Kimberley Land Council

Annual Report

2015-2016

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Glossary 80

Introduction and overview

FIRST KLC MEETING AT NOOKANBAH, 1978

The Kimberley Land Council (KLC) was established in 1978 following a dispute between Kimberley Aboriginal people, the West Australian Government and an international mining company at Noonkanbah.

The KLC was set up by Kimberley Aboriginal people as a peak regional community organisation, to secure the rights and interests of Kimberley Aboriginal people in relation to their land and waters and to protect their significant places.

The KLC has experienced rapid growth in recent years. While fulfilling our role as a Native Title Representative Body remains the core business of our organisation, we have expanded to include a broad range of programs and activities that help us to achieve the vision of our members.
As part of our Native Title Representative Body funding agreement with the Commonwealth Government, the KLC is required to present detailed technical information on its functions in our Annual Report.

This report also includes information on other aspects of our organisation to reflect the full diversity of our operations.

While fulfilling our role as a Native Title Representative Body remains the core business of our organisation, we have expanded to included a broad range of programs and activities that help us achieve the vision of our members

Our mission and values

NGURRARA COUNTRY

Our Vision

The Kimberley Land Council is a community organisation working for and with Traditional Owners of the Kimberley to get back country, look after country and get control of the future.

Our Mission

Aims

- To get back country
- To look after country
- To get control of the future
- To have a strong organisation

Objectives

- Improve the cultural, social and economic wellbeing of Kimberley Aboriginal people
- Operate as an effective body to secure rights for and deliver the aspirations of Kimberley Traditional Owners
- Develop and implement policies, strategies and activities that deliver a high-standard of services to Traditional Owners to achieve our vision
- Develop and implement sound, appropriate and effective planning and review processes and documents

Our Values

- Respect for our law and culture
- Respect for our elders and stakeholders
- Fair and transparent decision-making
- Effective and open communication
- Working in partnership
- Trust and loyalty
- Justice and equality for Indigenous people
- Cultural diversity

Message from the Chairman

Anthony Watson

KLC CHAIRMAN ANTHONY WATSON

It has been two years since I was elected as Chairman/Director of the Kimberley Land Council, together with my fellow directors.

During this time we have achieved a lot and I would like to share some of that journey with you, including our successes, and some of the challenges that lie ahead.

Firstly, I must acknowledge our senior leaders that we have lost in recent times. I take this opportunity to thank them for their service both within our communities and at the KLC.

Without their knowledge, guidance and commitment to getting back country, managing country and getting control of our future, the KLC would not be where it is today.

Succession planning is very important for our organisation, and I am pleased to report that we have a number of new and upcoming leaders among us who are contributing their ideas and knowledge for the benefit of our organisation and region.

The insight and energy of these new leaders is allowing us to forge ahead with the 'old fight' for self-determination. This is a positive step and has been a great strength of the KLC board over the past two years.

Native title and land tenure

It appears that changes by the State Government to the Heritage Act have stalled until after the state election in early 2017.

The KLC Board of Directors took our concerns about these changes, and others, to the hallways of Canberra and the steps of Parliament House in Perth to demonstrate our opposition to policy decisions that erode the rights of our people.

Although the proposed changes to the Heritage Act have been put on hold, it is important that we remain focused on the preservation of Aboriginal rights.

Other government policies, such as the Rangeland Reform and Water for Food, along with the Northern Development White Paper, continue to threaten Aboriginal land and economic, and cultural rights, and we must all work together to find a better way forward for Indigenous people across this region.

We want better consultation and fairer processes, so that we truly have a seat at the table when changes that affect our rights are being considered by government, State or Commonwealth.

Aboriginal community closures

The Western Australian Government has released a new plan for the delivery of services to remote and regional Aboriginal communities.

The revised approach comes after the State Government said it would rethink

its plan to close up to 150 Aboriginal communities across WA, which would have resulted in serious and long-lasting consequences for Aboriginal people.

According to the State Government, the Resilient Families, Strong Communities document is a 'roadmap' which will set the direction for reform in regional and remote Aboriginal communities.

The KLC has serious concerns about this new report. We believe it does not consider the costs and consequences of closing communities.

This report is just another way of forcing our communities to close and we will continue to speak out against this attack on our people's human rights.

The work of the KLC

As an organisation, the KLC is making sure we continue to advance and innovate to assist Aboriginal people across the Kimberley. This includes looking at ways to improve the cultural, social and economic wellbeing of our people in line with our vision statement.

We are implementing policy changes that will help the community and Prescribed Bodies Corporate to manage their many responsibilities, protect their rights, and advance their economic and social well-being. This includes work on Future Acts, heritage amendments, land care management, native title, human rights and more.

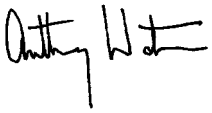
The board has also been reviewing the KLC Rule Book (our constitution) so that it better represents the values of our organisation, and allows us to operate in an efficient, fair, and transparent manner. We have been asking for feedback on the new Rule Book and will keep our members updated with the progress.

Finally I am pleased to report that a number of land title claims in the Kimberley are currently before the courts and we hope that decisions will be handed down on some of these claims in 2017.

With native title existing over 80 per cent of the Kimberley, we will continue with our mission to progress land claims over the remaining 20 per cent.

While it has been a challenging year, it has also been one filled with wonderful work by the Kimberley people, and for Kimberley people.

I would like to thank the directors and all KLC staff for their contribution to the organisation, and to acknowledge our members for their commitment to the shared vision for the future of the region.



Anthony Watson

Board of Directors

KLC Board as of 30 June, 2016

CHAIRMAN ANTHONY WATSON

DEPUTY CHAIR BONNY EDWARDS

CEO NOLAN HUNTER

SPECIAL ADVISER JOHN WATSON

SPECIAL ADVISER MARIA HAND

SPECIAL ADVISER PETER MURRAY

TOM BIRCH

PHILLIP MCCARTHY

KEITH ANDREWS

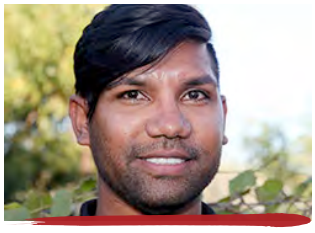
BOBETTA ALBERT

GORDON MARSHALL

YVONNE BIRRELL

TOM LAWFORD

ANDREW DAYLIGHT


DWESMOND WIGGAN-DANN

MERLE CARTER

MINETTA FARRER

ISMAHL CROFT

ALBERT COX

ROSIE NUNJU

PEARL GORDON

ELIZABETH LULU

CATHERINE GOONACK

KATHY O'REERI

FRANCIS (LULGA) DJIAGWEEN

GABRIEL NODEA

IRENE DAVEY

EMILY CARTER

CEO Report

Nolan Hunter

KLC CEO NOLAN HUNTER

Our vision is to 'get back country, look after country, and get control of the future'. We have pursued that vision vigorously over the past twelve months, achieving many outstanding practical results, whilst advocating strongly for the rights and aspirations of Kimberley Indigenous people.

We have also faced many challenges over the past year. At their heart, these challenges centre around ensuring respect for Aboriginal people, and ensuring our rights are recognised, respected, protected, and realised.

We are clear about who we are, where we stand, and where we belong, even whilst governments and others believe they can define us differently, and treat us differently. From constitutional recognition to community closures; from securing native title to turning native title into practical benefits; from caring for country to making a living off country, the Kimberley Land Council and its members are playing an active and leading role in building our future.

Achievements

Native title

Native title rights are now recognised over approximately 80 per cent of the Kimberley region. During the reporting period, two major native title claims were determined by consent.

After more than two decades, the Kurungal Traditional Owners celebrated the legal recognition of their native title rights over 887.3 square kilometres of their traditional country on 1 December 2015. The Traditional Owners, pastoralists, and government asked the Federal Court to make a consent determination reflecting the parties' agreement.

Bunuba Traditional Owners also saw an end to more than 15 years of struggle when they secured native title over the remaining areas of their traditional country. The Federal Court determination handed down on 22 December 2015 completed the recognition of their native title rights and interests over a significant area of the central Kimberley. This claim was also settled by consent between the parties.

In the Middle Dampier Peninsula, the Bindunbur native title trial started in September 2015. For the first time in 10 years, it was necessary to take a native title claim towards a litigated resolution. Hearings before Justice Anthony North, including some 'on country', saw more than 50 Goolarabooloo, Jabirr Jabirr, Ngumbarl, Nimanbur and Nyul Nyul people give evidence. This claim is ongoing.

The Kimberley Land Council continues to work diligently on a number of ongoing native title claims across the region.

Kimberley Aboriginal people have worked hard to have their rights to country recognised by the law of Australia, and the KLC is active in seeking to ensure that the value and importance of those rights is respected by state and federal government

policies and plans, business ventures and other third party proposals.

With most of the area's native title claims completed, the KLC's activities are transitioning from the pre-determination phase into the post-determination phase. The Kimberley Land Council has supported and assisted in the establishment of 14 Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBCs) in the region. Ten of these PBCs received direct assistance through the KLC during the reporting period. Despite limited resources, the KLC has helped to set up and register PBCs, develop governance structures, and provide administrative, legal and training support.

Land and Sea Management

Looking after Country is an integral part of the Kimberley Land Council's vision. The Land and Sea Management Unit works with Traditional Owners to achieve cultural, social and environmental outcomes.

The Land and Sea Management Unit continued to grow in the reporting period, and working in close partnership with native title groups and Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBCs), Land and Sea projects now comprise a significant proportion of the KLC's activities. This work is guided by the development of long-term Healthy Country Plans.

New KLC building

The Kimberley Land Council held the official opening of its new, purpose built office/warehouse facility in Broome in August 2015. This major milestone was supported by generous assistance from the Australian Government, the WA Government's Royalties for Regions Program, Lotterywest, and the Indigenous Land Corporation.

The new building has delivered both practical and intangible benefits to KLC members. It has allowed the KLC to operate more efficiently and to provide high standard facilities to its members and staff, and also raised the profile and standing of Kimberley Aboriginal people within the local community and more widely.

Challenges

Tenure rights

After almost 40 years pursuing their rights and interests, and despite the legal recognition of land rights through the native title process, Kimberley Aboriginal people and the Kimberley Land Council face continued and constant pressure to weaken, undermine, or bypass their rights.

Native title, and Indigenous rights in general, are too often seen as obstacles to be overcome, rather than a system to be worked within. The State Government in particular, has proposed a number of policies and practices that would severely weaken the position and rights of Aboriginal people across the state.

Efforts by the State to undermine Indigenous carbon abatement projects based on traditional fire management practices have been particularly disappointing.

Heritage Act and Rangeland Reform

The Kimberley Land Council opposed the State Government's attempt to reform the Aboriginal Heritage Act, due to its disregard of Aboriginal people and our right to care for and protect our cultural heritage

Lack of procedural fairness, limited consultation with Traditional Owners, and the apparent intention to prioritise other considerations ahead of protecting Aboriginal heritage, demonstrate that the proposed changes are not in the best interests of Aboriginal people or our cultural heritage.

Proposed changes to the act would deny Aboriginal people involvement in important decision making processes, and give ultimate power to a single government bureaucrat, whilst working towards securing the interests of thirds parties such as developers.

The KLC also voiced concerns regarding the State Government's plan to overhaul land tenure laws, with a new form of land ownership called Rangeland Leases, which may not be to the benefit of Traditional Owners and Native Title holders.

Whilst both the Aboriginal Heritage Act and Rangelands Reform on currently on hold, the KLC continues to watch both of these issues closely.

Community closures

Kimberley Aboriginal communities have been threatened with closure by the State Government. Initial statements in relation to closures were made without consultation with Aboriginal people, and seemingly without any consideration of the consequences. The stated reason for closing communities

NOLAN HUNTER, ARI GORRING, ANTHONY WATSON, POLLY GRACE AND BOBETTA ALBERT OUTSIDE OF THE COP21 PAVILION

was given as unsustainable cost.

The Kimberley Land Council, along with many others, strongly opposed these closures, drawing wide spread support from the Australian community. Under this pressure, the State justified the closures as a measure to prevent child abuse and ensure education and employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

A process of 'consultation' with Aboriginal people was then commenced. The KLC remains concerned about the State's intentions to close communities, and continues actions to raise awareness and protect our communities from closure.

Water for Food Program

The State Government's Water for Food initiative aims to provide a boost to regional Western Australian communities through development and diversification of the agriculture and food sectors. The KLC has queried the real benefits for communities, and identified a number of risks.

For example, negotiations for a Water for Food Program for with the Gooniyandi Native Title holders appear to offer no real benefits for Gooniyandi people, whilst requiring them to allow permanent extinguishment of their Native Title rights and interests.

The KLC believes that any Government-sponsored development should recognise Native Title holders as the primary stakeholders in any asset that is being developed, and continues to support Native Title holders in their efforts to maximise benefits from their lands.

Advocacy

United Nations

In November 2015, the KLC travelled to Paris for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 21st Meeting. The attendance aimed to raise awareness about the impacts of climate change on Indigenous people in the Kimberley and in Australia, call for the inclusion of rights of Indigenous people in the Paris climate change agreement, and promote Kimberley Fire Abatement Projects which offer strategies to combat climate change through improved fire management

The KLC received widespread international support for its "world class" savanna burning program, with business leaders requesting further information on Kimberley savanna projects, and specifically acknowledging the leading position adopted by Kimberley Traditional Owners. Then Federal Minister for Environment Greg Hunt launched a report on global potential of traditional fire management, and a number of strong partnerships were developed.

DWESMOND WIGGAN-DANN, NOLAN HUNTER, ARI GORRING, ANTHONY WATSON AND MERLE CARTER IN CANBERRA.

Lobbying our leaders

The KLC travelled to Canberra, Perth, and other centres for meetings with government, industry, and philanthropic organisations to discuss key challenges and opportunities for Aboriginal people in remote Australia, including the promotion of the ranger program. We conveyed the message that through our innovative partnership projects we are delivering social and economic outcomes to our people and our communities, with our successes being based on strong community engagement and efficient staffing, operation and oversight.

We are building and expanding this model, and our planning clearly identifies many opportunities for Traditional Owners to develop enterprises that can be maximised through long-term partnerships with governments, philanthropic and private sectors.

Indigenous Land Inquiry

In 2015, the Minister for Indigenous Affairs, who leads a Council of Australian Governments (COAG) investigation into Indigenous land administration and use, invited an Expert Indigenous Working Group to guide the work of the Indigenous land enquiry.

The KLC wrote to the Minister outlining our support for the right of Indigenous people to use their own assets, including Native Title rights in land, for their own economic purposes, and that they must be primary proponents of economic development on their land. Key to this is that deals negotiated with native title holders must be genuinely beneficial and not result in a loss of land, or loss of rights.

Initiatives

Cultural Enterprise Hub

The Kimberley Land Council continued to guide and promote a Cultural Enterprise Hub initiative as a means for Aboriginal people to generate income through environmental and cultural management of their lands.

A sub-committee of the KLC has developed a business plan for the Cultural Enterprise Hub, which draws on knowledge gained over the past three years from business workshops with rangers and PBC directors, regional forums, consultations with Land and Sea staff and expert advice from Social Ventures Australia.

Empowered Communities

The Federal government supported Empowered Communities is about Indigenous people taking greater responsibility, and developing and leading their own plans for change.

The KLC has supported Empowered Communities in the Kimberley region, assisting in the preparation of a report to respective governments.

NOLAN HUNTER, KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL CEO

Leadership

The KLC is a participant in the Indigenous Leaders Roundtable, which is exploring the challenges and opportunities around native title property rights. The roundtable provides an opportunity to talk through challenges and identify real solutions, with a focus on ensuring that property rights are respected, protected, and are capable of being enjoyed to their fullest.

