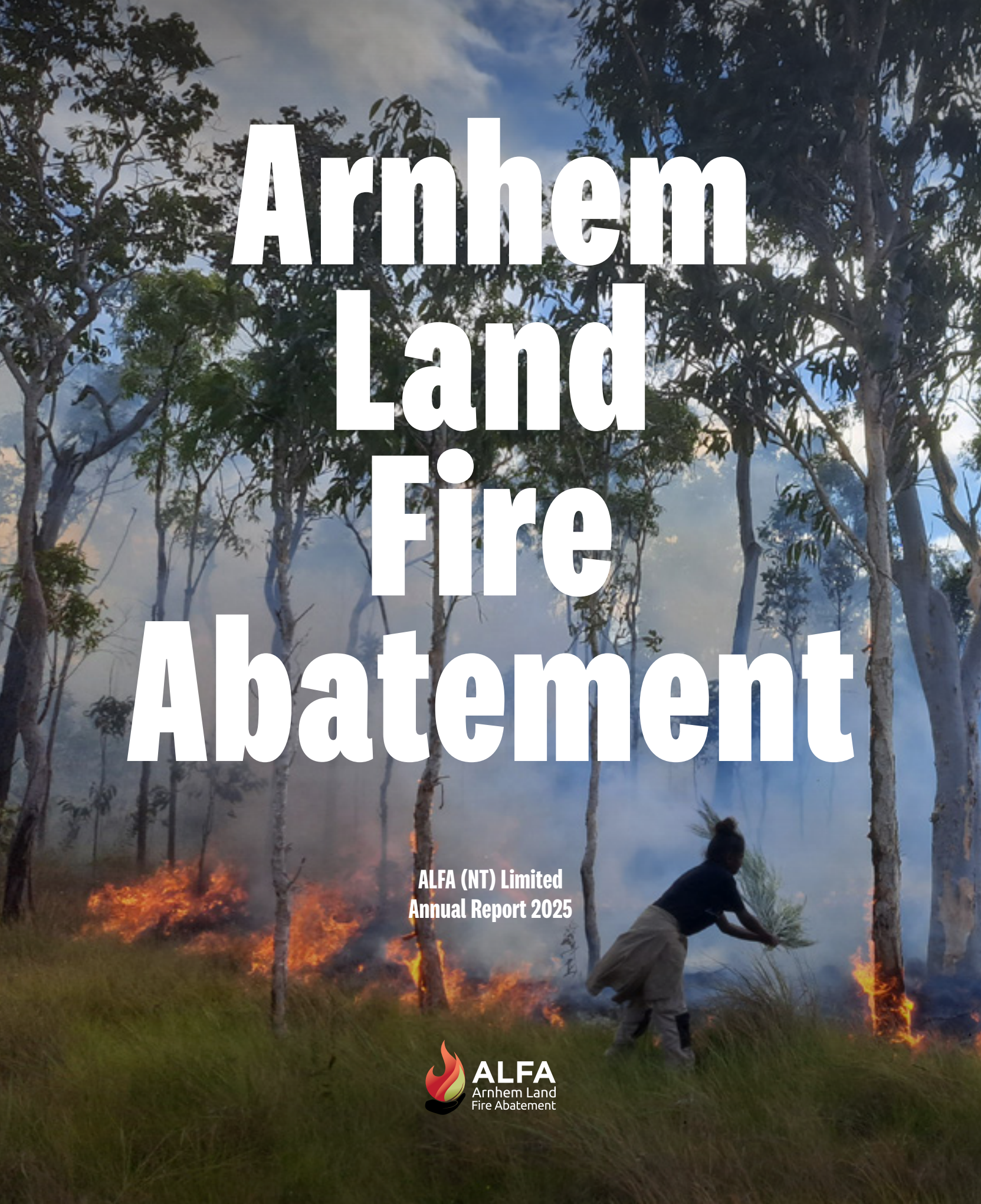


Arnhem Land Fire Abatement

ALFA (NT) Limited
Annual Report 2025

ALFA
Arnhem Land
Fire Abatement

Arnhem Land Fire Abatement

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are advised that this report may contain images and names in print of deceased people.

Cover: While rangers often use modern technology to manage fire, sometimes a simple branch is all that's needed to control the flames. Photo © Warddeken.

Right: Cool, low-intensity early dry season burns help keep Country healthy and create barriers that limit the spread of late dry season wildfires. Photo © Warddeken.

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Writing — Georgia Vallance and ALFA staff

Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (ALFA NT Limited) is a 100% Indigenous-owned, not-for-profit carbon farming business, established by Traditional Owners in 2013 to facilitate their engagement with the carbon industry.

ALFA supports Traditional Owners and affiliate ranger programs to deliver six registered savanna burning fire projects across a vast landscape of 86,000 km2.

Carbon credits generated by ALFA are among the most trusted in Australia, representing strong Indigenous leadership, cultural fire knowledge, and a deep and enduring care for Country.

Each dollar from the sale of ALFA's carbon credits is reinvested into land and cultural management, local jobs, training and community priorities, making ALFA a powerful model of Indigenous-led climate action.

Each year, Traditional Owners and rangers across Arnhem Land perform a cultural practice passed down through countless generations, as they strategically burn their custodial estates using customary fire management techniques.



In Arnhem Land, fire is wielded with purpose and care, and the region's landscapes have been fundamentally shaped by thousands of years of cultural burning. The work of ALFA's partners ensures fire continues to play a crucial role in maintaining the ecological health and cultural integrity of Country.

By combining Indigenous knowledge with modern technology, Arnhem Land rangers pioneered the practice of delivering landscape-wide fire management programs that generate environmental outcomes at a local, national and global scale.

To support the long-term sustainability of this work, ALFA facilitates engagement with the carbon industry on behalf of its partners, allowing Traditional Aboriginal Owners and rangers across Arnhem Land to access the funding required to deliver world-leading fire management projects and continue caring for Country into the future.

ASRAC ranger Mali demonstrates how to prepare a bush drip torch.
Photo (c) ASRAC.

Objectives

The following values represent the objectives for which ALFA was established. All income generated through the sale of carbon is spent in line with these objectives.

To protect, preserve and care for the environment through abatement of the level of global greenhouse gas emissions by utilising bushfire management activities.

To preserve and conserve native Australian fauna and flora through bushfire management activities that accord with Aboriginal traditional rights and obligations and Australian law.

To collaboratively pursue the investigation, development and implementation of other activities which will protect, preserve and care for the environment and which are consistent with Aboriginal traditional rights and obligations and Australian law.

In relation to Aboriginal persons who have a traditional Aboriginal connection with any part of the project area, to provide for the relief of poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, destitution, helplessness or the aged.

To provide for the advancement of education of Aboriginal persons who have a traditional Aboriginal connection with any part of the project area.

ALFA (NT) Limited has nine membership classes representing the partner ranger groups and organisations responsible for managing the six registered savanna fire projects.

"The specific Indigenous form of participatory governance that guides ALFA's operations, always cognisant of Landowner authority, is fundamental to ALFA's ability to support forms of Aboriginal-led development focused on conservation."[1]



Rangers use satellite maps showing previous fire histories to plan the burning season at ALFA's pre-season fire meeting. Photo © Stephanie King

Membership of ALFA is open to Aboriginal people with customary responsibilities for regions of Arnhem Land under active bushfire management as one of the six registered fire projects.

ALFA is governed by 18 Indigenous Directors, with two Directors elected from each of the nine membership classes.

Board of Directors and Staff 2025
Adjumarllarl — Jethro Guymala, Anderson Nalorlman
ASRAC — Narelle Bonson, Otto Campion
Bawinanga Djelk — Felina Campion, Jamie Yibarbuk
Jawoyn — Veronica Birrell, Tristan Maroney
Mimal — Alfred Rickson, Anthea Lawrence
SEAL — Julie Roy, Clive Nunggarrgalu
Warddeken — Conrad Maralngurra, Terrah Guymala
Yirralka — Lanydjana Mununggurr, Yalapura Gumana
NALFA - Charmaine Minkirrkirr, Eslyn Wauchope



Warddeken rangers Suzannah and Alexandria undertake strategic late wet season burning to protect white-throated grass wren habitat. Photo © Warddeken.

ALFA Board of Directors 2025

Board of Directors as at the ALFA AGM in December 2025

Membership class

Adjumarllarl	ASRAC	Bawinanga Djelk	Jawoyn
Mimal	NALFA	SEAL	Warddeken	Yirralka
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Directors

 Jethro Guymala	 Narelle Bonson	 Felina Campion	 Veronica Birrell
 Anderson Nalorlman	 Otto Campion	 Jamie Yibarbuk	 Tristan Maroney

 Alfred Rickson	 Charmaine Minkirrkirr	 Julie Roy	 Conrad Maralngurra	 Lanydjana Mununggurr
 Anthea Lawrence	 Eslyn Wauchope	 Clive Nunggarrgalu	 Terrah Guymala	 Yalapura Gumana

Warddeken Rock Art Officer Tinnesha carries out controlled burning around a complex of rock art sites to prevent vegetation growing too close to the paintings. Photo (c) Warddeken.

ALFA staff



Top left to right: Dr Jennifer Ansell (CEO), John O'Brien (CFO), Adrian Enright (CCO), Mark Desailly (Capacity Development and Training Manager), Francesca Noakes (Grants and Impact Manager), Stephanie King (Bushfire Project Officer), Rob Bakes (Bushfire Project Officer), Travis Enright (Seasonal Fire Officer), Bryn Pickering (Bushfire Project Officer), Remi Griffiths (ALFA Projects Officer), Sally Clifford (Governance Facilitator).

CEO Report

For ALFA and our project partners across Arnhem Land, 2025 was a year of looking to the future – laying important groundwork to cement current opportunities whilst working towards exciting new opportunities on the horizon.

One of the most significant milestones of the year was the completion of the Section 19 Land Use Agreement renewal project, with Traditional Owners across Arnhem Land giving their consent to the continued operation of all the existing ALFA fire projects. This result reflects years of patient, personalised consultation with Landowners and it secures the foundation on which ALFA's fire management work will continue for years to come.

This was also a year of growth for our team. We were proud to welcome Adrian Enright as ALFA's inaugural Chief Commercial Officer, a new role created to strengthen ALFA's commercial capability as the company continues to grow in support of the carbon industry in Arnhem Land.

ALFA maintained a strong presence in advocacy and industry engagement throughout the year. We were very pleased to host the Minister for Climate Change and Energy, Hon. Chris Bowen, and the Minister for Indigenous Australians, Hon. Malarndirrii McCarthy, in Arnhem Land. This provided a valuable opportunity for key policymakers to see fire management work firsthand and hear directly from Traditional Owners and rangers about the outcomes it delivers. In Canberra, we continued to advocate on behalf of our partners, and engaged closely in the consultation process for the new savanna fire management methods, ensuring the perspective of Aboriginal ranger groups and Traditional Owners remains central to the development of the methods that underpin this work. We excitedly await the release of these new Methods in 2026.

