivables	17,132	34,663	–	–
Total	999,585	280,307	431,938	403,119

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired		
– less than 30 days	167,429	59,866
– 31 to 60 days	66,230	160,145
– 61 to 90 days	10,476	14,893
– more than 90 days	95,470	76,883
	339,605	311,787

Note 16(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 2015 of \$2,408,519 (2014: \$2,134,061) are all current liabilities (due within 1 year).

There is no market risk relating to the Central Land Council's financial assets or liabilities.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 16(e): Interest Rate Risk

CLC's sensitivity to movement in interest rates in relation to the nature of interest bearing assets in 2015 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash as at 30 June 2015, movement of 1% would equate to a \$109,751 increase / decrease in profit and corresponding increase / decrease in equity (2014: \$110,083 increase or decrease in profit or increase / decrease in equity).

NOTE 17: CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2015, the CLC had no significant legal claims in progress. Where quantifiable costs exist, accruals have been raised.

At 30 June 2015, the CLC had no contingent assets and liabilities. (2014: \$Nil)

NOTE 18: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Council determines fair value for its non-financial assets using the level 2 and 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

The following table disclose the fair value at 30 June 2015 and the valuation techniques used to derived its fair value:

	Fair value measurement – Valuation technique & Input Used for Non-financial Assets			
	Fair value \$	Category	Valuation Technique	Input Used & Range
Non-financial assets				
Land and Buildings				
Freehold land	4,670,390	Level 2	– Market based valuation of direct comparatives	
Building on freehold land	12,241,746	Level 2	– Capitalisation on an assumed income based on comparative properties	
Work in progress	444,631	Level 3	– Depreciated replacement cost	– Replacement cost based on comparable price of modern equivalent
Building on leasehold land	6,136,733	Level 3	– Depreciated replacement cost	– Remaining useful life of the building on a leasehold land – Replacement cost based on comparable price of modern equivalent

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Plant and Equipment

Motor Vehicles	4,362,881	Level 3	Market comparables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Market buying / selling price – Residual value of about 10–15% costs – Remaining useful lives of 3 to 4 years
Plant and equipment	1,188,781	Level 3	– Depreciated replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Remaining useful lives of 3 to 10 years – Replacement cost based on comparable price of modern equivalents
Computer equipment	243,090	Level 3	– Depreciated replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Remaining useful lives of 3 to 10 years – Replacement cost based on comparable price of modern equivalents
Library	450,000	Level 3	– Depreciated replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Replacement cost based on comparable price of modern equivalents
Total Non-financial Assets	29,738,252			

The fair value of the Council's freehold land and building, including work-in-progress, as at 30 June 2015 has been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of the valuation carried out by Maloney Asset Services as at 30 June 2013, who is a certified practising valuer and with relevant experience in the valuation of property in Alice Springs. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets. The fair value measurement for the freehold land and building has been categorised as Level 2 fair value based on the valuation technique noted above.

The fair value of the Council's building on leasehold land as at 30 June 2015 has also been determined and approved by the Council using the basis of the valuation carried out by Maloney Asset Services as at 30 June 2013. The fair value measurement for the building on leasehold land has been categorised as Level 3 fair value based on the inputs of the valuation technique (see above).

For those infrastructure, plant and equipment that are carried at cost, their cost approximates their fair market value.

The highest and best use of the infrastructure, plant and equipment approximates its current use.

The reconciliations for the recurring level 2 and 3 fair market value measurements of Land and Building and Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment are detailed in Note 7.

There were no changes in valuation techniques used by Council during the year.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Indigenous Affairs

I have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of the Central Land Council for the year ended 30 June 2015, which comprise:

- Statement by Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Schedule of Commitments; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Chair and the Director of the Central Land Council are responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the rules made under that Act. The Chair and the Director are also responsible for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Accountable Authority of the entity, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

GPO Box 797 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Central Land Council:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Central Land Council as at 30 June 2015 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Ron Wah
Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
24 August 2015

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL - Native Title Representative Body
STATEMENT BY ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY 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 period ended 30 June 2015 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)*, and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the NTRB will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The statement is made in accordance with this declaration of the Accountable Authority.

