



Territory
Natural Resource
Management

2024-25

ANNUAL REPORT

Territory Natural Resource Management

Territory Natural Resource Management

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ABOUT US

Territory Natural Resource Management (TNRM) is an independent not-for-profit organisation which has been working with landholders, community groups, industry and government since 2005 to support sustainable management of water, land, soils and biodiversity in the Northern Territory.

Governed by a board of directors and guided by the Northern Territory Natural Resource Management Plan, TNRM has a current membership of over 90 organisations operating in or representing residents of the NT.

TNRM members include Indigenous organisations and ranger groups, industry bodies, primary producers, community groups, government, and local businesses.

Acknowledgement of Country

Territory Natural Resource Management acknowledges all First Nations people across the lands on which we work.

We recognise their ongoing connection to culture, country and community, and we pay our respects to their Elders past and present.

TNRM'S HOME IS THE TERRITORY

TOP END

CLIMATE

Tropical monsoonal

SIZE AND POPULATION

Makes up 13% of the Territory's land mass and is home to 73% of the population.

REGIONAL PROFILE

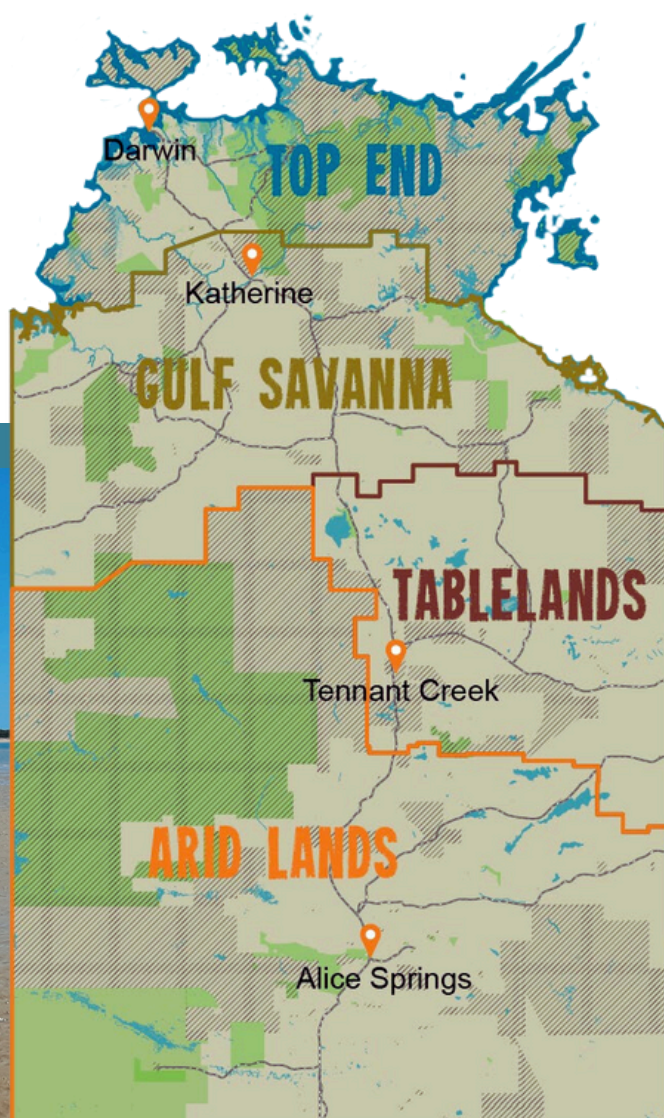
Characterised by mangrove lined coasts, wetlands floodplains and the Sandstone plateau. Approximately 70% of the area is under Aboriginal Freehold title.

CONSERVATION

42% of the Top End is Protected Areas and 73% of these are Indigenous Protected Areas.

MAJOR FERAL ANIMALS & WEEDS

Buffalos, pigs, cats, cane toads, gamba grass, bellyache bush, mimosa, parkinsonia, grader grass, mission grass and olive hymanachne.



TNRM'S HOME IS THE TERRITORY

GULF SAVANNA

CLIMATE

Sub-tropical

SIZE AND POPULATION

Makes up 23% of the Territory by land area and is home to 9% of the Territory's population.

REGIONAL PROFILE

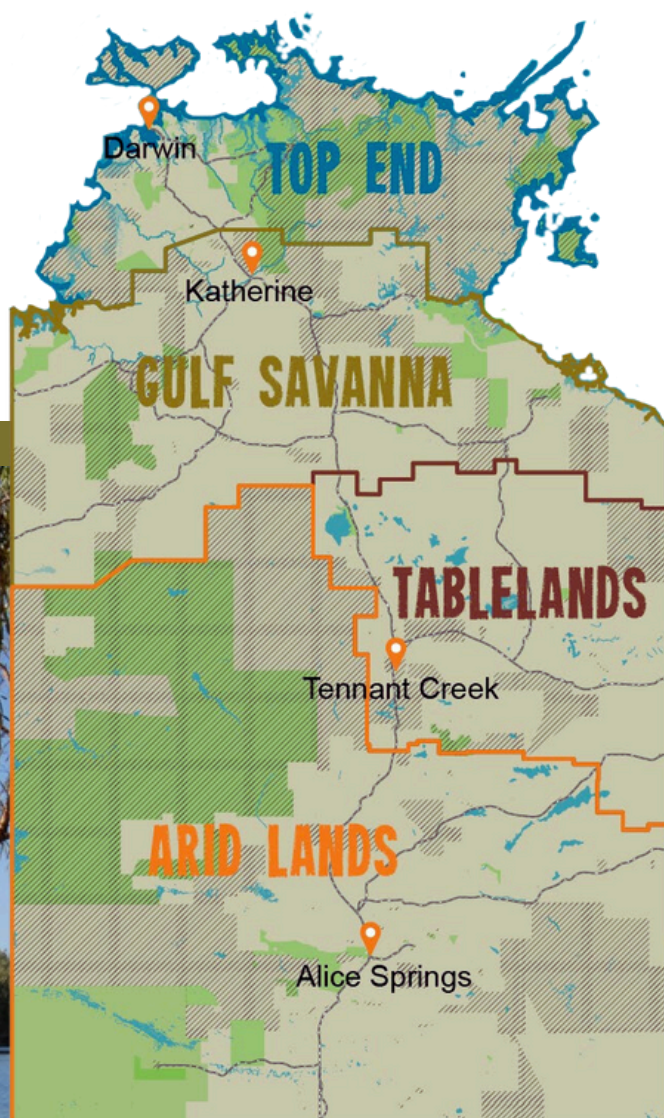
A variety of ecosystems including arid, savanna, plateau and coastal waters and islands. Nearly two thirds of region is under pastoral lease.

CONSERVATION

Protected Areas encompass 13% of the Gulf Savanna. These include three Indigenous Protected Areas.

MAJOR FERAL ANIMALS & WEEDS

Horses, donkeys, buffalos, pigs, cats, dogs, cane toads, mesquite, prickly acacia, parkinsonia, chinee apple, mimosa, bellyache bush, gamba grass, neem, grader grass, snakeweed and devil's claw.



TNRM'S HOME IS THE TERRITORY

TABELANDS

CLIMATE

Semi-arid

SIZE AND POPULATION

The Tablelands extend across approximately 15% of the Territory's land area and are home to 3% of its population.