The KLC recognises the need for planning and practical activities to ensure our young leaders are developed and brought forward as our older leaders take a step back. To this end, we are developing a Kimberley Indigenous Leadership Development Program.

The vision of this program is to provide young Indigenous leaders with formal training, practical work experience and mentored support, to develop the leadership skills required to work within contemporary systems of governance, whilst maintaining strong links to traditional Cultural governance.

This will be achieved through a structured one year leadership program supported by mentoring, industry placement, and formal qualifications

The future

Advocating for the rights and interests of Kimberley Aboriginal people will remain the focus of the Kimberley Land Council into the coming year and beyond. This includes continuing to deliver strong Native Title services, including support for claimants, ongoing litigation where necessary, and support for PBCs where claims are determined.

Our Land and Sea Management programs, including our ranger program, will continue to deliver strong social, economic, and cultural outcomes for our Members.

We will maintain our position that Governments, and development proponents, should and must treat Aboriginal people as primary stakeholders and active partners in the development of the region.

The KLC will continue to approach the challenges we face in achieving our Vision with strength, clear purpose, and with the best interests of Kimberley Aboriginal people at its heart.

I thank our Members and Directors for their vision and on-going work in guiding the Kimberley Land Council into the future. I also thank our energetic, resilient, innovative, and hardworking staff. Together, the Members, Directors, and staff of the Kimberley Land Council will continue our efforts to improve the lives of Kimberley Aboriginal people.

Nolan Hunter

Kimberley Land Council

NOOKANBAH PROTEST MARCH, 1978

Kimberley Land Council

The Kimberley Land Council was born out of the epic land rights battle in 1978, when Kimberley Aboriginal people travelled to defend sacred sites at Noonkanbah from plans by the Western Australian Government and international mining company AMEX, to explore and drill for oil.

The KLC was formed by Aboriginal people for Aboriginal people, and is one of the three peak Indigenous organisations in the Kimberley working with Traditional Owners to protect and strengthen land, law, language and culture.

Kimberley Aboriginal people have been strong advocates for land rights since the KLC was started in 1978. The KLC was recognised in May 2000 as the Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) for the Kimberley region in Western Australia pursuant to s230AD of the Native Title Act 1993, (Cwth) (NTA).

Our Native Title Representative Body operations are funded by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Some of our other activities at the KLC are supported by state and federal governments, philanthropic organisations, environmental groups and self-generated income.

The KLC is incorporated under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and delivers staturoy services under the Native Title Act (1993).

Roles and functions

NTRB - legislation

The KLC provides native title services to Kimberley Aboriginal people. The following primary functions of the organisation are prescribed by the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) (NTA).

Facilitation and assistance

The KLC strives to provide its clients with the highest standards of representation for achieving positive native title outcomes. In the reporting period, the KLC worked with native title claimants, native title holders and Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate (PBCs) to prepare and progress native title applications while providing facilitation and representation to our clients in the mediation and negotiation of agreements.

In doing this, the KLC meets its requirements as a Native Title Representative Body to:

- Research, prepare and progress native title applications; and
- Represent and facilitate consultations, mediation, negotiation and proceedings relating to native title applications such as Future Acts, Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) and any other native title matters.

Native title assistance

During the 2015-2016 reporting period, the KLC provided native title assistance to 25 native title claims and 10 Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate (RNTBCs) within the Kimberley region. Throughout the year, the number of claims has fluctuated to take into consideration the filing of new claims and the determination or withdrawal of others.

All the native title claims the KLC provides facilitation and assistance to are important, but with the limited resources available, not all claims can be progressed at the same time. Claim priority assessment determines the direction of organisational activities. The prioritisation of claims is informed by, but not limited to, resourcing considerations, Federal Court case management priorities and the availability of suitably qualified expert consultants.

The KLC also provided assistance to a number of Registered Native Title Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBCs) in relation to establishment, meeting assistance, expert advice, resources, governance and compliance matters.

There is a high level of demand for the KLC to provide assistance in the post-determination environment as most Registered Native Title Prescribed Bodies Corporate have limited capacity and resourcing to carry out their functions.

Complaints

NTRB Activity Summary

Complaints and disputes	
Complaints	
Received	1
Resolved	1
Pending	
Disputes	
Native title application disputes	3
Disputes relating to ILUAs, rights of access and other matters	
Requests for review of decisions not to assist	
Requests	
Received	1
Completed	1

The process for achieving successful native title determinations affects all Traditional Owners and often raises difficult questions for claimants. Disputes often arise where the relationship between the NTA and traditional law and customs is not clear. As a result, the KLC is called upon to assist in resolving these disputes.

The existence of disputes can have a significant detrimental impact on the ability of Traditional Owners to exercise their native title rights and interests, or to have those rights and interests recognised.

For example, the existence of a dispute might have a negative impact on:

- Priority for assistance from the Native Title Representative Body;
- Registering a determination application (because of adverse impacts on certification or authorisation processes);
- Responding to Future Acts; and,
- Obtaining a determination of native title – whether by consent or litigation.

The Kimberley Land Council will not necessarily be able to resolve all disputes. It is also a requirement of the Native Title Act for the KLC to make all reasonable efforts to minimise the number of overlapping native title claim applications. The dispute resolution function provides an important element to ensure the KLC is responsible for streamlining native title processes and improving certainty for parties involved in native title matters.

There are two separate types of complaints:

- Complaints about a decision of the Native Title Grants Committee
- Complaints about other decisions or actions of the KLC or its staff

In the reporting period, the KLC received one (1) request to review a decision of the Native Title Grants Committee. A review was completed by the Native Title Review Committee in accordance with KLC's review functions.

Internal Review

The KLC has a Grants Committee that assesses new applications for native title claim assistance. The committee is comprised of KLC directors and assesses each application before making a decision. If the Grants Committee rejects an application for assistance, the KLC gives clear, written reasons for that decision and lets the applicants know about their right to have the decision reviewed.

The applicants can seek to have the decision looked at again by the KLC's Review Committee.

The Review Committee is made up of the KLC Chairperson and four directors (who were not on the original Grants Committee).

The Review Committee assesses the application and determines if the decision made by the Grants Committee was fair and proper

If the applicants are still not satisfied, they can request to have the decision reviewed under the Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act, 1977 (ADJR), and s203FB of the Native Title Act (1993).

Native title Dispute Resolution

It is the KLC's policy to endeavour to resolve all disputes relating to native title applications by consultation at claimant meetings and during the course of claim preparation.

The KLC facilitated mediations under its dispute resolution functions between native title claim groups on two separate disputes and is working toward facilitating dispute resolution on a third matter.

Certification

In line with its statutory responsibilities, the KLC certifies native title applications for the determination of native title and applications for the registration of ILUAs.

Notification

The KLC ensures that native title holders and claimants are informed about any Future Act notices that are received and could potentially affect native title rights and interests. The KLC works to provide advice to native title holders and claimants while informing them of relevant time limits in which to respond to any such notices.
The KLC also has its own internal notification process for informing native title holders and claimants of any claim group meetings. The KLC endeavours to keep extensive and up-to-date claim group member lists and contact details. Native title holders and claimants are notified of claim group meetings through posted and hand-delivered letters, emails, phone calls, the posting of notices on public boards throughout the Kimberley and advertising in local newspapers

Agreement-making

The KLC represents many native title claim groups and RNTBCs to facilitate non-commercial negotiations for agreement-making with third parties in relation to native title. The KLC has been extremely successful at negotiating positive agreements, such as ILUAs on behalf of Traditional Owners.

Return of Native Title Materials

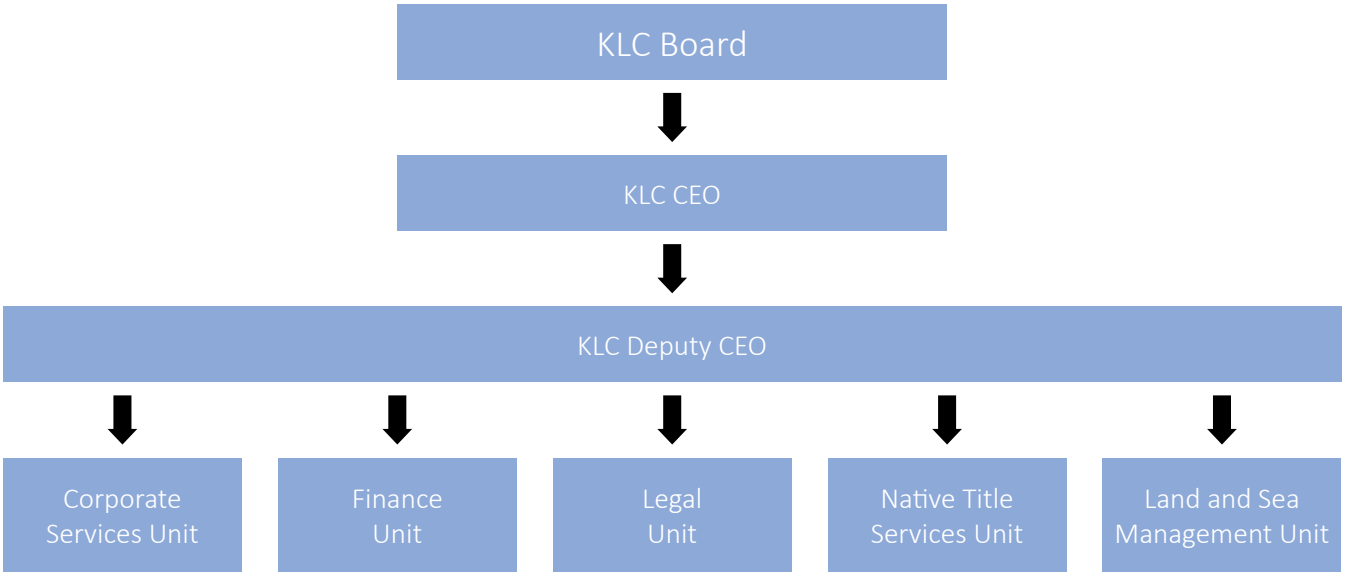
The KLC holds a significant collection of material from many years of undertaking native title claim work. The KLC Board policy and procedure for controlled material, which is managed through the Research, Ethics and Access Committee has managed materials from within the KLC collection for a number of years. The KLC Board have in 2015/16 finalised further policy and procedures for the process to return native title materials to native title groups. The process provides support to groups on how they might have materials returned. The policy addresses how a group might want to manage and look after the materials including how materials might be accessed. The KLC will work initially with certain categories of materials, of most relevance to groups. Groups will be responsible for how materials will be returned and the ongoing management of the materials.

Consultants, Competitive Tendering & Contracting

The KLC awarded 25 Native Title Representative Body consultancy contracts in the reporting period. Consultants were contracted to undertake a range of services for the KLC including providing legal advice, expert anthropology services, cultural services and other services including corporate and financial. NTRB Consultant and service contracts expenditure for the 2015-2016 reporting period totalled $2,126,856.

Organisational Structure

KLC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Executive roles and responsibilities

Board of Directors

The KLC Board of Directors provides leadership and direction to the organisation and ensures it operates properly and fairly on behalf of all its members. At the end of the reporting period, the Board of Directors was comprised of 27 people representing the majority of native title claim groups across the Kimberley. Four special advisers are included as part of the board and work with directors, members and Traditional Owners to provide expert cultural advice, offer support and guidance.

Directors are elected to the board every two years, with the last election occurring in September 2014 at the KLC Annual General Meeting held in the Jarlmadangah Burru community.

The Chair and Deputy Chair are responsible for making sure the KLC functions effectively. They provide leadership to the KLC, the Board of Directors, the CEO and staff. They also act as the organisation's spokespeople and the interface between the KLC and the broader community.

The KLC Board of Directors meets a minimum of four times a year to set the direction of the organisation, establish priorities and direct the development of the strategic and operational plans.

Director training and development

The KLC Board received governance training provided by representatives from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet to inform them about policy and funding changes to Native Title Representative Bodies.

A number of directors also attended the international Indigenous Gathering in the Gully event in the Blue Mountains and the World Parks Congress in Sydney in November 2014 which set global targets for conservation and land management.

In June 2016, a small contingent of KLC Directors attended the National Native Title Conference in Darwin to represent the organisation and take part in a number of sessions and workshops addressing the current issues and trends in native title.

DIRECTORS' MARIA HAND, ALBERT COX AND PEARL GORDON AT A KLC DIRECTORS' MEETING

Corporate governance

The KLC has an effective corporate governance structure that enables the organisation to deliver on its mandate and achieve native title outcomes for Kimberley Aboriginal people.

The KLC conducts regular corporate governance planning at both a strategic and operational level to ensure our organisation is achieving its mission, vision and values. Regular reporting to the Board of Directors, KLC members, partners, funding bodies and staff ensures key stakeholders are kept informed of our activities and our organisation remains on track to realise its strategic goals.

Stringent financial and operational procedures are maintained and applied to make sure the organisation is effectively managed. The KLC employs a Chief Financial Officer, who is a Chartered Accountant and forms part of the KLC's senior management team.

The senior management team meets regularly to review progress and ensure any upcoming or potential issues are dealt with to reduce any financial or operational risk.

The KLC acknowledges the support of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and other funding bodies which support the KLC on operational and activity-based programs. However, the KLC continues to struggle to reduce ever-increasing costs amid a lack of resources. Holding on-country meetings and providing travel and accommodation arrangements for Traditional Owners, directors and staff is becoming increasingly challenging, particularly when working in extremely remote parts of the Kimberley.

Board of Directors, KLC members, partners, funding bodies and staff ensure key stakeholders are kept informed of our activities and our organisation remains on track to realise its strategic goals.

KLC management team

The Kimberley Land Council executive management team is responsible for the management of staff and organisational performance.

As the Chief Executive Officer of the Kimberley Land Council, Nolan Hunter is responsible for the day-to-day operational and administrative management of the KLC, including overseeing the operations of the Deputy CEO, and the Managers of the Corporate Services, Financial, Legal, Land and Sea Management and Native Title Services units. The CEO is the interface between the Board of Directors and KLC staff.

The CEO also works to achieve the strategic aims of the organisation. The CEO is assisted by a management team which at June 30, 2016 included.

- Tyrone Garstone – Deputy CEO
- Peter Logvyn- Chief Financial Officer
- Kevin Murphy – Principal Legal Officer
- Erika Blades – Native Title Services Manager
- Sarah Parriman – Corporate Services Manager
- Justine Lane- Human Resources Manager
- Will Durack- Land and Sea Unit Manager
- Ariadne Gorring – Strategic Business Development Officer

KLC BOARD OF DIRECTORS ATTENDANCE JULY 2015 TO JUNE 2016

KLC Board of Directors Attendance July 2015 to June 2016	
Executive Director * newly elected to the board after 24/09/2014	Executive Director * newly elected to the board after 24/09/2014
Samuel Keith Andrews - Bunuba	Accepted 7th July 2015
Executive Director	No. of meetings (out of 4) July 2015 - June 2016
Keith Andrews	3
Bobetta Albert	4
Tom Birch	4
Yvonne Birrell	2
Merle Carter	2
Emily Carter	0
Albert Cox	4
Ismahl Croft	2
Andrew Daylight	0
Francis Djiagween	2
Bonnie Edwards (Deputy Chair)	3
Minetta Farrer	0
Catherine Goonack	0
Pearl Gordon	3
Tom Lawford	4
Elizabeth Lulu	3
Gordon Marshall	3
Phillip McCarthy	3
Gabriel Nodea	2
Rosie Nunju	3
Kathy O'Reeri	3
Anthony Watson (Chairman)	4
Dwesmond Wiggan-Dann	1
Irene Davey (Special Advisor)	3
Maria (Marmingee) Hand (Special Advisor)	1
Peter Murray (Special Advisor)	3
John Watson (Special Advisor)	3

Strategic and operational plans

MAROORA PLANT

The KLC is guided by the 2011-2016 Strategic Plan which sets out the organisation's long-term goals and strategies, in line with our vision and values. It also defines our overall strategy for achieving native title and other outcomes for Kimberley Aboriginal people.

