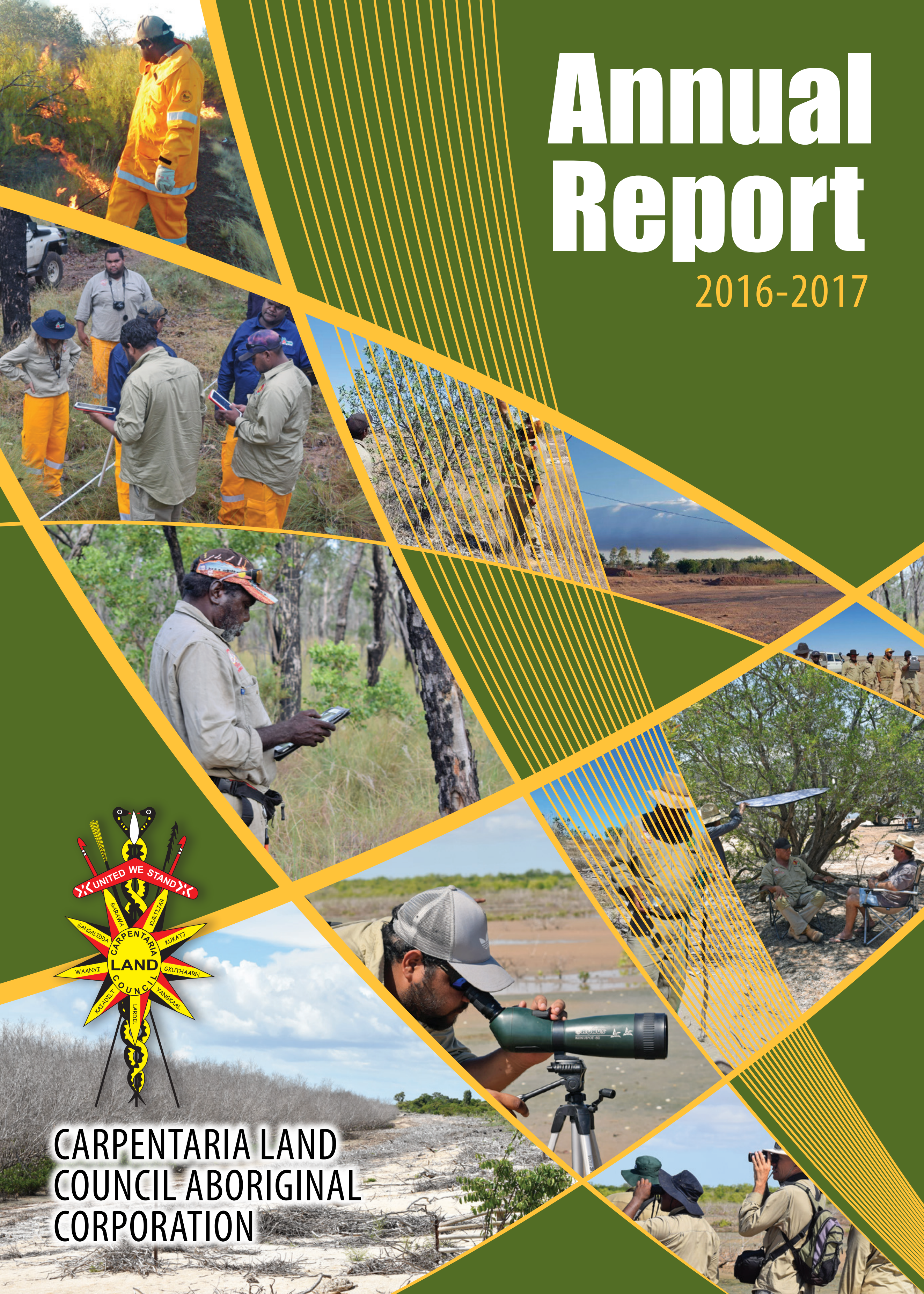
Annual Report

2016-2017



UNITED WE STAND
CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

ABN 99 121 997 933 - ICN 268

ANNUAL REPORT 2016 - 2017

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Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

ABN 99 121 997 933 - ICN 268

18 October 2017

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

Dear Minister

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017

I am pleased to present the Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation's Annual Report for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

The Annual Report includes the Corporation's Report of Operations and Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2016-2017 Reporting Period.

Yours sincerely

THOMAS WILSON
CHAIRPERSON

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AGM	Annual General Meeting
ALA	*Aboriginal Land Act 1991* (Qld)
CATSI	*Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLCAC	Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
EHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
GGNTAC	Gangalidda and Garawa Native Title Aboriginal Corporation
GRAC	Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation
IAS	Indigenous Advancement Strategy
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
NAQS	Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
NPSR	Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing
NTA	*Native Title Act 1993* (Cth)
NTRB	Native Title Representative Body
NTSP	Native Title Service Provider
ORIC	Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations
PM&C	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Indigenous Affairs)
PBC	Prescribed Body Corporate
SGM	Special General Meeting
SGNRM	Southern Gulf Natural Resource Management
WILSSED	Wellesley Island Land Sea Social Economic Development
WNTAC	Waanyi Native Title Aboriginal Corporation
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

CONTACT INFORMATION

Copies of our Annual Report are available on our website at:
http://www.clcac.com.au

For further information regarding the
Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
please contact:

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

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Chairperson's Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The Directors present this Report together with the CLCAC's Financial Report for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2017 and the Auditor's Report there on.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The net loss from ordinary activities after income tax for the year amounted to $692,544 (2016: loss of $28,538).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of CLCAC during the course of the Financial Year related to assisting traditional owners and communities with the conduct of various Land and Sea Management activities and in carrying out its functions and responsibilities as a Native Title Service Provider (NTSP) in accordance with the provisions set out in Part 11 Division 3 of the NTA.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities conducted by CLCAC in this Reporting Period.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

There are no significant events to Report.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

The Directors envisage that CLCAC will continue its existing operations, subject to the receipt of ongoing funding from Government and other sources. The Director's expect that during the next three years, the principal activities of the Corporation will increasingly be directed toward the work of its PBC Support Services Unit and in particular supporting Native Title Prescribed Body Corporates (PBC's) to develop capacity and become financially sustainable.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Save as provided for in specific Land and Sea Management Funding Contracts, CLCAC's operations are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State Legislation. CLCAC has adequate systems in place for the management of its contractual requirements and is not aware of any breach in that regard.

DISTRIBUTIONS

CLCAC's Constitution precludes it from distributing any surplus to Members. Accordingly, no distributions were paid, recommended or declared by the Corporation during the year.

LEAD AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

At no time during the Financial Year ended 30 June 2017 was an Officer of CLCAC the Auditor, a Partner in the Audit Firm, or a Director of the Audit Company that undertook the audit of CLCAC for the 2016-2017 Financial Year.

The Lead Auditor's independence declaration is set out in the Audited Financial Statements and forms part of this Directors' Report for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2017.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE CORPORATION

During the 2016-2017 year, no person has made an Application for Leave in respect of CLCAC pursuant to section 169-5 of the CATSI Act.

During the 2016-2017 year, no person has brought or intervened in proceedings on behalf of CLCAC with leave under section 169-5 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act* 2006.

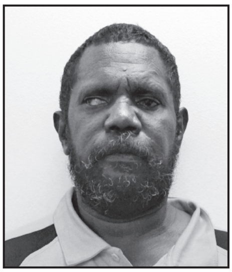
This Report is made by resolution of the Members dated 18 October 2017.

THOMAS WILSON
CHAIRPERSON

CLCAC Board of Directors at 30 June 2017

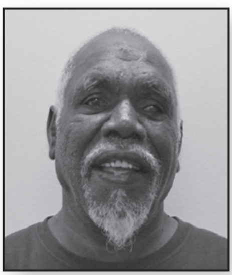
Mr Thomas Wilson – Director & Chairperson: Lardil

Mr Thomas Wilson is the Chairperson of CLCAC and resides on Gununa, Mornington Island. Mr Wilson is a member of the Lardil Traditional Owner group. He enjoys fishing and hunting and spending quality time with his young family. Mr Wilson has been Chairperson of CLCAC for 10 years and is our longest serving Chair. Mr Wilson is also the Chairperson of Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation.



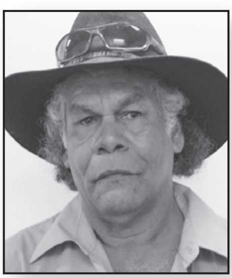
Mr Lawrence Burke – Director: Yangkaal

Mr Lawrence Burke is a Director of CLCAC and resides on Gununa, Mornington Island. Mr Burke is a member of the Yangkaal Traditional Owner group and a Yangkaal Director of the Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC). Mr Burke works for the Mornington Island Night Patrol and in his spare time he likes to attend local rodeos in Doomadgee and Burketown. He is also a lead dancer with Mornington Island dancers and works at the art and craft centre.



Mr Gerald Loogatha – Director: Kaiadilt

Gerald is a Director of CLCAC and resides on Gununa, Mornington Island. Mr Loogatha is a member of the Kaiadilt Traditional Owner group. Mr Loogatha is also a Director of the Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC). He is an experienced furniture maker and enjoys fishing, hunting and spending time with family.

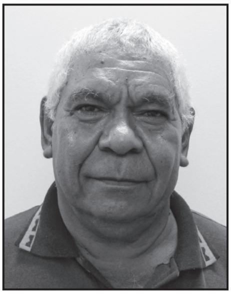


Mr Joseph Rainbow – Director: Kurtijar

Mr Joseph Rainbow is a Director of CLCAC and resides in Normanton. Mr Rainbow is a member of the Kurtijar Traditional Owner group and undertakes a Cultural Heritage Management advisory role for the Kurtijar People.

Ms Marlene Logan – Director: Gkuthaarn

Ms Marlene Logan is a Director of CLCAC and a member of the Gkuthaarn Traditional Owner group. Ms Logan is also a Director of the Gkuthaarn Aboriginal Corporation and Coordinator of the local Justice Association. Ms Logan undertakes a Cultural Heritage Management advisory role for the Gkuthaarn People and resides in Normanton with her family. Ms Logan enjoys fishing, cooking and camping.

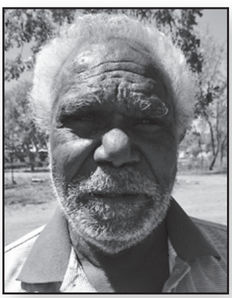


Mr Phillip George – Director: Kukatj

Mr Phillip George is a Director of CLCAC and a member of the Kukatj Traditional Owner group. Mr George resides in Normanton with his family and is employed by CLCAC as a Ranger Coordinator through the Queensland Indigenous Land and Sea Ranger Program.

Mr Donald Bob – Director: Garawa

Mr Donald Bob is a CLCAC Director and a senior Garawa man who resides in Burketown. Mr Bob is employed by CLCAC as a Gangalidda and Garawa Ranger in our Land and Sea Unit. Mr Bob enjoys fishing, hunting, spending time with his family and working with the Gangalidda and Garawa Rangers.



Mr Henry Aplin – Director: Waanyi

Mr Henry Aplin is a Director of CLCAC, a member of the Waanyi Native Title group and a Director of Waanyi Native Title Aboriginal Corporation. Mr Aplin resides in Doomadgee.

Mr Murrandoo Yanner – Director: Gangalidda

Mr Murrandoo Yanner is Director of CLCAC and has played an integral role in the development and success of CLCAC. Mr Yanner previously held the position of CEO of CLCAC from 1992-2001, and ATSIC Commissioner from 2001-2002. Mr Yanner is the Chairperson of the Gangalidda and Garawa Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (GGNTAC) and a Director of the Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) and is a driving force behind the development of sustainable economic opportunities for indigenous people in the Gulf.

CLCAC Alternate Directors at 30 June 2017

Mr Wayne Williams – Alternate Director: Lardil

Mr Wayne Williams is an Alternate Director of CLCAC and resides on Gununa, Mornington Island. Mr Williams is a member of the Lardil Traditional Owner group and the Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC). Mr Williams enjoys fishing and hunting, painting and spending quality time with his family.

Mr Chicko Toby – Alternate Director: Yangkaal

Mr Chicko Toby is an Alternate Director of CLCAC and resides on Gununa, Mornington Island. Mr Toby is a member of the Yangkaal Traditional Owner group who is heavily involved with keeping traditional dancing alive and passing on traditional knowledge to the younger generations. Mr Toby is also a Director of the Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation.

Mr Duncan Kelly – Alternate Director: Kaiadilt

Mr Duncan Kelly is an Alternate Director of CLCAC and resides on Gununa, Mornington Island. Mr Duncan is a member of the Kaiadilt Traditional Owner group.

Mr Lance Rapson – Alternate Director: Kurtijar

Mr Lance Rapson is an Alternate Director of CLCAC and resides in Normanton. Mr Rapson is a member of the Kurtijar Traditional Owner group. Mr Rapson is employed by CLCAC as Ranger of the Normanton Rangers and has been integral to the many achievements and successes of CLCAC's Land and Sea program.

Mr Paul Richardson – Alternate Director: Gkuthaarn

Mr Paul Richardson is an Alternate Director of CLCAC. Mr Richardson is a member of the Gkuthaarn Traditional Owner group and resides in Normanton. Mr Richardson is employed by CLCAC as Senior Head Ranger of the Normanton Rangers and has been integral to the many achievements and successes of CLCAC's Land and Sea program.

Mr Reggie Sambo – Alternate Director: Kukatj

Mr Reggie Sambo is an Alternate Director of CLCAC and is a member of the Kukatj Traditional Owner group. Mr Sambo is a member of the Kukatj Traditional Owner group and resides in Normanton.

Mr Keith Rory –Alternate Director: Garawa

Mr Keith Rory is an Alternate Director of CLCAC and is a member of the Garawa Traditional Owner group. Mr Rory resides in Robinson River.

Mr Peter Cameron – Alternate Director: Waanyi

Mr Peter Cameron is an Alternate Director of CLCAC Board and is a members of the Waanyi Traditional Owner group. Mr Cameron resides in Normanton.