REGIONAL PROFILE

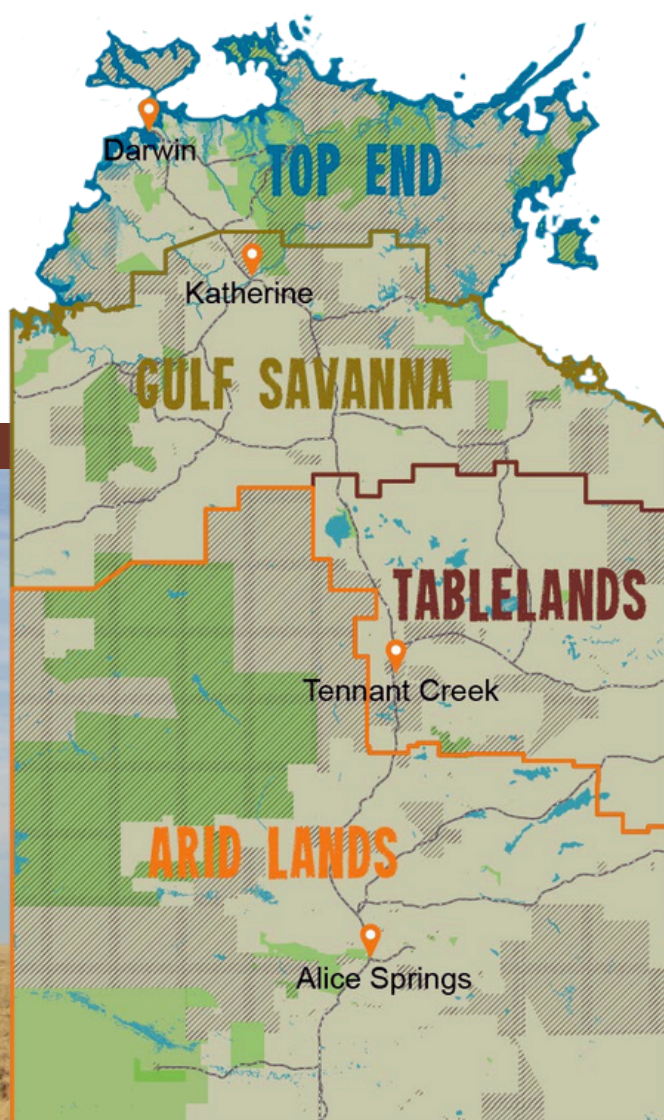
Nearly three-quarters of the region is under pastoral lease. It is an area of semi-arid savannah, seasonal wetlands and lake systems.

CONSERVATION

1.4% of land is protected areas.

MAJOR FERAL ANIMALS & WEEDS

Donkeys, cats, mesquite, parkinsonia, prickly acacia and rubber bush.



TNRM'S HOME IS THE TERRITORY

ARID LANDS

CLIMATE

Semi-arid

SIZE AND POPULATION

The Arid lands region constitutes nearly half of the Territory's landmass and is home to 15% of the Territory's population. More than 85% of the land is classified as very remote. Some 55% is Aboriginal freehold land.

REGIONAL PROFILE

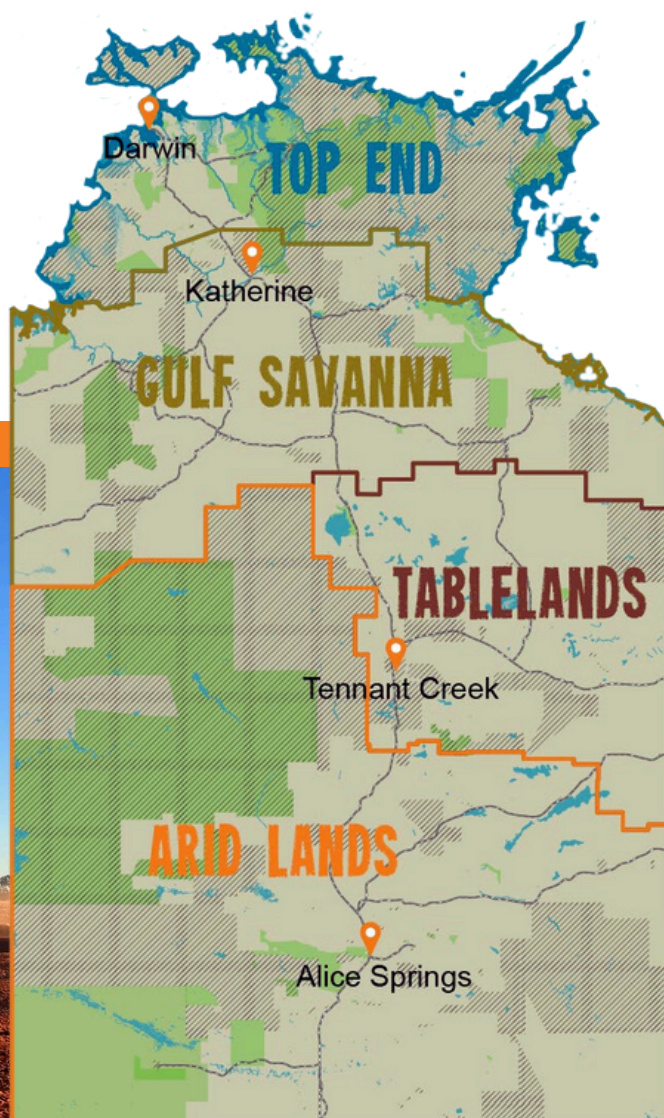
Part of Australia's iconic Red Centre and a region of extraordinary geological landforms and diverse habitats.

CONSERVATION

26% of land is Protected Areas, with a majority being Indigenous Protected Areas.

MAJOR FERAL ANIMALS & WEEDS

Camels, horses, donkeys, cats, foxes, rabbits, athel pine, cacti, parkinsonia, rubber bush.





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Territory Natural Resource Management (TNRM) works with communities, land managers and partners to protect and improve the Northern Territory's land, water and biodiversity. In 2024–25, TNRM delivered practical programs tackling key pressures, including invasive species, altered fire regimes and habitat loss, while supporting people to care for Country over the long term.

From desert Country to Top End wetlands and islands, and from remote communities to peri-urban areas, TNRM delivered on-ground projects to conserve threatened species and ecosystems, improve land and water condition, and support productive, resilient landscapes. Building on long-term investment, this work strengthened habitats through weed, fire and feral animal management, and expanded monitoring using tools such as camera traps, genetic sampling, drones and aerial surveys to guide evidence-based decisions and adaptive management.

Partnerships are central to TNRM's approach. During the year, we worked with First Nations ranger groups and Traditional Owners, pastoralists, landholders, researchers, industry and government to plan and deliver projects. By supporting those who manage Country every day, we are building shared skills in land management, monitoring and planning, combining Indigenous ecological knowledge, scientific research and practical experience to improve project outcomes.

Community involvement remained a key focus. Programs supporting landholders, volunteers and community members built skills, contributed valuable data, and encouraged shared responsibility for the Northern Territory's environments. Events, workshops and the NT NRM Conference and Awards strengthened knowledge, skills and networks across conservation, land management and sustainable production.

Our achievements are made possible through the dedication of its staff, the leadership of the Board, and strong partnerships with communities and land managers. We gratefully acknowledge funding from the Australian Government Natural Heritage Trust, alongside continued support from partner organisations.

OUR PROJECTS

Territory Natural Resource Management (TNRM) is delivering a diverse portfolio of projects that protect threatened species and ecosystems, strengthen land management practices, and support productive, resilient landscapes.

These projects are delivered in partnership with landholders, First Nations ranger groups and Traditional Owners, community organisations, government, universities, and other key stakeholders. Through ongoing collaboration, shared knowledge, and adaptive planning, TNRM is achieving practical, on-ground outcomes that support healthy landscapes and communities across the Northern Territory.