The KLC Operational Plan 2015-2016 sets out the schedule of claim and PBC activity performance outputs our organisation aims to achieve within the reporting period. It is a tool for managing native title and other activities, in line with the KLC's policies, procedures and funding requirements.

The KLC's outputs were generally completed in accordance with the performance targets set out in the Operational Plan. In the reporting period, the KLC achieved the majority of its targets. Completion of performance outputs is significantly assisted when all parties adopt a position in favour of mediation and negotiation rather than litigation.

Planning and reporting

The Kimberley Land Council Strategic Plan 2011-2016 guides the organisation's long-term focus and direction. The KLC's yearly Operational Plan sets performance targets and goals to ensure the KLC carries out its mission statement and vision. The KLC executive management team has monthly meetings to provide regular updates on operations as well as strategic planning meetings in which to review performance and track achievements. The KLC provides ongoing progress reports to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Salary levels and awards

Remuneration of all KLC staff members is determined by the Kimberley Land Council Enterprise Bargaining Agreement 2014-2017. Salary scales within the document relate to a performance assessment scheme and staff performance is reviewed on an annual basis. Nine employees from within the executive management team were paid more than $100,000 in the reporting period.

Risk management

The KLC has maintained and applied stringent financial and operational procedures to ensure that adequate information is available for the effective management of the organisation. The KLC employs a Chief Financial Officer, who is a Qualified Accountant, to manage the financial affairs, compliance and risk management of the organisation.

The management team meets regularly to review progress and identify upcoming issues and regularly reports back to the Board of Directors.

The KLC is proactive in identifying potential financial and operational issues to ensure appropriate action is taken to minimise or exclude those risks.

Ethical standards

All Kimberley Land Council employees are required to maintain high standards of honesty, integrity and respect while behaving in an appropriate and fair manner.

Employees also conduct their work in accordance with the ethical standards relevant to their particular professions and codes of conduct. Staff performance guidelines are included in the KLC's policies and procedures and the KLC Code of Conduct.

External scrutiny

An annual financial audit was conducted by Moore Stephens WA Pty Ltd (formerly UHY Haines Norton) and can be found in the Financial Statements section of this Annual Report.

DIRECTORS' MEETING AND STRATEGIC PLANNING MEETING, DERBY, APRIL 2016

There were no judicial or administrative tribunal decisions in relation to the KLC during the reporting period, other than legal decisions that affected native title decisions generally.

Service charter standards

The KLC has no service charter or customer service standards but uses a process of complaints management instead.

Detailed information on how a complaint can be made and managed is publicly available and can be found on the KLC website at www.klc.org.au.

Written complaints are referred to the Chief Executive Officer, or delegate for assessment. In cases where it is appropriate to respond, the Chief Executive Officer refers the complaint to an appropriate person to manage the resolution process, allocate a priority response time and to case manage responses required to deal with the complaint.

KLC office facility

Construction of the KLC's new purpose built office facility in Broome started on July 22, 2013.
The KLC commenced operation from its new, purpose built office/warehouse facility at the end of the previous reporting period.

At the end of this reporting period, the facility was generally complete, with most outstanding matters resolved. The project will be formally completed, including all auditing and acquittal reports completed in the first quarter of the next period. The project has been delivered approximately 2 percent under budget.
The building provides the Kimberley Land Council members, directors, and staff with modern, purpose built facilities, enhancing the profile of the organisation, improving efficiencies, and reflecting the history and ongoing operations of the KLC.

The KLC committed a significant amount of its own resources to the project. Funding for the project was received from the Australian Government's Regional Development Australia Fund, the Indigenous Land Corporation, the State Government's Royalties for Regions program, and Lotterywest. The Kimberley Land Council gratefully acknowledges the generous support provided by these partners.

Human Resources

KLC STAFF MEMBER JUSTINE LANE

Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention

Staffing levels continue to fluctuate annually depending on the status of project activities. At June 30, 2016 a total of 103 people were employed at the KLC.

The KLC also facilitates the Kimberley Ranger Network which employs about 80 full-time rangers annually as well as a number of administrative and regular casual rangers. In recent years a number of rangers have commenced full-time employment with the KLC as they complete qualifications in Conservation and Land Management and progress into senior leadership roles. At June 30, 2016, the KLC directly employed 14 senior rangers.

During the reporting period, there were 21 recruitments with 24 per cent of new recruitments being Indigenous people.

Our staff turnover rate was 24 per cent which is an increase on the turnover rate of 19 per cent in 2014-2015. The staff turnover rate at the KLC regularly fluctuates depending on the number of projects the organisation is managing at any one time.

Indemnity insurance

KLC staff are covered for professional indemnity insurance to the value of $10 million.

Learning and development

The KLC is committed to providing learning and development opportunities to our employees.

Regular 4WD and first aid courses are offered throughout the year while the Kimberley Ranger Network supports rangers completing a variety of certifications including Certificates in Conservation and Land Management and Business, literacy and numeracy training, leadership and professional development.

As part of attaining their practice certificates the KLC Legal Team members are required to attend compulsory professional development.

The KLC continues its partnership with the Aurora Project and through this staff have been involved with a number of training opportunities directly related to native title including courses such as Management Development and Native Title Law. In addition to the Aurora Programs, the KLC has provided other training opportunities such as contracts management training, Kimberley interpreting training, project management, leadership and a variety of professional development courses for individual staff members. The KLC had a small number of representatives attend the National Native Title Conference in Darwin.

THE KLC OFFICE BUILDING, BROOME

Workplace health and safety

The KLC continues its commitment to a safe working environment. During the 2015-2016 reporting period, three incidents went to an insurance claim for personal injury. We have since taken steps to reduce the risk or reoccurrence of any such incidents.

STAFF NUMBERS JUNE 30, 2016*

Full-time	88
Part-time	15
Male	59
Female	44
Under 25	3
Indigenous	45
Total employees	**103**

*This figure does not include Kimberley Group Training rangers or casual staff

Performance Report

TRADITIONAL OWNERS AT THE 2015 KURUNGAL NATIVE TITLE DETERMINATION HELD AT NGUMPAN

Introduction

The KLC has been extremely successful in achieving positive native title outcomes for Kimberley Aboriginal people. At the end of the reporting period, approximately 80 per cent of the Kimberley was determined native title land and waters, recognised by the Federal Court of Australia.

There have been 29 successful native title determinations in the region to date and there are a total of 14 RNTBCs (PBCs) that hold on trust or manage as agent the native title rights and interests recognised under these determinations. The KLC continued to provide support services to PBCs. This support took the form of direct funding support to 10 PBCs, as well as through certification functions and Future Act support where requested.

Signficant events and changes

Litigation of the Middle Dampier Peninsula native title claims (Goolarabooloo, Bindunbur and Jabir Jabir) commenced on 21 September 2015, with Federal Court hearings in Broome and on country over a three week period to hear evidence from members of each of the claim groups. Further evidence was heard in Broome and on country for three weeks in April 2016. The trial of these claims will continue through to March 2017. Litigation of this nature requires significant resourcing.

Agreements KRED Enterprise

In March 2011, the KLC established the Ambooriny Burru Foundation, a charitable venture to facilitate Kimberley Aboriginal people's engagement in the expanding regional economy. Establishing the foundation fulfilled the long-term vision of Kimberley Aboriginal people to get control of their future through increased opportunities and economic independence.

As part of the Ambooriny Burru Foundation, the KLC also established KRED, which seeks out and develops business and job opportunities for Kimberley Aboriginal people, on behalf of the foundation.

In the reporting period, the KLC continued to contract out its function to negotiate commercial agreements with mining companies to KRED, as it has the expertise and resources required to represent Traditional Owners and negotiate economic opportunities for Kimberley Aboriginal people.

Under this arrangement the KLC, in line with its function as a Native Title Representative Body, remains a representative of native title claimants. It is up to individual claim groups to decide if they want to use the services of KRED or not.

Through the strong partnership between the KLC and KRED, native title groups are able to receive a high standard of representation and support when making important decisions about what happens on their country.

Mining Future Acts

The KLC, on behalf of Traditional Owner groups, continued to respond to a high number of Future Act notices received

as a result of companies wanting to explore or mine resource-rich country in the Kimberley. The reluctance of companies to enter into Heritage Protection Agreements with Traditional Owner groups is concerning, as is the increasing pressure on Traditional Owners to take matters to inquiry with the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT). Despite the KLC achieving some strong wins on matters that went before the National Native Title Tribunal, the trend in negotiations with most companies appears to be adversarial. In the reporting period, the KLC continued to emphasise to companies the long-term benefits of working in partnership with Traditional Owners to respect Aboriginal heritage and community values.

Companies that negotiate Heritage Protection Agreements to undertake exploration activities have the benefit of certainty in knowing they are engaging with the right Traditional Owners who have authority for that area and that subsequently the activity undertaken is free from risk.

In the 2015-16 period, the KLC received 130 Future Act notifications, including 62 active mining expedited procedure matters. The KLC filed 58 objections to the expedited procedure matters and the KLC successfully negotiated 47 Heritage Protection Agreements (including deeds of assignment).

The KLC native title Future Act team has been under significant pressure to manage a high volume of work which arises when there are variations to existing agreements. The procedures relating to agreement variations have developed in light of the High Court's decision in State of Western Australia v Brown [2014] HCA 8. While the decision in Brown provides greater legal certainty for native title holders and claimants, the processes adopted following that decision for agreement variations have placed additional resource burdens on the KLC and its staff which are not recoverable under the terms of Heritage Protection Agreements.

There has been a significant number of miscellaneous licence applications for related mining matters such as roads and bores. As this often gives Traditional Owners the right to object, the KLC is required to negotiate with proponents for benefits where historically this may previously not have been available. These matters also add to the large Future Acts workload.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

The KLC finalised two Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) and a further 12 ILUAs were being negotiated during the reporting period.

ILUA negotiations with the WA State Government for the Kimberley Science and Conservation Strategy were at various stages at June 30, 2016.

There was also a number of third party ILUAs that at June 30, 2016 were in various stages of negotiation. For many of these agreements the KLC must negotiate the terms of a funding protocol before any substantiative negotiations can take place. These negotiations, along with other third party negotiations are creating staffing capacity issues within the legal and native title units. These agreements are usually with pastoralists who have applied for general purpose or other leases which give rise to the right to negotiate under the Native Title Act 1993.

There has also been an increase in applications by Traditional Owners to undertake business activities on their country. The KLC has requested the WA Department of Lands to negotiate a standard ILUA for lease applications but the State is unresponsive to initiating proactive resolution of a standard ILUA to streamline land applications and specifically where they promote Indigenous development. The KLC will continue to engage government toward a streamlined approach.

RNTBC/PBC Support and Development

From 2001 the KLC assisted in establishing 14 PBCs in the region and has provided ongoing support with 10 PBCs currently receiving assistance through the KLC. The level of assistance is dependent on the capability needs of the PBC ranging from administrative support and legal advice through to logistical operational support, governance and facilitation assistance. The KLC objective is to strengthen native title rights through functional and empowered PBCs. In this regard the KLC is working to create mechanisms for PBCs to reinforce capabilities in making native title decisions and in cultural and corporate governance functions for running a RNTBC.

In June 2015 the KLC developed a partnership with KPMG to critically analyse KLC's support to PBCs and assist the KLC in designing a development pathway for PBCs that will support the objective for functional and empowered PBCs.

Native Title Claim Update

East Kimberley Region

JARU MEETING AT BURKS PARK

Jaru

Native Title claim progress

The KLC received instructions from Traditional Owners of the Jaru area to lodge a Jaru native title claim in October 2011. Subsequently, the Jaru claim was filed February 15, 2012 and was successfully registered with the National Native Title Tribunal March 16, 2012.

The claim covers an area north of the Tanami Desert and south of Halls Creek and is comprised of the former Lamboo native title claim as well as previously unclaimed country in the east Kimberley to the south of Halls Creek.

Research in support of the claim continued throughout the reporting period, with the engagement of an expert anthropologist to prepare a connection report. In addition to the previous research undertaken in 2015, on-country research was undertaken during June 2016 into September 2016 period and an expert connection report is expected by late 2016.

The Jaru claim is under close case management by the Federal Court.

Koonjie-Elvire

Native Title claim progress

The Koonjie-Elvire claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on November 15, 1999. The claim covers an area of land south west of Halls Creek and south of Kununurra in the east Kimberley.

Research in support of the claim continued throughout the reporting period, with a two-day meeting being held at Burks Park in June 2015 to bring the genealogies for this claim and neighbouring claims close to finalisation.

The Koonjie Elvire claim is being progressed concurrently with the adjoining Jaru claim and is under close case management by the Federal Court.

Goorring (Lumugal)

Native Title claim progress

The Goorring claim, originally called Lumugal, was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on February 17, 2006. The claim was lodged in response to a Future Act application and covers an 11 square kilometre area between the O'Donnell Range, the Ragged Range, the Evelyn Range and the Pitt Range.

The mine located within the claim area is close to being wound up.

Halls Creek

New Native Title claim application

Research into the native title interests within the currently unclaimed Halls Creek area has progressed with specific families with rights to speak for that unclaimed area being identified, so that a claim over that area can be developed. Further field research and family consultations were carried out alongside of the Kija and Jaru claim work from July to September 2015 with a meeting held in October 2015 of all

NATIVE TITLE FIELD RESEARCH IN THE EAST KIMBERLEY

persons who hold or may hold a native title interest to the area.

In the absence of a native title claim, the KLC continues to encourage Future Acts in the area to consult with the Halls Creek Land Housing and Heritage Committee.

Malarngowem

Native Title Claim

The Malarngowem claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on February 4, 2000. The claim covers an area north east of Halls Creek and towards Warmun.

In the reporting period, the KLC invested significant resources to progress this claim through conducting anthropological research, claimant meetings and mediation, which included a series of family group meetings and large claim group meetings from June through to October 2015 to verify the anthropological research and to identify all families with native title connection to the claim area.

The Malarngowem claim is being progressed concurrently with the Ngarrawanji, and Yurriyangem Taam claims and is under close case management by the Federal Court. An expert connection report for these claims has been completed and was provided to the State in May 2016.

Ngarrawanji

Native Title Claim

The Ngarrawanji claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on June 25, 1996. The area covers the Moola Bulla pastoral lease and some small areas of reserves and unallocated Crown land around Halls Creek.
In the reporting period, the KLC invested significant resources to progress this claim through conducting anthropological research, claimant meetings and mediation, which included a series of family group meetings and large claim group meetings from June through to October 2015 to verify the anthropological research and to identify all families with native title connection to the claim area.

The Ngarrawanji claim is being progressed concurrently with the Malarngowem, and Yurriyangem Taam claims and is under close case management by the Federal Court. An expert connection report for these claims has been completed and was provided to the State in May 2016.

Yurriyangem Taam

Native Title Claim

The Yurriyangem Taam claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on October 29, 2010. The claim is comprised of core Kija country, located north-east of Fitzroy Crossing towards Kununurra in the east Kimberley.

In the reporting period, the KLC invested significant resources to progress this claim through conducting anthropological research, claimant meetings and mediation, which included a series of family group meetings and large claim group meetings from June through to October 2015 to verify the anthropological research and to identify all families with native title connection to the claim area.

The Yurriyangem Taam claim is being progressed concurrently with the Ngarrawanji, and Malarngowem claims and is under close case management by the Federal Court. An expert connection report for these claims has been completed and was provided to the State in May 2016.