Mr Terrence Taylor – Alternate Director: Gangalidda

Mr Terrence Taylor is an Alternate Director of CLCAC. Mr Taylor is employed by CLCAC as Ranger Coordinator of the Gangalidda and Garawa Rangers and has been integral to the many achievements and successes of CLCAC's Land and Sea program. Mr Taylor is also a Director of the Gangalidda and Garawa Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (GGNTAC).

Chief Executive Officer's Report

2016-2017 has been exciting, but also a year of change for CLCAC, particularly for our Land and Sea Program. I would like to start by expressing my gratitude to the Chairperson and Directors, our staff, members and the Native Title Claimants and Holders, and thank them for their commitment and successes in assisting CLCAC make real progress towards our goals.

CLCAC has an excellent track record of achieving quality outcomes and we are constantly striving to adapt and respond to new challenges. In February 2014 the CLCAC Board of Directors approved a five year strategic plan. The plan outlines what we will do over the next five years including our vision, values, goals and key strategic actions. For copies of our strategic plan and other key publications please refer to our website. CLCAC is continuing to provide services and programs that will assist in achieving the plan's vision and goals.

The Corporation can be proud of its many positive achievements since its inception and growth from its humble beginnings in Burketown in 1984. This includes recognition as a Native Title Representative Body in 1996, seven positive determinations of native title from 2004 through to 2015 and the subsequent establishment and registration of three PBC's, the establishment of the Cairns Office in 2005, the introduction of our successful Land and Sea Management Unit in 2007 and the establishment of the Business and Economic Development unit in 2011. At 30 June 2017 CLCAC employed thirty one (31) permanent staff and seven (7) casual staff. Our team continually strives to identify new funding sources and opportunities so we can continue to provide services and programs that are needed by our constituents.

It is with pleasure that I provide my third CEO Report for the 2016-2017 financial year and highlight a number of important and significant operational achievements and outcomes.

CLCAC has continued to assist native title claimants and PBCs to progress their native title determination applications and ancillary matters. We have provided advice in relation to future acts and in relation to the negotiation and implementation of a number of exploration agreements which aim to provide for the protection of cultural heritage. CLCAC provides facilitation and assistance to the three PBCs in our region: Waanyi Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (WNTAC), Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) and Gangalidda & Garawa Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (GGNTAC).

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

CLCAC has been working with the Gkuthaarn and Kukatj Peoples to progress their native title determination application. Work continued on further supplementary anthropological research necessary for connection. The Gkuthaarn and Kukatj People Commercial Fishers ILUA was registered on 10 February 2017.

The Kurtijar People native title claim was filed on 18 June 2015 covering part of the traditional land and waters of the Kurtijar People. The claim was registered on 15 April 2016. In 2016-2017 anthropological research and witness statements were completed for the purposes of establishing connection.

This year, CLCAC developed and implemented its Transitional Plan to guide and develop the capacity of the PBCs in our region. The Transitional Plan includes a five year plan to assist the three Gulf PBCs to become financially sustainable and independent by 2022.

Our Rangers now manage over 7000 square kilometres of land. Early season fire work is carried out to protect country and local pastoral stations from late season bush fires and to reduce carbon emissions. During this reporting period the Rangers undertook extensive weed control work in the Burketown and Normanton areas. The CLCAC also continues to apply and develop the Gulf Savannah Fire Management Guidelines, a hugely valuable educational, planning and practical resource for all land managers in the region.

This year the Rangers have continued to complete training in a wide variety of skills, including; fire management, chemical control of weeds, operating chainsaws, bird and animal biodiversity surveys, boat and UHF radio training, remote crocodile management, database management, first aid, 4 x 4 vehicle, MangroveWatch training, Frontline Management, How to Plan a Carbon Farming Initiative/Savanah Burning Certificate IV and marine turtle monitoring.

Our newsletters were distributed again this year, along with regular Facebook posts, showcasing the activities undertaken by the Rangers to protect and manage the natural and cultural resources of the southern Gulf of Carpentaria.

I now look forward both to the challenges of the coming year and to assisting with the long term challenges that native title holders are encountering in the post determination environment.

Rachel Amini-Yanner
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (Acting)

NTRB Overview

Background

Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (CLCAC) was first established in 1982 as a community based organisation to represent, protect and secure the rights and interests of Aboriginal people in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Following the holding of a large meeting in Doomadgee, CLCAC was incorporated under the Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act on 27 April 1984.

On 30 June 1994, CLCAC was recognised under the Native Title Act 1993 as the representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander body for the Gulf Region. This region includes land and waters from the Northern Territory border to east of Normanton, and the islands and seas of the lower Gulf of Carpentaria.

Today, CLCAC is the largest and most eminent corporate entity representing the rights and interests of Traditional Owners in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria. The Corporation represents the rights and interests of Traditional Owners in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria, with its membership drawn from the following nine Aboriginal language groups whose traditional lands and waters are located in the Gulf:

- *Kurtijar*
- *Gkuthaarn*
- *Kukatj*
- *Gangalidda*
- *Kaiadilt*
- *Lardil*
- *Yangkaal*
- *Waanyi*
- *Garawa*

Since first being recognised as a NTRB, CLCAC has achieved a number of important and positive outcomes to provide for the protection and recognition of the native title rights and interests of Aboriginal traditional landowners in northwest Queensland.

What we do

In performing the role and functions of a native title representative body, we assist Traditional Owner groups in the Southern Gulf Region to pursue native title rights over their traditional lands and waters. This has resulted in successful determinations for six of the nine language groups in our region: the Waanyi, Gangalidda, Garawa, Lardil, Yangkaal and Kaiadilt Peoples.

Much of the remaining land in the Gulf is subject to native title claims lodged with the assistance of CLCAC, with claims for the three remaining language groups, the Gkuthaarn & Kukatj Peoples and the Kurtijar People now underway. Further up-dates and progress on current claims can be found in our newsletters and on our Facebook site.

CLCAC employs various consultative mechanisms to ensure that its members and the people that it serves have input into its decision making and prioritisation. The primary means of consultation is by way of Applicant, claim group and prescribed body corporate meetings, held regularly to advise native title claimants and native title holders about recent court decisions, the legal context for native title, and to discuss matters relevant to the progress of their native title applications and ancillary matters.

Native Title

CLCAC assisted the Waanyi People to pursue a claim for native title over their traditional land and waters. The claim was filed in 1999 and culminated in a final positive determination on 9 December 2010 (*Aplin on behalf of the Waanyi Peoples v State of Queensland (No 3)* [2010] FCA 1515). The determination covers 1,730,081 hectares in the Southern Gulf of Carpentaria, making it the largest single determination in Queensland's history.

We assisted the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples to obtain positive determinations of native title over their two claims. By consent, two determinations were made on 23 June 2010 (QC04/05 and QC95/03; *Gangalidda and Garawa People v State of Queensland* [2010] FCA 646 recognising native title rights over 5,810 square kilometers of land and waters, including exclusive native title rights over an Aboriginal Land Trust area and Aboriginal owned pastoral leases. Two Indigenous Land Use Agreements have been registered in respect to access to pastoral leases within the determination area. On 1 April 2015, two further Gangalidda and Garawa determinations were made recognising native title over the remainder of the traditional land and waters of the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples: *Taylor on behalf of the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples #1 v State of Queensland* [2015] FCA 731, *and Taylor on behalf of the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples #2 v State of Queensland* [2015] FCA 730].

CLCAC assisted the Lardil, Yangkaal, Kaiadilt and Gangalidda Peoples to obtain a positive determination of native title in *Lardil Peoples v State of Queensland* [2004] FCA 298. The determination recognises non-exclusive rights to land and waters, such as rights of access for the purposes allowed under traditional laws and customs and the right to fish, hunt and gather living and plant resources. CLCAC then assisted these four language groups to lodge and pursue a second native title claim over the Wellesley Islands. This claim led to a consent determination on 9 December 2008: *Lardil, Yangkaal, Gangalidda and Kaiadilt Peoples v State of Queensland* [2008] FCA 1855. The determination recognises exclusive possession over the Wellesley Islands and covers 127,400 hectares, including outstations, subleases and freehold under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* (Qld).

Collectively, these five native title determinations represent the expression of a deliberate native title claim strategy initiated by CLCAC in 1996. They represent a significant victory for the traditional owners of the Gulf and serve as a testament to the strength and perseverance of these groups in fighting for the recognition of their native title rights. Much of the remaining land in the Gulf is subject to native title claims lodged with the assistance of CLCAC. We are currently assisting the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples and the Waanyi People to pursue the remainder of their claims and assisting the Gkuthaarn, Kukatj and Kurtijar Peoples with native title claims in the Normanton/Karumba area.

PBC Corporate Support

The central initiative of CLCAC's post determination planning is the establishment of a unit to support the delivery of PBC Corporate Support Services. There are currently three registered PBCs in our region representing native title holders from six Gulf language groups. CLCAC expects the establishment of two further PBCs following the completion of the remaining three native title claims in the region, bringing the total number of PBCs to five.

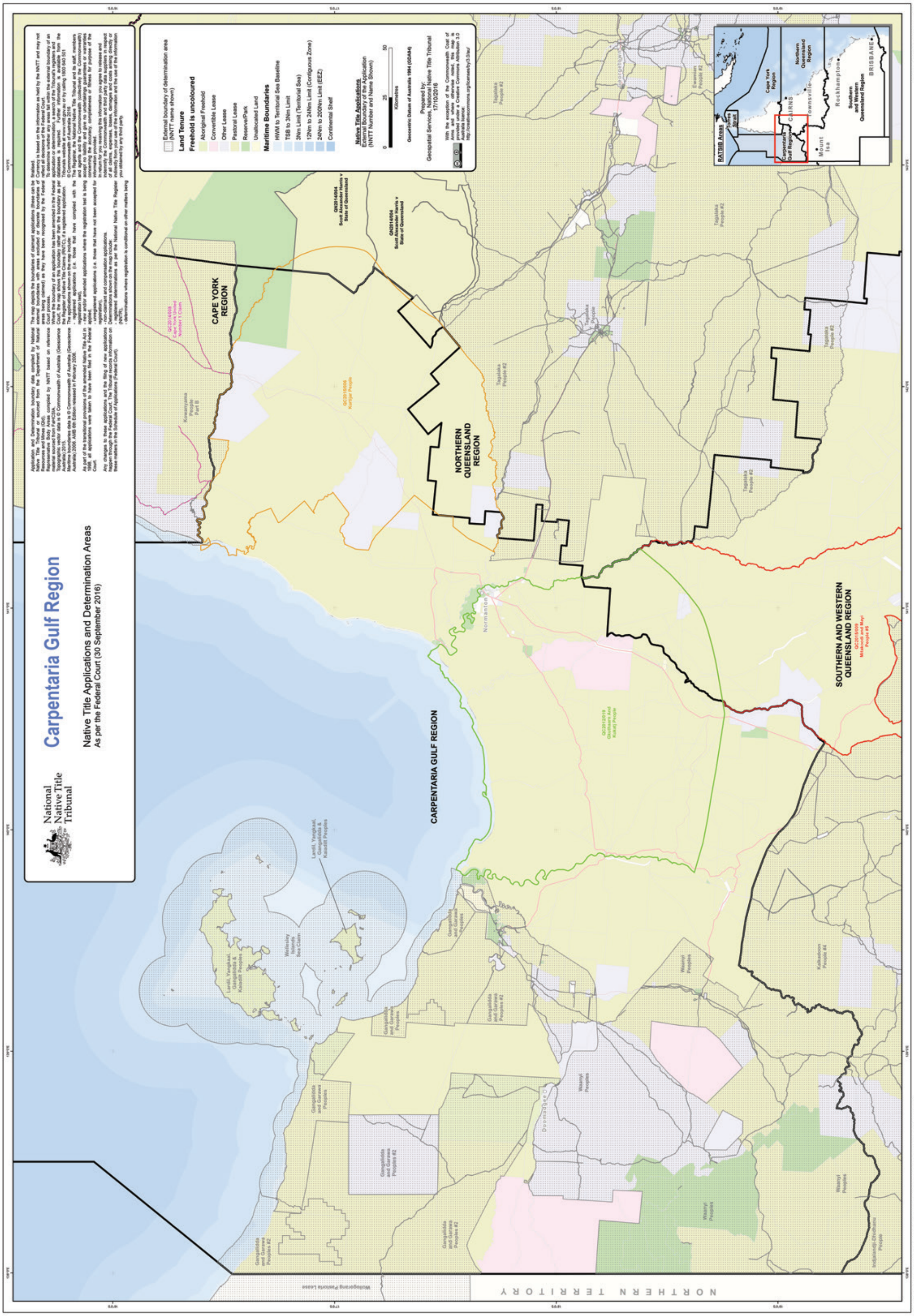
Together these five PBCs will represent all nine Gulf language groups with the vast majority of the native title holders residing in the remote communities of Doomadgee, Gununa, Normanton and Burketown.

PBC	Determination(s)	Date of incorporation	Number of Directors	Number of members	ICN
WNTAC	Aplin on behalf of the Waanyi Peoples v State of Queensland (No 3)	16/09/2010	5	315	7448
GGNTAC	Gangalidda and Garawa People v State of Queensland; Taylor on behalf of the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples #1 v State of Queensland; Taylor on behalf of the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples #2 v State of Queensland	26/04/2010	10	141	7365
GRAC	Lardil Peoples v State of Queensland; Lardil, Yangkaal, Gangalidda and Kaiadilt Peoples v State of Queensland	08/11/2008	12	138	7139

Currently none of the Gulf PBCs can be considered to be financially independent or capable of performing their statutory functions without assistance. To date that assistance has been provided by CLCAC.

During initial consultations with PBCs in 2016/17, it was agreed that CLCAC should develop a plan to build capacity gradually in the PBCs. CLCAC's role and its ability to deliver effective services is fundamental to the success of the PBCs during the next few years. Further consultation with PBC Boards, together with initial and more wide-ranging consultation with native title holder groups and native title claim groups is also needed. CLCAC has developed a framework to build capacity over a five year period. CLCAC plans to have completed all transitional activities by 2022, by which time PBCs in the Gulf region will be fully established and operational. A detailed description of the specific services that will be delivered is set out in our Transition Plan.