WORKING TOGETHER TO PROTECT BILBIES ON COUNTRY

Over the past year, our bilby project brought together ranger groups, Traditional Owners, TNRM staff and partners across two key regions: the Northern Tanami and Tennant Creek. This year strengthened our ecological understanding of bilbies and their threats, and the skills, leadership and cultural knowledge of the teams caring for bilby Country.

One of the most important milestones during this period was establishing the first genetic baseline for bilbies around Tennant Creek. Working with Muru-Warinyi Ankkul rangers, senior Traditional Owners and an Indigenous Desert Alliance ecologist, we returned to old track plots and explored new areas, collecting 62 fresh bilby scats. These have now been genotyped, revealing at least 14 individual bilbies across the landscape and giving us the first real insight into the health, structure and connectedness of this population.

At the same time, we set camera traps at active burrows to capture predator visitation and to better understand the pressures bilbies may be living with day to day. Taken together, these surveys give us a much clearer starting point for future management. They will help communities and land managers follow changes through time and understand whether predator control and other actions are improving outcomes for bilbies.



Bilby captured on camera trap



Fox captured on camera trap

OUR PROJECTS

Further north, we continued collaborative survey work in the Northern Tanami IPA. Working with Northern Tanami and Murnkurrumurnkurru rangers and Traditional Owners, teams used track plots, scat surveys, camera traps and drones to update our understanding of bilbies, other wildlife and pest animals across the region. A major focus this year was trialling new approaches to predator management.

In partnership with NT Government scientists, we tested collared Canid Pest Ejectors, devices designed to target foxes while leaving dingoes unharmed. Although no foxes were removed, the trial provided valuable information about how predators move through bilby habitat and how the devices are being interacted with, giving us the evidence needed to refine and improve the method.

Additional on-ground predator control, including thermal and spotlight-assisted shooting, helped identify when control work is most effective and how different approaches can be combined on future trips. Predator management in this region is highly adaptive, and the knowledge gained from these surveys, together with insights from Traditional Owners and rangers, is shaping how we plan and deliver control work moving forward.

A major impact of the project this year has been the growth in ranger capability. In the Northern Tanami IPA, ranger groups took part in intensive digital skills training, learning to plan and fly drone missions, manage camera-trap data and tag images in both English and Warlpiri. Several rangers completed their CASA operator accreditation in this period, an important milestone that formalised their training and strengthened their confidence in using drones on Country. In Tennant Creek, Muru-Warinyi Ankkul rangers strengthened both manual and automated drone-flight skills and applied them to broader land-management issues, including mapping wetlands to assess damage from cattle.

Alongside this growth in ranger capability, Traditional Owners have been central to every stage of the project. Their knowledge guided where we worked, how we moved through Country and how we interpreted what we found. Each trip included time at outstations and space for cultural activities, language and storytelling. This approach is strengthening bilby monitoring and supporting local leadership, intergenerational knowledge transfer and ranger capability across the Central Deserts.

This project is funded by the Australian Government Natural Heritage Trust and is delivered by Territory Natural Resource Management, a member of the Commonwealth Regional Delivery Partners panel.



OUR PROJECTS

PROTECTING THE NORTHERN BRUSHTAIL POSSUM IN THE TOP END

This year, the Northern Brushtail Possum Project expanded its activities across the Greater Darwin region, Bulgul, and Daly River, engaging First Nations ranger groups, Traditional Owners, TNRM staff, landholders, and community partners. To date, the project has strengthened our understanding of possum habitats, threats and public perceptions, while building local skills and capacity to manage and care for possums.

A key focus this year was establishing a baseline understanding of possum distribution and habitat use. The project also prioritised building relationships between ranger groups, Traditional Owners, and TNRM staff, supporting more effective collaboration. Surveys were undertaken with the Bulgul Land and Sea Rangers, the Malak Malak Land Management Rangers, and Traditional Owners across woodlands, monsoon rainforest patches, and riparian vine forests. Methods included camera trapping and flora assessments. Survey sites were selected using both ecological criteria and Indigenous knowledge to reflect local understandings of Country. Possums were detected within the work areas of both ranger groups, with the highest number of detections occurring in riparian vine forest habitats.

Land for Wildlife landholders contributed data from properties across the Greater Darwin region. Possums were confirmed at several survey sites, including seven out of ten surveyed Land for Wildlife properties, with detections more frequent in denser vegetation. Additional weed surveys identified invasive grasses and other species affecting habitat condition, helping guide management priorities.



Northern brushtail possum



Setting-up a camera trap

OUR PROJECTS

Camera trapping provided broader ecological insights, recording other threatened species such as fawn antechinus (*Antechinus bellus*), black-footed tree-rats (*Mesembriomys gouldii*), and northern quolls (*Dasyurus hallucatus*), as well as feral animals including pigs (*Sus scrofa*), cats (*Felis catus*), buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*), and cattle (*Bos taurus*). These results highlighted areas of high habitat degradation and predation pressure, informing targeted management actions.

In Bulgul, coordinated work between rangers, TNRM, and Wild Science focused on feral pig control in heavily impacted areas. Early results indicate improvements in habitat condition at these sites, supporting culturally significant areas and contributing to positive outcomes for possums.

Community engagement continued to be a central element of the project. More than 280 people participated in 'Living with Possums' events and markets. A further 54 community members provided feedback via an online questionnaire, helping guide education materials, encourage positive actions for possums, and provide insight into public perceptions of the species.

Rangers, Traditional Owners, and landholders continued to build skills in camera trapping, habitat monitoring, and ecological surveys. Hands-on fieldwork strengthened local capability, guided survey locations, supported interpretation of results, and integrated cultural knowledge into management activities.

Together, these efforts provide a foundation for locally led conservation of northern brushtail possums. By connecting ranger groups, Traditional Owners, landholders, and the broader community, the project is enhancing understanding of possum habitat requirements, supporting practical action to address threats, and building skills to care for possum Country into the future.

This project is funded by the Australian Government Natural Heritage Trust and is delivered by Territory Natural Resource Management, a member of the Commonwealth Regional Delivery Partners panel.



Northern Brushtail possums captured on camera trap



Kimberley & Abby, TNRM at the 'Living with Possums' markets

OUR PROJECTS

PROTECTING THE NORTHERN HOPPING MOUSE AT GROOTE EYLANDT

The northern hopping-mouse (*Notomys aquilo*) has disappeared from most of its former range and now is only known from Groote Eylandt in the Gulf of Carpentaria. On Groote, little is known about its current population. This endearing rodent faces growing pressure from mining, infrastructure development, cats, and changes to fire patterns. This project aims to identify their distribution across Groote, establish a population estimate as a baseline for ongoing trajectory monitoring, assess the genetic health of the species, build a species distribution model for future survey work, and survey nearby islands with potential for future translocation.

Throughout the year we undertook a significant period of planning and logistics then commenced fieldwork through two fieldtrips of two to three weeks each. We flew nearly 1,500 km of aerial transects to search for the distinctive burrow spoils created by northern hopping-mice. Using telephoto photography, we captured images from the helicopter of 387 potential burrows and, after careful desktop review, identified 302 that were highly likely to belong to the species.

We then visited many of these areas to ground-truth. By measuring the spoils and deploying camera traps, we were able to confirm northern hopping-mice were present at all of the clusters identified from the helicopter, a strong validation of our survey methodology.

Our aerial work extended beyond Groote Eylandt. We surveyed six nearby islands to assess their potential as future translocation sites. Four islands showed habitat promise, and we deployed camera trap grids across two of them. As expected, northern hopping-mice were not detected. We will survey the additional two islands in 25-26.