It was a huge year for ALFA's training program, with three staff dedicated to delivering accredited, on-Country training and a record number of participants gaining certificates. This growth reflects the ongoing demand from partner ranger groups for nationally recognised qualifications related to savanna fire management, and ALFA remain firmly committed to building the long-term capacity of ranger groups to deliver their world leading fire management projects.

The 2025 fire season showcased the capacity our partner groups have built over many years with a very strong abatement result produced from the 2025 fire season. Whilst Arnhem Land had a slower start to planned burning following good late rains right through until May, as the landscape began to cure, rangers and Traditional Owners moved quickly to undertake an excellent planned burning season. Early rains (and a few cyclones) then helped deliver a mild wildfire season and we saw another high rainfall start to the wet season.

The year also continued those important moments of connection and celebration for our partners, with the ALFA pre and post fire season meetings held at Banartjarl and Gulkula respectively. These meetings remain foundational in allowing Traditional Owners, rangers and partner organisations to come together to share knowledge, plan for the year ahead and then reflect on the result of their incredible efforts. We were also proud to celebrate the dedication of the ASRAC Indigenous Protected Area in 2025, formally recognising the outstanding land and sea management work the ASRAC rangers deliver on Country.

As always, it is a privilege to work alongside ALFA's Board of Directors, our small and dedicated staff team, and our project partners – the Aboriginal ranger groups and Traditional Owners of Arnhem Land, all of whom make this work not only possible but immensely enjoyable. I look forward to building on the strong foundations laid in 2025 as we continue to grow ALFA's work in the years ahead.



The ALFA Board at Malnyangarnak in central Arnhem Land, having executed ALFA's renewed land use agreements. Photo (c) ALFA.

Dr Jennifer Ansell
CEO

ALFA's core actions

Manage the generation and sale of ACCUs for the ALFA project areas

Contract and fund partner Aboriginal ranger groups to deliver fire management activities

Support annual pre- and post-season meetings for partner groups and stakeholders

Fund bushfire project officers to support ranger groups and continue to build their capacity

Coordinate data collection and reporting

Deliver accredited custom developed training

Manage a grants program to fund partner ranger groups develop and undertake community led projects

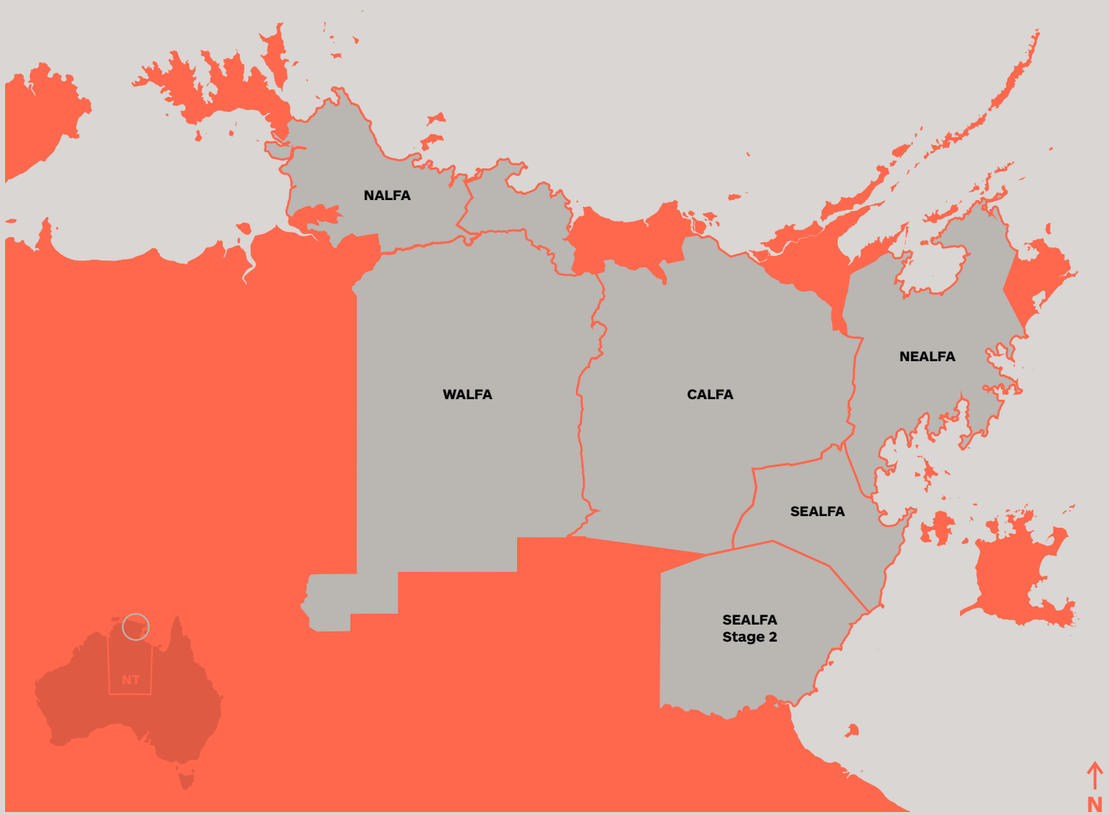
Provide policy and industry advice and support the ongoing development of the Indigenous carbon industry

"From a Western ecological perspective, fire management in Arnhem Land, resourced through ALFA's engagement with the carbon industry, has successfully addressed the prevalence of hot, widespread and destructive wildfires in the landscape - a threat to the environmental assets of northern Australia recognised in both Aboriginal and Western science knowledge systems." [1]

ALFA represents 11 Arnhem Land based Aboriginal ranger groups and their constituent Traditional Owners.

Collectively, they manage an area of >86,000 km2, encompassing vast expanses of savanna woodlands, rugged sandstone escarpments, floodplains, monsoonal rainforests, intact riparian ecosystems and remote coastal regions.

Map of project areas



ALFA's partners operate six registered fire projects, all of which generate Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) through the federal government's Savanna Burning Methodology.

- West Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (WALFA) project
- Central Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (CALFA) project
- South East Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (SEALFA) project
- South East Arnhem Land Fire Abatement 2 (SEALFA2) project
- North East Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NEALFA) project
- Northwest Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NALFA) project

Summary of ALFA project areas – overall key statistics

1 tonne carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2-e) = 1 Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU)

WALFA

Ranger groups involved

Bawinanga Rangers
Mimal Rangers
Jawoyn Rangers
Warddeken Rangers
Adjumarllarl Rangers

Project area
28,000 km²

Running for:
15 years

ACCU issuance to date
3,068,994

CALFA

Ranger groups involved

Bawinanga Djelk Rangers
Mimal Rangers
ASRAC Rangers

Project area
26,000 km²

Running for:
15 years

ACCU issuance to date
3,096,910

SEALFA
(>1000mm)

Ranger groups involved

Yugul Mangi Rangers
Numbulwar Numburindi Rangers

Project area
5,000 km²

Running for:
15 years

ACCU issuance to date
421,008

SEALFA2
(600–1000mm)

Ranger groups involved

Yugul Mangi Rangers
Numbulwar Numburindi Rangers

Project area
10,000 km²

Running for:
11 years

ACCU issuance to date
138,824

NEALFA

Ranger groups involved

Yirralka Rangers

Project area
11,000 km²

Running for:
10 years

ACCU issuance to date
509,169

NALFA

Ranger groups involved

Garngi Rangers
Mardbalk Rangers
Adjumarllarl Rangers

Project area
6,675 km²

Running for:
4 years

ACCU issuance to date
113,246



Attendees at one of the first meetings to bring together Landowners from across west and central Arnhem Land to discuss fire management, held at Weemol in 2005. Many of the leaders in this image are now deceased, though their legacy lives on. Image courtesy of Peter Cooke.

A Return to Cultural Burning

The history of fire projects in Arnhem Land

"It is difficult to overstate the impact of the WALFA Project on today's carbon market. As the landscape-scale model upon which the government-approved Savanna Burning Methodology was based, WALFA has provided a template for every current and future savanna burning fire management project across northern Australia."

ALFA's origin can be directly traced to the pioneering West Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (WALFA) project — the world's first savanna burning carbon abatement initiative. Now recognised globally as the model for savanna burning projects, WALFA was borne from the concerns of Aboriginal Traditional Owners about the impact of unmanaged fire on their custodial estates.

In the mid-1990s, Elders and cultural leaders from across Arnhem Land began working with a small group of non-Indigenous scientists to discuss the role of fire in caring for Country. They explained that, before the depopulation of the Arnhem Plateau and surrounding areas, fire had been their primary tool for land management.

Elders spoke powerfully about 'orphaned Country' — lands left empty as Landowners moved to missions and settlements — and expressed deep concern that, without customary fire practices, the physical and spiritual health of Country was in decline. These concerns were reinforced by satellite data, which revealed that destructive late dry season wildfires had become dominant across the region. Burning intensely for months across thousands of square kilometres, these wildfires were often only extinguished by the arrival of wet season rains.

Early discussions inspired a shared vision: Traditional Owners returning to live on Country and restore customary fire practices vital to the health of their custodial estates. Over the following decade, ranger groups across Arnhem Land worked with limited resources to rebuild their capacity to manage fire at scale, adapting traditional knowledge to contemporary tools, aerial operations and environmental monitoring.

Alongside the reintroduction of cultural burning, scientists developed methods to quantify its effectiveness in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By measuring fire extent, analysing seasonal differences in emissions, and examining vegetation-specific emission profiles, Indigenous fire practitioners and researchers established a clear link between customary burning and emissions reduction. This work would ultimately form the foundation of today's government-approved Savanna Burning Methodology.

Despite this pioneering work, restoring fire management across such vast areas of Country remained financially unviable until 2006 when, after years of negotiation, ConocoPhillips entered into the West Arnhem Fire Management Agreement with the Northern Territory Government and five Indigenous ranger groups: Adjumarllarl, Bawinanga Djelk, Jawoyn, Mimal and Warddeken. Through this agreement, the company committed to fund ongoing fire management across more than 28,000 km² of west Arnhem Land to offset emissions associated with the Darwin LNG project.

This ground-breaking partnership secured long-term support for Indigenous-led fire management, enabling communities and Traditional Owners to resume large-scale strategic early dry season burning and laying the foundations for what would become the WALFA project.

The Establishment of ALFA



Following the introduction of carbon legislation in Australia in 2011, the five partner WALFA ranger groups resolved to transition the project into an eligible carbon offsets initiative, enabling them to earn and sell Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs).

Extensive Landowner consultations were held to determine how best to establish an Aboriginal-owned company that could represent their collective interests in the carbon market. In 2013, WALFA Limited was established for this purpose. Two years later, it was renamed ALFA (NT) Limited to reflect the organisation's expanding reach across Arnhem Land.

Traditional Owners were clear in their directive: ALFA must operate as a not-for-profit organisation, with all revenue from ACCU sales reinvested into partner Aboriginal ranger groups to support local employment, cultural preservation and environmental management. ALFA continues to uphold this vision, operating with minimal overheads so that 95 per cent of income is returned directly to ranger groups.

The WALFA project became ALFA's first registered carbon project in 2014. Since then, ALFA has supported Traditional Owners to establish five additional projects across central, south-east and north-east Arnhem Land. Together, these six projects cover more than 86,000 km² of ecologically and culturally significant Country.