As shown in the Corporation's last filed list of Members.



Map reproduced with the kind permission of the National Native Title Tribunal.

Economic Development & Business Support

Approximately 62% of the population in the southern Gulf is Indigenous (2006 ABS) indicating a majority Indigenous community. Exclusive native title determinations, together with high levels of Indigenous owned land means Indigenous communities now have access to capital, land and resources. However Indigenous unemployment remains high, while participation in business and the economy is low.

The Southern Gulf Region's economic base is dominated by beef cattle, mining, fishing and tourism with a range of services located in the townships. With the pending shut down of the MMG Century Zinc mine, one of the largest employers in the region, there is a need to diversity the economic base with new thinking and strategies that generate new employment and business opportunities.

CLCAC is responding to this challenge through the initiatives and strategies being developed and implemented by its Economic Development and Business Support Unit.

This Unit has a number of key priorities:

- Identifying and facilitating delivery of key business and economic development projects and initiatives;
- Providing business, commercial and strategic planning support to Prescribed Body Corporates (PBC's); and
- Advocating on behalf of Traditional Owners and communities of the Southern Gulf for projects and initiatives that develop the region's economy sustainably.

An assessment of the four key sectors of Resources, Land Management, Tourism and Service Delivery has been completed by CLCAC to identify and prioritise potential economic development opportunities, as well as to better understand the barriers to investment. CLCAC is working with partners, stakeholders and the community to deliver the recommendations of this report for the benefit of Gulf communities.

On 13 March 2013, CLCAC convened the first Indigenous Economic Development Summit in the region. The Summit brought together Traditional Owners, key industry and business leaders and government officials to discuss the issue of Indigenous economic development in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria. Key topics discussed at the Summit included tourism and small business opportunities. The 'Indigenous Economic and Business Development Opportunities in the Gulf of Carpentaria Region Report' was also formally launched at the Summit. The report is a rapid assessment of the Gulf's economic profile and identifies realistic opportunities for growing mainstream business activity in a measured way. The Summit and report is a first for the Gulf and will be the catalyst for driving economic and business development opportunities for Traditional Owners and Indigenous groups into the future. The report identifies the challenges and opportunities people face in the Gulf in developing business opportunities and also maps out a way forward.

The Commonwealth Government's Indigenous Advancement Strategy Jobs, Land and Economy Program priorities are:

- Getting Indigenous Australians into work;
- Fostering Indigenous business; and
- Ensuring Indigenous people receive economic and social benefits from the effective management of their land and native title rights.

These priorities align almost directly with CLCAC's. CLCAC supports good policy and planning and will advocate for change where it is ineffective. CLCAC's Economic Development and Business Support Unit provides strategic and commercial planning support for PBC's to ensure they are viable and sustainable in the long term. Advice and support is also available to assist in establishing commercial enterprises in certain circumstances.

The following support services are provided by CLCAC:

- Corporation business and governance planning;
- Corporation restructuring;
- Building capacity and mentoring;
- Identifying and pursuing business and economic development opportunities including regional coordination;
- Assistance with funding applications for specific projects; and
- Coordination of cultural heritage and native title matters.

Land and Environment Program

This Unit undertakes land and sea management activities that enhance the protection and management of natural resources in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria area for the long-term benefit of Traditional Owner groups and communities.

Activities conducted by CLCAC, with funding from a range of sources, have included turtle and dugong management, biodiversity surveys, feral animal and weed control, wetland rehabilitation, fire management, and protection and management of cultural sites. Strategies used to undertake this work include:

- Employment of Traditional Owner Rangers to undertake culturally appropriate environmental management and conservation projects;
- Preservation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and utilisation of TEK together with science to increase understandings of the natural values of the region and to contribute to effective management;
- Developing partnerships that contribute to improved land and sea management; and
- Community and visitor education about cultural and natural values.

At 30 June 2017, CLCAC engaged twenty seven (27) staff funded through its Land and Sea Management programs, including six (6) casual Indigenous Rangers and sixteen (16) full-time Indigenous Rangers over two Ranger Units in Normanton and Burketown. The Rangers are supported by professional and administrative staff, including a Regional Land and Sea Coordinator, Fire Project Officer and Project and Planning Officers located in Burketown and Normanton as well as an Indigenous Project Support Administration Officer located in Cairns.

Role and Functions

The Rules of the CLCAC

CLCAC is an incorporated association registered under the CATSI Act. The key objectives of the Corporation are the relief of poverty, sickness, destitution, serious economic disadvantage, distress, dispossession, suffering and misfortune amongst Aboriginal peoples. CLCAC's objectives also include:

1. Promoting opportunities for Aboriginal people to return to and settle on their traditional homelands;
2. Obtaining security of tenure over traditional Aboriginal land in the southern Gulf;
3. Promoting and preserving Aboriginal culture and language;
4. Providing basic community services to members of the Association to alleviate poverty;
5. Promoting the social and economic well-being of Aboriginal people in the Gulf; and
6. Being recognised and performing the functions of a NTRB.

The Native Title Act

Part 11 of the NTA sets out the functions of the CLCAC as an NTRB. It also includes provisions about how the CLCAC is to perform these functions and prescribes how the CLACC is to be funded and held accountable.

CLCAC's functions under section 203 of the NTA are:

- Facilitation and assistance
- Certification
- Dispute resolution
- Notification
- Agreement making
- Internal review; and
- Other functions.

Although CLCAC's primary function is facilitation and assistance, it also performs the other functions set out in the NTA.

Certification

CLCAC's process of certification in relation to claims includes the preparation of a memorandum detailing the decision making process by which the claimants select and authorise the applicants. If CLCAC is satisfied, that there has been a proper and fair process to authorise the named Applicants by the claimant Group, and that all efforts have been made, to ensure that the application identifies the Native Title Claimant Group, the Chief Executive Officer then may certify the application.

Whether or not CLCAC will certify an Application will depend upon proper evidence of preparation of the application process provided to the Chief Executive Officer.

Amongst other things, preparation needs to include; ethnographic research to identify the basis of the community of Native Title Holders, the area of Land and or Sea to be claimed, the membership of the Claimant Group, records of minutes of all meetings, and of the decision making process undertaken at the meeting.

Dispute Resolution

CLCAC carries out its dispute resolution functions in a way that seeks to emphasise culturally appropriate mediation and negotiation with traditional owners, and seeks to identify the appropriate traditional owner groups prior to the lodgement or progression of native title applications.

Notification

As the NTSP for the lower Gulf of Carpentaria Region, CLCAC receives notices of proposed future acts from the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. The Native Title Services Project Officer is responsible for the notification of all proposed future acts.

CLCAC works to ensure that registered native title claimants and/or traditional owner groups are notified of proposed future acts within their native title claim or determination area, and encourages traditional owners to work with CLCAC to respond to these future act notifications.

Agreement Making

Consistent with our Objectives, CLCAC will become a party to an ILUA as set out in section 203BH of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), where this is necessary or convenient for realising the aspirations or furthering the interests of Traditional Owners.

Other functions

Other functions performed by the CLCAC during the reporting period include:

- Attending and participating in appropriate forums addressing native title and related matters;
- Providing a regular newsletter to update members, claimants and traditional owners on matters relevant to the progress of native title claims in our NTSP area for which we provide assistance and in order to wider promote understanding of native title;

- Conducting regular trips to Aboriginal communities in our NTSP area in order to consult with traditional owners and other Aboriginal people about matters that might affect them or which may have an impact on their native title rights and interests;
- Maintaining and updating a register of traditional owners and the lands, waters and/or seas to which they have traditional connections; and
- Assessing applications for assistance in accordance with CLCAC Policies and Procedures.

Organisational Structure

Membership

Membership of the CLCAC is open to adult Aboriginal persons who have a primary affiliation with a Gulf Language Group. Members must be affiliated with one of the recognised nine Gulf Language Groups outlined below:

1. Gangalidda
2. Garawa
3. Gkuthaarn
4. Kaiadilt
5. Kukatj
6. Kurtijar
7. Lardil
8. Waanyi
9. Yangkaal

Board of Directors

An elected Board determines the Corporation's priorities in all Corporate, Policy and Operational matters, monitors the work of the Corporation, and oversees the conduct of the Corporation's affairs. The Board of Directors comprises of one member (or alternate member) from each of the nine Gulf Language Groups.

Staff Structure

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is based in Cairns and has responsibility for the day to day operation and administration of the Corporation. The Chief Executive Officer is assisted in discharging this responsibility by the Senior Management Group. Our staff fall within one of four Organisational Units:

- Financial & Administration Services;
- Native Title Services;
- Jobs and Economic Strategy; and
- Land and Sea Management.

Outcome & Output Structure

The Output and Outcome Structure of CLCAC as a NTSP, is generally determined by the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Although the terms "Outcomes" and "Outputs" are not used in the *Native Title Act 1993*, CLCAC uses them as a means to measure performance. Thus, the principal outcome towards which CLCAC as an NTSP strives is the recognition and protection of native title in its NTSP area. This follows from the objects set out in s.3 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

The overall strategic objectives that CLCAC aims for are consistent with CLCAC's Vision, Mission and Values:

- **Our Vision:** To be the leader of sustainable Indigenous economic development in the lower Gulf region where our people are self-determined and empowered to take control of country, culture and their future.
- **Our Values:** Unity, Leadership, Integrity and Commitment.
- **Our Principles:** In pursuing our vision and objectives CLCAC adheres to the following principles:
  - CLCAC's Board will continue to provide a credible and effective forum for regional discussion, planning and action.
  - CLCAC's Board will continue to maintain equal representation for each on the nine constituent Traditional Owner groups.
  - CLCAC will support the cultural and economic aspirations of Traditional Owner communities.
  - CLCAC recognises the need to continue to strive for the recognition of native title and to assist Traditional Owners to protect and manage country.

CLCAC's overall Strategic Objectives for the reporting period were as follows:

KEY AREA OF OPERATION	OBJECTIVES
Accessible, responsive and well managed organisation	• Improve opportunities for communities to engage with our activities and programs. • To share information about our programs and performance and let people know about how we will respond to future opportunitie and challenges. • Manage resources sustainably. • Develop staff to meet current and future needs and deliver services our clients need and are happy with.

KEY AREA OF OPERATION	OBJECTIVES
Obtain positive determinations of Native Title and assist Prescribed Body Corporates	• To provide high quality professional services to secure native title or alternative settlement outcomes for Traditional Owners. • To assist Native Title Holders protect their rights and interests and successfully access financial opportunities which may flow. • Support and foster PBC's to be self-sufficient, charting and managing their own direction. • Seek out organisations and supporters who share similar social investment objectives and build long term sustainable partnerships that will assist in these endeavours.
Country is well managed	• To be the best land and sea unit across Northern Australia. • To combine the best available science with traditional knowledge and practices. • To improve how we manage country and in partnership with others grow the range of services we deliver. • To encourage our community and others to take positive actions in relation to environmental sustainability and to lead by example.
Prosperous communities	• To support and foster community development, entrepreneurs, enterprises and small businesses and help them establish in local and regional markets. • To collaborate with government, industry and others to achieve this objective and form partnerships to ensure success and a higher standard of living for all. • To encourage our community and others to take positive actions in relation to developing prosperous and sustainable communities.

Report on Performance

Native Title Output Summary

CLCAC recorded the following native title outputs in 2016-2017:

Total number of native title determination applications dependent on the CLCAC for assistance	2
Number of native title determination applications where CLCAC provides direct legal representation	0
Number of new applications filed in reporting year with CLCAC assistance	0
Number of registered determinations	7
Total number of non-claimant applications	0
Number of new non-claimant applications	0
Total number of compensation applications	0
Number of new compensation applications	0
Total number of registered ILUAs	16
Number of new ILUAs registered in the reporting year	3
Total number of native title determinations made by consent determination	6
Number of litigated native title determinations	1

Analysis of performance against strategic objectives

Strategy 1: Accessible, Responsive and Well Managed Organisation

Objective - Improve opportunities for communities to engage with our activities and programs.

During this reporting period, CLCAC has met this objective by:

1. Providing representation for each of the nine constituent traditional owner groups and continuing to provide a credible and effective forum for regional discussion, planning and action;
2. Representing the interests of constituent Traditional Owner groups in State, Commonwealth and Local Government regional planning processes and responding to relevant government policy and legislative proposals;
3. Maintaining an up-to-date register of members;
4. Assessing applications for membership in an efficient manner and in accordance with our Rules; and
5. Distributing regular newsletters and posting of news up-dates on both our newly up-graded website and Facebook page.

Objective - To share information about our programs and performance and let people know about how we will respond to future opportunities and challenges.

During this reporting period, CLCAC has met this objective by:

1. Holding five meetings of the Board of Directors in 2016-2017, at which the Board was provided with strategic and technical advice and administrative support in order to make informed and transparent decisions in the interests of the nine constituent traditional owner groups.
2. Developing cooperative relationships with State, Local and Federal Governments. These relationships have continued to develop through the progression, negotiation and completion of the native title determination applications in the region;
3. Regularly liaising with State and local governments, including the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP), Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF), Burke Shire Council and Carpentaria Shire Council; and
4. Regularly liaising with Federal Government, including the Department of the Environment, PM&C, and the Department of Agriculture and Australian Border Force (ABF).

Objective - Manage resources sustainably.

During this reporting period, CLCAC has met this objective by:

1. Ensuring compliance with The Corporation's Rule Book and reporting obligations under the CATSI Act;
2. Holding regular Senior Management Group meetings where financial performance and budget compliance are regularly monitored; and
3. Preparing monthly budget reports which are monitored by the Senior Management Group.

Objective - Develop staff to meet current and future needs and deliver services our clients need and are happy with.

During this reporting period, CLCAC has met this objective by:

1. Undertaking a complete review of our training matrix for all Land and Sea Rangers and developed individual training and development schedules; and
2. Continuing to implement our Performance and Development Review for all staff with annual and mid-year reviews.