OUR PROJECTS

On the mainland of Groote Eylandt, we continued our long-term monitoring program. Camera grids and 10-hectare burrow transects we established in 2021 through a previous project were revisited again this year, providing a rare five-year dataset which is now the longest standardised monitoring effort ever conducted for the species. In May 2025, we expanded this network with a sixth monitoring site on the island's south-west peninsula.

A key part of our work was collaboration with the Anindilyakwa Rangers. Together, we carried out surveys and provided hands-on training in camera trapping and burrow detection methods, strengthening local capacity for ongoing monitoring and stewardship.

2024-2025 saw an extraordinary amount of Groote Eylandt surveyed, both from the air and on the ground and obtaining important data to better understand where hopping-mice occur. Additionally, in recognition of her expertise, our ecological programs manager was invited to contribute as a co-author to update the IUCN Red List assessment for the species, which is an important contribution to its global conservation profile.

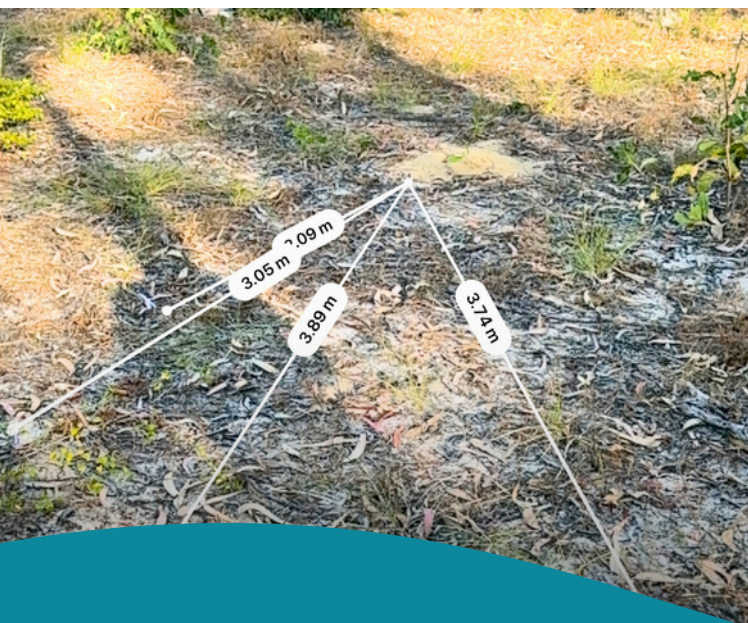
This project is funded by the Australian Government's Saving Native Species Program and delivered by Territory Natural Resource Management.



Northern hopping mouse captured on camera



Three northern hopping mice captured on camera



OUR PROJECTS

SEARCHING FOR THE ARNHEM ROCK SKINK ACROSS THE STONE COUNTRY

Through the Arnhem rock skink project we have been working closely with ranger groups and Traditional Owners to expand the understanding of where the species occurs in the Stone Country of Arnhem Land and the habitat it relies on. Arnhem rock skinks (*Bellatorias obiri*) are listed as Critically Endangered under the IUCN Red List and have been identified as one of Australia's reptiles most likely to go extinct within the next 20 years without intervention. Previously, they had only been known from a small number of sandstone gorges and outcrops on the western edge of the Arnhem escarpment, and at many of these sites the skinks had not been seen for decades.

The current Arnhem rock skink project builds on earlier Territory Natural Resource Management research from 2022–23, which used camera traps to confirm that Arnhem rock skinks were still present at several historic sites in Kakadu National Park and helped establish a reliable method for detecting them. The 2024–25 field season expanded this work by surveying new areas in the Stone Country alongside Traditional Owners and ranger groups.

Fieldwork was carried out with Njanjma Rangers, Warddeken Land Management and Jawoyn Association, and in collaboration with Traditional Owners. Survey sites were chosen using historic records, satellite imagery and detailed local knowledge to target sandstone gorges with deep crevices, shade, unburnt vegetation and nearby water (the type of habitat skinks are thought to be most likely to occur). At each site, teams set motion-activated cameras at likely crevice entrances. Across the season, more than 140 cameras were deployed and retrieved, generating close to one million images for review.



OUR PROJECTS

Excitingly, cameras detected Arnhem rock skinks at four new survey areas across the Stone Country extending their known range approximately 90km to the east and 80km to the south-east. At some sites they were photographed repeatedly on multiple cameras; at others, only a small number of images were recorded. Most skink detections came from cameras placed in rugged, shaded sandstone with complex crevices and access to water. However, several areas that appeared suitable returned no detections at all. Habitat data collected at each camera site will be used to develop habitat maps for Arnhem rock skinks across the Stone Country and to help identify other areas that may still support the species or warrant future survey efforts.

This project is funded by the Australian Government's Saving Native Species Program and delivered by Territory Natural Resource Management.



Bait holder and camera trap

13/04/2



Camera trap at Njanjma site



Arnhem rock skink captured on camera trap



OUR PROJECTS

PROTECTING THE ARNHEM STONE AND ROCK COUNTRY

Throughout the year, the Arnhem Sandstone Shrubland Complex project has strengthened collaboration, threat management, and threatened species knowledge across the northern and southern regions of the Arnhem Plateau. Working with Njanjma and Jawoyn ranger groups, and Traditional Owners and Caretakers, this year focused on building relationships and capability, weed and fire management, and improving our knowledge of the Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and the vulnerable species that rely on it.

A major achievement this year was establishing a strong working partnership with the newly formed Njanjma Rangers. Early trips centred on training and co-delivery of core land-management skills. Njanjma rangers participated in weed-spraying training in February 2025, and by the end of the trip were confidently applying techniques independently. Together, the team carried out weed control around culturally significant sites such as Injalak Hill and Beeswax Gorge where both areas are high-risk sources of mission grass spread into the TEC. Additional weed surveys mapped weed invasion around the southern escarpment of the Njanjma work area, bordering the Warddeken IPA, giving the team a clearer picture of future priorities.

This collaboration also led to one of the project's most significant ecological developments: the detection of a white-throated grasswren (*Amytornis woodwardia*; WTGW) in an area where the species has not been recorded in 30 years. This finding, made possible through Ranger and Traditional Owner knowledge of the Country, provides an important new data point for our understanding of the species' current distribution and the pressures it faces.



OUR PROJECTS

Across the southern extent of the plateau, engagement with Jawoyn Rangers continued to build on several years of partnership. Together, the teams completed surveys at 20 fauna survey sites and 12 flora survey sites, with flora surveys directly informing fire-management planning. Surveying areas of the TEC that have remained unburnt for long periods has helped identify priority zones for protection. Using this information, the project has begun planning small-scale, on-ground burns to complement the Jawoyn Rangers' extensive aerial fire program and improve our ability to safeguard the TEC.

Ranger-led weed control continued throughout the year, including follow-up spraying around a creek system that is an important cultural site known as "Bat Dreaming". These areas act as potential pathways for gamba weed spread into the TEC, and the ongoing work is helping reduce this risk while supporting cultural priorities.

Fauna surveys across both ranger groups recorded consistently low feral cat activity within the TEC, typically around one detection per survey. Camera trap data were shared promptly with ranger teams, allowing them to incorporate the results into their feral animal management as they see fit.

Throughout the year, the use of First Nations Cultural Practice services has been central to building strong relationships and supporting meaningful engagement in the project. For both the Njanjma and Jawoyn Rangers, this service created dedicated time for culturally important activities on Country. This space has been invaluable, supporting the sharing of cultural ecological knowledge and allowing it to be integrated meaningfully into project delivery. By enabling this process, the services have helped ensure collaboration with ranger groups is undertaken appropriately and in line with the project's objectives.