Signed 

Mr. David Ross
Director
Accountable Authority

Date 24/08/2015

Signed 

Mr. Francis Kelly
Chair
Accountable Authority

Date 24/08/2015

Signed 

Dr Nigel Graves FCPA
Chief Financial Officer

Date 24/08/2015

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	NOTES	2015 \$	2014 \$
NET COST OF SERVICES EXPENSE			
Employees and council members	3(a)	1,925,607	1,743,350
Suppliers	3(b)	1,501,430	1,413,018
Depreciation	3(c)	160,543	165,327
TOTAL EXPENSES		3,587,580	3,321,695
LESS: OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source Revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4(c)	1,555	3,825
Interest	4(b)	24,618	22,948
Total Own-source Revenue		26,173	26,773
Gains			
Gains from disposal of assets	4(d)	–	70,583
Total Gains		–	70,583
Total own-source Income		26,173	97,356
Net (cost of) services		(3,561,407)	(3,224,339)
Revenue from government	4(a)	2,709,350	4,033,650
(Deficit)/Surplus attributable to the Australian Government		(852,057)	809,311
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		–	–
Total other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		–	–
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to the Australian Government		(852,057)	809,311

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

	NOTES	2015 \$	2014 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	10	162,616	877,938
Total financial assets		162,616	877,938
Non-financial Assets			
Plant and equipment	6(a)	451,003	535,370
Total non-financial assets		451,003	535,370
Total assets		613,619	1,413,308
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employee provisions	7(a)	401,578	349,210
Total provisions		401,578	349,210
Total liabilities		401,578	349,210
NET ASSETS		212,041	1,064,098
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		14,288	14,288
Retained surplus		197,753	1,049,810
Total equity		212,041	1,064,098

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Retained Surplus/ (Deficit)		Asset revaluation reserve		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2015 \$	2014 \$	2015 \$	2014 \$	2015 \$	2014 \$
Opening balance	1,049,810	240,499	14,288	14,288	1,064,098	254,787
Other Comprehensive Income						
Deficit for the period	(852,057)	809,311	–	–	(852,057)	809,311
Total Comprehensive income	(852,057)	809,311	–	–	(852,057)	809,311
Closing balance as at 30 June 2015	197,753	1,049,810	14,288	14,288	212,041	1,064,098

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Revenue from government	4(a)	2,709,350	4,033,650
Interest	4(b)	24,618	22,948
Sales of goods and rendering of services	4(c)	1,555	3,825
Total cash received		2,735,523	4,060,423
Cash used			
Employees	3(a)	1,873,239	1,760,044
Suppliers	3(b)	1,501,430	1,413,018
Total cash used		3,374,669	3,173,062
Net cash from operating activities	8	(639,147)	887,361
Investing activities			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant & equipment		–	98,182
Total cash received		–	98,182
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	6(b)	76,176	175,463
Total cash used		76,176	175,463
Net cash used in investing activities		(76,176)	(77,281)
Net decrease in cash held		(715,323)	810,080
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		877,938	67,858
Cash at the end of the reporting period	10	162,616	877,938

CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

	2015 \$	2014 \$
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	–	–

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

There were no commitments receivable or operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2015.

CLC NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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 The Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPM&C) 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 section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and are general purpose financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Reporting Rule (FRR) for reporting period ending on or after 1 July 2014; 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, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow 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 Statement of Financial Position have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial report is prepared 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 directed by an FRR, assets and liabilities are recognised in the NTRB statement of financial position 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 not made judgements that have 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 NTRB and are not expected to have future financial impact on the NTRB.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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:

		Operative date
AASB 9	Financial Instruments – December 2014	1 Jan 2018
AASB 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers – December 2014 (Principal)	1 Jan 2017
AASB 2010-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9	1 Jan 2018
AASB 2015-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012–2014 Cycle [AASB 1, AASB 2, AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 7, AASB 11, AASB 110, AASB 119, AASB 121, AASB 133, AASB 134, AASB 137 & AASB 140]	1 Jan 2016
AASB 2015-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 [AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 & AASB 1049]	1 Jan 2016

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 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.