Strategy 2: Obtain Positive Determinations of Native Title and Assist Prescribed Body Corporates

Objective - To provide high quality professional services to secure native title or alternative settlement outcomes for Traditional Owners.

Native title determination applications assisted by the CLCAC in this reporting period were:

Application Name	NNTT File Number	Federal Court File Number	Date Filed
Kurtijar People	QC2015/006	QUD483/2015	18/06/15
Gkuthaarn and Kukatj Peoples	QC2012-019	QUD685/12	28/11/12

Gkuthaarn and Kukatj Peoples – QUD685/12 (QC12/19)

CLCAC has been working with the Gkuthaarn and Kukatj Peoples to progress their native title determination application. Work continued on further supplementary anthropological research necessary for connection. The Gkuthaarn and Kukatj People Commercial Fishers ILUA was registered on 10 February 2017.

Number of Gkuthaarn & Kukatj claim group meetings = 4

Kurtijar People – QUD483/2015 (QC2015/006)

The Kurtijar People native title claim was filed on 18 June 2015 covering part of the traditional land and waters of the Kurtijar People. The claim was registered on 15 April 2016. In 2016/17 anthropological research and witness statements were completed for the purposes of establishing connection.

Number of claim group meetings = 4

Objective - To assist Native Title Holders protect their rights and interests and successfully access financial opportunities which may flow.

CLCAC assists Native Title Holders and Native Title Claimants in the region to protect Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and to mitigate the impact of future acts and other development proposals on native title rights and interests.

Future act notifications received by CLCAC during 2015-16 were as follows:

Type of Future Act	Number of Notifications
S29 Notifications	13
Other future acts	25
TOTAL	**38**

Objective - Support and foster PBC's to be self-sufficient, charting and managing their own direction.

PBC Assistance - Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation

Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC) is the RNTBC for the Lardil, Yangkaal, Kaiadilt and Gangalidda People, managing the rights and interests the subject of the determinations made in *Lardil Peoples v State of Queensland* (QUD207/1997) and *Lardil, Yangkaal, Gangalidda & Kaiadilt Peoples v State of Queensland* (QUD7/2006). During this period CLCAC assisted GRAC to undertake the following activities:

1. Receive and respond to future act notifications;
2. Conduct community (native title holder) and general meetings **(8 meetings in total)**;
3. Maintain a future acts and a native title holder database;
4. Comply with its CATSI obligations, including holding its AGM on 29 November 2016.

Number of GRAC Board meetings held = 7

PBC Assistance - Gangalidda and Garawa Native Title Aboriginal Corporation

The Gangalidda and Garawa Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (GGNTAC) was registered on 17 January 2011. It is the RNTBC managing the native title rights and interests the subject of the determinations made in *Gangalidda and Garawa People v State of Queensland; Gangalidda and Garawa People v State of Queensland #2; Taylor on behalf of the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples #1 v State of Queensland and Taylor on behalf of the Gangalidda* and *Garawa Peoples #2 v State of Queensland*.

During this reporting period the CLCAC assisted the GGNTAC to:

1. Receive and respond to future act notifications;
2. Create and maintain a future act database;
3. Create and maintain a native title holder database;
4. Hold community (native title holder) meetings and general meetings **(3 meetings in total)**; and
5. Comply with its CATSI obligations, including holding its AGM on 12 October 2016.

Number of GGNTAC Board meetings held = 5

PBC Assistance - Waanyi Native Title Aboriginal Corporation

The Waanyi Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (GGNTAC) is the RNTBC managing the native title rights and interests the subject of the determinations made in *Aplin on behalf of the Waanyi Peoples v State of Queensland* (QUD6022/1999).

During this reporting period CLCAC provided financial assistance to WNTAC to enable it to:

1. Receive and respond to future act notifications;
2. Create and maintain a future act database;
3. Create and maintain a native title holder database;
4. Hold community (native title holder) meetings and general meetings **(5 meetings in total)**; and
5. Comply with its CATSI obligations, including holding its AGM on 28 October 2016.

Strategy 3: Country is Well Managed

Objective - To be the best land and sea unit across Northern Australia.

CLCAC is always looking for opportunities to strengthen and grow as we strive to be the best. In the 2016-17 financial year the CLCAC finalised a comprehensive review of the Land and Sea Program. The purpose of the review was to identify:

- Benefits of the program
- Areas for improving efficiencies
- Operational gaps including skills, capacity, resourcing
- Workforce planning priorities and career pathways
- Future risks including externalities like funding models and recommended responses to these
- Optimum resourcing and operating models
- Future opportunities for program expansion and sustainability, specifically opportunities for innovation, partnering and commercialisation of the programs competitive strengths.

Objective - To combine the best available science with traditional knowledge and practices.

Over the last year CLCAC's fire management program has gone from strength to strength. The combination of traditional knowledge and practices with the best available science and technology is the cornerstone of CLCAC's approach to fire management. CLCAC continues to review, refine and redevelop the Gulf Savannah Fire Management Guidelines which have proven to be a valuable educational, planning and practical resource for all land managers in the region.

This year has seen the cessation of the hugely successful *Indigenous Fire and Weed Management in the Lower Gulf of Carpentaria* project which was funded by the Commonwealth's Department of the Environment and Energy (Biodiversity Fund) from 2013 – 17. The primary goals of this project were to enhance the biodiversity of landscapes through good fire management and the reduction of Weeds of National Significance (WoNS). To deliver this outcome CLCAC engaged with key stakeholders such as the Queensland Rural Fire Service, Northern Territory Bushfires, Queensland Biosecurity, Northern Territory Weeds, Southern Gulf NRM, Local Governments and Northern Land Council. This project engaged and provided capacity building opportunities for the Bidunggu Ranger team who developed into a work ready unit for the delivery of fire and weed management services. The Bidunggu Rangers completed a range of accredited training and achieved outstanding results in controlling weeds across the Gregory catchment.

The fire ability of CLCAC Rangers has become well renowned across Northern Australia. In fact, the CLCAC Rangers fire operations are so highly regarded that Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) have partnered with CLCAC to develop a fire ecology training package. Initially this will be delivered to QFES staff and volunteers from across Queensland and CLCAC is exploring options to deliver this training to a broader audience in the future. The Jigijga Indigenous Fire Training Program was developed and launched this year with a successful pilot delivery in May. The Jigija Training Program is driven by the CLCAC Gangalidda & Garawa Coordinator and provides participants with an accessible way to harness traditional fire knowledge and practices within convention fire services.

Objective - To improve how we manage country and in partnership with others grow the range of services we deliver.

In the last year CLCAC has developed its fee for service activities and successfully delivered on contracts with the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Carpentaria Shire Council and Burke Shire Council. These contracts focused on feral animal control, weed control, biosecurity monitoring and landscape management using fire as the primary management tool.

CLCAC Rangers undertake a range of training in order to continually build the capacity of the Ranger teams and improve how we manage country. This year CLCAC Rangers have successfully completed a range of introductory and refresher training for a variety of skills including; fire management, chemical control of weeds, operating chainsaws, bird and animal biodiversity surveys, first aid, feral animal control using aerial platform shooting, ATV/ side-by-side, 4WD recovery and marine turtle monitoring.

Additionally, the CLCAC's two Senior Head Rangers completed a Certificate IV in Frontline Management, specifically designed to support their development into the Ranger Coordinator role which was achieved in March 2017. The CLCAC was successful in receiving funding from the Queensland Community Foundation's Gulf Area Community Social Development Trust to support two additional Rangers to undertake this qualification and the Normanton and Gangalidda & Garawa Head Rangers are ready to commence training shortly.

The Normanton Land and Sea Rangers received funding through the Queensland Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing as part of the Nest to Ocean Turtle Protection Program. In January 2015 the Normanton Land and Sea Rangers commenced their first dedicated year round turtle monitoring program and efforts continued in the 2016 nesting period. The Rangers have worked hard to continually improve their monitoring methodologies according to experience and expert advice including engaging the Sea Turtle Foundation to collaboratively develop and review their monitoring plan. Over the past several years the CLCAC Rangers have strengthened their expertise in marine turtle conservation and made valuable connections with others in this field, notably through attending the Mon Repos training facility to work with world renowned expert Dr Col Limpus. These efforts have improved how we manage country and care for its threatened species.

CLCAC received funding through the Queensland Government under the Everyone's Environment Grants to undertake a large vertebrate pest project on Gangalidda Garawa country to the west of Burketown late 2014. To extend upon the outcomes of this project, using funding from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, aerial culls continued in 2016 with a total of over 13,000 large vertebrae pests eradicated thus far. The positive changes to country were noticeable almost immediately, due to the first two culls being conducted during the wet season, especially along a large section of culturally and environmentally important coastline. This project achieved significant environmental outcomes and therefore it was considered important to continue culling operations to ensure improvements are maintained. Noticeable improvements on country included increased biodiversity around sensitive waterbodies, improved water quality and improved condition of the cultural heritage sites.

Objective - To encourage our community and others to take positive actions in relation to environmental sustainability and to lead by example.

We lead by example in the community by publicising CLCAC Ranger's work and achievements in regular posts on the Facebook page, website as well as articles in the newsletter. CLCAC Rangers provide regular updates to Traditional Owners through Native Title meetings as well as participating in community events such as Close the Gap celebrations.

In the last year CLCAC has continued to promote the importance of the region for migratory birds and in particular the recently designated Flyway Network sites on Delta Downs (north of Karumba) and Nijinda Durlga on Tarrant Station (north of Burketown). The designation of the Nijinda Durlga site is a big achievement in migratory bird conservation and was recognised at the 2016 Bilateral Migratory Bird Agreement Consultative Meetings with a presentation of the certificate to the Gangalidda & Garawa Ranger Coordinator. The designation has been publicised through various journals, newsletters, magazines and web posts. Through these promotional activities the CLCAC sets a positive example in caring for country and encourages our community and others to take pride in and protect these valuable natural resources.

Rangers regularly visit all schools across the region to educate the next generation. Seasonally appropriate interactive presentations are provided in the classroom as well as fieldtrips and camps. These activities are thoroughly enjoyed by all participants, rangers included. The breath and diversity of youngsters clambering to be part of the program speaks well of the potential for the next generation in natural resource management initiatives. Every kid in the region wants to be a ranger! This year CLCAC began liaising with Abergowrie College to introduce a pilot work experience program for senior students to complete work experience as a ranger. This will strengthen the CLCAC ideal that being a ranger is a viable career path.

CLCAC works closely with the Department of Agriculture under the National Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS) regarding various biosecurity matters. As part of this collaboration, NAQS personnel and CLCAC Rangers inspect residential areas in communities across the lower Gulf to identify any potential diseases in fruit trees, infestations of weeds and other potential problems around the yard. This valuable service, along with specific community presentations, are important mechanisms for getting messages about biosecurity "out there" and educating the broader community on natural resource management issues affecting their area.

In the last year CLCAC Rangers have worked hard to increase awareness and publicity of the recent mangrove dieback which has impacted coastlines across the lower Gulf. Both the Normanton and Gangalidda & Garawa Rangers have worked with world renowned mangrove expert Dr. Norm Duke as part of MangroveWatch to commence investigations into event and are collecting vital baseline data along the shorelines of key river systems. Several media and Facebook posts have been produced and CLCAC Rangers also hosted a team of journalists from the ABC who produced a television story about the work CLCAC Rangers are undertaking.

Land and sea management projects underway during the last year were:

Thuwathu/Bujimulla Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) for the Wellesley Islands

This Project is funded by the Australian Government's Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of Environment and Energy's IPA Program. In November 2013 the IPA was declared over 16,600 square kilometres of land and sea. The Commonwealth Government has agreed to fund a Ranger Program to implement the Thuwathu/Bujimulla IPA Management Plan over the Wellesley Islands. Gulf Region Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC), the PBC for the area, has established Wellesley Islands Land Sea Social Economic Development Pty Ltd (WILSSED) to manage the Ranger Program. The Rangers commenced operations in September 2016 and the CLCAC is providing assistance to this Program in the crucial start-up phase.

Nijinda Durlga Indigenous Protect Area for Gangalidda traditional country

Stage 1 of the Nijinda Durlga IPA was declared in 2014 over an area of 250,000 hectares, with the declaration of Stage 2 planned to expand the area to over 625,000 hectares expected in the next financial year. This project enhances the capacity of the Gangalidda and Garawa Rangers to care for country by expanding the range of conservation services offered in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner. This year saw ranger efforts focus on vertebrate pest management, migratory shorebird monitoring, remote crocodile management and biodiversity survey techniques.

Gangalidda Garawa Working on Country Rangers

This Project is funded by the Australian Government's Working on Country Program (through the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet) and employs a Ranger Coordinator and four Traditional Owners as rangers. Rangers work on their own land and sea country to undertake a range of natural and cultural resource management activities including:

- Weed and invasive animal management including the control of vertebrate pests (feral pigs and wild horses) and work to eradicate weeds of national significance;
- Monitoring and recording the effect of invasive animals and weeds on marine turtle nesting sites and freshwater wetlands;
- Traditional fire management on country and the continued application of fire management plans incorporating both western scientific best-practice techniques and traditional fire knowledge;
- Sea patrols and collection of marine debris (including ghost nets);
- Facilitating the transfer and preservation of Traditional Knowledge and protection of culturally significant sites;
- Biosecurity patrol monitoring for possible introduction of foreign debris and associated pests; and
- Community engagement activities such as exchange visits, liaison with schools and other community organisations, and joint patrols with other agencies.

Queensland Indigenous Land and Sea Ranger Program – Gangalidda & Garawa Rangers (based in Burketown) and Normanton Rangers (Gkuthaarn, Kukatj & Kurtijar)

The Queensland Indigenous Land and Sea Ranger Program (formerly Wild River Rangers) is funded by the Queensland State Government through the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP). The Program aims to build the capacity of Gulf Aboriginal communities to manage community resources, strengthen the local economy based on natural resource management and to preserve and promote the natural values of the formally declared Wild River catchments. The program enabled CLCAC to employ six rangers in Burketown, six rangers in Normanton and a Regional Land and Sea Coordinator/Mentor during the 2016-17 financial year.