Together, these achievements reflect a year of growing capability, progress in threat management and enhanced ecological understanding. The combined knowledge and leadership of Njanjma and Jawoyn Rangers continues to shape how we protect the TEC and the threatened species it supports, like the WTGW.

This project is funded by the Australian Government Natural Heritage Trust and is delivered by Territory Natural Resource Management, a member of the Commonwealth Regional Delivery Partners panel.



Seb, Njanjma rangers and Meg, TNRM undertaking a BAR setup



Traditional owner Isaac and Bryn, TNRM undertaking flora surveys

OUR PROJECTS

PROTECTING THE COBOURG PENINSULA RAMSAR SITE

We have been working closely with Traditional Owners, Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife, researchers, and volunteers to support the protection of the Cobourg Peninsula Ramsar site.

A key focus was improving the management of feral animals, particularly feral pigs. Early work included developing clear, practical communication materials to support discussions with Traditional Owners about the impacts of feral pigs on Country and available management options. Potential monitoring and management areas were identified across the site, guiding the placement of camera trap grids to collect baseline data on native and introduced wildlife.

Despite some cameras being retrieved earlier than planned due to damage by black-footed tree-rats, more than two months of data was collected. This included records of threatened and priority species such as the northern brushtail possum, brush-tailed rabbit-rat, black-footed tree-rat, and fawn antechinus, as well as feral species including pigs and banteng.

Habitat condition assessments were completed across multiple wetlands, measuring damage from feral animals and helping to guide management priorities. Broader land management discussions were also held on Country, covering feral animal control alongside weed and fire management.

Progress was made in weed management across the area. Existing weed records were compiled and mapped to support strategic planning, and weed control targeted several invasive species using a mix of manual removal and carefully applied chemical treatments.



Setting up a habitat assessment survey



Pig captured on a camera trap

OUR PROJECTS

Priority declared weeds, including caltrop, prickly pear, and sicklepod, were a particular focus. All manually removed plant material was securely bagged and transported to Black Point Ranger Station for incineration, addressing long-standing concerns from Traditional Owners, particularly around prickly pear infestations.

To support future fire planning, detailed fire history maps were developed in collaboration with Charles Darwin University. These maps show fire frequency, size, season, and time since last burn at a fine scale and will help guide future fire operations. Using this information, cameras were deployed at nine sites across the peninsula with different fire histories to better understand how fire influences wildlife and support more informed fire management.

Traditional Owners worked alongside TNRM staff in all field activities throughout the year. TNRM staff provided on-Country training in ecological survey techniques, including camera trapping, weed monitoring, and habitat condition assessments. This hands-on approach strengthened partnerships, built skills, and supported caring for Country.

This project is funded by the Australian Government Natural Heritage Trust and is delivered by Territory Natural Resource Management, a member of the Commonwealth Regional Delivery Partners panel.



Untreated cacti



Treated cacti



Aerial surveys

OUR PROJECTS

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL FACILITATOR

In her first year as TNRM's Sustainable Agriculture Facilitator (SAF), Lucy Bullock travelled widely across the Northern Territory and built strong connections throughout the region. During the year, she met people from a wide range of agricultural industries and Indigenous organisations. Through field days, conferences and local events, Lucy connected with people across northern natural resource management, sharing knowledge, practical ideas and stories.

Throughout the year, TNRM staff and Lucy worked with a broad range of organisations, including the Mulloon Institute, Northern Tropical Agriculture, the Northern Territory Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the regional soil coordinator, universities and land managers working on country every day. Together, these partnerships supported landholders with practical guidance on landscape rehydration, soil health, climate-smart practices and sustainable grazing. This included providing clear, easy-to-understand information on rehydration principles and supporting mentee landholders to better understand nature-based projects that improve drought resilience.



Participants at Gorrie Station attending the legumes in NT's grazing and farming systems field day with Fergal O'Gara from Northern Tropical Ag



Darryl Hill from Save Soil demonstrating erosion control techniques on a grader machine at Wave Hill Station

Lucy also helped facilitate the Gorrie Station field day in partnership with Northern Tropical Agriculture. At this event, producers explored the use of legumes in pastoral systems, with demonstrations of zero-till sowing, strategic grazing and simple machinery modifications. These activities showcased practical, locally relevant approaches to improving soil health and long-term productivity.

To build knowledge and strengthen regional connections, Lucy attended several key events, including the TNRM Conference 2024, North Australia Savanna Fire Forum 2025, NT Cattlemen's Association Conference 2025, Northern Australia Food Futures Conference 2025, the Climate Resilient Rangelands workshop, the NTG DAF rangeland management course, and the Western Sydney University soil biology and health certification course. Local engagement was further supported through participation in networks such as the Finnis Reynolds Catchment Group and the NT extension officers' community of practice.

Overall, the year was marked by strong connections, shared stories and a welcoming Territorian spirit. By working closely with producers, partner organisations and regional networks, Lucy's knowledge, capacity and understanding of Northern Territory agriculture and natural resource management grew significantly. Mentorship from people living and working in the NT played an important role, providing a strong foundation for continued learning, collaboration and knowledge sharing in the years ahead.

Sustainable Agriculture Facilitators are supported by the Australian Government through funding from the Natural Heritage Trust under the Climate-Smart Agriculture Program.

OUR PROJECTS

GAMBA ARMY

In 2024–25, TNRM delivered the final year of the Gamba Army program, bringing to a close a five-year, post-COVID, on-ground gamba grass management initiative. The program was funded by the Northern Territory Government and has operated since 2020–21.

The Gamba Army focused on managing gamba grass on Northern Territory Government land across the Greater Darwin region. This included land managed by the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (Crown Land Estate), Department of Tourism and Hospitality (Parks and Wildlife), Department of Corrections, Department of Health, Department of Children and Families, Department of Education and Training, the Department of Defence, and Litchfield Council.

The 2024–25 season was guided by a steering committee, which helped identify priority areas in line with the program's objectives. These included protecting key assets and industries such as parks, tourism areas and community spaces; reducing the risk of wildfire to lives and infrastructure; limiting the spread of gamba grass into clean areas; contributing to the Weed Management Plan for Gamba Grass 2020–2030.

On-ground spray crews continued follow-up work on previously treated sites while also responding to new and emerging priorities. Operations were supported by trialling the Weed Mate recording app, using existing mapping and gamba density data, and drawing on site treatment histories and established management plans, including the Gamba Plan.

The 2024–25 season was the largest to date. Crews treated more than 2,000 hectares across 52 sites and four local government areas: the City of Darwin, City of Palmerston, Litchfield Council and Coomalie Community Government Council.

Site sizes ranged from 0.6 hectares to more than 30 hectares, with gamba infestations varying from less than one per cent cover to almost full infestation. Data collected throughout the season helped improve understanding of treatment rates and costs, supported transparent site selection, and enabled tracking of progress against approved scopes of work.

Program updates were shared monthly with stakeholders through social media, highlighting how treatments were timed to match gamba growth stages and seasonal conditions.

Over five years, Gamba Army has played an important role in protecting key assets and reducing the wildfire risk posed by gamba grass. The program has also delivered valuable lessons to inform future weed management efforts. TNRM looks forward to seeing gamba grass management continue across the Northern Territory in strong alignment with existing plans and stakeholder priorities, and sincerely thanks the Northern Territory Government and partner agencies for their long-term support and collaboration throughout the life of the program.



ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

LAND FOR WILDLIFE TOP END

This year has been an active and inspiring one for the Land for Wildlife - Top End program, with strong community engagement, productive partnerships, and important on-ground conservation achievements across the region. From workshops to wildlife monitoring efforts, Land for Wildlife members continue to demonstrate their commitment to protecting the unique biodiversity of the Top End.

During 2024–2025, Land for Wildlife – Top End held three community workshops. In July, we delivered a successful Wildlife First Aid workshop in partnership with the Darwin Wildlife Sanctuary. Participants gained practical knowledge on how to safely assist injured wildlife and learned simple actions they can implement on their own properties to reduce harm to native animals.

Our Gamba Grass Management Community Workshop along with local community groups brought together a diverse group of both experienced and first-time landholders for an engaging session of learning and discussion. Presenters from the NTG Weeds Management Branch and the Gamba Fire Mitigation Unit provided valuable information on gamba grass identification, treatment options, and the support available to landowners.

BirdLife Top End joined us to deliver a “Birds on Bush Blocks” workshop at a Land for Wildlife property. Participants learned how to conduct standardised 2 ha / 20-minute bird surveys and how to use BirdLife Australia’s Birdata app to record observations. The afternoon inspired many to contribute to citizen science and bird conservation on their own bush blocks and sparked wonderful conversations among local bird enthusiasts.



This year, Land for Wildlife – Top End has also focused on one of our threatened native mammals, the northern brushtail possum (NBTP), as part of a broader Territory Natural Resource Management project.

Earlier in the year, LfW members worked alongside project officers to install motion-sensor wildlife cameras on their bush blocks across the Greater Darwin region. The aim was to improve understanding of NBTP distribution and habitat use.

Cameras were deployed for 4–8 weeks, supported by habitat assessments that identified key shelter and food resources such as old-growth trees with hollows and diverse native plant communities. By prioritising areas with few or no recent possum records, the project has helped fill important data gaps while giving landowners unique insights into the wildlife using their properties. Results showed that northern brushtail possums were detected on seven of the ten participating properties. Cameras also captured 29 other native species, including the threatened yellow-spotted monitor and the endangered black-footed tree-rat, highlighting the significant role that LfW properties play in providing refuge and habitat for Top End wildlife.

To further support possum habitat on bush blocks, we collaborated with the Darwin Wildlife Sanctuary and Territory Native Plants to produce the Planting for Possums flyer. This resource features recommended food and shelter plants for the NBTP and helps landholders choose native species that enhance vital habitat on their blocks.



ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

Land for Wildlife – Top End has continued to engage with the community at various events throughout 2024–2025. We attended the Top End Native Plant Society Annual Event alongside community groups and environmental organisations. The event provided an excellent opportunity to connect with landholders, promote the LfW program, and encourage native plant use to support local wildlife. We also participated in the Finnis Reynolds Catchment Group meeting in May, joining 21 stakeholders from across the catchment. Land for Wildlife – Top End presented an overview of the program and heard updates from NTG Weeds Branch, Biosecurity, Bushfires NT, and others. These conversations ensure we remain informed on issues relevant to our members and strengthen collaboration across the region.

Of course, the Land for Wildlife – Top End program would not be able to achieve these outcomes without our more than 250 dedicated members. This year, we welcomed ten new members, adding another 90 hectares of voluntarily conserved habitat across the Top End. Another landholder has traded in their “Growing Towards” sign for full membership after outstanding revegetation efforts on their property. The ongoing growth of our community reflects the commitment of local landholders to caring for the landscapes and habitats essential to our wildlife. Land for Wildlife Top End remains committed to supporting landholders in conserving wildlife and habitat across the region. We welcome new members and always enjoy hearing wildlife stories, sightings, and photographs from across our community.

To get involved or contribute to our newsletter, please contact us at:
landforwildlife@territorynrm.org.au.



Landholders take part in a hands-on demonstration of effective gamba grass burning for improved bush block management



Northern brushtail possum



Land for Wildlife Top End members

TNRM CONFERENCE & NT NRM AWARDS



**TERRITORY NATURAL
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONFERENCE 2024**

Territory Natural Resource Management is proud to have delivered an event that fosters connection and collaboration, and showcases and advances activities that sustainably manage the Territory's land, water and biodiversity.

The 2024 Territory Natural Resource Management Conference brought the Territory together in Darwin for three inspiring days of learning, networking and celebration.

With 410 delegates attending, the conference welcomed Indigenous rangers, landholders, community groups, researchers, primary producers, government representatives and businesses from across the NT. The strong turnout reflected the shared commitment across the sector to caring for the Territory's land, water and biodiversity.

From the opening session to the final discussions, the conference was full of energy. Delegates shared ideas, learned from each other's experiences and explored practical ways to strengthen natural resource management across the Territory.

The conference program offered a mix of presentations, workshops and networking opportunities. The Presentation Showcase, attended by 330 delegates, giving people the chance to engage directly with project teams and hear about what's working on the ground.

Throughout the three days, delegates heard about successful projects, new approaches and partnerships that are making a real difference in the Northern Territory.

Workshop sessions gave delegates hands-on opportunities to build practical skills and share knowledge across key priorities, including ranger leadership, invasive species management, Digital Women Rangers insights, environmental DNA monitoring, innovative uses of AI to care for Country, water management from coast to desert, and agricultural innovation.

These interactive sessions encouraged open discussion, problem-solving and the sharing of real-world experiences. Many delegates valued the opportunity to learn directly from peers and experts, and to take away ideas they can apply in their own work and communities.



410 DELEGATES
attended the
3-DAY EVENT



100 groups, businesses,
organisations &
government depts.
attending

25 RANGER GROUPS
travelled to attend



264 DELEGATES
attended the
Workshop Sessions

300 DELEGATES
attended the
Presentation Showcase

305 GUESTS
attended the
Gala Dinner



2024 NT NRM AWARD WINNERS

BEST COLLABORATION IN NRM AWARD

Digital Women Ranger Program and Network in collaboration with the Digital Women Ranger Research Team

RESILIENT & SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISE AWARD

Big Rivers Conservation and Land Management

FARMERS & FISHERS SUSTAINABILITY AWARD

Fiona McBean, Old Cameron Downs

RANGER OF THE YEAR AWARD

Shaun Evans, li-Anthawirriyarra Sea Rangers

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Jerry Jangala Patrick, Northern Tanami IPA, Central Land Council

INDIGENOUS NRM AWARD

Reading the Country Project Team; North and South Tanami IPAs and the Central Land Council

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH FOR NRM AWARD

Arid Zone Monitoring Project

ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION AWARD

Casuarina Coastal Reserve Landcare Group - Gamba Grass Adopt-a-Spot

Land For Wildlife - Central Australia

NEXT GENERATION NRM AWARD

Dripstone Middle School

PEOPLE'S CHOICE AWARD

Anindilyakwa Land Council Land and Sea Rangers



THE BOARD



CHAIR **ALASTAIR SHIELDS**

A born and bred Territorian, Alastair is passionate about development outcomes that have good environmental outcomes, create employment, and provide other tangible benefits for the Territory, especially outcomes that involve investment into the Territory's wonderful natural landscape and flora and fauna. Alastair has formal qualifications in accounting, law and public administration, and joined TNRM after a career of more than 37 years in the NT Public Sector.



DEPUTY CHAIR **Mark Ashley**

Mark is an experienced executive with a diverse background leading various environmental management organisations, including the Northern Territory Conservation Commission, Bushfires NT, and the Water Resources Division of the NT Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Mark coordinates new strategic programs and partnerships that achieve conservation, community development, and commercial outcomes.