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 recorded 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 are recognised as Revenue from Government when the entity gains control of the funding, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it

CLC NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

has been earned. Funding receivable is recognised at its nominal amounts.

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.

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue 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 the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

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 expected 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 Funds. The Central Land Council makes employer contributions to the Acumen superannuation fund at the rate of 12.5% paid on a fortnightly 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 fortnight of the year.

1.8 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance lease effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased 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 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.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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.

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 statement of financial position but are reported in the 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

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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 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:
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 2015 the NTRB held no surplus assets (30 June 2014: \$0).

Following initial recognition at cost, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets are not materially different from their fair values as at reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in the market value of the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it 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

Plant and equipment are subject to a formal independent valuation at a minimum of every three years. The Central Land Council (as a 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 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.

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:

	2015	2014
Motor vehicles	4 years	4 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 6(b).

Impairment

All the assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2015. 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,

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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 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.

NOTE 2: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There were no significant events after balance date.

NOTE 3: EXPENSES

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 3(a): Employee benefits		
Wages & salaries	1,651,821	1,547,783
Superannuation	191,159	178,743
Leave	52,368	(16,694)
Other employee benefits	30,259	33,518
Total employee benefit expense	1,925,607	1,743,350

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 12.50%.

Note 3(b): Supplier Expenses

Goods from related entities	–	–
Goods from external parties	151,161	124,212
Services from related entities	33,169	39,405
Services from external parties	1,284,725	1,225,766
Workers Compensation premium	32,375	23,635
Total Suppliers expenses	1,501,430	1,413,018

Note 3(c): Depreciation

Motor vehicles	132,363	135,816
Plant and Equipment	28,180	29,511
Total depreciation	160,543	165,327

The aggregate amount of depreciation or amortisation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable assets are detailed in Note 6 – Analysis of Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 4: REVENUE

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 4(a): Revenues from Government		
DPM&C Grant – Operational	2,709,350	4,033,650
Total revenues from government	2,709,350	4,033,650
Note 4(b): Interest revenue		
Interest from deposits	24,618	22,948
Total interest revenue	24,618	22,948
Note 4(c): Sale of goods and rendering of services		
Rendering of services – External entities	1,555	3,825
Total sales of goods and rendering of services	1,555	3,825
Note 4(d): Net Gains from Sale of Assets		
Motor Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	–	–
Proceeds from disposal	–	98,182
Net book value of assets disposed	–	(27,599)
Net gain from disposal	–	70,583

NOTE 5: DPM&C GRANT: NATIVE TITLE – OPERATIONAL

	Approved Budget 2015 \$	Actual 2014 \$
INCOME		
Other Project Income		
Bank Interest	24,000	24,618
Vehicle Trade-in	–	–
AGI – cost recovery	240,000	240,000
2013–14 Capital Funds C/fwd	654,650	877,938
DPM&C Funding		
Capital	–	–
Operational	2,709,350	2,709,350
PBC Basic Support	50,000	–
TOTAL INCOME	3,678,000	3,851,906
EXPENDITURE		
Capital		
Vehicles	–	76,176
Total Capital	–	76,176
Operational		
Salaries		
CEO/GM or equivalents	140,000	140,000