Today, fire management across these regions is carried out by 11 Aboriginal ranger groups comprising Traditional Owners and their families, who combine customary burning practices with contemporary techniques to manage Country, reduce the risk of destructive wildfire and protect cultural and environmental values.

Left: Ground burning often focuses on frequently used areas, including roadsides, hunting tracks and fishing areas. Photo © SEAL Rangers.

Above: Elder Janice Nalorlman regularly joins rangers for early dry season burning. A core principle of the fire projects has always been creating opportunities for Elders to pass on customary fire knowledge and skills to younger generations. Photo © Warddeken.



Customary Fire Management Actions

1



Involve the Right People for Country

The right Traditional Owners and cultural leaders are involved in all fire planning, and where possible are also involved in burning activities.

2



Burn at the Right Time

Fires are lit during the early and mid dry season, when the mornings are cool and damp and the wind is low—so fires stay slow and cool, and go out overnight.

3



Burn Strategically

Natural features like creek lines, escarpments and bush tracks are incorporated into burning, creating a mosaic of burnt Country and healthy areas of unburnt Country.

4



Look After Fire-Sensitive Species and Habitats

Cool, early dry season burning is utilised to protect a range of plants, animals, and habitats that can be damaged by hot, late fires.

5



Protect Cultural Sites

Rock art and occupation sites, burial places, sacred sites and other important cultural areas are protected by fine scale burning to keep them safe from wildfires.

6



Intergenerational Fire Knowledge

The next generation will grow strong in fire knowledge and skills, ensuring they will lead this vital work into the future.

Beyond Arnhem Land



The legacy of WALFA now extends far beyond the original project area. The project's success directly informed the development of Australia's Savanna Burning Methodology, creating a new pathway for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous land managers to generate income through fire management. In doing so, WALFA established the world's first nature-based, fire management carbon method, transforming the way large-scale fire management is funded and delivered across northern Australia.

Today, savanna burning projects operate across millions of hectares of northern Australia, supporting Indigenous employment, strengthening cultural practice, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting cultural and environmental values. The approach is also beginning to reach beyond Australia, with the savanna burning method being adapted for use in Botswana. This growing network of projects has its origins in the pioneering work undertaken by Traditional Owners, rangers and researchers in Arnhem Land.



Above: Warddeken rangers have revived the customary practice of using carefully controlled fire to hunt kangaroos during fire drives. Photo © Warddeken.

Opposite: Suzannah completed ALFA aerial incendiary training in 2023 and has operated the Raindance machine during prescribed burning every year since. Photo © Warddeken.

A Nature Based Solution

Australia's savanna fire management methods provide a critical nature-based solution for the management of northern Australia's savanna landscapes – recognising and using fire as a key ecological management tool to care for country.

Aboriginal people have been using fire to manage northern Australian landscapes for thousands of years. Following European colonisation and the displacement of Aboriginal people from their clan estates, Aboriginal fire management began to break down across much of northern Australia. Due to the absence of people on country undertaking fire management in the early dry season, fire regimes became dominated by wildfires in the late dry season.

Large and environmentally destructive, wildfires in northern Australia are recognised as a key environmental threat. Late dry season wildfires burn far larger areas, at far greater intensity, than early dry season fires and this has a significant impact on environmental and cultural values. In particular, wildfires:

— **Destroy biodiversity refugia** — landscapes need to contain patches of longer-unburnt vegetation that fire-sensitive plants and animals depend on for shelter, food and breeding habitat.

— **Homogenise the landscape** — instead of a patchwork of different-aged vegetation, large uniform burns remove the habitat variety that supports species diversity.

— **Threaten fire-sensitive species and ecosystems** — including small mammals (many of which have suffered severe declines across the north), fire-sensitive plant communities, and rainforest patches that can be pushed back or destroyed if burnt too often or too intensely.

— **Damage cultural sites** and disrupt the ability of Traditional Owners to care for country and pass on ecological knowledge of species and landscapes.

— **Release significant greenhouse gases and sequestered carbon in the landscape** — large, hot fires burn more of the available fuel than the smaller, cooler burns they replace.

The application of fire resourced through the development and use of the Savanna Fire Management method in Arnhem Land has been successful at restoring, protecting and managing country. In particular, in Arnhem Land the joint strategies of reinstating customary fire regimes and active fire suppression through the operation of the fire projects has been successful in reducing the frequency and extent of severe fires as well as facilitating more heterogenous patches of vegetation, managing long-unburnt patches in the landscape and creating significant greenhouse gas abatements.

Supporting nature-based carbon projects ensures that not only are projects contributing to climate mitigation through carbon abatement but also the delivery of other important benefits. In Arnhem Land this includes the protection of biodiversity and threatened species, supporting landscapes and the communities reliant on healthy ecosystems to be more resilient to climate change, as well as delivering cultural and social co-benefits alongside carbon abatement outcomes.

ASRAC ranger Marcia uses a drip torch to ignite dry grass. Photo © ASRAC.



The Future of the SFM Method



Left: Mimal Rangers use a drone to assess a ground burn. Photo © Mimal.
Above: Warddeken Rangers patrol a firebreak with rake hoes during a wildfire suppression campaign. Photo © Warddeken.

Aboriginal traditional knowledge has always understood that cool fires create and maintain healthy Country. This fire management is also a powerful climate change solution.

Whilst fire is a natural and essential part of northern Australia's savannas, the timing and intensity of burning have a significant influence on the level of greenhouse gas emissions as well as carbon sequestration in the landscape. Low intensity, early dry season fire management creates less smoke and less greenhouse gas. It also stores more carbon in dead logs and in the living trees – this is called carbon sequestration. In contrast, hot, extensive late dry season fires release significantly more methane and nitrous oxide than the cooler, patchier fires produced through customary early dry season burning. These high intensity fires also consume dead logs in the landscape and prevent savanna trees from growing strong and healthy.

Currently, ALFA operates under a Savanna Fire Management Method that only accounts for avoided greenhouse gas emissions. Under this method, savanna fire projects can only generate an abatement if they are successful at reducing their project emissions of methane and nitrous oxide compared to emissions from their actual pre-project baseline. Each project year that an SFM project achieves an abatement that results in a permanent emissions reduction with no risk of reversal, one carbon credit is generated for every tonne of carbon avoided.

In 2025, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water has been consulting on two new SFM Method exposure drafts to expand the emission's avoidance and carbon sequestration pools associated with savanna fire management. This release has been highly anticipated and encouraged by ALFA and the wider SFM industry and fulfils the long-term intent of the method to include a broader range of carbon pools known to occur as a result of undertaking improved savanna fire management.

The finalisation of this new combined Savanna Fire Management (SFM) Method in 2026 represents a major opportunity for the ALFA projects. The realisation of the sequestration opportunity under the combined SFM Method will substantially expand the capacity of ALFA and its partners organisations to deliver transformative, self-determined outcomes across Arnhem Land -enhancing both the resilience of local communities and the health of Country.

Building Connection with Our Buyers

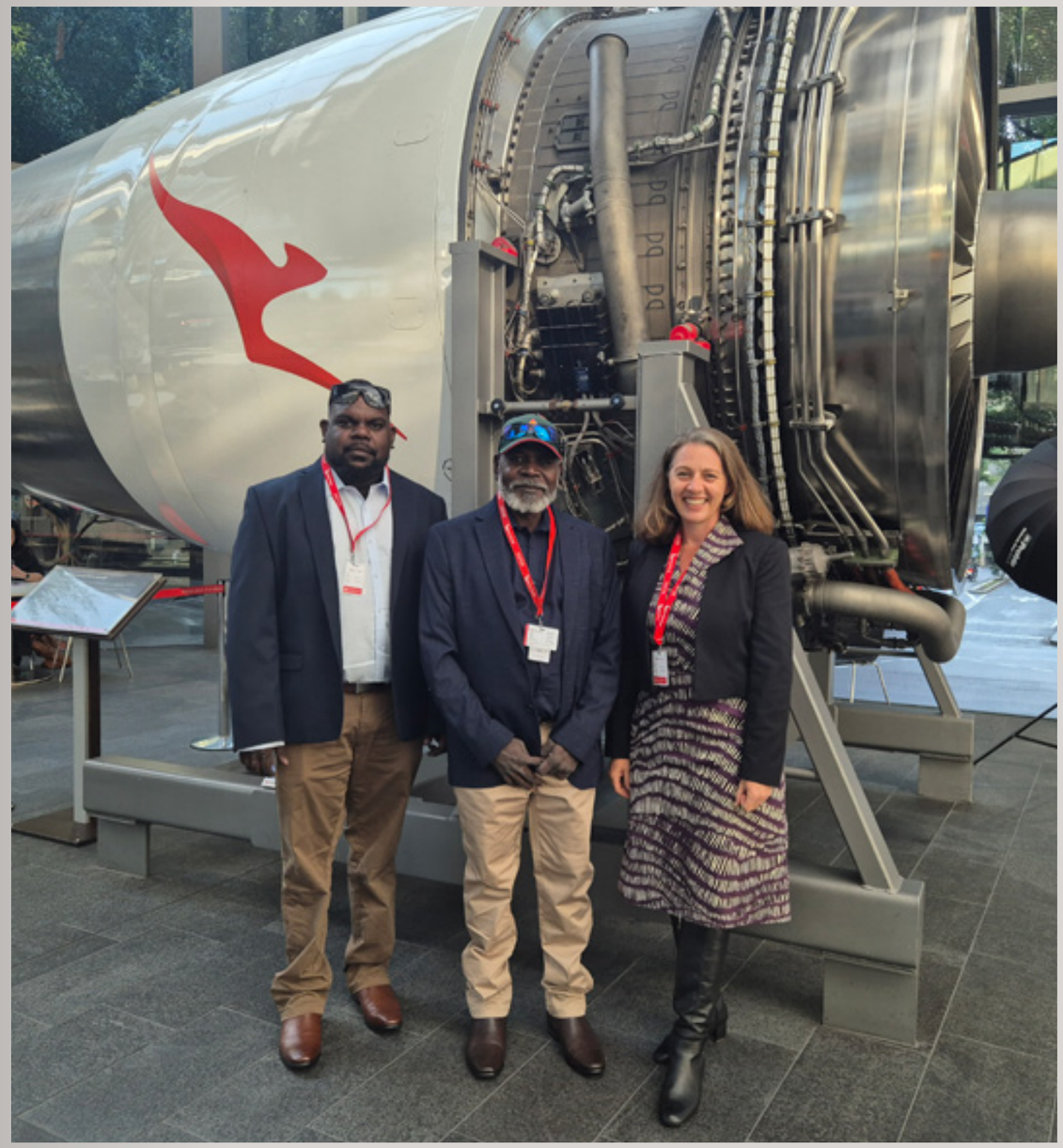
Over time, ALFA has worked with more than 100 buyers of our ACCUs. These relationships have created opportunities to share the impact of our work through staff engagements, corporate reporting and direct storytelling about the people, places and activities that sit behind every ALFA carbon credit generated.