BOARD MEMBER **JANE MUNDAY**

Jane brings an interest in socially and culturally sustainable development to the Board as well as a background in strategic communication. She has lived and worked across the Northern Territory since 1994, including 10 years in senior government communication roles, then running a strategic communication consultancy, which she sold in 2015. She works part-time as a community engagement and social impact assessment practitioner with True North Strategic Communication. Jane was awarded her PhD from Charles Darwin University in 2021, after researching a model of social and cultural impact assessment that would deliver socially, culturally, economically and ecologically sustainable 'development of the North'. She has qualifications in journalism, psychology, marketing and business administration and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors course.

THE BOARD



BOARD MEMBER JEFF RICHARDSON

Jeff is trained as an ecologist and has over 30 years of professional experience in senior science, policy and land and water management positions in state and federal government and consultancy. In those roles Jeff has worked in field assessments, land use planning, threatened species management and policy and practice. Jeff chairs the NT division of the NT Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand where he hopes to ensure that government policy is based on science, contemporary and practical. Jeff first came to Darwin in 1989 and came to stay for good in 2011.



BOARD MEMBER JENNY DAVIS

Professor Jenny Davis is a member of the Research Institute for Environment and Livelihoods, in the Faculty of Science and Technology, at Charles Darwin University, Northern Territory. Jenny is a freshwater ecologist who has contributed to the global understanding of inland waters through research on wetland loss, hydrological change, eutrophication and salinization and adaptation to global warming. Over her career Jenny has contributed to many Australia committees on the conservation and management of wetlands, rivers and groundwater dependent ecosystems. She is currently leading a citizen science project to collect baseline groundwater data across northern Australia. She also leads a long term camera trapping project to record changes in faunal biodiversity at centralian Australian waterholes to help understand climate change impacts in the arid zone.



BOARD MEMBER STEVEN CRAIG

Steve is an Eastern Arrernte man born in Alice Springs. He is passionate about the pastoral industry where he has worked for over 45 years. He is currently the manager of Mistake Creek Station and Ooratippra Station and a member of the Northern Territory Pastoral Lands Board.

FINANCIAL REPORT



Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

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Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Committee's Report

30 June 2025

The Committee presents their report on Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

General information

Information on Committee members

The names of the Committee members of the Association in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	Position
Alastair Shields - Chairperson	Member for full year
Jane Munday - Deputy Chairperson	Term ended 02/05/2025
Mark Ashley - Deputy Chairperson	Appointed 02/05/2025
Mark Ashley	Member to 02/05/2025
Jeff Richardson - Public Officer	Member for full year
Steven Craig	Member for full year
Jenny Davis	Member for full year
Teal Fletcher	Member from 14/07/2025

Committee members have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated during the financial year were:

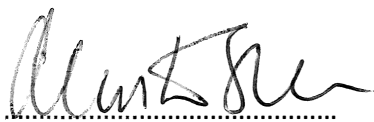
- Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated (TNRM) is one of 56 regional organisations that play a key role in managing Australia's natural resources,
- TNRM works in partnership with farmers, landholders, and community groups, non government and indigenous organisations, governments and business to secure our farming resource base, and protect the natural environment,
- The mission of the TNRM is focused on helping the Northern Territory's Natural Resource Management (NRM) community meet their aspirations. It does this by implanting a strategic approach to NRM through the NT Integrated Resource Management Plan using funding from the Australian Government.


No significant changes in the nature of the Association's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating result

The net surplus of the Association for the financial year amounted to \$ 264,678 (2024: \$ 336,934).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee:

Committee member: 
Alastair Shields - Chairperson

Committee member: 
Jeff Richardson - Public Officer

Dated this 8 day of DECEMBER 2025

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 60-40 of the Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Committee of Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2025, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60-40 of the *Australia Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Adam Dohnt (FCA)

Registered Company Auditor

Darwin

Dated: 8 December 2025

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Income		
Contracts with customers	2,757,615	2,182,786
Finance income	264,870	250,756
Grants	366,138	1,301,225
Other income	172,788	194,716
	3,561,411	3,929,483
Expenses		
Direct cost incurred for the provision of services	(688,715)	(1,221,768)
Employee benefits expense	(1,964,721)	(1,736,125)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(201,369)	(213,303)
Other expenses	(434,554)	(388,479)
Finance expenses	(7,374)	(32,874)
	(3,296,733)	(3,592,549)
Surplus for the year	264,678	336,934
Total comprehensive income for the year	264,678	336,934

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	6,033,909	6,221,680
Trade and other receivables	5	117,150	359,048
Other assets	6	1,016,391	367,761
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>7,167,450</u>	<u>6,948,489</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	108,602	86,333
Right-of-use assets	8	32,361	371,870
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>140,963</u>	<u>458,203</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>7,308,413</u>	<u>7,406,692</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	253,283	235,051
Borrowings	10	7,185	13,143
Lease liabilities	8	34,149	202,035
Employee benefits	11	425,929	242,211
Other liabilities	12	9,500	114,834
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>730,046</u>	<u>807,274</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	8	-	196,377
Employee benefits	11	22,505	111,857
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>22,505</u>	<u>308,234</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>752,551</u>	<u>1,115,508</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>6,555,862</u>	<u>6,291,184</u>
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		<u>6,555,862</u>	<u>6,291,184</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>6,555,862</u>	<u>6,291,184</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2025

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2024	6,291,184	6,291,184
Surplus for the year	264,678	264,678
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>6,555,862</u>	<u>6,555,862</u>

2024

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	5,954,250	5,954,250
Surplus for the year	336,934	336,934
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>6,291,184</u>	<u>6,291,184</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		2,374,945	3,287,038
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,972,677)	(3,948,275)
Interest received		267,020	221,873
Interest paid		(7,374)	(11,038)
Receipt from grants		251,304	401,212
Other receipts		172,788	194,715
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	16	<u>86,006</u>	<u>145,525</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(34,744)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		<u>(34,744)</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(233,075)	(190,644)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		<u>(233,075)</u>	<u>(190,644)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(181,813)	(45,119)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,208,537	6,253,656
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	<u><u>6,026,724</u></u>	<u><u>6,208,537</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

The financial report covers Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated as an individual entity. Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated is a not-for-profit Association, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated is Australian dollars.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the opinion of those charged with Governance the Association is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, the Associations Act (NT) 2003 and its Constitution.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of the following accounting standards:

- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*,
- AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*,
- AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*,
- AASB 1048 *Interpretation and Application of Standards*,
- AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*, and
- AASB 1057 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards*.

The Association has concluded that the requirements set out in AASB 10 and AASB 128 are not applicable as the initial assessment on its interests in other entities indicated that it does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Hence, the financial statements comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Material accounting policy information relating to the preparation of these financial statements are presented below, and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Revenue and other income

Grant revenue

Government grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as income overtime or at a point in time in accordance with AASB 15 as the performance obligations are met.

Grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as income on receipt in accordance with AASB 1058. Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied.

(b) Income tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Association.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to expense the cost of property, plant and equipment less estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Motor vehicles: 3-10 years

Office furniture & equipment: 4-10 years

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Association classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at amortised cost.

Amortised cost

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Material Accounting Policy Information

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses.

The Association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Association renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities of the Association comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Association determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

(f) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses whether a lease exists.

Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Association believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model, depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Association's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Material Accounting Policy Information

(f) Leases

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Association's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Association has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Association recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(g) Economic dependence

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated is dependent on the Commonwealth Government for the majority of its revenue used for the operation of the business. At the date of this report the committee members have no reason to believe the Commonwealth Government will not continue to support Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated.

(h) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Association has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2025, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Association.