The Program supports a range of on-ground activities including:

- Fire, weed, and feral animal management;
- Preserving key wetlands or ecosystems of high biodiversity or cultural significance through activities such as weed and feral animal control and restoration works;
- Biodiversity monitoring to measure the success of management;
- Community and visitor education about cultural and natural values;
- Engaging Elders and Traditional Owners as mentors to familiarise rangers with cultural aspects of country;
- Developing partnerships with neighbouring communities, landholders and research agencies to identify and preserve areas of high cultural and natural values and management practices;
- Erosion mitigation and restoration works; and
- Developing and implementing landscape fire regimes for biodiversity improvement on country and within communities, incorporating both cultural and scientific practices.

Indigenous Fire Management Project

In 2016-17, this Project continued to support CLCAC's rangers to use traditional fire management practices together with modern scientific knowledge to better control the extent and severity of savannah wildfires, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and contributing to other land management objectives such as improved control of environmental weeds. This project has led to the improvement of community relationships with pastoralists and other land holders across the region. The work is funded by various sources including WoC, IPA, EHP, Southern Gulf NRM, Queensland Rural Fire Service and the private sector.

Biodiversity Fund Indigenous Fire and Weed Management Project

This major project came to an end at 30 June 2017. It delivered fire and weed management actions over approx. 68,400 km^2 across the lower Gulf of Carpentaria in both Queensland and the Northern Territory. The project was funded for four years through the Federal Government's Biodiversity Fund (Northern Round). Indigenous fire knowledge and best practice scientific methods were implemented together to protect and enhance landscape values and coordinate wildfire prevention across multiple tenures. This project delivered extensive weed control which acted as the last line of defence against the westerly spread of Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) species to the Northern Territory (predominately Rubber Vine).

Key outcomes are:

- The application of more ecologically appropriate fire regimes that will lead to improved protection of fire-sensitive plant and animal communities and improve habitat condition and resilience in the project area.
- An improvement in the connectivity and extent of remnant vegetation through the active management and control of three WoNS (Parkinsonia, Prickly Acacia and Rubber Vine) over 68,400 km^2, creating a management linkage between significant wetlands, pristine river catchments (previously declared Wild River Areas) and National Parks in the region.
- Community capacity and participation in best-practice weed and fire management significantly enhanced, particularly for local Traditional Owner groups, Indigenous rangers and Pastoralists, during the project period and into the future.

This project also funded the Bidunggu Rangers who had been working to eradicate target weed species from the upper catchment of the Gregory/Nicholson River and to assist the Robinson River based Waanyi/Garawa Rangers. Unfortunately no further funding is available through this stream, which has also meant the disbandment of the Bidunggu Rangers, until other sources of funding can be determined.

Nest to Oceans

Funding was received in 2014 from the Queensland Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing to undertake activities that increase the survivability of marine turtles from predation by feral pigs and other predators in the south-eastern Gulf and lower western Cape York areas. Approval was granted to continue this project in 2016. This project was conducted by the Normanton Rangers who monitored marine turtle nesting success rates on previously unstudied beaches. A feral pig abatement program was undertaken utilising aerial culling and ground-based baiting and a total of 14,000 feral pigs were eradicated through aerial culling alone over the life of the project. Importantly, all participating landholders have agreed to maintain feral pig numbers after the conclusion of the project at the end of the 2016 calendar year. This commitment creates an on-going legacy for the CLCAC feral pig abatement program which has removed over 80,000 feral pigs from the region since 2010 as well as providing the opportunity for fee-for-service maintenance culls.

Critical Habitats: Wernadinga funded by Southern Gulf NRM

CLCAC has received funding from Southern Gulf NRM to undertake a project on Wernadinga Station over two years which includes large scale fencing works, pest animal and weed control, as well as a range of environmental monitoring and evaluation activities. The first year of the project (2016-17) was dedicated to the construction of a 40km fence which will benefit around 30,000 acres of important coastal habitat by reducing the impacts of grazing and feral animals. The second year of the project (2017-18) will see the Normanton Rangers carrying out migratory shorebird surveys, a fauna survey, wetlands inventory and a feral animal cull undertaken by an Indigenous Ranger.

Strategy 4: Prosperous Communities

Objective - To support and foster community development, entrepreneurs, enterprises and small businesses and help them establish in local and regional markets.

Objective - To collaborate with government, industry and others to achieve this objective and form partnerships to ensure success and a higher standard of living for all.

Objective - To encourage our community and others to take positive actions in relation to developing prosperous and sustainable communities.

In 2016/2017, CLCAC has continued to undertake a range of activities to support and foster economic development in the region, including:

1. Implementation of a communication program involving regular project up-dates on the CLCAC web site and in the CLCAC newsletter;
2. Implementation of an IAS grant to support the development of Indigenous tourism product in Burketown, which includes Tag-A-Long Tours, a Sunset Boat Tour and Indigenous Stargazing Tours. The project has also enable the opening of the Burketown Visitor Centre, owned and operated by Traditional Owners;
3. Establishment of the Jigija Indigenous Fire Training Program, a wholly Indigenous owned business that provides fire management and mitigation training on the traditional country of the Gangalidda People, where we are able to conduct controlled burns and demonstrate planning for fire management across different landscapes; and
4. Development of CLCAC's *Transition Plan for the Commencement of Post-Determination Service Delivery 2017-2022*. This Plan has been developed in order to assist PBCs and native title holders in the Gulf region to understand the role of CLCAC in the native title post-determination environment. It sets out a framework and timeframe to build capacity in Gulf PBCs over a five year period. It will provide for all Gulf PBCs to be established, independent and fully operational by 2022.

Funding Sources

As a NTSP, CLCAC's Native Title service operations are funded by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet through its Native Title Program.

This year, CLCAC also received grants from:

1. Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet for the Indigenous Protected Areas and the Working on Country Fire and Weed Eradication Ranger Programs, as well as additional ranger positions and funded through the Jobs, Land and Economy Programme;
2. Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet's Jobs, Land and Economy Programme for the Indigenous Tourism Development Project in the lower Gulf of Carpentaria;
3. Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet's Remote Australia Strategy for development of an Indigenous owned and operated commercial fishing business;
4. Department of the Environment for Indigenous Fire and Weed Management in the Lower Gulf of Carpentaria;
5. Queensland Government's Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) for the Indigenous Ranger Programs in the Burketown and Normanton regions and Vertebrate Pest Management Project in the Southern Gulf of Carpentaria;
6. Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing (NPSR) for the Nest to Ocean Feral Pig Management Along the Coastlines of the Southern Gulf of Carpentaria and South Western Cape Project;
7. Southern Gulf NRM (SGNRM) for control of woody weeds in the Southern Gulf and Northern Gulf NRM region as well as environmental management activities on Wernadinga Station for the control of invasive pest animals and weeds;
8. Department of Agriculture and Water's Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy for capability building of Ranger groups in the CLCAC's region; and,
9. Queensland Community Fund for Frontline Management Training for Senior Rangers.

Funding release details for the reporting period were as follows:

FUNDING BODY	AMOUNT
Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C)	4,099,345
Department of the Environment (DOTE)	567,511
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP)	1,299,917
Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing (NPSR)	39,737
Southern Gulf Natural Resource Management (SGNRM)	160,000
Department of Agriculture and Water (DAW)	41,422
Queensland Community Foundation (QCF)	8,400
TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED	**6,216,332**

Factors, Events and Trends Affecting Performance

The single greatest factor that continues to affect CLCAC's performance of it objects and functions is Financial Resourcing in an ever increasing competitive funding environment, impacting the Organisation's ability to retain a number of key support positions. CLCAC has continued to experience the difficulties of attempting to perform a wide range of important functions with a very small budget. Other factors which have continued to affect CLCAC's performance include:

- The highly complex and changeable nature of native title and related areas of law;
- The evidentiary challenges of establishing the existence of native title;
- The logistical and cost implications of working in remote locations;
- The remoteness of CLCAC region; and
- The "wet season" which affects CLCAC's ability to gain access to and perform work in large parts of its NTRB area for approximately four months per year.

Significant changes in nature of principal functions/services

There are no significant changes in the nature of CLCAC's principal functions/services to report.

Complaints

There were no complaints made to CLCAC during 2016-2017 reporting year.

Any written complaints are referred to the Chief Executive Officer who assesses them. The Chief Executive Officer may refer the complaint to an appropriate person to manage the complaint resolution process within an agreed timeframe.

Likely developments

The Directors envisage that CLCAC will continue its existing operations, subject to the receipt of ongoing funding from Government and other sources. The Directors expect during the next three years, the principal activities of the Corporation will increasingly be directed toward the work of its PBC Support and Business and Economic Development Unit.

Financial Performance and Position

CLCAC received an unqualified Audit Report for the year ended 30 June 2017.
CLCAC recorded a net loss of $692,544 (2016: loss of $28,539).

Total grant funding of $6,405,086 decreased compared to last year (2016: $6,568,347) which was the result of decreased native title funding as well as additional land and sea funding through the PMC's Jobs, Land and Economy Programme.

Unexpended Grant Funding for the year ended 30 June 2017 from all funding sources amounted to $1,434,757 (2016 $1,623,511). The majority of the unexpended grant funding relates to the Strategic Investment Grant for continuation of the development of Indigenous Tourism for 2018 financial year and the native title Program for prepayment of 2018 financial year funding. It is anticipated businesses cases will be developed and submitted to relevant agencies for use in the next reporting period of any other unexpended balances at 30 June 2017.

The corporation's net assets have decreased to $1,632,171 (2016: $2,217,681). Working capital has increased to $586,194 (2016: $523,351).

Comparison of Financial Information – Native Title Funding Grant

The following table illustrates the comparison of financial information for 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 in relation to the Native Title Program Funding Agreement:

NTSP functions ***(Funds utilised under Native Title Program Funding Agreement)***	**(1) Actual 2015-16 $,000**	**(2) Budget 2016-17 (Budget) $,000**	**(3) Actual 2016-17 $,000**	**(4) Variation 2016-17 $,000**
Expenditure				
Capital	-	-	-	-
PBC Support & Transition Funding*	151	333	159	174
Activities	2,374	1,992	1,978	15
Corporate	436	337	343	(6)
Total	**2,961**	**2,662**	**2,480**	**182**
Income				
Native Title Funding	2,221	2,283	2,572	289
Offset of Funds from Previous Year	1,039	349	349	-
Activity Generated Income:				
- Interest Earned	32	20	16	(4)
- Sale of Capital Items	-	-	-	-
- Other Activity Generated Income	18	10	4	(6)
- Liabilities Not Realised	-	-	5	5
Total	**3,310**	**2,662**	**2,946**	**284**
Surplus	**349**	**-**	**466**	**466**

***Transition funding was received in 2016-17 to support planning for the transition of PBCs to self-sufficiency within the next three financial years.**

Surplus

In relation to the Native Title funding grant, CLCAC has ended the financial year with a surplus of $466,396 (2016: $349,388). Prior to the end of the 2016-2017 financial year PMC varied the 2016-2017 Native Title funding agreement to include funding for prepayment of funds for 2017-18.

Corporate Governance

CLCAC's corporate governance is structured as follows:

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of one representative from each of the nine gulf language groups in the lower Gulf of Carpentaria. The Chairperson of CLCAC is Mr Thomas Wilson. The Rules of CLCAC require an election of Directors be held every two years and the next election is required to be held at the 2017 Annual General Meeting.

During the reporting period, CLCAC held 5 meetings of the Board of Directors.

List of current CLCAC Directors and Alternate Directors:

Gulf Language Group	Director	Alternate Director
Gangalidda	Murrandoo Yanner	Terrance Taylor
Garawa	Donald Bob	Keith Rory
Lardil	Thomas Wilson	Wayne Williams
Kaiadilt	Gerald Loogatha	Duncan Kelly
Yangkaal	Lawrence Burke	Chicko Toby
Kukatj	Philip George	Reggie Sambo
Kurtijar	Joseph Rainbow	Lance Rapson
Gkuthaarn	Marlene Logan	Paul Richardson
Waanyi	Henry Aplin	Peter Cameron

Attendance Records – Board of Director's Meetings 2016-2017:

*NR=Not Required

Director	Gulf Language Group	11 Aug 2016	13 Oct 2016	25 Jan 2017	17 May 2017	14 June 2017
Murrandoo Yanner	Gangalidda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Terrence Taylor (Alt)	Gangalidda	NR	NR	No	NR	NR
Donald Bob	Garawa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Keith Rory (Alt)	Garawa	NR	NR	No	NR	NR
Marlene Logan	Gkuthaarn	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Paul Richardson (Alt)	Gkuthaarn	NR	Yes	Yes	No	No
Thomas Wilson	Lardil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wayne Williams (Alt)	Lardil	NR	NR	No	NR	NR
Gerald Loogatha	Kaiadilt	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Duncan Kelly (Alt)	Kaiadilt	NR	NR	No	Yes	NR
Phillip George	Kukatj	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Reggie Sambo (Alt)	Kukatj	NR	NR	Yes	Yes	NR
Joseph Rainbow	Kurtijar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lance Rapson (Alt)	Kurtijar	NR	NR	No	NR	NR
Henry Aplin	Waanyi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peter Cameron (Alt)	Waanyi	NR	NR	No	NR	NR
Lawrence Burke	Yangkaal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chicko Toby (Alt)	Yangkaal	NR	NR	Yes	NR	NR

Contact Person

Simone Arnol was reappointed as Contact Person at the SGM held on 18 June 2014 and remains in the position of Contact Person.

Senior Management Group

CLCAC has a Senior Management Group which meets regularly to discuss and plan operational matters. The Senior Management Group is comprised of the Chief Executive Officer, Corporate Services Manager, Deputy Chief Executive Officer and the Principal Legal Officer.

The CEO of CLCAC is Rachel Amini-Yanner (Acting).