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	Approved Budget 2015 \$	Actual 2014 \$
Corporate staff	278,802	273,570
Project staff	1,654,539	1,633,868
Services		
Accommodation	184,800	180,145
Motor Vehicles – Corporate	27,194	16,598
Motor Vehicles – Attributable	61,806	58,488
Repair and Maintenance – Equipment	23,000	29,912
Repair and Maintenance – Buildings	20,800	20,100
Bank Charges	2,000	–
Audit Fees	12,000	9,400
Consultants – Corporate	6,000	6,000
Consultants – Attributable	408,610	315,157
Communications, Telephones, Fax and IT	90,300	81,222
Insurance – Workers compensation	23,600	32,374
Insurance – Assets	15,600	40,200
Insurance Professional Indemnity	19,000	23,769
Corporate HR / Finance / Property Serv / Library	134,950	217,341
NNTC Contribution	–	–
Training & Development		
Governing Committee	4,200	4,250
Staff	25,800	24,725
Meetings		
Governing Committee	15,700	20,100
Attributable Other meetings expenses	51,000	32,485
Travel & Allowances		
Chairperson	8,300	7,980
Other Governing Committee members	15,500	1,566
Members (Travel)	–	–
Claimants (Travel)	80,100	80,879
Staff (Travel) Corporate	26,132	17,372
Staff (Travel) Attributable	50,868	56,349
Supplies & Consumables		
Corporate Office Sup / office misc.	7,400	819
Other		
Misc. recoverable meetings attrib exp	240,000	238,445
PBC – Lhere Artepe	50,000	50,000
	3,678,000	3,689,290
Balance as at 30 June 2015	–	162,616

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.

The surplus of \$162,616 is committed for consultancy projects.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 6: NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 6(a): Plant and Equipment		
Motor vehicles – at cost	913,520	837,344
Accumulated depreciation	(487,717)	(355,354)
	425,803	481,990
Office equipment – at cost	186,334	186,334
Office equipment – at fair value	92,111	92,111
Accumulated depreciation	(253,245)	(225,065)
	25,200	53,380
Total plant and equipment	451,003	535,370

At 30 June 2015, the accountable authority 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.

No 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 Plant and Equipment

Table (A): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment 2014/2015

	Motor Vehicles \$	Office Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2014			
Gross book value	837,344	278,445	1,115,789
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(355,354)	(225,065)	(580,419)
Net book value as at 1 July 2014	481,990	53,380	535,370
Additions			
By purchase	76,176	–	76,176
Depreciation Expense	(132,363)	(28,180)	(160,543)
Disposals – Gross Value	–	–	–
Disposals – Accumulated Depreciation	–	–	–
Net book value as at 30 June 2015	425,803	25,200	451,003
Net book value as at 30 June 2015 represented by			
Gross book value	913,520	278,445	1,191,965
Accumulated depreciation	(487,717)	(253,245)	(740,962)
Accumulated impairment losses	–	–	–
Closing net book value	425,803	25,200	451,003

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Table (B): Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment 2013/2014

	Motor Vehicles \$	Office Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
As at 1 July 2013			
Gross book value	909,444	278,445	1,187,889
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(439,501)	(195,554)	(635,055)
Net book value as at 1 July 2013	469,943	82,891	552,834
Additions			
By purchase	175,463	–	175,463
Depreciation Expense	(135,816)	(29,511)	(165,327)
Disposals – Gross Value	(247,562)	–	(247,562)
Disposals – Accumulated Depreciation	219,963	–	219,963
Net book value as at 30 June 2014	481,990	53,380	535,370
Net book value as at 30 June 2014 represented by			
Gross book value	837,344	278,445	1,115,789
Accumulated depreciation	(355,354)	(225,065)	(580,418)
Accumulated impairment losses	–	–	–
Closing net book value	481,990	53,380	535,370

NOTE 7: PROVISIONS

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 7(a): Employee Provisions		
Leave	401,578	349,210
Total employee provisions	401,578	349,210
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	279,807	241,606
More than 12 months	121,771	107,604
Total employee provisions	401,578	349,210

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 8: CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to cash flow statement

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash and cash equivalents as per		
Cash flow statement	162,616	877,938
Statement of financial position	162,616	877,938
Discrepancy	–	–

Reconciliation of Net cost of Services to net cash from operating activities

Net cost of services	(3,561,407)	(3,224,339)
Add revenue from government	2,709,350	4,033,650
Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation of plant & equipment	160,543	165,327
Gain on disposal of assets	–	(70,583)
Movements in Assets and Liabilities		
Increase /(Decrease) in employee liabilities	52,368	(16,694)
Net cash from operating activities	(639,146)	887,361

NOTE 9: DIRECTOR REMUNERATION

There were no director remuneration payments made during the period with NTRB funding.