BALANGGARRA COUNTRY

Purnululu

Native Title Claim

The Purnululu claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on March 27, 1995 and was subsequently amended and re-registered on October 15, 1999. The claim covers the Purnululu National Park in the east Kimberley and surrounding areas.

Research in relation to the Purnululu claim continued during the reporting period, including the engagement of an expert anthropologist in April 2016 to provide a native title connection report. Field research was undertaken between June 2016 and September 2016. This research will draw upon previous research that has occurred in the area and will involve all families who hold or may hold native title rights and interests over the area.

The Purnululu claim is under close case management by the Federal Court.

Balanggarra Combined, Balanggarra #3 and Balanggarra #4

Native Title Claims and PBC / RNTBC

Native title claim progress

The Balanggarra native title area is covered by three claims; Balanggarra Combined, Balanggarra #3 and Balanggarra #4.

The Balanggarra Combined and Balanggarra #3 claims were progressed concurrently and determined in full for Balanggarra Combined and in part for Balanggarra #3 on August 7, 2013. On November 27, 2015 the Balanggarra #4 claim was determined.

The claim areas cover more than 30,343 square kilometres of country in the north Kimberley including the Wyndham Township, Kalumburu, Oombulgurri and Forest River Aboriginal reserves, Carson River pastoral lease, parts of the Drysdale River National Park and unallocated crown land at Cape Londonderry, Carson River and the Cambridge Gulf Coast.

Balanggarra Traditional Owners waited more than 18 years for their native title interests to be recognised.

The outstanding native title claim in part Balanggarra #3, concerns six blocks in the town of Wyndham and has been the subject of negotiations for nearly two years between the Balanggarra claimants, represented by KLC, and the State of Western Australia. The matter has recently been resolved with both parties agreeing to settle the claim by way of an ILUA the terms of which are confidential.

The Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages and holds on trust the native title rights and on behalf of the Balanggarra people.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with the Balanggarra people to provide ongoing support and assistance to the PBC. With assistance from KLC, Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation held directors' meetings on 30 September 2015, and 10-11 November

2015 and 16-18 February 2016 and 3-4 May 2016, and conducted an AGM on 29 September 2015.

KLC also provided assistance to facilitate Balanggarra engagement in:

- Negotiations on an ILUA with the State regarding the Kimberley Science and Conservation Strategy. Negotiation meetings have been ongoing.
- Meetings regarding the transfer of a pastoral lease. The current holder of the pastoral lease later decided to retain the pastoral property; and,
- Negotiations with Delaware North on an ILUA for El Questro.

Tjurabalan

PBC/RNTBC

The Tjurabalan Native Title Land Aboriginal Corporation (TNTLAC) RNTBC manages and holds on trust the native title rights and on behalf of the Tjurabalan people.

The Tjurabalan native title claim was determined on August 20, 2001. The claim is in the Tanami Desert region, in the far south-east of the Kimberley and includes the Aboriginal communities of Ringer Soak, Billiluna, Mulan and several outstations.

It was the first consent determination to be reached in the Kimberley, taking approximately six years from when the claim was first filed in October 25, 1995.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with the Tjurabalan people to provide ongoing support and assistance to the PBC. With assistance from KLC, TNTLAC held board meetings on 30 June 2015, and 22 March 2016 and 20 April 2016, and conducted the AGM on 19 April 2016. The TNTLAC AGM had been scheduled for November 2015 however cultural arrangements for sorry business resulted in the postponement of the AGM into 2016 (with an extension granted by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC)). Assistance has included logistical support for meetings (directors and AGM), administrative support in ORIC compliances, minutes for meetings and recording of membership, as well as legal advice regarding Future Act matters.

KLC also provided assistance for the TNTLAC board to liaise with the Department of Indigenous Affairs in regards to the transfer of Lake Gregory and Billiluna pastoral leases.

Wanjina Wunggurr claims:

Wilinggin, Uunguu and Dambimangari

The Wanjina-Wunggurr (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages and holds on trust the native title interests of the three Wanjina Wunggurr claims.

One of the first native title claims to be filed in the Kimberley, in July 17, 1995, the Wanjina Wunggurr Wilinggin native title claim was determined in August 2004. The claim covers more than 60,150 square kilometres of country in the central north Kimberley, including around the Gibb River Road.

The Wanjina Wunggurr Uunguu Part A claim was determined by consent on May 23, 2011 while the Wanjina Wunggurr Uunguu B claim was determined by consent in November 2012.

The Wanjina Wunggurr Dambimangari native title claim was determined on May 26, 2011, twelve years after the claim was filed in April 9, 1999.
The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with the Wanjina Wunggurr people and provide ongoing support and assistance to the PBC. The KLC assists in general compliance with the corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) 2006 (Cth) (CATSI Act) and in responding to Future Acts. It has provided assistance on request to related corporations on matters including governance practices.
The KLC also facilitates the governance structures between the Wanjina Wunggurr RNTBC and the three related corporations, to ensure effective and efficient working relationships between the corporate entities.

Miriuwung and Gajerrong #1 and #4 - PBC/RNTBC:

PBC/RNTBC

The Miriuwung and Gajerrong #1 (Native Title Prescribed Body Corporate) Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC and the Miriuwung and Gajerrong #4 (Native Title Prescribed Body Corporate) Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages the native title interests of Miriuwung and Gajerrong people.

Miriuwung and Gajerrong #1 native title was recognised December 9, 2003 and Miriuwung and Gajerrong #4 was recognised November 24, 2006. The Miriuwung and Gajerrong people reached a settlement agreement over the Kununurra Town site and for the expansion of the Ord River irrigation scheme in October 2005.

The KLC has not been requested to provide assistance to Miriuwung and Gajerrong.

Native Title Claim Update

West Kimberley Region

ONE ARM POINT (ARDYALOON), BARDI JAWI COUNTRY

Bindunbur

Native Title Claim

The Bindunbur native title claim provides a new approach to having native title recognised on the Middle Dampier Peninsula. Native title claimants on the Middle Dampier Peninsula strategically consolidated claims across their country as a way to speed-up and resolve native title. Native title claimants on the Middle Dampier Peninsula share the same system of laws and customs and decided it would be better to resolve native title as the one society rather than as individual tribal groups. Through this joint approach they believe they can move forward with native title after previous long delays to the process. When combined, the Bindunbur claims cover more than 7609 square kilometres of land and sea country.

In July and October 2013, Jabirr Jabirr, Nyul Nyul and Nimanburru people came together to authorise the filing of the Bindunbur native title claims. The Nyul Nyul people also made the difficult decision to discontinue their claims to allow the Bindunbur claims to go ahead. One Bindunbur claim, over the north, north east and central areas of the Middle Dampier Peninsula was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on December 13, 2013

The Bindunbur (Area B) claim (now combined with Area A), over Carnot Bay, Sandy Point and the Lacepede Islands, was filed on April 24, 2014 and previously overlapped the Djabera Djabera claim. The Djabera Djabera claim was struck out by the Federal Court in July 2015.

Jabirr Jabirr

Native Title Claim

The Jabirr Jabirr native title claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on November 11, 2013 and is represented by Blackshield Lawyers. Jabirr Jabirr commenced litigation with funding provided to them through Warrdi Ltd. The KLC provided minor administrative assistance to Jabirr Jabirr. The Jabirr Jabirr claim asserts the same laws and customs as the Bindunbur claim. The claim group of Jabirr Jabirr are also included in the claim group of the Bindunbur claim. The Jabirr Jabirr claim overlaps with the Goolarabooloo claim over the area previously subject to the Goolarabooloo Jabirr Jabirr claim, which was discontinued on September 20, 2013.

Goolarabooloo

Native Title Claim

The Goolarabooloo claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on December 12, 2013 and is represented by Chalk and Fitzgerald Lawyers. Goolarabooloo commenced litigation with the funding provided to them through Warrdi Ltd.

In October 2015 Goolarabooloo sought assistance from the KLC to fund their litigation proceedings after funds provided from Warrdi were expended. The KLC provided funding to Goolarabooloo to assist them in the provision of witness evidence for the hearings in April

2016. The Goolaraboolo claim overlaps with the Jabirr Jabirr claim over the area previously subject to the Goolaraboolo Jabirr Jabirr claim, which was discontinued on September 20, 2013.

Mayala

Native Title Claim

The Mayala claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on July 1, 1998. The claim covers the island and sea area between the Bardi and Jawi determined area and the Wanjina Wunggurr Dambimangari determined area, in and around the Buccaneer Archipelago.

In the reporting period, significant resources were committed to anthropological research with the Mayala claimants. Six family group meetings were held in Broome, Derby, One Arm Point and Port Hedland to discuss the progress of the claim research. An expert anthropologist was engaged to commence an expert connection report with on country field work occurring in October 2015 and June 2016.

A claim group meeting was held in June 2016 to discuss the progress of the claim research, to make changes to the applicant and to provide instruction on Future Act matters.

Mt Jowlaenga and Mt Jowlaenga #2

Native Title Claim

The Mt Jowlaenga claims were registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on September 6, 2013 and December 15, 2014. The claims cover approximately 7 hectares over sections of the Mt Jowlaenga pastoral lease approximately 65 kilometres west of Derby. The claims were filed to protect Traditoinal Owner interests to engage in Future Acts arising from mining applications in the are.

Traditional Owners to the claim area appointed KRED to provide legal representation in the negotiation of an agreement with Sheffield Resources with regard to mining applications. The KLC has undertaken some in-house anthropological research but has insufficient resources to currently progress the claim. The broader strategy is to investigate the full extent of native title recognition to the total lands and waters around the Mt Jowlaenga area.

Unclaimed Area between Yawuru, Nyikina Mangala and Karajarri

New Native Title Claim

The KLC has been undertaking Traditional Owner consultations and anthropological research to identify native title interests to an area of approximately 200,000 hectares located approximately 90 kilometres east of Broome between the recognised native title lands of Yawuru, Nyikina Mangala and Karajarri. The KLC engaged an expert anthropologist who undertook two preliminary field research and consultations trips in July and August 2015.

Karajarri Yanja

Native Title Claim

The Karajarri Yanja claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on November 22, 2012. The claim covers a small area approximately 80 kilometres south west of Derby and 90km east of Broome. The claim was filed to protect traditional owner interests to engage in Future Acts arising from mining applications in the area

Edarrbur (Rubibi #18)

Native Title Claim

Native title assistance was provided to Yawuru for a new claim over an unclaimed section of country within the Rubibi Native Title determined area. The new claim is over a stock route and was made in response to an application for a sand mining lease, which triggered a Future Act and the requirement that people who claim to hold native title in the affected area lodge a native title claim to protect procedural rights. This grant of assistance led to the filing of the Edarrbur (Rubibi #18) claim on November 11, 2015. The Edarrbur (Rubibi #18) Claim was successfully registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on December 3, 2015

Yawuru – PBC / RNTBC

The Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages and hold on trust the native title rights and on behalf of the Yawuru people

The Federal Court recognised native title over the town site of Broome and surrounding areas under the Rubibi native title determinations. First filed on July 28, 1995 and after litigated proceedings including appeals by the State, native title was recognised September 8, 2008 after 13 years in the courts.

The KLC has been assisting Yawuru PBC to access and arrange for the return of native title materials currently held by the KLC on behalf of Yawuru native title holders. The KLC has been developing a comprehensive policy and procedure document to facilitate the effective engagement in the transfer of native title materials back to traditional owners.

BARDI JAWI COUNTRY

Bardi Jawi

PBC / RNTBC

The Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages and holds on trust the native title rights and interests on behalf of the Bardi and Jawi people.

The Federal Court recognised native title across a large area of the Bardi and Jawi claim on November 30, 2005 including exclusive possession across most of the mainland area of the claim.

The Federal Court also found that native title did not exist across sea country, reefs, and a number of the islands including Sunday Island and Jackson's Island.

The KLC appealed the decision in 2006 and on March 18, 2010, the Federal Court reversed its initial decision and recognised the native title rights of the Bardi and Jawi people across their sea country surrounding the Dampier Peninsula.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with Bardi and Jawi people to provide ongoing support and assistance to the PBC. With assistance from KLC, Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman held PBC directors' meetings on 25-27 August 2015, and 20-22 October 2015 and 17-18 Feb 2016 and 21-22 June 2016, and conducted an AGM on 23 March 2016 (extension until 31 March 2016 approved by ORIC).

KLC support included logistical and administrative support to directors' meetings and assistance with the AGM logistics. Other support included anthropological and legal advice around native title decisions and corporation compliance, including assisting with changes to the rule book to strengthen governance. The changes have been excepted and registered with ORIC.

With assistance from KLC, Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation held a workshop on 22 - 23 July 2015 to develop systems of cultural governance within corporate governance structures. The workshop emphasised the difficulties faced by the PBC in bringing two governance worlds together. The PBC worked through the relationship between the Native Title Act 1993 and their own traditional governance and decision making processes.

The KLC also provided assistance for Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation to explain outcomes from the workshop to the members at the AGM held in March 2016. It was identified that the next step is to work through a cultural mapping process. Given the limited funding available to the PBC, the KLC has suggested applying for additional funding for capacity building available through the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Indigenous Advancement Strategy for 2016/17.

Funding was received in 2010 from FaHCSIA (and auspiced through KRCI) for a Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation office.

KARAJARRI PBC MEETING, OCTOBER 2015

Construction of the office began in October 2015 at Ardyaloon community and was completed in early 2016. Further funds are required to undertake final fit-out (blinds, furniture, landscaping, fencing, car park). The KLC is continuing to support the PBC to find additional funds.

Karajarri

PBC / RNTBC

The Karajarri Traditional Lands Association Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (KTLA) manages and holds on trust the native title rights and on behalf of the Karajarri people.

The Federal Court recognised the native title rights of the Karajarri people in two consent determinations on December 2, 2002 and September 8, 2004.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with Karajarri people to provide ongoing support and assistance to the PBC. With assistance from the KLC, KTLA held board meetings on 11-12 August 2015, and 28-29 October 2015 and 17 November 2015 and 10-11 February 2016, and conducted an AGM on 18 November 2015. This involved logistical and administrative support and non-commercial Future Act legal advice.

With assistance from the KLC, KTLA members at the AGM in November 2015, authorised KTLA's involvement with Kimberley Aboriginal Pastoral Company (KAPCO) and sublease of Frasier Downs to KAPCO. With assistance from the KLC, financial services have been provided to bring KTLA's financial records up to date, including the production of BAS and GST statements and arranging payments of pastoral lease fees and shire rates.

The KLC also represented KTLA in negotiations for an ILUA with the State Government as part of the Kimberley Science and Conservation Strategy.

Yawinya

PBC / RNTBC

The Federal Court handed down the Yawinya native title determination across shared country near Eighty Mile Beach on May 25, 2012.

The determination area is comprised of the shared country of the Nyangumarta and Karajarri people, two different tribal groups who share traditional laws and cultural connection to the area.

The KLC and the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation acted on behalf of the Karajarri and Nyangumarta claimants respectively to negotiate native title across 2,000 square kilometres of land and sea country including Anna Plains Station, a portion of Mandora Station and Eighty Mile Beach.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with the Nyangumarta and Karajarri people to provide ongoing support and assistance to the Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC as the RNTBC for the shared area.

With assistance from the KLC, Nyangumarta Karajarri Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC held board meetings on 18 August 2015, and 24 March and 18 May 2016, and conducted an AGM on 17 May 2016 (with an extension provided by ORIC to permit the AGM to be held in May 2016). Assistance has included logistical support of meetings (directors and AGM), administrative support in ORIC compliance, minutes for meetings and recording of membership, legal advice regarding Future Act matters and the negotiations.

Native Title Claim Update

Desert Region

NGURRARA COUNTRY

Nyikina Mangala

Native Title claim and PBC/RNTBC

FEDERAL COURT PERTH

The majority of Nyikina Mangala native title claim was determined on May 29, 2014 after nearly 15 years (the claim being filed on September 21, 1999). Native title rights are recognised across more than 26,000 square kilometres.