Remuneration of Senior Staff

One employee received a salary of more than $100,000 during the 2016-2017 Reporting Period. A review of CLCAC's Salary Framework was undertaken during the 2013-2014 financial year. As a result of the review CLCAC moved away from the 'Alexander Dodd NTRB Salaries Framework' and instead adopted a Salary Framework more in line with the Queensland State Public Service Award. Salaries are reviewed annually and adjusted in accordance with movements in relevant State Awards, subject to other budgetary pressures and constraints. Salaries were reviewed, however due to budgetary pressures Salary Frameworks were not adjusted for the 2016-2017 financial year.

Policies and Procedures

CLCAC continues to adopt and implement the following policies and procedures in conjunction with its overarching policies and procedures manual to ensure the maintenance of appropriate ethical standards and to manage risk:

- Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Communication and Social Media Policy
- Performance and Development Review Policy

External Scrutiny

Judicial Review

There have been no judicial or administrative tribunal decisions in relation to the CLCAC during the reporting period.

External Independent Audit

Independent audit of CLCAC's financial records was undertaken by Grant Thornton for the 2016-2017 financial year. Once again CLCAC received an unqualified audit and there were no areas for concern, instances of fraud or material misstatements noted in the Auditor's Report to Management and the Board dated 26 September 2017.

Management of Human Resources

Staffing Retention and Turnover

CLCAC has successfully undertaken Performance Management of Staff, promoted Training and Development and strived to retain and attract suitable employees.

At the commencement of the reporting period CLCAC had five position vacancies across the Corporate Services, Native Title Services, Strategy and Policy and Land and Sea Units. The CLCAC managed to recruit for four of these vacancies as well as to other positions that became available during the year due. New staff were appointed to the following positions:

Cairns Office:

- Native Title Services Project Officer;
- Native Title Services Project Support Officer;
- HR and OHS Compliance Officer;
- GIS and Data Management Officer.

Normanton:

- Progression of the Senior Head Ranger to the role of Ranger Coordinator; and
- Indigenous Rangers.

Burketown:

- Progression of the Senior Head Ranger to the role of Ranger Coordinator;
- Land and Sea Project Officer;
- Native Title Services Project Support Officer; and
- Indigenous Rangers.

As at 30 June 2017 CLCAC employed thirty one (31) permanent employees and seven (7) casual employees. There were five (5) vacant full time positions.

CLCAC'S staffing levels (permanent positions) at 30 June 2017 were as follows:

Chief Executive Officer (1)			
Corporate Services Unit	**Native Title Services Unit**	**Land & Sea Management Unit**	**Strategy & Policy Unit**
Corporate Services Manager	Native Title Services Manager and Deputy CEO	Regional Ranger Coordinator	Land and Sea Planning and Policy Officers (2)
Finance Officer	Native Title Services Project Officer (Vacant)	Ranger Coordinators (2)	Prescribed Body Corporate (PBC) and Economic Development Officer (Vacant)
HR and Compliance Officer	Native Title Services Support Officer	Head Ranger (2)	
Corporate Project Officer	Community and Stakeholder Officer	Rangers (12, plus 5 vacancies)	
	GIS and Data Management Officer	Fire Weed Project Officer	
		Land and Sea Project Officer	
		Corporate Services and Project Support Officer	
4	**5**	**25**	**3**

Staffing Profile and Statistics

In keeping with the overall aims of the Corporation, CLCAC is pleased to be able to employ a high proportion of Indigenous staff:

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Male	19	4	23
Female	5	3	8
TOTAL	**24**	**7**	**31**

Staff Training and Professional Development

Staff training and professional development continues to be a significant challenge for an organisation with a small budget. CLCAC relies heavily on PM&C and other agencies to sponsor training and professional development for staff. CLCAC acknowledges the importance of setting work and training priorities to maximise the benefits to participating staff. The ongoing management of the training needs of the organisation has consisted of the following:

- Organisational training plan developed and used to target investment in training;
- Ongoing training and development needs identified for all staff;
- Uptake of training opportunities monitored; and
- Monitoring of results.

Through its succession management plan, CLCAC aims to train and encourage Indigenous staff to seek career paths within CLCAC so as to advance competent Indigenous employees to senior positions within CLCAC and to build capacity for their PBC in readiness for future economic development opportunities.

CLCAC is developing specific programs aimed at:

- Targeting recruitment of Indigenous People for identified and general positions;
- Promotion of all employment opportunities through Indigenous community groups and Indigenous media; and
- Developing culturally appropriate training, mentoring and support systems.

PMC Courses and Conferences

CLCAC expended Native Title funds on the Capacity Building program for NTRBs/NTSPs during the reporting period. With this funding, staff from the Native Title Services and Corporate Units attended the following courses and conferences:

- Cultural Heritage Database
- National Native Title Conference

Land and Sea Courses and Conferences

Staff from the Land and Sea Unit attended the following courses and conferences:

- Firearms Safety
- First Aid, including CPR, Defibrillation and Remote First Aid
- Small Vessel Handling and Maintain Outboard Motors
- Certificate II in Maritime Operations (Coxswains)
- Units of competency toward Certificate II and III of Conservation and Land Management, including Safe Operation of a Chainsaw, Safe Operation of a Quad Bike, Safe Operation of a side by side ATV and Prepare and Apply Chemicals
- Operate a 4x4
- Fire management
- Bird and animal biodiversity surveys
- Marine turtle monitoring
- Training and Assessing (Cert IV)
- Supervision and Management of Teams

Other Courses and Training Opportunities

Staff from the Corporate Unit also undertook the following training in line with current CLCAC priorities:

- Certificate IV in Business and Business Administration
- Diploma of Business (Governance)

Occupational Health and Safety Performance

CLCAC is cognisant of and complies with Occupational Health and Safety requirements and every effort is made to ensure that staff work in a safe environment at all times, whether in the office or the field. During the 2015-2016 financial year CLCAC engaged external consultants to review its Workplace Health and Safety Policies and Procedures and Safe Work Method Statements. The review was finalised in the 2016-2017 reporting period, with the revised Workplace Health and Safety Plan and Safe Work Method Statements were delivered to staff.

Insurances - Indemnity and Insurance Premiums

CLCAC has had association liability insurance cover of $5 million and public liability cover of $20 million for the entire 2016-2017 Financial Year.

Consultants and Competitive Tendering and Contracting

Consultants

CLCAC relies on assistance from external contractors and consultants to achieve its native title program objectives. CLCAC entered into seventeen (17) Consultancy Services Arrangements in 2016-17. Eighteen (18) Contracts related to the provision of Legal Services, three (3) Contracts to Anthropological Services, three (3) contracts were related to Accounting and Financial services, and four (4) contracts to other Consultancy Services.

The total cost to CLCAC for Consultancy Services (excluding GST) in respect of the Native Title Program in the Reporting Year is outlined in below.

Consultancies	Total Expended $
Accounting	7,282
Anthropological	60,817
Legal	1,087,496
Other	16,714
TOTAL	**1,172,310**

Competitive Tendering and Contracting Practices

CLCAC has in place procurement procedures for all supplies of goods and services. These procedures ensure that contract specifications do not bias or predetermine the outcome in awarding contracts. All procurement activities are based on the core principle of value for money and are compliant with Commonwealth procurement guidelines and the Procurement for Activity clauses of the Native Title Program Funding Agreement.

Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

ABN 99 121 997 933 - ICN 268

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2016 - 2017

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the directors of Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation ("the Corporation"):

(a) the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 2 to 26, are in accordance with the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2007, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the Corporation's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2007 and any applicable determinations made by the Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations under Division 336 of the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2007.

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Corporation will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Dated at Cairns this 29th day of September 2017

Thomas Wilson
Chairperson

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $	2016 $
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	**2,924,518**	3,260,463
Trade and other receivables	4B	**22,695**	43,606
Other financial assets	4C	**149,643**	42,490
Total financial assets		**3,096,856**	3,346,560
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5A	**1,069,423**	1,673,100
Total non-financial assets		**1,069,423**	1,673,100
Total assets		**4,166,279**	5,019,660
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	**472,034**	623,916
Grants	7B	**1,434,757**	1,623,511
Other payables	7C	**356,983**	307,866
Total payables		**2,263,774**	2,555,293
Provisions			
Employee entitlements	8A	**270,334**	246,686
Total provisions		**270,334**	246,686
Total liabilities		**2,534,108**	2,801,979
Net assets		**1,632,171**	2,217,681
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve		**1,121,661**	1,014,626
Retained surplus		**510,510**	1,203,054
Total equity		**1,632,171**	2,217,680
Current assets		**3,096,856**	3,325,330
Non-current assets		**1,069,423**	1,694,329
Current liabilities		**2,510,662**	2,801,979
Non-current liabilities		**23,446**	-

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

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $	2016 $
INCOME			
Revenue			
Revenue from Government	2A	**6,405,086**	6,568,347
Other revenue	2C	**164,753**	328,144
Total revenue		**6,569,839**	6,896,492
Other income		**-**	-
Total income		**6,569,839**	6,896,492
EXPENSES			
Employee expenses	3A	**2,670,018**	2,391,795
Suppliers	3B	**3,842,069**	4,392,730
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	**129,616**	191,839
Impairment	3D	**148,122**	-
Bad debts	3E	**-**	5,090
Loss on disposal / transfer of assets	3F	**529,266**	-
Total expenses		**7,319,091**	6,981,454
Results from operating activities		**(749,252)**	(84,961)
Finance income	2B	**56,708**	59,870
Finance costs	3G	**-**	(3,446)
Net finance income		**56,708**	56,424
Loss before tax		**(692,544)**	(28,538)
Tax expense	1.12	**-**	-
Net loss for the year		**(692,544)**	(28,538)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		**107,035**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(585,509)**	(28,538)

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

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Retained surplus		Asset revaluation reserve		Total equity	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016	**2017**	2016
	$	$	**$**	$	**$**	$
Balance at 1 July	**1,203,054**	1,231,593	**1,014,626**	1,014,626	**2,217,680**	2,246,219
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	**(692,544)**	(28,539)	**-**	-	**(692,544)**	(28,539)
Movement in asset revaluation reserve	**-**	-	**107,035**		**107,035**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(692,544)**	(28,539)	**107,035**	-	**(585,509)**	(28,539)
Balance at 30 June	**510,510**	1,203,054	**1,121,661**	1,014,626	**1,632,171**	2,217,680

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

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $	2016 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Services and grants		**6,216,332**	7,525,579
Other revenue		**139,710**	398,087
Interest		**56,708**	59,870
Total cash received		**6,412,751**	7,983,536
Cash used			
Employees and suppliers		**(6,591,204)**	(7,237,234)
Finance costs		**-**	(3,446)
Net GST paid to the ATO		**(61,200)**	(24,824)
Total cash used		**(6,652,404)**	(7,265,504)
Net cash from operating activities	9	**(239,653)**	718,032
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		**4,999**	-
Total cash received		**4,999**	-
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(101,291)**	(86,197)
Total cash used		**(101,291)**	(86,197)
Net cash from investing activities		**(96,292)**	(86,197)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Repayment of borrowings		**-**	-
Total cash used		**-**	-
Net cash from financing activities		**-**	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(335,945)**	631,835
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		**3,260,463**	2,628,628
Cash and cash equivalent at 30 June	4A	**2,924,518**	3,260,463

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation ("the Corporation") is an Aboriginal corporation domiciled in Australia. The address of the Corporation's registered office is Suite 2, Level 1, 104 Mulgrave Road, Cairns QLD 4870. The Corporation is a not-for-profit entity and primarily is involved in the provision of native title related services and land and sea management activities.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards ("AASBs") adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006. Because the Corporation is a not-for-profit entity and AASBs include requirements for not-for-profit entities which are inconsistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), to the extent these inconsistencies are applied, this report does not comply with IFRSs.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain classes of property, plant and equipment which are stated at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

In the current year, the Corporation adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current reporting period. The adoption of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in any material changes to the Corporation's accounting policies.

Certain comparative amounts in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

1.2 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AASBs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Corporation.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in note 5: Property, plant and equipment, and note 6: Fair value measurements.

1.3 Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

The Corporation initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Corporation derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that are created or retained by the Corporation is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when the Corporation has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Corporation has the following non-derivative financial assets:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Corporation initially recognises financial liabilities on the date which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Corporation derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Corporation has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

The Corporation classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category.

Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, 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).

Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as a separate item (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Following initial recognition at cost, components of property, plant and equipment, excluding leasehold land, are carried at fair value. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets. Leasehold land is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in note 6.

Revaluations

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

Asset class	*Fair value measured at*
Land	Market selling price
Buildings	Depreciated replacement cost
Motor vehicles	Market selling price
Plant and equipment	Market selling price
Furniture, fittings and equipment	Market selling price

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation and its cost can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised as expenses as incurred.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment disposed and are recognised net in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are not transferred to retained surplus.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or fair value of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is generally recognised in expenses, unless the amount is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Corporation will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	2017	2016
Leasehold land	80 years	80 years
Buildings	20 years	20 years
Plant and equipment	4-5 years	4-5 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	3-5 years	3-5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years	4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

1.5 Leased assets

Assets held by the Corporation under leases which transfer to the Corporation substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. On initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised on the Corporation's statement of financial position.

1.6 Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Corporation on terms that the Corporation would not consider otherwise, or indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy.

The Corporation considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost (loans and receivables) at a specific asset level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in finance costs and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through other income.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. As the entity is a not-for-profit entity, value in use is the depreciated replacement cost of an asset as the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset’s ability to generate net cash inflows and as the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.6 Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.7 Employee benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as a personnel expense in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Other long-term benefits

The Corporation's net obligation in respect of long-term service benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The obligation is calculated using expected future increases in wage and salary rates including related on-costs and expected settlement dates and is discounted using the rates attached to the Commonwealth Government bonds at the reporting date which have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Corporation's obligations, and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognised in expenses in the period in which they arise.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Amounts expected to be settled within 12 months are calculated on current wage and salary levels and include related employee on-costs. Amounts not expected to be settled within 12 months are calculated on projected future wage and salary levels and related employee on-costs and are discounted to present values.