NOTE 10: CASH

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash at bank and on hand – NTU account	162,616	877,938
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Cash Flow Statement	162,616	877,938

Cash at bank – accounts are recognised at their nominal values. Interest, which is earned at the daily prevailing rate, is credited to revenue as it accrues.

NOTE 11: AUDITORS REMUNERATION

Remuneration to the Australian National Audit Office for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period.

	2015 \$	2014 \$
The fair value of services provided was:	9,400	9,200
	9,400	9,200

The Audit Fees disclosed above were treated as expenses in the period (FMO 23.1).

Only audit services were provided by the ANAO during the reporting period.

CLC NATIVE TITLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 12: EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The staffing levels for the NTRB as at 30 June 2015 were:

19	19
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NOTE 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Note 13(a): Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets	2015	2014
Loans and receivables	\$	\$
Cash at bank	162,616	877,938
Carrying amount of financial assets	162,616	877,938

The carrying amounts of financial instruments are a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short term nature.

Note 13(b): Net income and expenses from financial assets and liabilities

Loans and receivables		
Interest revenue (see note 4(b))	24,618	22,948
Net gain/(loss) loans and receivables	24,618	22,948
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	24,618	22,948

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 2015 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 2015 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 2015 has been assessed as 1% (100 basis points). Based on cash balance as at 30 June 2015, an increase / decrease of 1% would equate to a \$1,626 increase/decrease in profit and equity (2014: \$8,779 increase / decrease in profit and equity).

NOTE 14: CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2015, the NTRB had no significant legal claims in progress. Where quantifiable costs exists, accruals have been raised.

At 30 June 2015, the NTRB had no contingent assets or liabilities (2014: \$NIL).

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

NOTE 15: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The NTRB determines fair value for its non-financial assets using the level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

The following table disclose the fair value at 30 June 2015 and the valuation techniques used to derived its fair value:

Fair value measurement – Valuation technique & Input Used for Non-financial Assets				
	Fair value \$	Category	Valuation Technique	Input Used & Range
Non-financial assets				
Motor Vehicles	425,803	Level 3	Market comparables	– Market buying / selling price – Residual value of about 10–15% costs – Remaining useful lives of 3 to 4 years
Office equipment	25,200	Level 3	– Depreciated replacement	– Remaining useful lives of 3 to 10 years – Replacement cost based on comparable price of modern equivalents
Total Non-financial Assets	451,003			

For those motor vehicle and office equipment that are carried at cost, their cost approximates their fair market value. The highest and best use of the motor vehicles and office equipment approximates its current use.

The reconciliations for the recurring level 3 fair market value measurements of motor vehicles and office equipment are detailed in Note 6.

There were no changes in valuation techniques used by the NTRB during the year.

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) and the subject of a deed of grant held in escrow by a Land Council
ALRA	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i>
ALT	Aboriginal Land Trust
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANSTO	Australian Nuclear Scientific and Technology Organisation
APONT	Aboriginal Peak Organisations Northern Territory
ARC	Australian Research Council
BIITE	Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education
CAC Act	<i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i>
CAC	body a body governed by the CAC Act
CAT	Centre for Appropriate Technology
CATSI Act	<i>Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006</i>
CD	Community Development
CFOC	The Australian Government's Caring for our Country
CLA	Community Living Area
CLC	Central Land Council
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CLM	Conservation and Land 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.
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.
DLRM	Department of Land Resource Management – Northern Territory
DOR	NT Department of Resources
EDRMS	Electronic Document and Records Management System
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
ELA	Exploration Licence Application
EMU	Ecosystem Management Understanding
EO	Equal Opportunity
EPA	Exploration Permit Application
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.
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	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>

FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GAC	Governance Advisory Committee
GEP	Geothermal Exploration Permit
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.
HSR	Health and Safety Representative
IBA	Indigenous Business Australia
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, the Northern Land Council, the Indigenous Land Corporation, the NT Department of Resources, the Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations, NT Cattleman's Association
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
LRIO	land resource information office
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.
NLC	Northern Land Council
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
NPARIH	National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing
NRWM Act	<i>National Radioactive Waste Management Act 2012</i>
NTA	Native Title Application
NTER	Northern Territory Emergency Response
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTO	Newmont Tanami Operation
NTPWCA	<i>Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2006</i>
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
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (Commonwealth)
PL	Pastoral Lease
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.
TNRM	Territory Natural Resource Management (Formerly NT Natural Resource Management Board)
Traditional owners	In relation to land, means a local descent group of Aboriginal people who: have common spiritual affiliations to a site on the land, being affiliations that place the group under a primary spiritual responsibility for that site and for the land; and are entitled by Aboriginal tradition to forage as of right over that land.
UKTNP	Uluru-Kaṯa Tjuṯa National Park
URM	Uluru Rent Money
WAN	Wide Area Network
WELL	Workplace English Literacy and Learning
WETT	Warlpiri Education and Training Trust
WHR	Work Health and Safety
WHS	work health and safety
WVA	World Vision Australia
WYDAC	Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation

COMPLIANCE INDEX

COMPLIANCE INDEX OF *COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES AND COMPANIES ACT 1997* (THE PGPA ACT), REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

Requirement	Reference: Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011	Page(s)
Approval by directors	Clause 6	1, 18, 150
Details of exemptions granted by Finance Minister in regard to reporting requirements	Clause 7	None
Enabling legislation	Clause 10	14
Responsible Minister	Clause 11	14
Ministerial directions	Clause 12	None (105)
General Policy Orders	Clause 12	None (105)
Work health and safety	Clause 12	108, 51
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	Clause 12	112–114
Information about directors	Clause 13	11–16
Organisational structure	Clause 14	17
Board committees and their main responsibilities	Clause 14	11–16, 72–73, 105, 108
Education and performance review processes; and ethics and risk management policies	Clause 14	16, 19, 105–107
Related entity transactions	Clause 15	136, 140, 141, 161
Significant events under section 19 of the PGPA Act	Section 19(1)(c/d/e)	9, 105
Operational and financial results	Clause b	115–168
Key changes to the authority's state of affairs or principal activities	Clause 16 (c)	19–20
Amendments to authority's enabling legislation	Clause 16 (d)	None
Significant judicial or administrative tribunal decisions	Clause 17 (a)	None
Reports made about the authority	Clause 17 (b)	105, 116–117, 148–149
Obtaining information from subsidiaries	Clause 18	No subsidiaries
Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers	Clause 19	106
Disclosure requirements for Government Business Enterprises	Clause 20	Not applicable
Compliance Index	Clause 21	172

Requirement	Reference: Commonwealth Authority (Annual Reporting) Orders 2011	Page(s)
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ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS (NT) ACT 1976

Fees	PART IV, s.33A & s.33B	The CLC received \$616,180 in deed administration fees relating to Part IV (Mining). No fee types prescribed under s.33A. No fees were requested under s.33B.
Determinations	s.35	143
Amounts held in trust	s.37(5)	143
Delegations	s.28	None
Committees	s.29A	14–15
Consultants	s.37(8)	106

OTHER

Environmental matters	s.516A EPBC Act	112–114
Work, Health & Safety Act	Item 4, Schedule 2	108
FOI Act	Reporting requirements	106



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FRONT COVER IMAGE: Traditional owners Rohan Long and David Stafford perform the *Ngatijiri purlapa* (budgerigar ceremony) at the Yurrkuru handback celebrations.

BACK COVER IMAGE: Henry Jakamarra Cook provides some light relief during the search for Kurlpurlunu.