The area of exclusive and non-exclusive native title rights extends from the mouth of the King Sound below Derby, along the Fitzroy Valley to Noonkanbah and south into the Great Sandy Desert.

Exclusive possession native title rights were recognised across more than 40 per cent of the claim area, including three Aboriginal pastoral stations, a large tract of unallocated Crown land in the Great Sandy Desert and smaller pockets within the claim. A second overlapping claim was made on January 30, 2015 over a small area known as Udialla in order to secure exclusive possession native title rights. The claim for this area, the Nyikina Mangala #2 claim was determined on 29th Oct 2015.

The Walalakoo Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (WAC) manages and holds on trust the native title rights and interests on behalf of the Nyikina Mangala people.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with Nyikina Mangala people to provide support and assistance to the WAC when needed. WAC has required little support from KLC with assistance being provided mostly in logistical support for their AGM and non-commercial Future Act legal advice. The KLC has been assisting WAC to access native title materials currently held by the KLC on behalf of Nyikina Mangala native title holders. The KLC has been developing a comprehensive policy and procedure document to facilitate the effective engagement in the transfer of native title materials back to native title holders.

Nyikina Mangala costs order litigation

The KLC continued to assert its right for costs to be paid by third party respondent Oil Basins Limited in relation to a failed legal bid to stop the Nyikina Mangala native title determination. His Honour Barker J made an order that Oil Basins Limited pay those costs to the KLC on an indemnity basis. Oil Basins Ltd appealed the decision to the Full Court of the Federal Court but this appeal was unsuccessful. The appeal court ordered Oil Basins Limited to pay the costs of the appeal, in addition to the first

BUNUBA NATIVE TITLE DETERMINATION - FEDERAL COURT PERTH, 12 DECEMBER 2015

round of costs which has been formally calculated at $160,000.

Oil Basins Ltd sought a review of the taxation of the costs order and then appealed the taxation to the Full Federal Court. The KLC continues to represent the Nyikina Mangala applicant.

Warrwa Combined Claim and Mawadjala Gadjidgar Claim (Point Torment)

Native Title claim

The Warrwa native title claim was registered on October 13, 2010 and the Mawadjala Gadjidgar claim was registered on June 23, 2011. The claims cover an area across Point Torment in the west Kimberley and a smaller area over the eastern side of Derby.

These claims were lodged in response to Future Act pressures at the time. On October 3, 2012 a Warrwa #2 claim was filed by a group represented by a private law firm (Hopgood Ganim) that covered all remaining unclaimed area adjacent to existing native title claims in the area.

The claims as a group became the subject of Federal Court directions. In July 2015 the claim groups authorised to combine the Warrwa and Warrwa #2 claim into the Warrwa Combined claim, which was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on November 26, 2014. The KLC was instructed to represent the Warrwa Combined and Mawadjala Gadjidgar native title claims, and Hopgood Ganim was instructed to represent Warrwa and Mawadjala Gadjidgar on all future act matters.

The KLC is aware that there are persons who are not members of the Warrwa claim group who assert native title rights and interests in part of the Warrwa Combined Native Title claim area. The KLC has been conducting anthropological research to prepare native title connection information to identify the full extent of the area of Warrwa native title rights, and to identify who holds or may hold a native title interests in these claims.

Bunuba, Bunuba #2 and Bunuba #3

Native Title claim and PBC/RNTBC

There are three native title claims across Bunuba country in the central Kimberley area near Fitzroy Crossing.

The Bunuba Combined claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on August 20, 1999 and Part A of this claim was determined by consent at an on-country sitting of the Federal Court on December 12, 2012.

The Bunuba #2 claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on May 10, 2012 and covers, amongst other places, the Fitzroy Crossing Township. The Bunuba #3 claim relates to a small pocket of country excised from the Bunuba Combined claim prior to the determination of Part A of the claim.

The Federal Court Hearing of the Bunuba Part B, Bunuba #2 (Part A) and Bunuba #3 Claims was heard in Perth on 22 December 2015. Native title was successfully recognised for the Bunuba Part B and Bunuba # 3 claim areas. Bunuba #2 proceeded as a part determination with native title recognised over all but a small area of land covered by an overlapping native title claim that was lodged on 21 December 2015 (Warlangurru #2).

The Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages and holds on trust the native title rights and interests on behalf of the Bunuba people.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with Bunuba people to provide support and assistance to the Bunuba

KURUNGAL NATIVE TITLE DETERMINATION HELD AT NGUMPAN, 1 DECEMBER 2015

Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation when needed. KLC was instructed in December 2015 by the Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation to represent them for all Future Acts on Bunuba Lands and the KLC is working with Bunuba during the transition period from their previous legal representatives.

The KLC has also been requested to engage under a service agreement to provide legal advice with regard to ILUA negotiations on the Kimberley Science and Conservation Strategy.

The KLC has also been requested to engage under a service agreement to provide legal advice with regard to ILUA negotiations on the Kimberley Science and Conservation Strategy.

Warlangurru and Warlangurru #2

Native Title Claims and Dispute Resolution

In 2014 the KLC was requested to file a claim over an area of country in the Fitzroy Valley located north of Noonkanbah determination area and bounded by the Bunuba and Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara native title claims. Anthropological research was undertaken in June 2014 with a preliminary report provided. The Warlangurru claim was authorised in October 2014 however insufficient evidence to register the claim with the National Native Title Tribunal resulted in further anthropological research being required.

The KLC commenced further research in 2015. An application was made by Warlangurru to file a second native title claim which overlapped part of the Bunuba #2 claim. The KLC grants committee rejected the application for native title assistance to file an overlapping claim.

The KLC provided facilitation assistance to mediate, under the KLC's dispute resolution functions, regarding the overlapping interests asserted by Warlangurru. The KLC facilitated a mediation meeting with both Bunuba and Warlungurru Traditional Owners on November 26, 2015. Information was provided on the history of the area and the extensive connection research and findings identified to date. Proposals were identified to resolve the matter including to acknowledge historical interest over the area.

Warlungurru filed the Warlangurru #2 claim overlapping the southern boundary of the Bunuba #2 claim on December 21, 2015. The KLC's representation of the Warlangurru Claim was disengaged by the Warlangurru applicant and a new lawyer engaged in March 2016. Both the Warlangurru Claims and the Warlangurru #2 Claim are currently before the National Native Title Tribunal awaiting assessment for registration.

Area between Bunuba and Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara

Dispute Resolution and Native Title Claim application

Mediations commenced in December 2015 between Bunuba and Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara to resolve a native title dispute over the south eastern area of the Bunuba #2 claim. Mediations continued and an agreement between the respective PBCs was drafted in June 2016. Commitments were also made to progress a new claim over the unclaimed area between Bunuba and Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara, referred to as Area C. The KLC engaged an expert anthropologist to commence native title research over the area.

Area between Bunuba and Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara

Native Title Claim and PBC / RNTBC

There are currently two native title determinations and one native title claim across Ngurrara country, which extends south into the Great Sandy

Desert and north into the river country around Fitzroy Crossing.

The native title claim, Ngurrara, filed March 22, 1996 was successfully determined in part on November 9, 2007. The second part of the native title claim, Ngurrara Area B, was successfully determined in November 2012. A second claim, Ngurrara 2 Area C was filed December 3, 2008 and was successfully determined in November 2012.

The Yanunijarra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages and holds on trust the native title rights and interests on behalf of the Ngurrara people.

The third native title claim, Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara, was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on February 29, 2012. Negotiations are ongoing with the State and other parties on the terms of a determination of native title.

Negotiations were undertaken between applicants and the lease holder of Christmas Creek Station to reach consent for a co-existence agreement (ILUA) in October 2015.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with the Ngurrara people to provide ongoing support and assistance to the PBC- Yanunijarra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.

KLC provided administrative and logistical support in organising and holding director meetings and an AGM. Yanunijarra Aboriginal Corporation held board meetings on 20 August 2015 and, 3 December 2015 and 1-2 March 2016 and 10 May 201, and conducted an AGM on 18-19 August 2015.

Gooniyandi Combined & Yarrangi Riwi Yoowarni Gooniyandi

Native Title Claim and PBC / RNTBC

The Gooniyandi Combined claim was determined by consent at an on-country hearing of the Federal Court on June 19, 2013.

The Gooniyandi native title area covers 11,200 square kilometres of land and water and includes the Indigenous-owned pastoral stations of Bohemia Downs, Mt Pierre and Louisa Downs and portions of the non-Indigenous owned Christmas Creek, Gogo, Fossil Downs, Larrawa and Margaret River pastoral stations.

About 50 per cent of the native title claim is exclusive possession – the highest possible form of native title rights and interests.

The Yarrangi Riwi Yoowarni Gooniyandi claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on February 15, 2013. The claim is progressing as an Area A and Area B claim. The terms of a consent determination for Area B have been agreed to by the parties and the Federal Court has scheduled a consent determination hearing for the second half of 2015. A desktop report from an expert anthropologist on traditional interests in Area A has been completed, and field research has commenced. The first round of on-country research was undertaken in May 2016 however due to poor weather conditions this research was cut short and was conducted in July 2016.

The Gooniyandi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages and holds on trust the native title rights and interests on behalf of the Gooniyandi people.

The KLC, in its role as a Native Title Representative Body, continues to work with Gooniyandi people to provide support and assistance to the Gooniyandi Aboriginal Corporation when needed. With assistance from the KLC, the Gooniyandi Aboriginal Corporation held board meetings on 10 September 2015 and, 5 November 2015 and 19 February 2016, and conducted an AGM 3-4 November 2015. KLC provided administrative support to Gooniyandi Aboriginal Corporation and logistical support in organising and holding their AGM.

Kurungal

Native Title Claim

The Kurungal native title claim was registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on December 1, 1997. The claim covers a portion of the Christmas Creek pastoral lease that is north of Christmas Creek and south of the Northern Highway.

After considering further connection evidence provided by the KLC in June and October 2013, the State Government indicated in-principle support for a consent determination in early 2014, subject to the applicant reaching a co-existence agreement with the holder of the Christmas Creek pastoral lease. Negotiations towards this agreement were overseen by a Federal Court Registrar and included a number of negotiation meetings between Traditional Owners and the pastoral lessee, with agreement on an ILUA reached in October 2015.

The Federal Court hearing of the Kurungal claim was held on country on December 1, 2015. Non-exclusive Native Title was successfully recognised for Kurungal. The consent determination made in December 2015 is to take effect once the RNTBC has been formally established.

Noonkanbah

PBC / RNTBC

Noonkanbah native title was recognised on April 27, 2007.

The Yungngora Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC manages the native title interests of the Noonkanbah people.

Looking after country

Land and Sea Management

NYUL NYUL RANGER ZYNAL COX ON COUNTRY

Introduction

Looking after Country is an integral part of the Kimberley Land Council's vision. The Land and Sea Management Unit works with Traditional Owners to achieve the cultural, social and environmental outcomes they want to see happen on the ground. The unit strives to build strong foundations for the long-term sustainability of programs to create a lasting legacy for the next generation.

The Land and Sea Management Unit (LSMU) was established in 1998 and its projects are far reaching, covering all aspects of cultural and environmental management including the implementation of traditional burning practices, wildlife and biodiversity monitoring and the passing on of traditional knowledge and cultural practices from old people to young people.

Kimberley Traditional Owners are at the forefront of all activities and provide instructions to the KLC on the direction in which to progress projects. Each team of rangers is governed by a Healthy Country Advisory Committee, comprised solely of senior community leaders. This group directs the rangers on cultural matters and supports them in implementing effective work plans, managing staff and budgeting.

The Land and Sea Management Unit fosters and enhances cultural connection to land and sea country and uses a combination of traditional knowledge with modern science to achieve best practice methods and environmental outcomes. It also focuses on delivering direct employment and training opportunities for Kimberley Aboriginal people while enabling Traditional Owners to remain living on country in remote areas.

The Land and Sea Management Unit continued to grow in the reporting period with its projects now comprising more than half of the operational work at the KLC. Staff members are based across many locations in the Kimberley.

The Land and Sea Management Unit works in close partnership with native title groups and Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate (PBCs) with a whole of organisation focus on strengthening capacity for PBCs to manage and deliver project activities and strengthen their native title rights.

Long-term planning

The Land and Sea Management Unit will continue to work with Traditional Owners to create and review Healthy Country Plans. These documents are developed over months of community consultation and analysis of the cultural and natural environment so that groups can identify priorities and targets. Once the process is complete Traditional Owner groups will have developed a long-term vision for country that Traditional Owners and land and sea staff can work to achieve, either by enhancing the viability of identified targets or managing the target threats. The Land and Sea Management Unit also works to ensure each ranger group conducts activities that are in line

RANGER SAFETY COMMITTEE AT 2016 HEALTHY COUNTRY FORUM

with the direction and vision of their relevant Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate.

In the Kimberley network, nine of the 12 native title groups the KLC works with have Healthy Country Plans. These long-term management plans are invaluable in communicating priorities to external partners and directing the annual work planning sessions of ranger groups. The Land and Sea Management Unit will continue to work to find the resources needed to assist the remaining three groups to develop Healthy Country Plans.

Highlights

Ranger coordinators

Ranger coordinators play an important role in leading the on ground delivery of ranger programs. Ranger coordinators also take on considerable responsibility in planning, prioritising and budgeting the year's work. In the 2015-16 financial year five of the thirteen KLC ranger coordinators across the Ranger Network were Traditional Owners, further increasing local pride and ownership over the program.

Career progression from ranger to senior ranger to ranger coordinator is possible because of the ongoing commitment and passion that rangers have to their profession. In order to better guide further career development, Broome senior managers have used the SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound) methodology to better articulate career development pathways, primarily focused on leadership development skills.

The same methodology will increasingly be used to articulate more specialised ranger roles such as fire operations officers, drone operators and other role diversifications.

Keeping rangers safe: Workplace Health & Safety Report 2015-2016

The past financial year has resulted in a number of important safety developments for the Kimberley Ranger Network. In January 2016 the KLC engaged a dedicated Safety Communications Officer to drive the implementation of the organisation's Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) framework at all levels of the organisation, and particularly to improve workplace safety among rangers in the field. Progress so far has included:

Safety rangers and committees

- All ranger groups have nominated a safety ranger responsible for taking the lead on safety in the field, including leading planning meetings, conducting regular safety checks of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), other equipment, communications, first aid and fire extinguishers, as well as attending training and meetings, and contributing to develop ranger-appropriate OHS materials,
- A Ranger Safety Committee has been established to provide a forum for safety rangers to share experiences

and advice, ensure feedback from the field is communicated to management and actioned appropriately.

Safety ranger bases and operations

- Established clear safety goals and measurable targets for ranger groups' equipment and operations, both at the base and in the field,
- Regular OHS inspections are completed at all remote ranger bases,
- Allocation of funding to purchasing safety equipment including PPE, first aid kits, fire extinguishers and safety signage to improve ranger groups' adherence to Australian Standards,
- More than 90 per cent of Kimberley rangers have completed accredited Provide First Aid, the majority having completed remote First Aid Training relevant to their remote work location.

OHS Framework: Improving our systems and documentation

- Implementing KLC's OHS Framework including OHS policies, procedures, standard operating procedures and checklists in close consultation with ranger groups,
- Ongoing development of the Field Safety Manual, forms, Safety Ranger Handbook, template forms, posters and other resources to ensure they are appropriate, practical and relevant to Indigenous rangers working in remote areas,
- Clarifying the process for incident reporting, actioning and review,
- Establishing a system for ongoing monitoring and review of the framework via the KLC Risk Register, Document Matrix and Ranger Safety Targets,
- Standardising OHS documentation across other areas of the organisation,
- Ensuring OHS is included on the agenda at senior staff meetings, and integrated into job descriptions across the organisation.