The short term liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual 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 Corporation is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

Leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration, including the Corporation's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Corporation is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Corporation has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

1.8 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance costs.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.9 Revenue

Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence exists that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in income in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

Grants received

Government grants and other contributions of assets are accounted for in accordance with AASB 1004 *Contributions* based on whether they are reciprocal or non-reciprocal in nature and are measured at the fair value of the contributions received or receivable.

Reciprocal transfers are those where approximately equal value is exchanged in the transfer between the transferor (grantor) and the transferee (grantee). Non-reciprocal transfers are those where equal value is not exchanged.

Reciprocal grants received

Grants where the Corporation is obliged to repay unutilised funds or has a return obligation that implies the existence of a reciprocal transfer are initially brought to account as revenue in the years in which they are received. A liability is recognised to the extent it is probable that the funds are likely to be returned and considering the percentage of completion achieved.

Non-reciprocal grants received

Grants where the Corporation is not obliged to repay unutilised funds or does not have a return obligation that implies the existence of a reciprocal transfer are brought to account as revenue in the years in which they are received.

The Corporation considers that it does not obtain control of grant funds received (or receivable) until the funds have been applied for the approved purpose set out in the relevant funding agreement. Grant funds unexpended, repayable or in advance are accounted for as liabilities.

Contributions

Contributions of assets, including the right to receive cash or other forms of assets without directly giving approximately equal value to the other party or parties to the transfer, are recognised as revenue at fair value when the Corporation obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Corporation and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably.

1.10 Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance costs and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance costs are allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Corporation determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. A specific asset is the subject of a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the Corporation the right to control the use of the underlying asset. At inception or upon reassessment of the arrangement, the Corporation separates payments and the consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Corporation concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability is recognised using the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate.

1.11 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in finance income, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and impairment losses recognised on financial assets. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in expenses using the effective interest method.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.12 Taxation

Income tax

The Corporation has been granted exemption from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

1.13 Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax ("GST"), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office ("ATO"). In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as part of operating cash flows.

1.14 New and amended standards adopted

The Corporation has adopted all the amendments to Australian Accounting Standards issued by the AASB which are relevant to, and effective for, the Corporation's financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 July 2016. None of the amendments have had a significant impact on the Corporation.

1.15 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The following new standards may have an impact on the Corporation's financial statements, although any such impact has not yet been assessed:

• AASB 9 Financial Instruments becomes mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 (with early adoption permitted) and includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new revised credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from AASB 139.

• AASB 16 Leases becomes mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 (with early adoption permitted) and in essence requires a lessee to:
• recognise all lease assets and liabilities (including those currently classed as operating leases) on the statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of unavoidable lease payments;
• recognise amortisation of lease assets and interest on lease liabilities as expenses over the lease term; and
• separate the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (which entities can choose to present within operating or financing activities consistent with presentation of any other interest paid) in the statement of cash flows.

• AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities. This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 Contributions and clarifies the treatment of the receipt of income by not-for-profit entities.

The Corporation does not plan to adopt these standards early.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 2: Revenue and Income

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 2A: Revenue from Government		
Grants received - PM&C	**4,099,345**	4,513,929
Grants received - EHP	**1,299,917**	1,389,895
Grants received - DOTE	**567,511**	651,229
Grants received - ILC	**-**	55,500
Grants received - SGNRM	**160,000**	100,000
Grants received - NPSR	**39,737**	160,351
Grants received - QFC	**8,400**	-
Grants received - NACS	**41,422**	-
	6,216,332	6,870,904
Unexpended grant balances at the beginning of the year	**1,623,511**	1,323,114
Grants repaid - TIRF	**-**	(2,160)
Unexpended grant balances at the end of the year	**(1,434,757)**	(1,623,511)
Total revenue from Government	**6,405,086**	6,568,347

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 2B: Finance income		
Interest income on bank deposits	**56,708**	59,870
Total interest	**56,708**	59,870

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 2C: Other revenue		
Reimbursement of wages	**124,495**	191,882
Administration levy	**17,940**	44,690
Grant related income	**-**	75,000
Sundry income	**22,318**	16,572
Total other revenue	**164,753**	328,144

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 3: Expenses

	2017	2016
	$	$
Note 3A: Employee expenses		
Wages and salaries	**2,363,601**	2,107,984
Superannuation	**209,460**	197,679
Leave and other entitlements	**78,921**	79,467
Recruitment	**18,036**	6,665
Total employee expenses	**2,670,018**	2,391,795
Note 3B: Suppliers		
Motor vehicle expenses	**380,165**	326,133
Native Title implementation expenses	**1,709,836**	2,009,755
Repairs and maintenance expenses	**140,157**	105,872
Service expenses	**372,888**	418,940
Supplies	**755,554**	963,776
Travel expenses	**467,248**	555,047
Workers compensation premiums	**16,221**	13,207
Total supplier expenses	**3,842,069**	4,392,730
Note 3C: Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Buildings	**34,465**	70,846
Plant and equipment	**41,565**	55,248
Motor vehicles	**32,027**	49,459
Furniture, fittings and equipment	**21,559**	12,920
Total depreciation	**129,616**	188,473
Amortisation:		
Leasehold land	**-**	3,366
Total amortisation	**-**	3,366
Total depreciation and amortisation	**129,616**	191,839
Note 3D: Impairment		
Leasehold Land	**148,122**	**-**
Total bad debts expenses	**148,122**	-
Note 3E: Debts written off		
Bad debts	**-**	5,090
Total bad debts expenses	**-**	5,090
Note 3F: Loss on disposal of assets		
Loss on disposal of assets	**529,266**	-
Total loss on disposal of assets	**529,266**	-
Note 3G: Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings		
Interest on finance leases	**-**	3,446
Total finance expenses	**-**	3,446

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 4: Financial Assets

	2017	2016
	$	$
Note 4A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	2,924,518	3,260,463
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,924,518	3,260,463

The Corporation's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed at Note 14.

	2017	2016
Note 4B: Trade and other receivables		
Goods and services	22,695	43,606
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	22,695	43,606
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		
Goods and services	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	22,695	43,606

The Corporation's exposure to credit and currency risk and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 14.

	2017	2016
Note 4C: Other financial assets		
GST receivable from the ATO	81,623	20,424
Other	68,020	22,066
Total other financial assets	149,643	42,490

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 5: Non-Financial Assets

Note 5A: Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2016-17)

Class	Land and buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Furniture, fittings and equipment $	Leasehold land $	Total $
As at 1 July 2016						
Gross book value	1,628,557	595,543	408,191	201,122	483,913	3,317,326
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(285,274)	(515,119)	(348,511)	(159,531)	(335,791)	(1,644,226)
Net book value 1 July 2016	**1,343,283**	**80,424**	**59,681**	**41,591**	**148,122**	**1,673,100**
Additions:						
by purchase	**27,061**	**44,841**	**-**	**29,390**	**-**	**101,292**
Allowance for Impairment					**(148,122)**	**(148,122)**
Asset revaluations	**107,035**					**107,035**
Depreciation/amortisation expense	**(34,465)**	**(41,565)**	**(32,027)**	**(21,559)**		**(129,616)**
Disposals:						**-**
Disposal of assets in the ordinary course of business	**(534,081)**	**(185)**				**(534,266)**
Net book value 30 June 2017	**908,833**	**83,515**	**27,653**	**49,422**	**(0)**	**1,069,423**
Net book value as at 30 June 2017 represented by:						
Gross book value	**910,625**	**555,181**	**408,191**	**221,120**	**483,913**	**2,579,030**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(1,793)**	**(471,665)**	**(380,538)**	**(171,698)**	**(483,913)**	**(1,509,607)**
	908,832	**83,516**	**27,653**	**49,422**	**(0)**	**1,069,423**

Leasehold land

The leases have an 80 year term expiring on 30 June 2060. The directors determined that the Corporation assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of these leases. The directors have resolved to transfer the leases of these pastoral properties to an entity owned by the traditional owners of the land covering the area of the leasehold properties. It is expected that these transfers will occur before 30 June 2018.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 5: Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Note 5A: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2015-16)

Class	Land and buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Furniture, fittings and equipment $	Leasehold land $	Total $
As at 1 July 2015						
Gross book value	1,623,671	544,198	408,192	203,286	483,913	3,263,259
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(214,428)	(459,871)	(299,052)	(178,741)	(332,425)	(1,484,517)
Net book value 1 July 2015	1,409,243	84,326	109,140	24,545	151,488	1,778,742
Additions:						
by purchase	4,886	51,345	-	29,966	-	86,197
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(70,846)	(55,248)	(49,459)	(12,920)	(3,366)	(191,839)
Disposals:						
Disposal of assets in the ordinary course of business:						-
Net book value 30 June 2016	1,343,283	80,424	59,680	41,591	148,122	1,673,100
Net book value as at 30 June 2016 represented by:						
Gross book value	1,628,557	595,543	408,191	201,122	483,913	3,317,326
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(285,274)	(515,119)	(348,511)	(159,531)	(335,791)	(1,644,226)
	1,343,283	80,424	59,681	41,591	148,122	1,673,100

Note 6: Fair value measurements

Recognised fair value measurements

The Corporation measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis:

Property, plant and equipment

- Land and buildings
- Plant and equipment
- Motor vehicles
- Furniture, fittings and equipment

The Corporation does not measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis.

The Corporation has assets which are not measured at fair value, but for which fair values are disclosed in other notes.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables and trade payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature (level 2).

In accordance with AASB 13 fair value measurements are categorised on the following basis:

- Fair value based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- Fair value based on inputs that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability (level 2)
- Fair value based on unobservable inputs for the asset and liability (level 3)

The following table categorises fair value measurements as levels 2 and 3 in accordance with AASB 13. The Corporation does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value which meet the criteria for categorisation as level 1.

The fair values of the assets are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable data, where it is available, and minimise the use of entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an asset are observable, the asset is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset is included in level 3. This is the case for Corporation buildings, which are of a specialist nature for which there is no active market for similar or identical assets. These assets are valued using a combination of observable and unobservable inputs.

The table presents the Corporation's assets measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2017.

At 30 June 2017	**Level 2 2017 $**	**Level 3 2017 $**
Recurring fair value		
Land	**210,000**	
Buildings		698,832
Plant and equipment	**83,516**	
Motor vehicles	**27,652**	
Furniture, fittings and equipment	**49,422**	
	370,590	**698,832**

At 30 June 2016	**Level 2 2016 $**	**Level 3 2016 $**
Recurring fair value		
Land	210,000	-
Buildings	-	1,133,283
Plant and equipment	80,424	-
Motor vehicles	59,680	-
Furniture, fittings and equipment	41,591	-
	391,695	1,133,283

There were no transfers between levels during the current or prior year.

The Corporation's policy is to recognise transfers in and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Note 6: Fair value measurements (continued)

Valuation techniques used to derive fair values for level 2 and 3 valuations

Specific valuation techniques used

Valuation processes

The Corporation's valuation policies and procedures are set by the Board along with the CEO and Finance Manager. They are reviewed annually taking into consideration an analysis of movements in fair value and other relevant information. The Corporation's current policy for the valuation of property, plant and equipment (recurring fair value measurements) is set out in note 1.4.

(a) Land (level 2)

The Directors determined the land fair values at 30 June 2017 based on the values determined in June 2017, by independent valuer, Neil Teves AAPI, a qualified valuer.

The land is held under freehold title and the valuation accounts for the inherent physical qualities of any land component, and that any land is developed to its highest and best potential use.

Land assets comprise separate individual saleable titles which do not have restrictions which would inhibit their sale in the open property market. To comply with AASB 13 such assets have been considered firstly by way of their market value for the whole of the property as the primary valuation concept and secondly by way of the market value for the saleable land component.

To comply with AASB 13 the fair values for the three elements of the Corporation's land have been determined by the valuer by using level 2 valuation inputs : the Market Approach by direct comparison based on observable historical sales data for properties of similar nature and specification (particularly those in a similar rural location).

Land values

Land sale data has been provided and analysed to support values applied to the land assets in the 2015 and also in the 2016 evaluations for the Corporation's land. To ascertain any adjustments required to the level of land value use for the 30 June 2017 assessment relative to 30 June 2016, property sales trend charts have been prepared based on researched data and also by consideration of the more recent actual land sales transactions.

(b) Buildings (level 3)

The Directors determined the building fair values at 30 June 2017 based on a valuation conducted by independent valuer, Neil Teves AAPI, a qualified valuer.

The valuation techniques used in the 2017 independent valuation were as follows:

Current replacement cost

Reference asset replacement costs for buildings were compiled for asset valuations by reference to actual costs incurred for some of the subject assets, for similar asset improvements constructed within the North Queensland Region, and also supported by reference to available data prepared and provided by construction cost consultants and quantity surveyors. Costs are indexed to account for the location of the subject properties being away from the major supply centres or due to being in a different location to some of the other assets recently constructed. Differences associated with time factors (date of construction of other similar improvements and date of compilation of cost data in comparison to valuation data) have also been accounted for. Generally the cost data has been indexed to allow for a cost difference with the Brisbane Locality Cost Data Index being 100, Cairns Locality Cost Data Index being 110 relative to Brisbane, and Gulf Locality Cost Data Index being 150 relative to Brisbane.

Increases in costs associated with time factors, date of construction of other similar improvements and date of compilation of cost data relative to the valuation date, have also been accounted for. Whilst the construction cost for the Cairns urban area has remained stable over the past few years a different scenario is applicable for rural areas away from this coastal provincial city. There are fewer contractors willing to, or capable of managing construction in some of the more remote areas. It is necessary to arrange for transport of materials and machinery and personnel to these areas as well as arranging accommodation and provisions for workers. All of these matters have contributed to cost increases over time for remote areas and the locality and time indexation figures account for such factors.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 6: Fair value measurements (continued)

(b) Buildings (level 3) (continued)

Current replacement cost (continued)

Base cost data used to formulate unit valuation rates for assets has been compiled from data derived from a number of sources.