Over the last year, our focus has shifted toward deepening these partnerships through longer-term commitments that use ACCUs not only to offset emissions, but also to drive the broader strategic objectives of our corporate partners. This evolution has created new opportunities for meaningful two-way learning, including staff engagement activities, knowledge sharing and on-Country experiences that connect corporate partners more directly with the rangers and Traditional Owners behind their carbon investments. In turn, there are valuable opportunities for ALFA staff and our partner groups to better understand the evolving corporate carbon market. This approach is helping to bridge the two very different worlds that come together to make savanna burning in Arnhem Land a success.

A strong example of this is our long-term partnership with Qantas. Since 2018, Qantas has purchased ALFA ACCUs as part of its customer-facing Voluntary Carbon Program. In 2025, the partnership entered a new phase through Qantas' Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), under which Qantas committed to sourcing at least 25 per cent of the carbon credits for its Voluntary Carbon Program from First Nations suppliers. In 2025/26, Qantas sourced 50 per cent of its Voluntary Carbon Program carbon credits from ALFA ACCUs. To mark the launch of Qantas' RAP, CEO Jennifer Ansell and Board Members Otto Campion and Tristan Maroney travelled to Sydney to speak at the Qantas all-staff Town Hall event. Their presentation gave employees the chance to learn more about how customer offset contributions directly impact the range of land and cultural heritage management activities undertaken by ALFA and its partner groups.

In December 2025, ALFA hosted three Qantas staff members at its final Board meeting and post season meeting at Gulkula in North-East Arnhem Land. During their visit, Qantas representatives heard firsthand from rangers about the impact of their work in protecting Country and presented a new promotional video collaboration between ALFA and Qantas, which is now featured on the Qantas website. They also captured content from their visit to share with colleagues, helping to deepen internal understanding of ALFA's impact and partnerships.

As we move forward, we will continue to explore new ways to create meaningful two-way learning experiences for our people and partners through longer-term ACCU partnerships. In doing so, we will ensure that these relationships continue to support ranger work programs across Arnhem Land to deliver outstanding environmental and cultural outcomes, while creating lasting organisational value for everyone involved.



To mark the launch of the Qantas Reconciliation Action Plan, CEO Jennifer Ansell and Board Members Otto Campion and Tristan Maroney travelled to Sydney to speak at the Qantas all-staff Town Hall event.



ALFA CCO, Adrian Enright at the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) event in Sydney.

Connecting With the Carbon Industry

Key to building the capacity of our partner groups and the Traditional Owners they represent is strengthening their connection to the broader carbon market and climate investment community. By creating new pathways for engagement, ALFA are supporting our partners to share knowledge, build confidence and deepen understanding across the carbon sector about the critical role cultural burning plays in sustaining culture, Country and community.

Over the past year, ALFA representatives have shared the story of Arnhem Land's fire projects at a range of leading industry events.

At the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) in Sydney, ALFA spoke about the important role the savanna fire method plays in mobilising carbon finance. We highlighted how this investment is catalysing new employment pathways for rangers, while also delivering essential infrastructure, training and equipment across our partner groups.

ALFA participated in Carbon Market Institute (CMI) Summits in Melbourne and Singapore. These events provided opportunities to strengthen relationships with existing partners and explore new collaborations with some of the region's largest buyers of Australian Carbon Credit Units.

At the Climate Investor Forum in Melbourne, ALFA shared insights into savanna fire management as a compelling example of the investment case for carbon markets, demonstrating how Indigenous-led land management delivers measurable carbon abatement alongside cultural, environmental and community outcomes.

Together, these engagements extend the reach of our story while creating tangible opportunities for partnership and investment. By participating in national and international industry forums, ALFA and our partners continue to showcase the broader Savanna Fire Management sector and its unique role as one of the most scalable Indigenous-led solutions to addressing carbon emissions in Australia.

In the coming year, ALFA will continue to focus on opportunities that build the knowledge, visibility and influence of our partners and people. As the sector continues to grow, we remain committed to ensuring the voices of our partners stay strong within a rapidly evolving carbon market.

Carbon income impact report



Income generated through ALFA's carbon projects is reinvested directly into the people, places and programs that support caring for Country across Arnhem Land.

Carbon income supports Aboriginal ranger groups to deliver on local priorities, enabling Traditional Aboriginal Owners to invest in the people, places and programs that matter most to them.

The benefits of these investments extend beyond fire management, supporting a broad range of cultural, environmental and community outcomes that contribute to healthy Country and strong communities.

The following four stories from the 2025 fire season highlight how this funding is making a difference on the ground and in communities across Arnhem Land.





Invasive Species Management

Carbon impact on the ground
Case Study 1 - ASRAC

Gurruwiling (the Arafura Swamp) is one of Arnhem Land's most significant wetland systems, rich in biodiversity, sites of cultural importance, and abundant freshwater resources that are hunted and gathered to this day. For Arafura Swamp Rangers Aboriginal Corporation (ASRAC), protecting these values requires ongoing action to address a growing range of invasive species threats. Carbon income has become an important source of funding for this work, allowing rangers to respond to challenges that would otherwise be difficult to manage at the scale required.

Feral water buffalo remain the most significant threat to Gurruwiling, damaging fragile wetlands, sacred freshwater springs and native vegetation, while contributing to erosion, weed spread and the degradation of important wildlife habitat. Their impact across the IPA is devastating. In July 2025, an aerial survey estimated more than 16,000 buffalo across the northern IPA, even after an emergency strategic cull that removed 3,000 animals during the year. With buffalo numbers continuing to rise, rangers will keep up culling efforts in coming years, with a view to reverse decades of damage across the swamp.

Feral pigs also continue to impact freshwater areas and bush food sites through rooting and soil disturbance, and targeted control activities are regularly undertaken across the IPA. Rangers simultaneously maintained a strong focus on weed management, tackling high-risk species including Mimosa, Gamba Grass and Olive Hymenachne. At Balinga, on the eastern side of the swamp, rangers spent weeks managing a significant Mimosa infestation to prevent its spread into surrounding wetlands.

Carbon income is also supporting ASRAC to make practical investments that will strengthen on-Country management over the long term. ALFA carbon income has helped purchase the necessary vehicles, equipment and operational resources to undertake invasive species control across the vast and remote landscape. At Balinga, carbon income was also used to construct a new ranger shelter and water infrastructure, allowing rangers and Traditional Owners to spend longer periods on Country in this region of the IPA. In addition to supporting weed management activities, the ranger shelter creates opportunities for camping events that engender cultural knowledge sharing, and strengthen family connections to Country.



Feral buffalo have taken a heavy toll on the Arafura Swamp, damaging waterways, trampling vegetation and degrading fragile wetland habitats. Traditional Owners and rangers are working to address the problem and protect the swamp into the future. Photos © Annette Ruzicka



In 2025, Mimal's Learning on Country program delivered 81 learning sessions for young people from the Bulman area, including many focused on fire knowledge and skills. Photo © Mimal.



Learning on Country with Bulman School

Carbon impact on the ground
Case Study 2 – Mimal

The Mimal Learning on Country (LOC) program, funded annually through the reinvestment of ALFA carbon income and philanthropic support from KKT, was developed to connect the students at Bulman School to the knowledge of rangers and Elders, bringing them together on Country to learn through observation and practical experience. Learning about fire, for example, means understanding much more than simply how to light fires. Young people need to understand how to strategically use fire as a tool, knowing when and where fire should be used in different ecosystems and weather conditions, how plants and animals respond, which places need to be protected and who has the right cultural knowledge and authority. Much of this knowledge is best learnt on Country, alongside the Elders and rangers who know it well.

Mimal's LOC program creates the space for this to happen, and throughout 2025, the program delivered 81 sessions for young people from the Bulman area, covering seasonal bush tucker, local plants and animals, traditional skills, and pathways into employment and further training. Language was also a strong focus, with the program developing resources to support the teaching of the endangered Bininj Kunwok languages Dalabon and Rembarrnga.

A key focus of the program this year was to create opportunities for students to build practical skills alongside Mimal Rangers. In April and May, ALFA staff Rob Bakes and Mark Desailly worked alongside senior Mimal Rangers Leon and Darryl Lawrence to deliver four 'good-way fire management' sessions for Bulman School senior secondary students.

During these bilingually delivered sessions, students learned how to safely use and maintain fire management equipment, the principles of early season burning and how to work safely around fire. As part of the training, students used their newly acquired knowledge and skills to plan and then conduct an asset protection burn at the Bulman power station, offering them the chance to learn about fire by doing it – working alongside senior rangers, asking questions and putting new skills into practice. The sessions were a resounding success, and trainers noted the commitment of the student participants, who were awarded certificates on completion of their training.

By bringing rangers, elders and school students together, Mimal's Learning on Country program creates a place for cultural and environmental knowledge to be shared alongside practical skills, whilst introducing young people to the work involved in caring for Country. For some of the students, these experiences may be their first step towards becoming rangers themselves.





ALFA staff and Mimal rangers work with Bulman School students through Mimal's Learning on Country program, helping train the next generation of fire managers. Photos © Mimal.







Carbon Income Grant Planning

Carbon impact on the ground
Case Study 3 - SEAL

In the SEAL IPA, decisions about how to use carbon income are made collectively and with strong involvement from Traditional Owners, rangers and community leaders. For the last two years, the Yugul Mangi and Numbulwar Numburindi Rangers have undertaken a structured planning process to determine how carbon income can best support the future direction of their ranger groups and ensure ongoing alignment with Traditional Owner priorities.

Accessing the financial resources required for this kind of consultation and strategic planning can be challenging. In response, the groups made a collective decision to invest a portion of their carbon income into a dedicated planning and engagement process, creating an opportunity for Traditional Owners, rangers and community leaders to come together and identify a shared pathway forward.

A key part of this process was an ALFA carbon income planning workshop that brought together rangers, Traditional Owners and members of the SEAL Advisory Board. Working in small groups, participants discussed what healthy Country and healthy communities look like from their own perspectives, before presenting these ideas back to the wider group. Priorities identified through these conversations included strengthening on-Country project delivery, upgrading equipment and vehicles, investing in ranger infrastructure, supporting governance development and creating new opportunities for women and young people to become involved in ranger work programs.

The process continued well beyond the initial workshop, and throughout 2025 the ranger groups revisited and refined their priorities through further meetings and consultation. This careful approach to carbon income planning helped ensure proposed investments aligned with cultural responsibilities, local aspirations and long-term organisational goals.

In line with the outcomes of the planning process, the Yugul Mangi and Numbulwar Numburindi Rangers directed 2025 carbon income towards a range of community-identified priorities, including vehicle upgrades, cultural advisor wages and governance development activities. By investing carbon income into dedicated planning and consultation with Traditional Owners, the ranger groups have strengthened their ability to make informed, community-led decisions about the future of the SEAL IPA.



Rangers and Traditional Owners discuss how carbon income can best support the future of the Yugul Mangi and Numbulwar Numburindi ranger groups. Photo © SEAL.

New vehicles have strengthened Warddeken rangers' capacity to reliably access remote areas of the Warddeken IPA, allowing them to carry out important land management work across the vast and rugged landscapes of the Stone Country. Photo (c) Warddeken.