Site visits and training

The Safety Communications Officer has conducted safety workshops with 10 of 12 ranger groups, including:

- OHS site inspections,
- Developing remote emergency procedures,
- Workshopping team safety goals,
- Developing safety and maintenance schedules,
- Refresher training in remote communications, first aid, fire extinguishers and core ranger activities,
- In-house training in basic OHS concepts e.g. Risk Assessment, incident reporting, and Kimberley Land Council OHS documentation,
- Mentoring safety rangers in their role, developing appropriate goals and duty statements,
- Better integration of Kimberley Land Council materials and OHS concepts into other training e.g. Fire Operations literacy and numeracy workshop, conservation and land management units, remote first aid and business administration training,
- Liaising with training agencies to ensure targeted, appropriate and practical OHS training.
- The 2015/16 financial year has resulted in many achievements and Kimberley Land Council staff together with Kimberley rangers are excited about further progress during the next financial year.

Regionalisation

As the Kimberley Ranger Network grows, so does the need to provide high level support for all groups, ensuring that support is both accessible to individual groups and responsive to individual needs. A new regional Land and Sea Management Unit structure has been implemented to achieve this aim. The region has transitioned from being supported as North and South regions, to the North and East Kimberley, the West Kimberley and the Central and Desert Kimberley. This new structure better aligns with the existing native title structure and is seeing increased positive interaction between these connected units.

This structure sees the introduction of three sub-regional program managers and three ranger development officers. These positions are designed to serve the operational needs of ranger groups, deliver professional development outcomes and ensure clear strategic direction is set in order to continue to grow the Kimberley Ranger Network.

Purnululu Ranger Forum

Purnululu provided the stunning backdrop for the Kimberley Ranger Forum held between 28-30 July 2015. Approximately 250 people attended the three day event, including 16 ranger teams, with people travelling from as far afield as Maningrida.

The forum is a ranger driven event with a focus on skills development and the sharing of knowledge. Highlights included video production, trailer maintenance, butchery, first aid and construction. Rangers also took the opportunity to share and present on NERP (National Environmental Research Program) projects that they have

RANGERS AND STAFF AT THE KIMBERLEY RANGER FORUM AT PURNULULU

undertaken on country.

It also provided a fantastic opportunity for rangers to network with other land management professionals across the region, as well as showcasing the skills and knowledge of the Kimberley Ranger Network to attending partner organisations.

This fabulous week was capped off with dancers from the Warmun Art Centre, on country tours hosted by Traditional Owners, and a band night worthy of the million star backdrop. A huge thankyou to the Kija Rangers for the massive effort to make this event happen in such a remote location.

Green Army

In the 2015-2016 financial year the Land and Sea Management Unit assisted five ranger groups to work with the Green Army as a means of creating additional positions to complement their ranger teams. The Green Army is a national environmental program which aims to build young people's experience in working on environmental projects. The ranger teams, Ngurrara, Kija, Bardi Jawi, Nyul Nyul and Karajarri, have worked with the Department of Environment to use this program alongside everyday ranger work, the outcome of which has been the creation of 30 additional training positions of which close to one half are women.

Partnerships

The Land and Sea Management Unit fosters partnerships with many external agencies including the Federal Government, State Government, non-government environmental organisations and philanthropic groups. It is also working to form international alliances with other Indigenous peoples.

Some of the main project partnerships that were strengthened during the reporting period included working relationships with the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Department of Environment, The Nature Conservancy, PEW Environment Group, Bush Heritage Australia, the Australian Conservation Foundation, WWF Australia, the National Environmental Research Program, Rangelands NRM, Shell Social Investment Fund, Indigenous Business Australia, Jawun, United Nations University, Indigenous Community Volunteers, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, the Western Australian Department of Fire and Emergency Services and the Western Australian Department of Corrective Services.

Ngurrara 2 way Learning Project

The Ngurrara 2 Way Learning project is a two and half year cultural and environmental program that combines western science and traditional knowledge. It aims to build the capacity, aspirations and employability skills of Ngurrara youth, who live across a number of remote Aboriginal communities in the Kimberley. More than 120 young people, including

NGURRARA 2 WAY LEARNING PROJECT - CULTURAL CAMP AT KURLKU

at least 10 that are unemployed will be engaged in a study that captures both the science and traditional ecological knowledge of culturally and environmentally significant water sources in the northern Great Sandy Desert.

The Ngurrara 2 Way Learning project has three intertwined components - environment, education and employment. Integral to all the components is a strong cultural base, founded in the guidance and mentoring of Ngurrara elders and the Ngurrara Rangers working with young people in a culturally appropriate and sustainable way. A 2 Way community cultural education officer has been employed part-time to facilitate the project and mentor the youth involved, bridging the two knowledge systems with the aim of finding some interesting similarities.

Targeted in the program are four remote schools of which the rangers will play a pivotal role in implementing an incentives program for attendance and good performance.

A University of Western Australia masters student is working with rangers to build capacity in the areas of water monitoring and evaluation. Through this project the rangers have achieved Certificate III qualifications in water sampling and testing water and are refining their skills on regular trips to the water sources identified in the project. The rangers have installed two new weather stations, numerous data loggers into existing bores and monitoring bores and barometric pressure loggers.

Through a focus on training and skills development, the rangers have put themselves in a strong position to secure fee-for-service contracts in water monitoring. The Ngurrara Rangers and the Yanunijarra Aboriginal Corporation have identified the collection of strong baseline data to identify changes on country as a priority and valuable management tool to inform future conservation activities

Cultural Enterprise Hub

The Kimberley Ranger and Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) Network is facilitated by the Kimberley Land Council with investment from the Australian Government and strategic partners.

Over the past eight years the Kimberley Network has achieved outstanding success with 13 ranger groups employing approximately 100 full-time Indigenous rangers, working across 350,000 square kilometres of native title country. Eight IPAs cover an area of 90,000 square kilometres and have leveraged diverse partnerships and investment into Indigenous led conservation.

A recent social return on investment study found that for every $1 invested into ranger programs the social return ranges from $1.50 to $3.40 . However, political uncertainty in relation to program reinvestment and policy changes hinders long-term planning. The demand for ranger positions is also

high and in some of the more remote locations the ranger team provides almost 50 percent of the available jobs in the community.

As a result, there is a need for a diversified revenue stream which will strengthen the Kimberley Ranger Network business model, sustain growth and enable scale up of social enterprise opportunities. To meet this need the KLC is establishing the Cultural Enterprise Hub (Hub). The Hub will provide cultural and environmental business expertise and services to Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBCs) and ranger teams with the goal of building thriving enterprises on country.

Built on a social enterprise model, the Hub will focus on leveraging the skills gained by rangers through their land and sea work to nurture a culture of entrepreneurship in remote communities with the long-term vision of building a culturally empowered, thriving and prosperous Kimberley Aboriginal community.

The five year goals of the Hub are to:

1. Share best practice knowledge and expertise to grow sustainable enterprises that enhance and protect the cultural and natural values of the region,
2. Increase the number of Aboriginal people gaining income and employment on country,
3. Strengthen the Kimberley Network and share knowledge through cultural exchanges,
4. Provide intergenerational investment into Kimberley cultural enterprises through the establishment of a Fund,
5. Build a dynamic organisation that responds and adapts to new innovations.

During the reporting period, the KLC invested significant time and resources into refining the Hub business model which foundations are built on a partnerships model. Relationships across the corporate, philanthropic and government sector were strengthened.

Key outcomes include:

- Development of the Cultural Enterprise Hub business plan in partnership with Social Ventures Australia,
- A study tour, facilitated by The Nature Conservancy, of conservation financing models in Canada and USA,
- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the KLC and Australian Conservation Foundation in relation to the Hub with a focus on building ranger culture and nature based tours,
- A corporate partner's informal carbon core benefit discussion group was convened to consider ways to establish a voluntary market and drive demand within the corporate sector for Indigenous produced savanna carbon credits,
- The opportunity to establish an international network of Indigenous savanna fire carbon projects, in partnership with the United Nations University, was investigated,
- Continued collaboration with The Nature Conservancy and Indigenous Land Corporation in relation to registration of new savanna carbon projects, strategic fire operations and development of Cultural Enterprise Hub business model,
- Collaboration with the Business Council of Australia to promote and drive voluntary demand for Indigenous carbon credits,
- Relationships within the Australian philanthropic network were established and seed investment from a private donor for the Hub was secured.

To ensure the Hub model is owned and driven by our members, workshops were held with rangers, cultural advisors, PBC directors and KLC staff. Many ideas were generated which informed and led the design of the Hub business plan. Continued investment from Jawun Corporate Partners of skilled secondees enabled KLC to refine the business model.

A detailed review and consideration of the Hub governance structure in June 2016 assisted the KLC Board and executive team to clearly identify the strategic vision, mission and goals. Based on these objectives governance options where considered.

Based on the interests of PBCs and rangers the initial focus of the Hub is on work with PBCs to register new carbon projects and establish cultural and nature based ranger tours. KLC will continue to focus on establishing the Fund as the financial model which will sustain long-term investment into Kimberley cultural enterprises.

To grow success the KLC is starting on a small scale to develop ranger business ideas in parallel to raising funds and formally launching the Cultural Enterprise Hub. This approach enables the KLC to build a dynamic model that can respond to local needs. A key pillar of the approach is focused on building

AERIAL BURN

the business capability of rangers and PBC Directors which in turn builds a culture of entrepreneurship, ensures professional services are delivered and businesses are well managed.

As a transition phase to the establishment of the Hub a business unit within KLC was formed. The Land and Sea Management Unit fire operations and carbon services were transitioned into the business unit based on the savanna fire and carbon business focus.

Healthy Country Fire Operations

The Land and Sea Management Unit works with Traditional Owners and ranger groups to undertake right way fire activities across the Kimberley. Right way fire activities involve Traditional Owners and Indigenous rangers conducting strategic burns on country in the early dry season to stop the spread of large destructive late season wildfires and reduce the total area of the region burnt by fire.

Reinvigorating this traditional method of managing country improves environmental outcomes for the Kimberley region. With appropriate levels of support, right way fire activities have the potential to enable Traditional Owners to spend more time on country, take care of important cultural sites, facilitate the sharing of traditional knowledge across generations and achieve the conservation and cultural outcomes identified in Indigenous Protected Area and Healthy Country Management Plans.

During the reporting period, north Kimberley ranger groups took part in an Ecological Fire Workshop facilitated by fire managers from the KLC. This workshop provides an in depth review of previous years' effort in managing fire, information on fire behaviour, best practice techniques for managing fire and considerations to understand for each habitat or vegetation type throughout the Kimberley region. The workshop was attended by Wilinggin, Uunguu, Dambimangari, Balanggarra and Kija ranger groups.

Fire managers working on the North Kimberley Fire Abatement Project continued to undertake annual fire planning workshops and conduct traditional burns both on the ground and through the use of helicopters.

In the 2016 fire season about 60 Traditional Owners participated in the project, spending 41 nights in remote camps on country or at ranger bases out bush (Truscott and Kandiwal). The helicopter travelled more than 50,000 kilometres in the north Kimberley and spent 370 hours on aerial fire management. Through conducting strategic early dry season burns, Traditional Owners created fire breaks and used patch burning to reduce fuel loads as a way to protect country from large scale wildfires and result in a mosaic fire pattern over time. Balanggarra, Wilinggin and Wunambal Gaambera Traditional Owners also completed fire walks to conduct on-ground burning around sensitive sites.

The 2016 fire season saw a large increase in prescribed burning activities by KLC ranger groups and Traditional Owners in the central, east and southern Kimberley areas. Fire management activities included more than 300 days of on-ground prescribed burning by the Karajarri, Nyikina Mangala, Nyul Nyul, Bardi Jawi, Ngurrara, Gooniyandi and Kija ranger groups between February and August 2016. Due to low levels of rainfall and an early curing of grasses, prescribed

RANGERS UNDERTAKING BURNING ACTIVITIES

burning commenced earlier than usual with Karajarri and Nyikina Mangala commencing burning in February and the Gooniyandi Rangers were engaged in suppressing a wildfire threatening Bayulu Community.

This early dry season prescribed burning creates firebreaks to protect communities, infrastructure and fire sensitive habitats, while establishing a network of strategic firebreaks across the landscape. More than 70 hours of aerial prescribed burning was also conducted by KLC ranger groups in the east Kimberley and over 30 hours in the Great Sandy Desert. This work will help tprotect over 42,000 square kilometres of native title areas from late dry season wildfires, which are considered to be the main threat to the region's biodiversity, pastoral stations and cultural sites. More than 70 Traditional Owners were employed as advisers or casual staff.

People, Country and Climate initiative

In 2015-16, the KLC continued its work with native title holders to provide information and support in relation to carbon projects. Carbon projects provide a way for native title holders to leverage income to support healthy country management activities, particularly healthy country fire operations.

As part of this work, the KLC has continued to support Aboriginal corporations that have carbon projects already operating, providing assistance with carbon reporting, record-keeping and compliance.

The KLC has also focused on identifying opportunities for more native title groups to register carbon projects.

This has involved undertaking feasibility studies of which groups may be able to do savanna burning projects, and starting to work with native title groups who have an immediate opportunity to pursue a carbon project on how to set-up a carbon project.

The KLC has also engaged extensively with the Australian Government, donors and the international community to increase support for Kimberley Aboriginal carbon projects, emphasising that Indigenous carbon projects should receive a higher price for the emissions reductions they deliver, due to the extensive social and environmental benefits they provide.

The KLC is continuing its work with the Australian Government and native title holders to broaden opportunities for more native title groups to be able to participate in carbon projects.

Kimberley Ranger Network Ranger Group Updates

BALANGGARRA RANGERS

Balanggarra Rangers

The Balanggarra Rangers have continued to deliver high quality services across their native title and Indigenous Protected Area.

The group's flagship goanna project at Oombulgurri came to an end in April with the last trip to survey populations on the floodplains. The work initially supported the PHD field work for a Sydney University student and later developed into a joint partnership with the Western Australia Department of Parks and Wildlife and the rangers. Balanggarra is now looking at options to continue working from their satellite base at Oombulgurri to support more research as well as pursuing their own healthy country objectives including weeds and feral animal management, and back to country trips.

During the reporting period the rangers completed a successful marine debris survey of Lacrosse Island and surrounding beaches to the north west, with objects located, recorded and destroyed. The exercise was supported by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service on a fee for service basis and provided an excellent opportunity for rangers to put their trip planning and maritime skills to the test. The rangers have also undertaken a two week snubfin dolphin survey with Murdoch University in the same area, highlighting the important role rangers play in facilitating research in remote and challenging areas.

Balanggarra Rangers also assisted the Department of Parks and Wildlife with a large scale biodiversity survey at the mouth of the Drysdale River in order to better understand animal populations and diversity before the predicted arrival of cane toads. The rangers engaged Traditional Owners from Kalumburu to join in the survey and assist with this work.

Another major highlight of the reporting period was the commencement of the Kimberley Visions Rock Art Project on Balanggarra Country in July 2015. The rangers are documenting the rock art on their data collection tablets for use in future management planning activities including fire planning and site management field trips.

Bardi Jawi Rangers

The Bardi Jawi Rangers continued to achieve strong outcomes in the reporting period.

In November 2015, the Middle Beach and Pender Bay Bardi Jawi Repatriation event was undertaken over two days. The event was hugely significant and emotional for the Bardi Jawi community. The Bardi Jawi men's and women's ranger groups played a significant role, contributing time, expertise, boats and vehicles for the event.