Firstly, contract costings for assets established in other Far North Queensland regions have been referred to, particularly those in remote locations or locations removed from provincial city supply centres. The costs for some of these assets established some time in the past require indexing to bring them in line with present day levels of pricing.

Data available from Rawlinson's Quantity Surveyors has also been considered. Such data is generally state capital city based and indexing is required to account for regional location factors.

Thirdly, assets recently established by the Carpenteria Land Council, or by other similar entities which have established new assets in the area or other areas, have been investigated and the costs of such assets have been analysed. Where such cost data is available but relates to assets established in recent-but past years, the cost data has been indexed to bring it in line with present day equivalent costing. This is considered an appropriate basis as the original cost data may relate to the actual or very similar items as those being valued. Consideration has been given to individual fit-out and finish for the assets when making comparisons with the cost data and decreases or increases have been made when considered appropriate.

If required, consideration has also been given to any refurbishment or upgrades to any of the assets subsequent to the previous valuations.

When comparing the subject and base costing assets, consideration has been given to location; land size and shape; zoning; aspect; land topography; services; and design; construction; and general condition of improvement components.

Accumulated depreciation

The depreciation rates applied for the valuation process are generally based on a gradual deterioration in the assets over time, but also account for abnormal adverse depreciation with accelerated depreciation in rates being applied if considered appropriate. Where there have been refurbishment works completed, the depreciation rate has been adjusted to account for the improved condition of the asset.

When considering the estimated remaining life of each of the assets, consideration has been given to the construction; present age; condition; serviceability; climate conditions, and present and potential utilisation. Investigations have been made into the lifespan of the assets to better understand the factors influencing sustainable physical, functional, and economic asset life-expectancy. This has been combined with general information collated by the valuer over a long period of working within the regional areas of North Queensland.

Life expectancy

The valuation as assessed is based on the asset life expectancy. The remaining life of the asset has been determined by reference to its general physical condition, design, and economic and functional utility. Obsolescence as well as physical depreciation has been considered.

Sensitivity of valuation to unobservable inputs

While the unit rates based on square metres can be supported by market evidence (level 2), the estimates of residual value, useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition that are used to calculate accumulated depreciation comprise unobservable inputs (level 3). Where these other inputs are significant to the valuation the overall valuation has been classified as level 3. The two significant unobservable inputs are the asset's condition rating and residual value. These inputs range from 0% - 100% between the different assets. The relationship these inputs have to the fair value of the assets is the following: the higher the condition rating/residual value, the higher the fair value of the asset.

(c) Plant and equipment, motor vehicles, and furniture, fittings and equipment

The Directors performed an internal valuation using directly observable inputs to determine the fair value of these assets at 30 June 2017. The valuation indicated that the carrying value of these assets to 30 June 2017 approximated their fair value.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 7: Financial Liabilities

	2017	2016
	$	$
Note 7A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	**472,034**	623,916
Total supplier payables	**472,034**	623,916

Settlement is usually made in 60 days.

	2017	2016
Note 7B: Grants		
Unexpended balances	**1,434,757**	1,623,511
Total grants	**1,434,757**	1,623,511

	2017	2016
Note 7C: Other payables		
Monies held in trust	**45,000**	45,000
Salaries and wages	**60,503**	43,304
Superannuation	**16,526**	15,992
Annual leave	**164,981**	144,188
PAYG payable	**40,457**	30,928
Other	**29,516**	28,454
Total other payables	**356,983**	307,866

The Corporation's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 14.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 8: Employee Entitlements

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 8A: Employee entitlements		
Long service leave	**270,334**	246,686
Total employee entitlements	**270,334**	246,686
Employee entitlements are represented by:		
Current	**246,888**	246,686
Non-current	**23,446**	-
Total employee entitlements	**270,334**	246,686
Long service leave provision movements		
Balance at beginning of financial year	**246,686**	221,716
Long service leave entitlement arising	**50,488**	31,318
Long service leave entitlement extinguished	**-**	-
Long service leave entitlement paid	**(26,839)**	(6,348)
Balance at end of financial year	**270,334**	246,686

The provision for long service leave represents the Corporation's best estimate of the future benefit that employees have earned. The amount and timing of the associated outflows is uncertain and dependent on employees attaining the required years of service. Where the Corporation no longer has the ability to defer settlement of the obligation beyond 12 months from the reporting date, liabilities are presented as current. This would usually occur when employees are expected to reach the required years of service in the 12 months from the reporting date.

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2017 $	2016 $
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:		
Net loss for the year	**(692,544)**	(28,538)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation /amortisation	**129,616**	191,839
Impairment	**148,122**	
Bad debts	**-**	5,091
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**529,266**	-
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	**20,911**	23,329
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments and other financial assets	**(107,153)**	172
Increase / (decrease) in suppliers and other payables	**(102,766)**	200,773
Increase / (decrease) in unexpended grants	**(188,754)**	300,397
Increase / (decrease) in employee entitlements	**23,649**	24,970
Net cash from operating activities	**(239,653)**	718,032

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

The Corporation did not have any contingent liabilities or assets at 30 June 2017 (2016: nil)

Note 11: Commitments

	2017	2016
	$	$
Operating lease commitments		
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments are payable as follows:		
One year or less	**236,074**	242,743
From one to five years	**440,525**	139,573
Total operating lease commitments	**676,599**	382,316

The Corporation leases office space under operating leases. Lease payments are increased every year to reflect market rentals. None of the leases include contingent rentals.

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

	2017	2016
	$	$
Audit services		
Statutory audit services - Grant Thornton	**25,300**	26,244
Audit of specific grant acquittals - Grant Thornton	**-**	3,740
Other audit services - Crowe Horwath	**-**	2,500
	25,300	32,484

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 13: Related Party Disclosures

Transactions with key management personnel
In addition to their salaries, the Corporation also provides non-cash benefits to key management personnel, and contributes to a post-employment defined contribution superannuation fund on their behalf.

Key management personnel compensation
The key management personnel compensation included in employee expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Short term employee benefits	**130,825**	178,762
Post-employment benefits	**12,159**	11,612
	142,984	190,373

Key management personnel compensation includes wages and salaries, annual leave, accrued superannuation, and other allowances and amounts paid by the Corporation during the year.

Loans to key management personnel

No loans have been made to key management personnel during the year (2016: $Nil).

Other key management personnel transactions

The aggregate amounts recognised during the year relating to key management personnel and their other related entities

- Various directors of the Corporation received a total of $65,611 (2016: $50,898) from the Corporation during the financial year in respect of sitting fees, travel allowance, consultancy fees and reimbursement of wages.
- Various directors of the Corporation were employed by the Corporation during the financial year and received total remuneration of $423,145 (2016: $383,530).
- Relatives of various directors were employed by the Corporation during the financial year and received total remuneration of $421,469 (2016: $249,177).
- A number of the Corporation's key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over these entities. A number of these entities transacted with the Corporation during the year. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related entities were no more favourable than those available, or might be reasonably expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 14: Financial Instruments

Note 14A: Financial risk management

The Corporation has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Corporation's exposure to each of the above risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Risk management framework

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework and it is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Corporation, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Corporation's activities. The Corporation, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Corporation's receivables.

Approximately 97% (2016 - 95%) of the Corporation's revenue is attributable to Government funding and accordingly, this is considered low risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Corporation is reliant on regular funding releases from Government agencies. The Corporation ensures these releases are forthcoming by meeting the terms and conditions set down in funding agreements.

An agreement is in place with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia whereby pre-approved finance is available for asset purchases up to $500,000.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates will affect the Corporation's income.

Interest makes up approximately 1% (2016 - 1%) of the Corporation's income. The Corporation's policy is to ensure monies are held with a major bank at the best available interest rate.

Note 14B: Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Corporation's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,924,518**	3,260,463
Trade and other receivables	**22,695**	43,606
Other	**149,643**	42,490
	3,096,856	3,346,559

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 14: Financial Instruments (Continued)

Note 14B: Credit risk (continued)
Exposure to credit risk (continued)

The Corporation has no exposure to credit risk outside Australia.

The Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at reporting date by customer was:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Government related entities	**1,794**	2,208
Other	**20,901**	41,398
	22,695	43,606

Impairment losses

The aging of the Corporation's trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	Gross 2017	**Impairment 2017**	Gross 2016	Impairment 2016
	$	**$**	$	$
Not overdue	**17,635**	-	35,356	-
Overdue by:				
Less than 30 days	**5,060**	-	8,250	-
31 to 60 days	**-**	-	-	-
61 to 90 days	**-**	-	-	-
More than 90 days				
	22,695	**-**	43,606	-

Note 14C: Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

2017	**Carrying Amount**	**Contractual Cash Flow**	**6 months or less**	**6-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade and other payables	**1,099,351**	**1,099,351**	**1,075,905**	**-**	**23,446**	**-**
	1,099,351	**1,099,351**	**1,075,905**	**-**	**23,446**	**-**

2016	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Finance lease liabilities						-
Trade and other payables	931,782	931,782	931,782	-	-	-
	931,782	931,782	931,782	-	-	-

Note 14D: Currency risk

The Corporation is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 14: Financial Instruments (Continued)

Note 14E: Interest rate risk

Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Corporation's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Variable rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,924,518**	3,260,463

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

As the Corporation does not fair value any financial instruments at fixed rates through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, a change of 100 basis points in interest rates would not increase or decrease the Corporation's results or equity.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would increase or decrease the Corporation's results and equity by:

	2017	2016
	$	$
	29,245	32,605

Note 14F: Fair values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

Note 15: Economic Dependency

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the Corporation to continue its operations at current levels is dependent upon future ongoing funding being provided by Commonwealth and State funding bodies. The Corporation believes that the necessary funding will continue to be forthcoming for the year ending 30 June 2018.

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's report

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation is in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* , including:

a giving a true and fair view of the Corporation's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

b complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2007* and any applicable determinations made by the Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations under Division 336 of the Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Grant Thornton

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Corporation's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Corporation are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

G J Coonan
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Cairns, 29 September 2017

Grant Thornton

Auditor's independence declaration

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Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

In accordance with the requirements of section 339-50 of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*, as lead auditor for the audit of Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

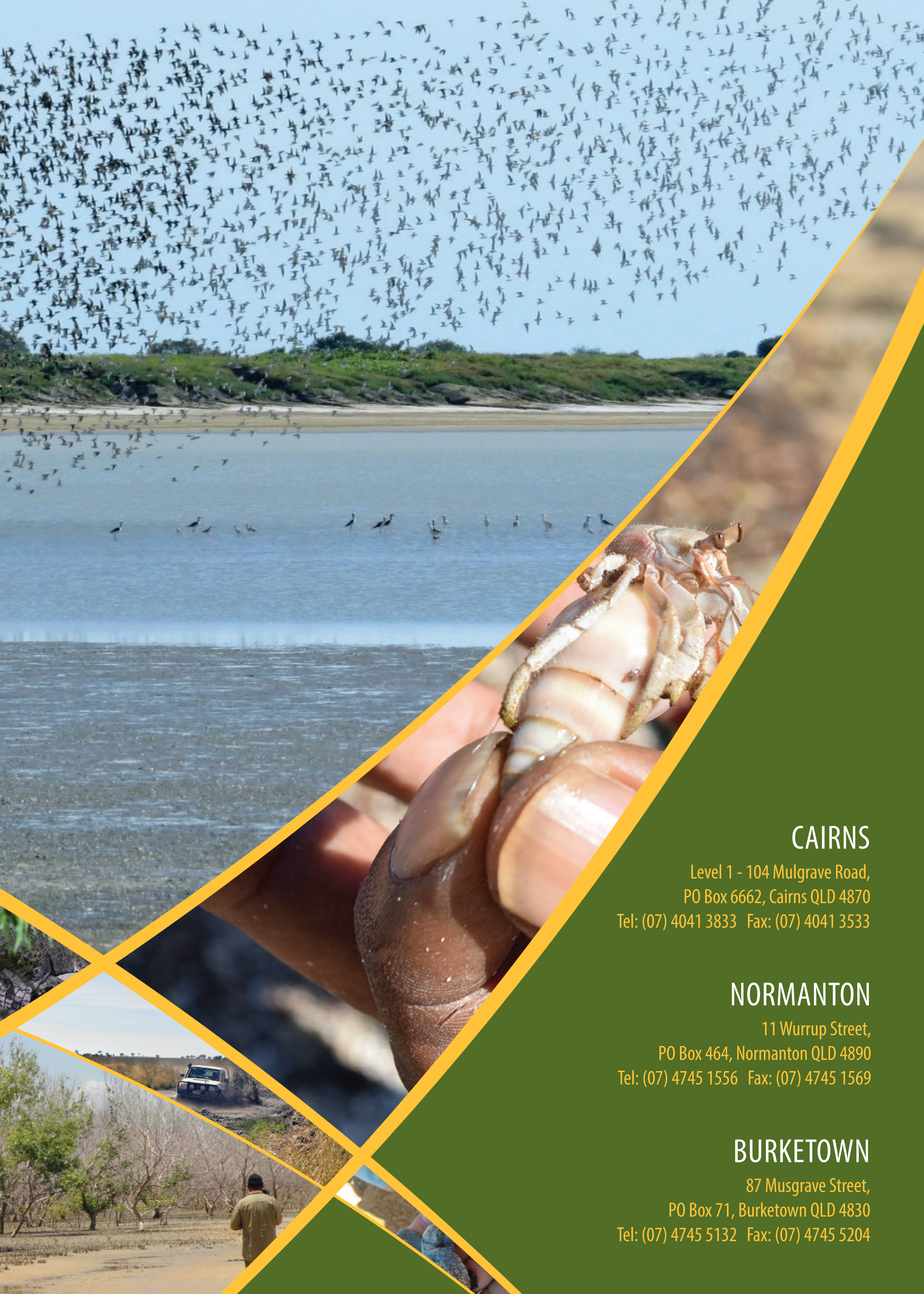
- No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* in relation to the audit; and
- No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

G J Coonan
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Cairns, 29 September 2017



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