Keeping Rangers Moving, Keeping Country Safe

Carbon impact on the ground
Case Study 4 - Warddeken

Warddeken Rangers work across the remote and logistically complex landscape of the Warddeken IPA, where reliable vehicles are essential for keeping three homeland-based ranger bases supplied, accessing remote areas of Country extending far beyond any formal road network, and delivering annual fire management operations. In a region this remote, reliable transport underpins almost every aspect of on-Country work.

In 2025, carbon income supported Warddeken to urgently update its ageing vehicle fleet through the purchase of an Isuzu 4WD truck and three 4WD vehicles equipped for ultra-remote operations. The Warddeken team had been operating without a truck for 18 months, with the previous one having been retired and numerous funding applications for a replacement unsuccessful. As a result, Warddeken Rangers delivered their 2024 fire program completely reliant on smaller utility vehicles to transport fuel and other essential supplies to remote ranger bases, which was time-consuming, inefficient and costly.

The much-anticipated replacement Isuzu truck has made a significant difference to ranger operations. With the new truck in place, rangers were able to stock up on diesel and Avgas more efficiently ahead of the 2025 wet season, transporting bulk drums and fuel pods rather than making repeated trips carrying only a few drums at a time. As well as making the job more efficient, this has reduced wear and tear on smaller vehicles and provided a safer way to undertake an essential logistical task.

The three 4WD Toyota Land Cruisers purchased with carbon income are also equipped for ultra-remote operations and will be used to support ranger teams to safely access areas of the IPA where road conditions and distances place significant demands on vehicles and equipment. Reliable transport is particularly important throughout the fire season, and the new vehicles allow rangers to access remote parts of the Warddeken IPA to undertake early dry season burning and respond quickly when wildfires emerge. Keeping a reliable fleet on the road is thus an essential component of delivering planned fire management across the IPA and protecting cultural and environmental values from damaging late dry season wildfire.

Investment in essential operational assets such as vehicles strengthens the ability of Warddeken ranger teams to access and care for the IPA over the long term. Capital items such as vehicles can be difficult to fund through grants, despite the fact that these assets underpin almost all work across remote Country. The ability to use carbon income to fill these important funding gaps demonstrates the value of this flexible funding stream for ALFA's partners.

Capacity Development and Training Program

ALFA ACCREDITED TRAINING UNITS

PUAFIR017 WORK SAFELY AROUND AIRCRAFT
PUAFIR008 OPERATE AERIAL IGNITION EQUIPMENT IN AN AIRCRAFT
PUAFIR210 PREVENT INJURY
PUAFIR204 RESPOND TO WILDFIRE
ACHFIR202 ASSIST WITH PLANNED BURNING

PUAFIR204 RESPOND TO WILDFIRE
ACHFIR202 ASSIST WITH PLANNED BURNING

The success and subsequent growth of Arnhem Land's fire management programs have created demand for a highly skilled fire workforce, capable of operating safely and confidently across some of Australia's largest and most complex savanna burning projects.

In 2025, a record number of training units were completed by Indigenous rangers through ALFA's Capacity Development and Training Program, reflecting growing demand for accredited fire management training across Arnhem Land.

As ranger groups continue to expand their expertise in large-scale fire management, there is an increasing need for training that reflects the realities of working on Country. ALFA's partners called for training that could bridge language and literacy barriers, recognise existing skills, support the safe use of equipment and build the specialised expertise required to undertake increasingly complex fire operations.

In response, ALFA developed the Capacity Development and Training Program, a training model designed specifically for Aboriginal fire practitioners in Arnhem Land. Delivered on Country and grounded in practical learning, the program supports rangers to develop the skills and confidence needed to safely undertake fire management operations while building long-term career pathways within the sector.

Launched in 2021 in partnership with local Registered Training Organisation TrainSafe NT, the program currently delivers five nationally accredited Units of Competency: Work safely around aircraft, Operate aerial ignition equipment in an aircraft, Prevent injury, Respond to wildfire and Assist with planned burning. These units were selected for their relevance to savanna burning and are delivered and assessed in ways that reflect the cultural and environmental context of Arnhem Land.

ALFA's hands-on training model uses small-group delivery to provide tailored support for participants with varying literacy and language backgrounds. Keeping class sizes small allows trainers to provide one-on-one support and focus on practical, skills-based learning. All ALFA fire support staff are now certified trainers, including one female trainer, significantly improving access to culturally appropriate training across Arnhem Land. A suite of multilingual training videos has also been developed in Kunwinjku, Yolŋu Matha and East-side Kriol, helping make training more accessible and supporting future delivery.









2025 STATISTICS

5 ACCREDITED UNITS DELIVERED
127 INDIVIDUAL RANGER UNIT COMPLETIONS
10 RANGER GROUPS PARTICIPATING
24 WOMEN RANGERS TRAINED
35 MEN RANGERS TRAINED
9 COORDINATOR & ALFA STAFF UNIT COMPLETIONS
3 ACCREDITED TRAINERS

Demand for aerial burning units remained strong, with participants learning to safely operate, maintain and troubleshoot Raindance incendiary machines, undertake operational flights and respond to in-flight emergencies. There was also growing interest in fireground safety and wildfire response training as ranger groups continue to build their capacity to manage more complex fire scenarios. A review of the program's first three years found strong support for the training model, with rangers and coordinators consistently reporting improved safety, stronger technical skills and greater operational confidence.

With more than 300 individual unit completions since 2021, the program is now embedded as a core part of ALFA's operations. By strengthening fire knowledge, improving safety and creating opportunities for professional development, it is helping build a skilled and confident cohort of Aboriginal fire practitioners. As fire management programs continue to evolve, the training program will play an important role in ensuring Arnhem Land rangers remain leaders in Indigenous fire management.

Joint Fire Training Camp

In 2025, rangers from Mimal, Jawoyn, Djelk and Warddeken came together for a joint fire training camp at Barnkey on the Wilton River. Four rangers from each group, supported by Mimal and Djelk staff, spent the week building practical fire management skills while strengthening relationships across ranger groups.

Training was delivered by Rob Bakes and Mark Desailly, with operational support from Travis Enright (ALFA NT).

Operating from Barnkey, crews were flown by helicopter to fire scar gaps across the surrounding EDS project area. Working in rugged country and strong winds, participants planned and carried out burns that contributed to real fire management outcomes while applying the skills they were learning.

Training Outcomes
The camp focused on preparing rangers for late dry season firefighting through hands-on, operational training. It also provided leadership opportunities for experienced rangers to take on greater responsibility while mentoring newer crew members.

Participants successfully completed the following nationally accredited units:

— PUAFIR017 Work safely around aircraft
— PUAFIR210 Prevent injury
— AHCFIR202 Assist with planned burning

Beyond the formal training, the camp gave rangers the opportunity to live, work and problem-solve together in a remote environment. Sharing knowledge between ranger groups, working alongside experienced mentors and operating in challenging conditions helped build confidence, teamwork and capability that will benefit future fire operations across Arnhem Land.

The camp also included a practical snakebite first aid session, ensuring participants were better prepared to respond to one of the most significant hazards encountered while working on Country.





Women and Firefighting Australasia Conference

This year, Joyce Bohme, Women's Coordinator for the Djelk Rangers, and Steph King, Bush Fire Project Officer with ALFA NT, presented at the Women and Firefighting Australasia (WAFA) Conference under the theme "If not now, then when – a call to action on safety, inclusion and respect." Their presentation highlighted the growing role of Indigenous women in fire management across Arnhem Land, and the opportunities created through ALFA partners' ranger programs.

Historically, fire management in Arnhem Land was largely considered men's work; however, through ranger employment programs and structured fire management activities, women are increasingly building skills, confidence and leadership in the field.

The presentation highlighted the importance of female leadership, mentoring and culturally safe workplaces in the recruitment and retention of women rangers. Women trainers and coordinators have played a significant role in creating supportive learning environments and encouraging younger women to step into leadership roles.

The presentation provided an opportunity to showcase Indigenous-led fire management to a national audience, including career firefighters and emergency management personnel who may have had limited exposure to cultural burning and savanna fire management in northern Australia. The response from conference attendees was overwhelmingly positive, with many keen to learn more about customary fire management practices in Arnhem Land.

As part of the trip, the team also attended the AFAC Conference and Exhibition, where they explored emerging technologies and innovations in fire and emergency management, including virtual reality training systems, firefighting appliances and robotic technologies.

The visit also created opportunities to connect with Aboriginal ranger groups from Western Australia and the Northern Territory during a gathering at Karrgatup (Kings Park). Rangers shared stories, experiences and approaches to caring for Country through fire management. During the gathering, family connections were also rediscovered between Djelk Rangers and the hosting family, highlighting the enduring cultural ties that continue to connect Indigenous people and communities across Australia.

From left to right: Noreen, Nathalia, Valda, Joyce, Ahsleah, Cynthia and Steph at the AFAC Conference. Photo (c) ALFA.



Fire Management Activities Summary 2025

– Planning and consultation
– Asset protection
– On ground burning
– Aerial burning
– Cultural programs
– Wildfire suppression

This section of the report provides an overview of the success of our partners against each core strategic action. Figures represent the combined totals of all ranger groups.



Early dry season burns take place in the cooler months, when conditions support controlled, low-intensity fires.
Photo (c) Warddeken.

Summary of ALFA project areas – 2025 management statistics

*None recorded

Flight line kilometres represent the total distance flown by each project during planned aerial burning operations.

EDS % is the per cent of the project area burnt in the early dry season (January to July). LDS % is the per cent burnt in the late dry season (August to December).

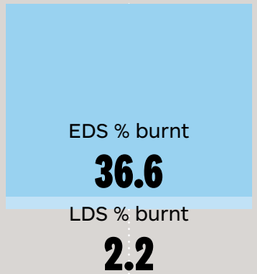
Unburnt % represents the total area of each project unburnt by early or late fire. Research suggests maintaining long unburnt areas of Country is a key requirement to protect threatened fauna, and so undertaking planned burning early in the EDS and active wildfire prevention in the LDS to maintain large tracts of unburnt Country is critically important.