Another highlight from the reporting period included the turtle tagging project, with rangers tagging a total of 30 green turtles and satellite tagging six sub adult turtles. These turtles

BARDI JAWI OORANY RANGERS IN THEIR SEED NURSERY

have been sending signals to the international sea turtle.org website, which compiles important data necessary for their ongoing protection.

Bardi Jawi Rangers were also engaged by the One Arm Point Remote Community School to deliver the first cultural awareness course to staff in March. The course was delivered to 10 new school teachers and was extremely well received. The Department of Child Protection (DCP) and Family Support also engaged the rangers on a fee for service basis in late April to deliver the cultural awareness package to 70 DCP staff.

The Bardi Jawi ranger group strongly represented the Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) and Working on Country (WOC) program in this reporting period at various events. In November Ranger Coordinator Phillip McCarthy and IPA Coordinator Daniel Oades joined Land and Sea Managers from Dhimurru, Ngaju Conservation, Olkala in Cape York, Central Land Council staff and Docker River Rangers with the support of PEW Environment Group to travel to Canberra and help launch the "Working for our Country" report, a review of the Social and Economic benefits of Indigenous Land and Sea Management.

Another highlight included Bardi Jawi Oorany rangers presenting in November at the Australian Society of Limnology and the New Zealand Freshwater Sciences Society Conference in Wellington New Zealand. The presentation focused on the work the women and elders had been doing with PHD Candidate Michelle Walker on freshwater (oola) in Bardi Jawi country.

Dambimangari Rangers

The Dambimangari Ranger and IPA program had another strong 12 month period, with a number of important projects undertaken.

One of the highlights was the establishment of a small mammal monitoring program using camera traps. In late 2015 at least two nationally listed threatened species, the northern quoll and Golden-backed tree-rats and possibly golden bandicoot, were discovered on Chambers Island. Without Dambimangari Indigenous rangers conducting this work independently it would not have been known that these species existed on this island off the Kimberley coast.

Dambimangari Rangers conducted a range of other conservation and land management activities during the reporting period, including a feral animal aerial survey, working in partnership with scientists to monitor dolphins, dugongs, turtles, crocodiles and speartooth sharks, as well as ongoing joint management of Lalang-garram Camden Sound Marine Park.

The team also continued the landscape

KARAJARRI TRADITIONAL OWNERS AND RANGERS

scale fire management project and sale of carbon credits, and for the first time since the Department of Defence acquired Yampi in the 1970s, the team worked within the Military Training Area.

Other highlights included the launching of a visitor management system, significant progress on the Dambimangari language database, implementation of the Dambimangari weed management plan and significant progress in reaching the goal of coxswain qualifications for DAC rangers.

In line with the wishes and strong capacity of the Dambimangari PBC, the IPA contract will be handed over to the Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation (DAC) in the 2016-2017 financial year.

Gooniyandi Rangers

The Gooniyandi Rangers continued to work strongly as a team during the 2015-16 reporting period to carry out a wide range of tasks to better care for country.

The rangers completed early season burning, both on the ground and with the use of helicopters. Operations were predominately focused on Mt Pierre Station, with a number of fee for service burns also carried out. The expertise of rangers was also called upon to protect Karnparrmi, Bayulu and Gillarong communities from a wildfire that threatened these communities during the reporting period.

Gooniyandi Rangers have also been heavily involved with the Bush Ranger Program in Fitzroy Valley. The program has seen rangers work closely with three schools, in particular the Fitzroy Valley District High School. The rangers ran a number of 'on country' workshops with the high school, ranging from wildlife monitoring and trapping to fire training and water quality monitoring. As a result of this successful program, the rangers have now brought on a work experience student to work with them one day per week.

Another highlight for the rangers has been the development of a positive working relationship with pastoralists that occupy Gooniyandi Country. Joint programs, involving weed and feral animal management, early season burning, and fire suppression occurred in the reporting period and have led to improved outcomes and greater access to country.

The Gooniyandi Aboriginal Corporation, supported by the rangers, is continuing to develop its office space and ranger base at Bayulu Hills. Already a number of events have been hosted at the site and rangers are looking forward to developing the area further as the centre of Gooniyandi business operations.

Karajarri Rangers

The Karajarri Rangers spent the reporting period working hard to achieve a number of successful outcomes.

In March this year the Karajarri Visitor Permit System was launched, officially inviting visitors to the Port Smith and Gourdon Bay area. The rangers now regularly patrol the area, interact with tourists, work to enhance the area, such as constructing shade shelters and walking trails, and monitor and manage environmental and cultural impacts.

The Karajarri Land and Sea Program has also officially launched its women's ranger program which aims to target increased engagement and involvement from young and older women based in Bidyadanga community. The Karajarri women rangers have already started working on developing a bush foods project with activities such as plant mapping, propagation, product development and a Karajarri plant book.

The rangers have been working hard to complete two big fencing projects at Injudinah and Munroe Springs and are looking forward to getting their feet wet by starting intertidal reef, mangrove and seagrass surveys, with the aim of declaring a sea country IPA in the future.

Kija Rangers

Over the course of the reporting period Kija Rangers have experienced many successes. One of the major highlights has been the ranger group's ability to expand its number of employed rangers. Currently the group has eight employed rangers, two of which are funded through the Working on Country program and employed by Kimberley Group Training as trainees and six through Green Army funding.

There is also an ongoing group of casual rangers and Traditional Owners who assist the work undertaken by Kija Rangers.

In the 2015-16 reporting period the main projects undertaken by Kija Rangers included the Flames and Feathers project, Bellyache work and fee for service contracts. By conducting prescribed burning the group is protecting local Gouldian Finch and Purple Crowned Fairy Wren habitat located on four Indigenous pastoral stations. The group also completed the yearly treatment of Bellyache Bush and Parkinsonia, and are working with WWF to undertake dry and wet season bird surveys to develop a bird monitoring program.

Kija Rangers are highly visible working throughout their community and at local schools. The rangers have been working with education providers to undertake bush trips with students and hold workshops around conservation and land management. This relationship allows the rangers to act as professional role models for the school children, as well as other community members

Another highlight of the year for the Kija Rangers was hosting the Ranger Forum in Purnululu, which was attended by around 250 people, including 16 ranger teams. The Kija Rangers were extremely proud to host this event and played an integral role in enabling the forum to be held in such a remote part of the Kimberley.

Ngurrara Rangers

The Ngurrara Rangers enjoyed another highly productive year, achieving a range of outstanding outcomes.

The men's and women's ranger teams have continued to grow and develop, with six new positions commencing through the Green Army program this period. With a large team comes a greater capacity to carry out work requiring effective planning to maximise positive outcomes.

A key achievement during the reporting period was the launch of the online version of the Ngurrara Cultural Database at Fitzroy Valley District High School. The database allows students in schools to log on and access important cultural educational materials.

Other highlights include the construction of a remote ranger base and nursery at Kurlku, which was a pilot build for the planned base on the Canning Stock Route, the fencing off of the massacre site at Manganumpi to protect it from further damage from both vehicles and cattle and the women's ranger team's participation in a knowledge sharing exchange hosted by Bardi Jawi Oorany Rangers at One Arm Point.

In May 2016 Ngurrara Rangers hosted the Cultural Camp at Kurlku together with 12 senior staff from Shell. Approximately 130 people attended this on country cultural experience south of Fitzroy Crossing in the Great Sandy Desert. Attendees took part in traditional practices such as artefact making, painting, hunting, gathering of bush tucker, and cooking. They also had a glimpse of the Ngurrara Rangers in action in the field, conducting water testing of Purlawarla jila site.

NYIKINA MANGALA RANGERS WITH A SUCCESSFUL CROC CATCH

Nyikina Mangala Rangers

The Nyikina Mangala Rangers have undertaken a number of diverse projects across large areas of desert, river and coastal country to protect and enhance biodiversity values.

Working alongside cultural advisers, the Nyikina Mangala Rangers have taken a community approach to their work and have engaged a variety of project partners to provide services, skills, opportunities and training to six communities within the area.

Highlights of the reporting period include the removal of a 3.2 metre problem estuarine crocodile from Minnie bridge on the Fitzroy River as well as increased recording and documentation of the Black Footed Rock Wallaby in the Grant and Erskine Ranges, and valuable sawfish research along the Fitzroy River.

The Nyikina Mangala Rangers took part in the successful reconstruction of Lake Daley wetlands stage 1 to eliminate the negative effects of cattle and reduce erosion and fenced off a number of cultural sites around Jarlmadangah.

The group also played a key role in the control of several wildfires late in the year to minimise environmental harm and had a successful preventative fire management season with great cooperation of neighbouring pastoralists.

In other positive news the rangers have also been working closely with Walalakoo Aboriginal Corporation and the Healthy Country Advisory Committee to develop a Nyikina Mangala Healthy Country Plan though a community consultation process.

Nyul Nyul Rangers

Situated on the Dampier Peninsula north of Broome, and based at Beagle Bay, Nyul Nyul Rangers have worked closely with their Traditional Owner Healthy Country Advisory committee during the 2015-16 reporting period.

One of the main highlights of the reporting period was the recruitment of Green Army staff, which increased the ranger group's total number of staff to 15, including women rangers.

Nyul Nyul Rangers' Fire Management program occurred throughout 2015-16, with occasional partnerships with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services. Together with KLC fire management staff and Charles Darwin University, a southern Kimberley lower rainfall methodology is now being examined for Carbon Abatement modelling for the Dampier Peninsula.

Freshwater monitoring by the group is continuing and the rangers have also trained other ranger groups, Bardi Jawi and Wunggurr, in the method. This will allow these groups to establish their own baseline monitoring at significant cultural sites on their country. Other projects conducted during the reporting period included feral animal management, Monsoon Vine thicket protection, weed management,

UUNGUU RANGERS

fishtrap restoration, turtle and dugong monitoring and freshwater spring restoration.

Monitoring of the endangered Gouldian Finch and Bilby by Nyul Nyul Rangers has also played a major role in the rise of anecdotal and photographic sightings by community members of these species. Rangers have achieved a higher level of technical reporting and partner engagement and have attracted a further fee for service project, including Bilby offset funding.

Another major highlight for the ranger group was being involved in the national Country Needs People campaign. The campaign is aimed at securing the future of the Indigenous Ranger Program by highlighting the important role Indigenous rangers play in managing the land and sea in some of Australia's most remote locations.

Uunguu Rangers

The Uunguu Rangers have continued work to deliver a variety of cultural, economic and ecological outcomes on Wunambal Gaambera Country.

Weeds management was a major focus of the ranger group, particularly during the wet season months. The rangers have been working closely with Traditional Owners to remove weeds around the Mitchell Plateau, Munurru (King Edward River), Yalgi and Port Warrender.

The Uunguu Rangers also conducted important work with threatened species. One major project saw the rangers joining Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) scientists to protect the Northern Quoll against cane toads.

The rangers underwent significant training in how to monitor the health, size and distribution of Northern Quolls in Wunambal Gaambera country to enable them to conduct this important work.

In the 2015-2016 burning season, Uunguu Rangers undertook early season prescribed burning with assistance from KLC. The group has qualified rangers who are able to operate the incendiary machine independently in aerial operations. These operations were able to occur without the assistance of DPaW and were well controlled with good outcomes.

One of the major highlights of the reporting period included participation in a Foxtel History Channel documentary about Indigenous stories and country. Filming took place on land and sea country and Uunguu Rangers told stories about culture, right way fire, Macassans and the war time history of Anjo Peninsula.

Paruku Rangers

The Paruku Rangers carry out various environmental and cultural management practices to protect, enhance and develop their Indigenous Protected Area in the desert region of the southeast Kimberley.

PARUKU RANGERS

Environmental tasks have focused on controlled burning, feral animal management, weed control, water monitoring, tourism management and flora and fauna surveys.

Cultural engagement has included incorporating traditional knowledge into land management practices, maintaining sacred and significant sites and facilitating the transfer of knowledge to younger generations. Key achievements in the 2015-2016 reporting period have included the establishment of an ongoing junior ranger program with the Mulan school transferring cultural knowledge to younger generations using the Walmajarri dictionary.

The Kumirrki Women Rangers are continuing to develop strongly, with one full-time and a number of casual women working as rangers.

The rangers have also been involved in ongoing work at the new campground at Lirrato develop the site into an area of exceptional bird-watching on the northern shoreline of Paruku Lake and to develop eco-tourism opportunities. Monitoring of the Paruku waterway system is continuing with the support of the WA Department of Water and the University of WA. Bilby and yellow chat colonies are also monitored regularly. A major Parkinsonia weed infestation was successfully controlled on the southern reaches of Sturt Creek.

Maintenance of the tourist campground at Wolfe Creek Crater was carried out by the rangers as an ongoing fee-for-service arrangement with the Department of Parks and Wildlife.

Wunggurr Rangers and the Wilinggin Indigenous Protected Area

Throughout 2015-16, Wilinggin's Healthy Country team has continued to make solid progress in implementing the Wilinggin Healthy Country Plan 2012-2022 in accordance with the strategic directions provided by Wilinggin's Healthy Country Advisory Committee.

The Wunggurr Rangers have made significant progress in controlling two highly invasive and transformative grass species, known as Gamba grass and Grader grass. Following four years of wet season control, an infestation of Gamba grass on El Questro Station is close to being locally eradicated. The remaining work to maintain surveillance and treat any re-emerging plants over the next three years has been transferred to the newly formed Nyaliga Rangers who comprise Traditional Owners for this area of country.

The Wilinggin Healthy Country team also conducted an aerial survey of feral cattle, donkeys and pigs across the exclusive possession native title land in the west of Wilinggin country, approximately 10,373 square kilometres. The results of this survey will be used to determine which control methods will be most effective and efficient in consultation with Traditional Owners.

Wilinggin's Healthy Country team continued to support aerial and ground burning operations in the early dry season to manage fire across 14,000 square kilometres of exclusive possession native title land. This work is producing multiple environmental, cultural, economic and social benefits.

The Healthy Country team also continues to record traditional knowledge, ensuring it remains accessible to younger generations. Included in this work is the development of a Ngarinyin Healthy Country dictionary and phrasebook.

2015-2016 Financial Statements

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006

For the Year Ended 30th June 2016

Your directors present this report on the Corporation for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:
(Where not otherwise noted in brackets, directors held position for duration of the financial year)

Tom Birch
Anthony Watson
Bonnie Edwards
Tom Lawford
Yvonne Birrell
Francis Djiagween
Kathy O'Reeri
Merle Carter
Nolan Hunter
Pearl Gordon
Albert Cox
Irene Davey
John Watson
Peter Murray
Dwesmond Wiggan-Dann
Gordon Marshall
Minetta Farrer
Marmingee (Maria) Hand
Gabriel Nodea
Andrew Daylight
Phillip McCarthy
Bobetta (Anne) Albert
Rosie Nunju
Ismahl Croft
Catherine Goonack
Elizabeth Lulu
Emily Carter
Keith Andrews (appointed on July 2015)

Principal Activities

The Corporation's principal activities during the year were the provision of Native Title Representative Services and Environmental Land Management support services.

Review of Operations

Operations resulted in a net surplus of $1,813,881 compared to a net surplus of $6,903,392 in the last financial year.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

No significant changes in the Corporation's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006

For the Year Ended 30th June 2016

After Balance Date Events

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(i) the corporation's operations in future financial years; or

(ii) the results of those operations in future financial years; or

(iii) the corporation's state of affairs in future financial years.

Future Developments

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the entity in future financial years.

Information on Directors

Nolan Hunter has remained as Chief Executive Officer and Director during the year.
All other Directors hold office as Traditional Owners, being elected by their respective clan groups.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

No indemnities have been given during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the entity. The Corporation has paid premiums to insure all the directors and officers against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings arising from their conduct while acting in the capacity of director or officer of Corporation, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Corporation. The premiums for all directors and officers amounted to $21,978.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found at page 4.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of

.....