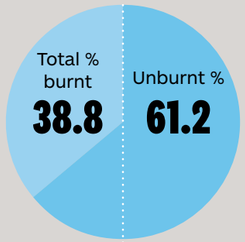
1 tonne carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2-e) = 1 Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU)

WALFA

Flight line km
26,495

Ground burning km
1063



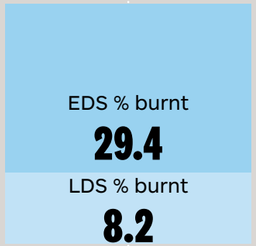


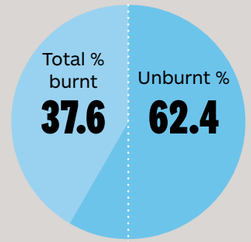


CALFA

Flight line km
26,109

Ground burning km
8,990



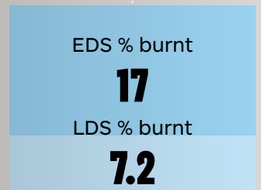


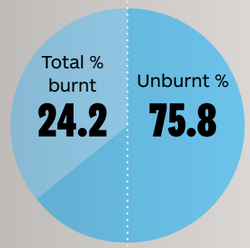


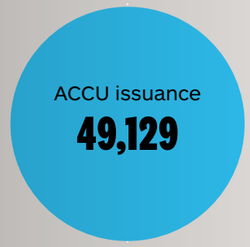
SEALFA (>1000mm)

Flight line km
3,593

Ground burning km
NR*



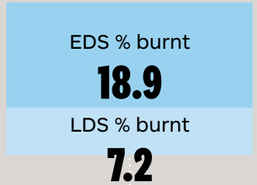


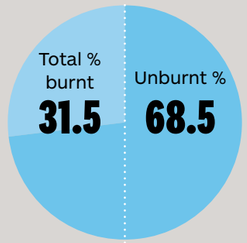


SEALFA2 (600–1000mm)

Flight line km
6,905

Ground burning km
2,407



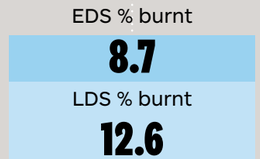


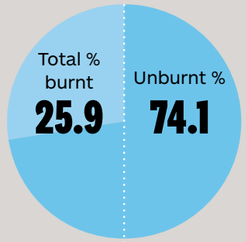


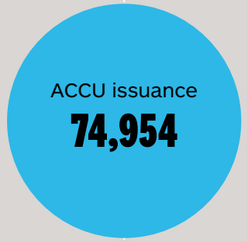
NEALFA

Flight line km
9,430

Ground burning km
NR*



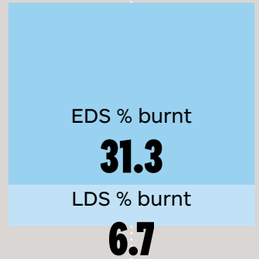


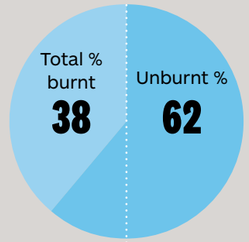


NALFA

Flight line km
4,735

Ground burning km
NR*







Before early dry season fire management begins, ALFA's partner ranger groups travel across Arnhem Land to meet with Traditional Owners of clan estates within their respective project areas. These pre-season consultations are the first step in delivering effective fire management, ensuring the right people direct where, when and how burning should take place across individual clan estates.

Consultations also provide opportunities for Traditional Owners to:

- Request to participate directly in fire management activities
- Nominate participants for aerial incendiary operations
- Join cultural camps and bushwalks
- Request support for independently led cultural burns
- Shape fire programs in line with local priorities and cultural responsibilities

A robust consultation process underpins each ranger group's annual work plan, ensuring all fire management reflects the decisions of Traditional Owners and is carried out with their informed consent.

Planning is further supported by ALFA's annual pre-fire season meeting, which brings together rangers, stakeholders and partner organisations to coordinate regional planning and strengthen collaboration. In 2025, rangers gathered at Banatjarl on 22nd and 23rd April for this annual event, which was hosted by the Jawoyn Rangers.

At this year's meeting, ranger groups leading fire management across ALFA's six savanna burning projects, as well as attendees from neighbouring groups, worked together to develop detailed burn plans, coordinate management across shared estate and IPA boundaries, and present their fire strategies to the wider group. The meeting plays a central role in setting the direction for each fire season, reaffirming cultural connections, supporting ranger leadership and strengthening collaboration across the region. Presentations from the Darwin Centre for Bushfire Research also provided valuable insights into seasonal fire conditions.

Mimal and SEAL rangers collaboratively plan burning during the preseason fire meeting at Banatjarl. Photo (c) ALFA.

PLANNING AND CONSULTATION

642

TRADITIONAL LANDOWNERS CONSULTED



A group shot of attendees at the 2025 preseason fire meeting at Banatjarl.

Asset protection is one of the first stages of the early dry season burning program. Before widespread fire management begins, ranger groups work across their management areas to protect important infrastructure, cultural and in some cases environmental assets from the risk of late dry season wildfire.



ASSET PROTECTION

154

INFRASTRUCTURE, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS



This work involves constructing firebreaks, often mineral earth lines, followed by carefully managed backburning to create protective buffers around important sites. By reducing fuel loads around these areas early in the season, rangers minimise the risk of hot, late dry season fires causing damage to assets later in the year.

Most of the asset protection burning is undertaken around communities and built infrastructure, with rangers protecting houses, ranger bases, schools, airstrips and essential energy, water and telecommunications infrastructure.

Protecting cultural and environmental assets is also a major focus for some ranger groups. The creation of firebreaks is combined with fine-scale, low-intensity burning to protect fire-sensitive habitats and culturally significant places, including rock art galleries, burial sites, occupation shelters and sacred sites. When performing burning at cultural sites, rangers work alongside Traditional Owners, drawing on their knowledge and authority to protect important places from destructive late dry season fires.

EARLY DRY SEASON BURNING — ON GROUND

12,460

KILOMETRES ON GROUND BURNING



People have used fire to shape and care for Country for thousands of years, lighting small, low-intensity burns as they moved through the landscape during the dry season. These fires supported regeneration, protected important sites and maintained the ecological balance of the land. Today, on-ground burning remains a core component of ranger fire management, with Traditional Owners and rangers continuing this legacy by establishing fine-scale, targeted burns throughout the early dry season.

Burning begins as soon as vegetation cures. Strategic fires are lit along roadsides, walking tracks and frequently used hunting paths, which are common ignition points for destructive late dry season wildfires. Controlled burns are also applied around infrastructure, homelands, and environmentally or culturally significant sites to create protective buffers.

On-ground burning is typically undertaken from 4WDs, quad bikes and side-by-sides using drip torches or windproof matches. To reach areas inaccessible by vehicle, many ranger groups also undertake bushwalks, from day trips to extended camps, allowing precise, fine-scale burning across escarpments, floodplains and remote areas. These trips not only improve fire outcomes but strengthen people's connection to Country.

Partner ranger groups also host cultural camps, bringing Elders and young people together on Country to share fire knowledge across generations. Through hands-on learning, participants develop skills in reading Country, understanding the right time to burn, and recognising the role of fire in maintaining healthy landscapes.

Where possible, on-ground burning activities are carefully recorded using GPS, tablets and ranger work diaries, contributing to annual reporting, evaluation and adaptive fire management across the region.

Arnhem Land is one of the most remote and undeveloped regions in Australia, with vast areas of savanna, floodplain and rocky escarpment Country that are inaccessible by road. To manage fire effectively across these landscapes, rangers rely on helicopters to conduct aerial planned burning (APB). This allows them to safely and efficiently manage large, otherwise unreachable areas while applying traditional fire knowledge at landscape scale.

Aerial planned burning now accounts for the majority of early dry season fire management across ALFA's project areas. Using helicopter-mounted incendiary machines, rangers deliver precise ignitions to create a mosaic of burnt and unburnt Country that reduces fuel loads, protects sensitive areas, and strengthens fire boundaries between neighbouring estates and Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs).

Flight routes are informed by a combination of topography, weather and fuel conditions, previous fire scars, and the knowledge of Traditional Owners. Landowners may also request that certain areas remain unburnt in a particular season to protect species, support ceremony or meet other cultural priorities. Natural features such as rivers, escarpments and roads are incorporated into burn plans to create strategic, landscape-scale firebreaks.

While APB relies on modern technology, its success depends on the knowledge of Traditional Owners and experienced rangers. By adjusting delivery rates, ignition intervals and flight lines, rangers are able to replicate traditional patterns of cool, patchy burning across large landscapes.

Thanks to ALFA's tailored aerial burning training program, rangers from all partner groups are now highly experienced in APB operations. In line with reporting obligations, every aerial burn is carefully documented using GPS and ranger work diaries, ensuring accurate records for evaluation, planning and reporting.

EARLY DRY SEASON BURNING – AERIAL

83

TRADITIONAL LANDOWNERS INVOLVED



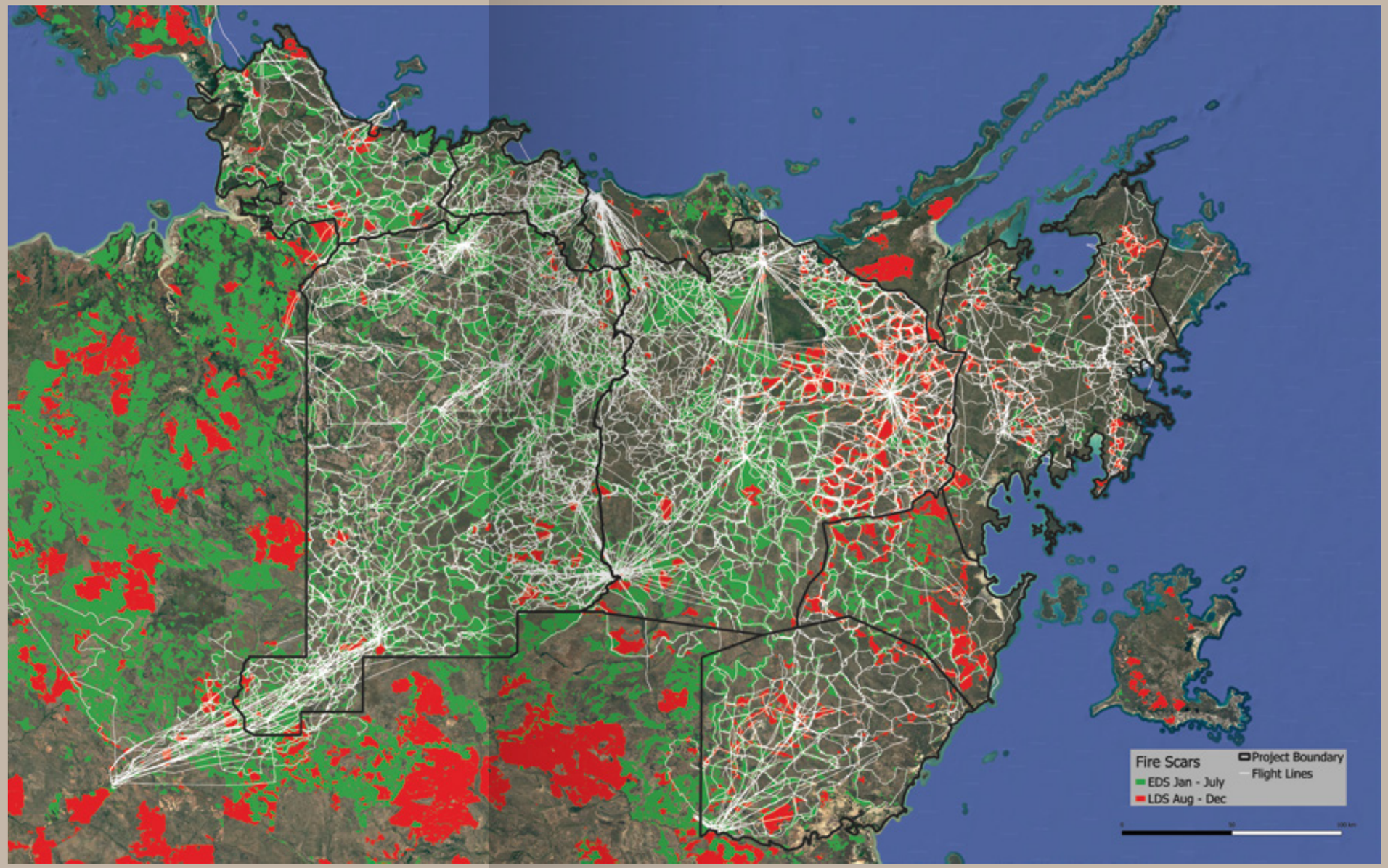
77,267

KILOMETRES FLOWN



2025 aerial burning across project areas

The lines represent helicopter flight paths planned and flown by ranger groups and Traditional Owners as part of coordinated aerial burning operations. These efforts play a critical role in reducing late dry season wildfire risk and supporting cultural and ecological outcomes for Country.





CUSTOMARY FIRE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL

50

EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Across Arnhem Land, fire holds deep and varied meanings for Aboriginal people. It is central to life, connecting people to Country, to each other, and to the ways of the old people. Fire is used for hunting, ceremony, cooking, looking after bush foods, and maintaining healthy landscapes. But using fire properly takes knowledge: where to burn, where not to burn, when to burn, how hot, and for what purpose. Today, that knowledge continues to be passed down, often through the work of ranger programs.

Over the past year, ALFA's partners supported a range of cultural activities that helped keep fire knowledge and skills strong. Learning on Country camps, delivered in partnership with local schools, created opportunities for intergenerational learning, allowing young people to observe experienced fire practitioners before practising burning themselves in a supported environment.

Women's fire camps brought together rangers from different groups to share knowledge about both cultural burning and contemporary fire management while lighting burns, cooking together and sharing stories.

Bushwalks across Country also provided opportunities for Elders and rangers to teach young people how to read the landscape and weather, light fires safely, and understand the role of fire in maintaining healthy Country.

Central to ALFA's vision is a commitment to supporting the next generation of fire managers to step into the roles and opportunities created by fire projects. Crucially, income generated through the sale of ACCUs helps ranger groups resource cultural activities that ensure young people continue to learn the knowledge, skills and responsibilities needed to lead this work into the future.

From August onwards, as the late dry season arrives and conditions become hotter and drier, ranger groups shift their focus to wildfire prevention and suppression. During this time, fires can burn intensely and spread rapidly, posing serious risks to cultural sites, important habitats and infrastructure. Rangers work closely with communities to raise awareness of dangerous fire conditions and, where needed, respond quickly to protect priority areas of Country.

Wildfire suppression has become an increasingly important part of annual fire management programs. Most firefighting is carried out “dry”, using techniques that do not rely on water. Mineral earth breaks are constructed to remove fuel and create containment lines that slow or stop the spread of fire.

A distinctive feature of firefighting in Arnhem Land is the widespread use of backpack leaf blowers. These are used to extinguish flames and push burning grass, leaves and embers back into the fire front, helping crews gain control of the fire.

Because many fires occur in remote and inaccessible locations, helicopters are often used to transport ranger crews directly to the fireground. Rangers regularly respond to fires threatening culturally significant places, important habitats and infrastructure, helping protect these places from destructive late dry season wildfire.

WILDFIRE CONTAINMENT

5,548

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL HOURS SPENT ON WIDLFIRE CONTAINMENT



A scene from Warddeken's annual Walking Back to Country event, which brings rangers and Traditional Owners back to remote parts of country that can only be reached on foot.
Photo © Rowand Taylor.



ALFA partners with eleven community and homeland-based Aboriginal ranger groups, supporting them to collaboratively implement six large-scale fire management projects across an enormous 86,000 km² of Arnhem Land. These project areas include four declared Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs), each managed by its corresponding ranger group:

These project areas include six declared Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs), each managed by its corresponding ranger group:
- **Djelk IPA**
- **Warddeken IPA**
- **South East Arnhem Land IPA**
- **Laynhapuy IPA**
- **Mimal IPA**
- **ASRAC IPA**

The following section profiles each of our exceptional partners, demonstrating the professionalism, dedication, and cultural authority with which they deliver best-practice fire management across Arnhem Land.

Backpack leaf blowers are used to control planned early dry season burns and help suppress wildfires. Photo © Mimal.

Adjumarllarl, Garngi and Mardbalk Rangers

NALFA project

In 2025, Adjumarllarl, Garngi and Mardbalk Rangers continued to strengthen their shared approach to fire management across the NALFA project area. Working together across north-west Arnhem Land, the three ranger groups combined local knowledge, growing technical capability and close collaboration to deliver another successful fire season, while continuing to build the long-term capacity of the program.

Planning began well before the first burns were lit. Rangers consulted with Traditional Owners and community members across Gunbalanya, Croker Island and surrounding areas, while also working with neighbouring ranger groups and regional stakeholders to coordinate activities across the landscape. Fire plans were developed using QGIS mapping, with rangers increasingly taking the lead in planning aerial prescribed burning and refining the use of GPS and SMART technologies to support fire operations.

A joint fire camp at Wauk brought the three ranger groups together with ALFA staff to undertake aerial prescribed burning, asset protection and practical training. Working side by side, rangers protected communities, Telstra towers, outstations and other important infrastructure while sharing knowledge and reviewing plans for the season ahead. Throughout the year, helicopters provided access to remote Country, enabling both planned burning and targeted fire suppression where needed.

The season also highlighted the strength of the partnership between the three ranger groups. Garngi Rangers' new mainland vehicle expanded their ability to work across the project area, allowing them to assist Adjumarllarl with aerial burning through parts of the Wellington Range. Resources and equipment were shared across the program, while Traditional Owners remained closely involved in planning and on-Country decision-making, including identifying culturally significant areas that required protection during aerial burning operations.

Building skills remained a major focus throughout the year. Rangers completed bombardier and asset protection training, strengthened their experience in aerial and ground burning, and continued developing practical skills in mapping, planning and fire suppression. Together, these investments are creating a more capable and connected regional fire team that is increasingly able to manage fire across a complex cross-boundary landscape.

The benefits of this coordinated approach were reflected across the NALFA project area. Just 38 per cent of the landscape burnt during 2025—the lowest total since the project began—with continued reductions in late dry season fire and increasing areas remaining unburnt for more than five years.



Arafura Swamp Rangers Aboriginal Corporation

CALFA project

ASRAC
Arafura Swamp Rangers Aboriginal Corporation

Despite a challenging season shaped by late rains and slowly curing vegetation, ASRAC Rangers once again demonstrated the strength of their collaborative approach to fire management across the Arafura Swamp region. Working across multiple ranger groups and clan estates, the 2025 fire season combined strategic burning with cultural knowledge, Traditional Owner leadership and ongoing ranger development, ensuring fire continued to protect both Country and community.

Planning began in April with extensive consultation across the fire management area. Ninety-six Traditional Owners were engaged to review the previous season, identify priorities for the year ahead and guide where prescribed burning should and should not occur. Consultation processes were expanded to include more family groups following updated clan mapping, ensuring an even broader range of community voices helped shape fire management across the landscape.

As conditions gradually improved, rangers undertook asset protection around 21 outstations, important community infrastructure and culturally significant sites before progressing to ground and aerial prescribed burning across the region. While the late curing of grasses shortened the burning window and required operations to continue later than usual, rangers adapted their approach throughout the season, using later aerial burning to strengthen firebreaks before conditions became too hot for prescribed fire.

The fire season also created valuable opportunities to strengthen cultural knowledge and connection through family fire camps at Malnyangarnak, Dhupuwamirri and other remote locations. The camps give Traditional Owners, rangers, children and families the chance to burn country, collect bush foods and share knowledge and stories across generations. Miyalk Rangers continued cultural burning practices while hunting turtle and caring for bush tucker, and Ramingining School students joined rangers through the Learning on Country program to learn about the cultural importance and practical techniques of fire management.

Wildfire activity was relatively limited this year, with rangers responding quickly to four fires across the management area, successfully containing each by reinforcing established firebreaks and attacking slow-moving fire fronts. Throughout the season, training in aerial ignition equipment, fire suppression and remote-area safety continued alongside mentoring in the field, strengthening the capability of ASRAC's growing ranger workforce.



Bawinanga Djelk Rangers

CALFA & WALFA projects







Bawinanga Djelk Rangers, based in Maningrida, manage fire across the Djelk IPA on behalf of Traditional Owners. Their fire program spans a diverse landscape of floodplains, savanna woodlands, stone Country and coastal environments, supporting almost 20 homelands spread across central Arnhem Land. As a result, protecting homeland infrastructure and reducing wildfire risk across a large and populated landscape remain key priorities for the ranger team.

The 2025 season began with an extensive consultation program. During April and May, rangers travelled more than 2,500 kilometres across Arnhem Land and beyond, meeting with over 100 Traditional Owners and Djungkay to discuss fire priorities for the year ahead. These consultations identified areas requiring early burning and asset protection, while ensuring permission was granted for access to homelands and the delivery of both prescribed burning and wildfire response activities.

Throughout the early dry season, rangers worked across approximately 20 homeland communities, reducing fuel loads around houses, outstations, airstrips and other infrastructure through weed control, mowing, slashing and strategic burning. Djelk's extensive road and track network also enabled large-scale ground burning across the IPA, complemented by aerial burning operations that established protective fire breaks and reduced the risk of damaging late season wildfires.

When wildfires occurred later in the dry season, Djelk Rangers responded rapidly, contributing more than 1,000 hours of suppression work between August and November. Rangers also worked alongside neighbouring groups including Warddeken and ASRAC to contain fires crossing management boundaries. To support future operations, Djelk invested in vehicles, equipment upgrades, personal protective equipment and camping gear, helping strengthen the team's capacity to work safely and effectively across the IPA.



Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation

WALFA project

JAWOYN ASSOCIATION
SHARING OUR COUNTRY

Jawoyn Rangers manage fire across more than 7,400 km² of Jawoyn Country, from the sandstone landscapes surrounding Nitmiluk to the savanna woodlands stretching east towards Arnhem Land. Fire management plays an important role in protecting cultural sites, infrastructure and access routes across this large and diverse region.
Planning for the 2025 season began with community consultations across Jawoyn Country, helping guide decisions about prescribed burning, asset protection and wildfire response. Early dry season operations focused on reducing fuel loads around key infrastructure, cultural areas and access corridors. Roadside burning around communities including Barunga, Beswick and Manyallaluk helped maintain safe access while reducing the risk of damaging late season fires.

Jawoyn Rangers continued to deliver large-scale prescribed burning throughout the dry season, combining ground and aerial operations across the IPA. The ranger team also completed a fifth consecutive year of fee-for-service burning on Vacant Crown Land, applying their fire management expertise beyond the boundaries of the IPA. While wildfire conditions were less severe than in previous years, rangers remained prepared to respond throughout the late dry season and successfully contained a number of fires before they could spread.

Training and professional development remained a strong focus throughout the year. Rangers completed wildfire response, aerial burning and helicopter safety training, while also participating in regional knowledge exchange opportunities including the Savanna Fire Forum and a cultural and carbon exchange with Timor-Leste. Looking ahead, the team is focused on strengthening consultation processes, improving fire reporting systems and continuing to build local fire management capability across Jawoyn Country.