Director's Signature

Nolan Hunter

Print Name

14/09/2016

Date

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S339.50 OF THE *CORPORATIONS (ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER) ACT 2006* TO THE DIRECTORS OF KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2016 there have been no contraventions of:

i. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* in relation to the audit; and

ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

David Tomasi
Partner

Moore Stephens
Chartered Accountants

Signed at Perth this 14th day of September 2016

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KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue	2	23,255,333	28,769,150
Other Revenue	2	1,919,216	4,704,122
Employee Benefits Expenses		(12,768,679)	(13,158,702)
Depreciation Expenses	3	(537,878)	(314,282)
Finance Costs	3	(83,001)	(108,210)
Rental Expenses	3	(944,233)	(877,335)
Supplier Expenses		(9,026,877)	(12,111,351)
Surplus/(Deficit) from Ordinary Activities		**1,813,881**	**6,903,392**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**1,813,881**	**6,903,392**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	10,655,642	10,497,109
Trade and Other Receivables	5	875,865	275,697
Other Assets	6	170,128	403,084
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		11,701,635	11,175,890
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	16,537,857	15,891,950
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		16,537,857	15,891,950
TOTAL ASSETS		28,239,492	27,067,840
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	8	2,849,739	3,809,839
Unexpended Grants		3,199,612	2,618,782
Borrowings	9	189,723	188,124
Provisions	10	1,218,131	1,282,152
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		7,457,205	7,898,897
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	9	1,369,412	1,569,949
Provisions	10	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,369,412	1,569,949
TOTAL LIABILTIES		8,826,617	9,468,846
NET ASSETS		19,412,875	17,598,994
EQUITY			
Retained Surplus		19,412,875	17,598,994
Revaluation Surplus	16	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		19,412,875	17,598,994

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

	Note	Retained Surplus $	Revaluation Surplus $	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2014		**10,695,602**	**1,778,624**	**12,474,226**
Comprehensive Income				
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to entity		6,903,392	-	6,903,392
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	16	-	(1,778,624)	(1,778,624)
Total comprehensive Income		6,903,392	(1,778,624)	5,124,768
Balance at 30 June 2015		**17,598,994**	**-**	**17,598,994**
Comprehensive Income				
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to entity		1,813,881	-	1,813,881
Total comprehensive Income		1,813,881	-	1,813,881
Balance at 30 June 2016		**19,412,875**	**-**	**19,412,875**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipt of Grants		22,774,479	29,125,584
Other Receipts		1,508,856	4,326,719
Rent Received		41,930	48,540
Interest Received		368,430	328,863
Payment to Suppliers and Employees		(23,069,435)	(29,720,236)
Finance Costs		(83,001)	(108,210)
Net cash provided by Operating Activities	17	1,541,259	4,001,260
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Equipment and Vehicles		(40,515)	(165,981)
Purchase of Land and Buildings		(1,143,271)	(6,422,965)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		-	310,000
Net cash (used in)/provided by Investing Activities		(1,183,786)	(6,278,946)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of Borrowings		(198,941)	(154,534)
Net cash (used in)/provided by Financing Activities		(198,941)	(154,534)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Held		158,533	(2,432,220)
Cash at Beginning of Year		10,497,109	12,929,329
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	4	10,655,642	10,497,109

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements are for the Corporation being Not For Profit (RDR) as an individual entity, incorporated under the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and domiciled in Australia. Kimberley Land Council Aboriginal Corporation is a company limited by guarantee.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulation 2007.* The Corporation is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. **Revenue**

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the state of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

b. **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Initial Recognition

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the Entity includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Revaluation

When performing a revaluation, the Entity uses a mix of both independent and directors' valuations using the following as a guide:

Revalued assets are carried at their fair value being the price that would be received to sell the asset, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (Level 1 inputs in the fair value hierarchy).

With regards to independent valuations of land and buildings, fair value is determined on the basis of observable open market values of similar assets, adjusted for conditions and comparability at their highest and best use (Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy).

With regards to directors' valuation of land and buildings, fair value is determined having regard for current replacement cost and both observable and unobservable costs. These include construction costs based on recent contract prices, current condition (observable Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (unobservable Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy).

Those assets carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

In periods when land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the directors conduct directors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Plant and equipment	10%-40%
Leased plant and equipment	33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Each asset class's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the class's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Capitalisation Threshold

Expenditure on items of equipment under $10,000 is not capitalised.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d. **Leases**

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset but not the legal ownership are transferred to the entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

e. **Financial Instruments**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the corporation commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to statement of comprehensive income immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

(i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;

(ii) less principal repayments;

(iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*; and

(iv) less any reduction for impairment.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e. **Financial Instruments (Continued)**

Classification and Subsequent Measurement (Continued)

(i) *Financial assets at foir value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other loans and receivables are classified as non-current assets.)

(iii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other investments are classified as current assets.)

If during the period the corporation sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of the held-to-maturity investments before maturity, the entire held-to-maturity investments category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale.

(iv) *Available-for-sale financial ossets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be disposed of within 12 months after the end of the end of the reporting period. (All other financial assets are classified as current assets.).

(v) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e. **Financial Instruments (Continued)**

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party, and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

f. **Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of assets, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

g. **Employee Benefits**

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Corporation's obligations for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g. **Employee Benefits (Continued)**

Short-Term Employee Benefits (Continued)

The Corporation's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations or service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Corporation's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

h. **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

i. **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of 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 as part of an item of expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO. The GST component of financing and investing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as a part of operating cash flows. Accordingly, investing and financing cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows net of the GST that is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO.

j. **Income Tax**

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

k. **Intangibles**

Software

Software is recorded at cost. Software has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. It has an estimated useful life of between one and three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l. **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

m. **Comparative Figures**

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Comparative figures have also been amended to match changes in disclosure approaches for the current financial year.

When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

n. **Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the corporation during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

o. **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the corporation.

Key estimates

Impairment

The freehold land and buildings were independently valued between April and June 2015 . The valuation was based on the fair value less cost to sell. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current strong demand for land and buildings in the area and recent sales data for similar properties.

p. **Economic Dependence**

The Entity is dependent on the grants from Government for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors believes that adequate funding will continue to enable the entity to continue operations.

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 2: Revenue and Other Revenue		
Revenue from Grants		
State and Federal Government and Other Grants	23,255,333	28,769,150
Other Revenue		
Interest Received on Financial Assets	368,430	328,863
Rental Revenue	41,930	48,540
Other Revenue	1,508,856	4,326,719
Total Other Revenue	1,919,216	4,704,122
Significant Revenue		
State and Federal Government and Other Grants	1,237,444	6,576,926

Included in Revenue from Grants is significant revenue relating to financial assistance received and utilised on construction of the Kimberley Land Council purpose built office facility and purchase of other approved assets.

Note 3: Expenses		
Depreciation and Amortisation		
Plant and Equipment	92,987	135,257
Motor Vehicles	123,011	119,627
Buildings	321,880	59,398
	537,878	314,282
Finance Costs		
Interest Expenses	83,001	108,210
Rental Expenses	944,233	877,335
Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
CURRENT		
Cash at Bank - Unrestricted	7,456,030	7,878,327
Cash at Bank - Restricted Unexpended	3,199,612	2,618,782
Cash on Hand	-	-
	10,655,642	10,497,109

Cash at Bank - Restricted represents unexpended grants income on hand at the end of the year.

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 5: Trade and Other Receivables		
CURRENT		
Trade Receivables	875,865	275,697
Total Current Trade and Other Receivables	875,865	275,697
Note 6: Other Assets		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	170,128	403,084
	170,128	403,084
Note 7: Property, Plant and Equipment		
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Land		
Independent Valuation 2015 - level 2	1,960,000	1,960,000
	1,960,000	1,960,000
Buildings		
Independent Valuation 2015 - level 2	1,050,000	1,050,000
Directors' Valuation 2015 - level 3	12,966,326	11,823,055
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(321,880)	-
	13,694,446	12,873,055
Total Land and Buildings	15,654,446	14,833,055
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
At Cost	1,049,032	1,029,832
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(919,929)	(826,942)
Total Plant and Equipment	129,103	202,890
MOTOR VEHICLES		
At Cost	1,178,352	1,178,352
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(811,905)	(688,894)
Total Motor Vehicles	366,447	489,458
SOFTWARE AND WEBSITE		
Work In Progress - Software and Website Development at cost	387,861	366,547
Total Software and Website	387,861	366,547
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	16,537,857	15,891,950

Note 7: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The following assets have other encumbrances as detailed below :

40 Loch Street Derby : A caveat originally imposed by ATSIC which restricts the use of the property for the purpose of administration and operations of the Corporation .

Dampier Terrace Broome : Has a developmental memorial to prevent development outside of the Shire of Broome's Heritage Policy .

11 Gregory Street Broome : Has restrictions by Lottery Commission protecting its equitable mortgage in the Land and their approval must be sought for any sale of the property during the term of the Building Grant Agreement. Has been secured against bank loan.

Work in Progress:

Software and Website

Kimberley Land Council is developing a new corporate website and internal database management system. As at 30 June 2016 Software and Website development is disclosed as work in progress as the website and software was still being developed and yet to be implemented. Amortisation on the new website and software will commence when the development is completed. It is anticipated this will occur in the 2016/17 financial year.

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Note 7: Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Land	Buildings	Total Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Work In Progress (Software and Website)	Total
2015	$	$	$	$	$		$
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,960,000	1,050,000	3,010,000	308,396	567,265	272,137	4,157,798
Additions at cost	-	11,823,055	11,823,055	29,751	41,820	94,410	11,989,036
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	(135,257)	(119,627)	-	(254,884)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1,960,000	12,873,055	14,833,055	202,890	489,458	366,547	15,891,950
2016							
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,960,000	12,873,055	14,833,055	202,890	489,458	366,547	15,891,950
Additions at cost	-	1,143,271	1,143,271	19,200	-	21,315	1,183,786
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(321,880)	(321,880)	(92,987)	(123,011)	-	(537,878)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1,960,000	13,694,446	15,654,446	129,103	366,447	387,862	16,537,857

Asset Revaluations

The freehold land and buildings were independently valued between April and June 2015 by Opteon Property Group. The valuation was based on the fair value less cost to sell. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current demand for land and buildings in the area and recent sales data for similar properties. The revaluation of Land and Buildings decreased by $1,873,000.

In 2015 an amount of $1,778,624 was debited directly to the revaluation surplus to reverse previous increments which have been recognised for these assets. The remaining decrement of $94,376 was recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

A new building was constructed during the previous year which was handed over on 30 June 2015. As at 30 June 2016, the directors performed a directors' valuation on the new building and believe the carrying value of the new building correctly reflects the fair value less costs to sell at 30 June 2016.

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 8: Trade and Other Payables		
CURRENT		
Trade Payables	453,342	1,043,718
Other Current Payables	1,973,452	2,685,222
Accrued Salaries and Wages	422,945	80,899
	2,849,739	3,809,839
Note 9: Borrowings		
CURRENT		
Bank Loan Secured	189,723	188,124
Total Current Borrowings	189,723	188,124
NON-CURRENT		
Bank Loan Secured	1,369,412	1,569,949
Total Non-Current Borrowings	1,369,412	1,569,949
Total Borrowings	1,559,135	1,758,073

The bank debt is secured by a first registered mortgage over certain freehold properties owned by the Kimberley Land Council as detailed in Note 7.

Note 10: Provisions

	2016 $	2015 $
Analysis of total provisions		
Current	1,218,131	1,282,152
Non-Current	-	-
Total	1,218,131	1,282,152

	Provision for Annual Leave $	Provision for Long Service Leave $	Total $
Opening balance as at 1 July 2015	854,972	427,180	1,282,152
Additional provisions	184,858	95,237	280,095
Amounts used	(233,661)	(110,455)	(344,116)
Balance at 30 June 2016	806,169	411,962	1,218,131

Note 10: Provisions (Continued)

Provision for Long-term Employee Benefits

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been included in Note 1.

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 11: Capital and Leasing Commitments		
Operating Lease Commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial		
Payable – minimum lease payments:		
– not later than 12 months	456,574	530,700
– later than 12 months but not later than five years	196,755	339,630
Total	653,329	870,330

The property lease commitments are non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements with a five-year term. Increase in lease commitments may occur in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Capital Expenditure Commitments		
Contracted for:		
Construction for KLC Building in Broome	-	540,000
	-	540,000

Note 12: Events After the Reporting Period

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the corporation's operations, results and the state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 13: Key Management Personnel Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the corporation during the year are as follows:

Key Management Personnel Compensation	1,288,405	971,000

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 14: Related Party Transactions		
	-	-

There were no related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Note 15: Financial Risk Management

The Corporation's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	10,655,642	10,497,109
Current Trade and Other Receivables	5	875,865	275,697
Total Financial Assets		11,531,507	10,772,806
Financial Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost:			
Trade and Other Payables	8	2,849,739	3,809,839
Borrowings	9	1,559,135	1,758,073
Total Financial Liabilities		4,408,874	5,567,912

Note 16: Reserves

Revaluation Surplus

Revaluation surpluses have arisen on revaluation of the following classes of non-current assets:

Land and Buildings		
Opening Balance	-	1,778,624
Revaluation Increment	-	-
Revaluation Decrement	-	(1,778,624)
	-	-
Total Asset Revaluation Surplus	-	-

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		$	$
Note 17 : Cash Flow Information			
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations to Operating Surplus			
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		1,813,881	6,903,392
Adjustment for non-cash expenses:			
Depreciation		537,878	314,282
Loss on Revaluation of Assets		-	94,376
Adjustment for changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease/(Increase)in Accounts Receivable		(367,209)	356,434
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable		(960,100)	(3,606,917)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions		(64,021)	(15,439)
Increase/(Decrease) in Unexpended Grants		580,830	(44,868)
Net cash provided by Operating Activities		**1,541,259**	**4,001,260**

KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (ICN 21)

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006

For the Year Ended 30th June 2016

The directors of the corporation declare that:

(a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the corporation will be able to pay its debts when they become due and payable; and

(b) in the directors' opinion, the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Regulations, including:
   (i) compliance with the accounting standards; and
   (ii) providing a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the corporation.

This directors' declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

.....

Director's Signature

Nolan Hunter

.....

Print Name

14/09/2016

.....

Date

MOORE STEPHENS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Kimberley Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (the "corporation"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, 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, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility 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 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2007 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the corporation's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the corporation's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006.*

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
KIMBERLEY LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Opinion

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Regulations 2007.

David Tomasi
Partner

Moore Stephens
Chartered Accountants

Signed at Perth this 14th day of September 2016

Glossary

AGM	DAnnual General Meeting
ADJR	Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act, 1977
ALT	Aboriginal Lands Trust
AQIS	Australian Quarantine Inspection Service
CATSI Act	**C**orporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFI	Carbon Farming Initiative
CPA	Certified Practising Accountant
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife
DPP	Dampier Peninsula Plan
EHSIS	Environmental Heritage and Social Impact Services
FAA	Financial Assistance Agreement
HPA	Heritage Protection Agreement
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
KALACC	Kimberley Aboriginal Law and Culture Centre
KLC	Kimberley Land Council
KLRC	Kimberley Language Resource Centre
KRED	KRED Enterprises
KTLA	Karajarri Traditional Lands Association
LSMU	Land and Sea Management Unit
NHL	National Heritage Listing
NNTC	National Native Title Council
NNTT	National Native Title Tribunal
NTA	Native Title Act (Cth) 1993
NTRB	Native Title Representative Body
PBC	Prescribed Bodies Corporate
RNTBC	Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate
SAFA	State Activities and Future Acts
WWRNTBC	Wanjina Wunggurr Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate

Notes

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Kimberley Land Council

ICN 21

Kimberley Land Council

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