Mimal Land Management

CALFA & WALFA projects

Mimal Rangers manage fire across 1.8 million hectares of Dalabon, Rembarrnga and Mayali Country in central Arnhem Land. Based in Weemol, the ranger team works closely with Traditional Owners to plan and deliver large-scale fire management activities that protect cultural sites, maintain healthy ecosystems and support carbon project outcomes.

Planning for the 2025 fire season began in February, with rangers reviewing fire histories, identifying asset protection priorities, updating consultation records and preparing burn plans for the year ahead. A major focus was strengthening Traditional Owner engagement. Rangers undertook three consultation trips across the region, engaging more than 150 landowners across around 20 communities and documenting three times more consultations than in previous years. These discussions informed fire planning and helped ensure Traditional Owner priorities remained central to decision-making.

The season combined extensive ground and aerial burning operations. Rangers delivered approximately 1,800 hours of early dry season burning, supported by 100 helicopter hours and more than 13,000 aerial incendiaries. Asset protection work was completed around key community infrastructure and homelands, while new planning tools, including pre-burn templates, were introduced to strengthen ranger-led decision making and build greater autonomy within the fire program.

The year also highlighted the importance of continuous learning and adaptation. Rangers attended the ALFA pre-season meeting, presented alongside peers from across Arnhem Land at the Northern Australia Indigenous Fire Forum, and completed a range of accredited training in wildfire response, aircraft safety, aerial ignition and four-wheel drive operations. More than 30 Mimal staff attended regional fire planning workshops, strengthening collaboration with neighbouring ranger groups.

Alongside operational fire management, Mimal Rangers continued to invest in monitoring and protecting Country. Flora and fauna surveys were undertaken with partners, drone and LiDAR monitoring expanded across the IPA, and ongoing efforts were made to prevent the spread of gamba grass, a significant threat to both biodiversity and carbon project outcomes. Rangers located and eradicated three gamba grass plants during the year and will continue monitoring the sites into the future.

Looking ahead, the team aims to further reduce the extent of Country burnt each year while increasing Traditional Owner participation across all aspects of the fire program. Building on strong progress in communication, collaboration, training and regional partnerships, Mimal Rangers remain committed to keeping Country healthy for future generations.





Yugul Mangi and Numbulwar Numburindi Rangers

SEALFA & SEALFA2 projects





The South East Arnhem Land IPA is jointly managed by the Yugul Mangi and Numbulwar Numburindi Rangers under the Northern Land Council, and covers more than 18,000 km² on the western edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The 2025 season began with consultations across Ngukurr, Numbulwar and Minyerri, where the majority of Traditional Owners reside. Consultations allowed rangers and Traditional Owners to look back on the previous year's fire outcomes, discuss priorities for the season ahead, and review proposed aerial burn lines. These conversations helped shape the year's fire program, identifying the places that need protection, including sacred sites, graves, springs, outstations and important wildlife habitat.

The late onset of the wet season meant grasses cured slowly, leaving a much shorter window for prescribed burning than usual. Rangers adapted to the conditions, carrying out ground and aerial burning as opportunities arose and establishing protective fire breaks around assets including 22 outstation communities, bores, Telstra towers and other important infrastructure.

The year also saw the fire program continue to grow, both within the ranger teams and across the wider IPA community. Rangers completed training in skillsets directly related to fire management including aerial ignition, aircraft safety and GIS mapping. Excitingly, a record 18 Indigenous rangers and SEAL committee members worked across the program - more than double the number involved just two years ago. Traditional Owners from Country managed by both ranger groups also took part in ground and aerial burning throughout the season.

As the dry season came to an end, rangers shared fire knowledge within their communities through Kriol-language wildfire awareness posters. Rangers from both groups worked alongside ALFA to respond to a small number of late season wildfires. Building on another successful year, SEAL plans to create more opportunities for women Traditional Owners to participate in both ground and aerial burning operations.

Warddeken Land Management

WALFA project

Warddeken Rangers manage fire across 14,000 km² of the Kuwarddewardde (Stone Country) in western Arnhem Land, working with Traditional Owners from 32 clan groups to care for significant cultural and ecological landscapes encompassing rocky escarpments, spring-fed wetlands, eucalypt woodland and two endemic habitats – remnant anbinik rainforest patches and Arnhem sandstone shrublands.

Consultation with Landowners remains the foundation of Warddeken's fire program, and in 2025, 185 Landowners and Djungkay contributed to planning the annual early dry season burning program. Consultations combined cultural knowledge with fire history mapping and ecological information to identify priorities for the season ahead. Alongside protecting culturally significant places, plans were developed to protect identified fire-sensitive Anbinik rainforest, important rock art sites and habitat for the threatened yirlinkirrkkirr (white-throated grasswren) through strategic early burning.

Ground burning remained at the heart of Warddeken's fire program, with rangers carrying out cool burns on foot and by vehicle across large areas the IPA. Much of this work took place during a major Walking Back to Country event, where Landowners walked and burnt their clan estates alongside rangers, continuing customary burning practices while passing fire knowledge to younger generations. In 2025, Warddeken recorded its highest level of Landowner participation in the early dry season program, with 138 Bininj taking part in ground burning, aerial burning and cultural fire activities.

Aerial prescribed burning complemented this on-ground work, with Indigenous bombardiers, field staff and Traditional Owners working together to deliver strategic burning across the IPA. Twenty-four Traditional Owners and Djungkay participated in aerial operations during the season, helping guide burning across their clan estates. Together, these ground and aerial operations continued to protect the cultural and environmental values of the Kuwarddewardde while strengthening the involvement of Traditional Owners in caring for Country.



Yirralka Rangers

NEALFA project





Yolŋu knowledge continues to guide fire management across the Laynhapuy Indigenous Protected Area, where Yirralka Rangers delivered another successful season of early burning, homeland protection and collaboration with Traditional Owners. Despite unusually late wet season rainfall delaying operations, the rangers established an extensive network of firebreaks that helped protect homelands and surrounding country from late dry season wildfires.

Planning began with consultations across 23 homelands, involving 63 Traditional Owners, alongside discussions with the Ward Mala governing bodies. These consultations helped determine where burning should take place, reaffirmed 18 areas requiring special consideration or exclusion from aerial burning, and ensured Traditional Owners' priorities were reflected in the season's activities. Persistent rainfall into June delayed road access and the commencement of ground burning. Once conditions improved in late June, rangers began protecting bores, power stations, buildings and other essential infrastructure, completing asset protection burns at 19 homelands. Ground and roadside burning continued through to mid-August, with particular attention to the Central Arnhem Road, a known ignition point for large late-season wildfires.

In the Gapuwiyak region, Yirralka continued working alongside Mutjuŋ Rangers, supported by a new agreement between Laynhapuy Homelands Aboriginal Corporation and Goŋ Däl Aboriginal Corporation. The agreement formalised cooperation between the two ranger groups, with experienced Yirralka staff supporting Mutjuŋ Rangers to build their fire management skills.

The aerial burning program ran across several deployments between July and August, covering 8,569 kilometres over 78.65 helicopter hours. Thirteen rangers and Traditional Owners participated in helicopter operations, operating incendiary equipment and navigating planned burning lines. Prolonged wet conditions initially made ignition difficult, but improving weather later in the season allowed rangers to strengthen existing firebreaks and fill gaps in the burning network.

The effectiveness of this work became particularly evident later in the year. Firebreaks established along the Dhimurru and Marthakal IPA boundaries prevented October fires from spreading further into the Laynhapuy IPA, while late-season fires near Wandawuy and Madjawuy were contained by earlier burns. Although rangers monitored several wildfires, no active fire suppression operations were undertaken in 2025.

Training remained an important focus, with ALFA delivering two week-long training blocks at Gängan and Gapuwiyak. Nine miyalk (women) rangers and four male rangers participated in practical fire planning and safety training, while four rangers received additional instruction in operating aerial incendiary equipment.

Yirralka also continued its collaboration with Macquarie University to investigate the response of wankurra (Northern Brown Bandicoot) to traditional Yolŋu burning practices. Research across six sites found that cool, mosaic burning maintained habitat and food resources, with wankurra returning to burnt areas soon after fire.

The results of 2025 reflect the value of sustained, Yolŋu-led fire management. With much of the NEALFA operational area now experiencing fire intervals of three to five years, Yirralka is continuing to strengthen the health of country while supporting the transfer of knowledge and practical fire management skills to younger rangers.



An aerial view of a riverside campsite during Warddeken's Walking Back to Country bushwalk, with smoke from fires visible in the background. Photo © Warddeken.

Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	2025 $	2024 $
Revenue	23,349,679	26,174,409
Other income	836,640	883,376
Contract exit fees	(2,208,000)	-
Hire fees	(3,550)	(26,084)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(74,644)	(84,585)
Employee benefits expense	(775,772)	(655,650)
Licenses and fees	(688,756)	(688,129)
Other expenses	(2,804,954)	(1,214,602)
Subcontracting costs	(5,582,741)	(5,958,862)
Grant funding	(5,718,337)	(13,179,820)
Surplus for the year	6,329,565	5,250,053
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,329,565	5,250,053

Statement of Financial Position

	2025 $	2024 $
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,241,701	12,557,545
Trade and other receivables	1,461,949	2,397,865
Total current assets	19,703,650	14,955,410
Non-current assets		
Plant and equipment	298,578	373,222
Total non-current assets	298,578	373,222
Total assets	20,002,228	15,328,632
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,937,102	4,465,162
Employee benefits	134,542	127,291
Other liabilities	2,308,804	1,443,964
Total current liabilities	4,380,448	6,036,417
Total liabilities	4,308,448	6,036,417
Net assets	15,621,780	9,292,215
Equity		
Accumulated surplus	15,621,780	9,292,215
Total equity	15,621,780	9,292,215

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of ALFA (NT) Limited ("the Company"), the Directors of the Company declare that, in their opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 17, satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures applicable to the Company; and
   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

Director .....

Director .....

Dated this 28th day of August 2025

Independent Audit Report to the members of ALFA (NT) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion
We have audited the financial report of ALFA (NT} Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012* ("the ACNC Act"), including:
(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
(ii) complying with *Australian Accounting Standards – AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ACNC Act and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon
The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's board report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report
The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards – AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the ACNC Act and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
— Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
— Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
— Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
— Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
— Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Perks Audit PJHill

PERKS AUDIT PTY LTD
8/81 Flinders Street
Adelaide
South Australia 5000

PETER J HILL
Director
Registered Company
Auditor, 72701

Dated this 28th day of August 2025



A low intensity early dry season fire burns in savannah woodland – the dominant vegetation type across Arnhem Land.
Photo © Warddeken


“We use fire for many reasons: not only for conservation and management, but also as a healing process for land, for people, for native plants and animals. Fire is a tool that we have used from the beginning, from the deep past until today.”
Dr Dean Munuggullumurr Yibarbuk
Elder and Fire Ecologist,
Traditional Owner
ALFA
Arnhem Land
Fire Abatement