(i) New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Association has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Association where the standard is relevant:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Material Accounting Policy Information

(i) New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2028	AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 as the standard describing the primary financial statements and sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in AASB-compliant financial statements. Amongst other changes, it introduces the concept of the "management-defined performance measure" to financial statements and requires the classification of transactions presented within the statement of profit or loss within one of five categories – operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations. It also provides enhanced requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of information.	The impact of this standard has yet to be determined.
AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026	This amending standard amends IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify how the contractual cash flows from financial assets should be assessed when determining their classification. The amendment also clarifies the derecognition requirements of financial liabilities that are settled through electronic payment systems.	When the amendment is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2027, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - grant income

For many of the grant agreements received, the determination of whether the contract includes sufficiently specific performance obligations was a significant judgement involving discussions with a number of parties at the Association, review of the proposal documents prepared during the grant application phase and consideration of the terms and conditions.

Grants received by the Association have been accounted for under both AASB 15 and AASB 1058 depending on the terms and conditions and decisions made.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Key estimates - grant income

If this determination was changed then the revenue recognition pattern would be different from that recognised in these financial statements.

Key estimates - provisions

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	2,853,652	3,192,556
Short-term deposits	3,180,257	3,029,124
	<u>6,033,909</u>	<u>6,221,680</u>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	6,033,909	6,221,680
Credit card balance	10 (7,185)	(13,143)
Balance as per statement of cash flows	<u>6,026,724</u>	<u>6,208,537</u>

5 Trade and Other Receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	117,150	359,048
	<u>117,150</u>	<u>359,048</u>

6 Other Assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	79,148	38,031
Accrued income	935,263	327,750
Security bond deposit	1,980	1,980
	<u>1,016,391</u>	<u>367,761</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

7 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Motor vehicles		
At cost	123,454	123,454
Accumulated depreciation	(42,203)	(42,203)
Total motor vehicles	81,251	81,251
Plant and equipment		
At cost	55,607	20,864
Accumulated depreciation	(28,256)	(15,782)
Total plant and equipment	27,351	5,082
	108,602	86,333

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Motor Vehicles \$	Pant and Equipment \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2025			
Balance at the beginning of the year	81,252	27,351	108,603
Balance at the end of the year	81,252	27,351	108,603
Year ended 30 June 2024			
Balance at the beginning of the year	93,252	8,470	101,722
Depreciation expense	(12,001)	(3,388)	(15,389)
Balance at the end of the year	81,251	5,082	86,333

8 Leases

The Association's building leases comprise office premises at Unit 2 and Unit 3, 34 McLachlan Street, Darwin City NT 0800; storage unit at 8/51 Albatross Street, Winnellie NT 0820; and a storage donga located at 90 Heath Road, Kilgariff NT 0870.

- Lease at 8/51 Albatross Street, Winnellie NT 0820: Subsequent to year-end, this lease was renewed to 24 October 2027, with an option to extend for a further two years.

- Leases at Unit 2 and Unit 3, 34 McLachlan Street, Darwin NT 0800: These leases expired on 31 July 2025 and did not include extension options. The Association has been in ongoing discussions with the landlord regarding potential renewals; however, as at the date of this report, no new agreements have been finalised. Management considers the likelihood of renewal to be dependent on several factors including improvements to be buildings and financial considerations. Accordingly, these leases have been treated as month-to-month arrangements, and the RoU assets and lease liabilities for these leases have been recognised up to 31 July 2025.

- Storage Donga at 90 Heath Road, Kilgariff NT 0870: This lease expires on 31 May 2026, and the Association does not intend to renew the arrangement upon expiry.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

8 Leases

Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2025			
Balance at beginning of year	361,567	10,303	371,870
Depreciation charge	(193,949)	(14,372)	(208,321)
Changes in right-of-use assets due to changes in lease liability	(149,629)	18,441	(131,188)
Balance at end of year	17,989	14,372	32,361

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2024			
Balance at beginning of year	212,641	27,467	240,108
Depreciation charge	(180,750)	(17,164)	(197,914)
Additions to right-of-use assets	329,676	-	329,676
Balance at end of year	361,567	10,303	371,870

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2025					
Lease liabilities	34,149	-	-	34,149	34,149
2024					
Lease liabilities	202,035	196,377	-	398,412	398,412

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

9 Trade and Other Payables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	68,011	42,122
GST payable	48,588	63,495
Accrued expenses	103,835	84,769
PAYG withholding payable	32,849	44,210
Other payables	-	455
	253,283	235,051

10 Borrowings

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Credit cards	7,185	13,143
	7,185	13,143

11 Employee Benefits

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Long service leave	100,877	-
Provision for annual leave	325,052	242,211
	425,929	242,211
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	22,505	111,857
	22,505	111,857

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

12 Other Liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Unexpended grants	-	103,334
Income received in advance	9,500	11,500
Total	9,500	114,834

13 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated during the year and accumulated benefits payable as at 30 June 2025 are as follows:

	2025
	\$
Short-term employee benefits	323,446
Long-term benefits	18,876
	342,322

The Association's main related parties are its key management personnel (KMP), listed on page 1, the Chief Executive Officer and their close family members and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those KMP or their close family members. During the year, other than the remuneration paid to KMP above, no other related party transactions have been incurred.

14 Auditors' Remuneration

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor, for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	15,000	15,000
Total	15,000	15,000

15 Contingencies

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the Association did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: None).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

16 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	264,678	336,934
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation and amortisation	220,798	213,303
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(365,614)	1,147,808
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	(41,117)	24,537
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	27,729	(733,444)
- increase/(decrease) in unexpended grants	(114,834)	(900,014)
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	94,366	56,401
Cashflows from operations	86,006	145,525

17 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the association is:

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated
Unit 2, 34-36 McLachlan Street
Darwin NT

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated


Committee Declaration

The Committee members declare that in the their' opinion:

- 1. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- 2. The financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the *Associations Act (NT) 2003* and:
 - a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the Association, and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.


This declaration is signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2022*.

Committee Member



Alastair Shields - Chairperson

Committee Member



Jeff Richardson - Public Officer

Dated this day of 2025

Independent Audit Report to the members of Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements, being the special purpose financial statements of Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and statement by members of the committee.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Association for the year ended 30 June 2025 are prepared in accordance with financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Associations Act (NT) 2003* including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described as in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Economic dependence

I draw attention to Note 2(g) to the financial statements, which details the Association's dependence on the Commonwealth Government for its operational funding. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

I draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Committee members financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Associations Act (NT) 2003*. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. My report is intended solely for the Association and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Association. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view and have been determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial statements is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the *Associations Act (NT) 2003* and the Association's constitution. It also includes such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Association'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 management either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 my 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 Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Association.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Association's 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 Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Adam Dohnt (FCA)
Registered Company Auditor
Darwin
8 December 2025

**Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025**

Disclaimer

The additional financial data presented on page 22 is in accordance with the books and records of the Association which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in my statutory audit of the Association for the year ended 30 June 2025. It will be appreciated that my statutory audit did not cover all details of the additional financial data. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on such financial data and I give no warranty of accuracy or reliability in respect of the data provided. Neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility in any way whatsoever to any person (other than Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated) in respect of such data, including any errors of omissions therein however caused.

Adam Dohnt (FCA)
Registered Company Auditor
Darwin

8 December 2025

Territory Natural Resource Management Incorporated
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Profit and Loss Account

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Income		
Operational income	2,757,615	2,182,786
Interest income	264,870	250,756
Grants	366,138	1,301,225
Sponsorship	68,000	79,000
Event revenue	99,252	90,955
Other revenue	5,536	24,761
Total income	3,561,411	3,929,483
Less: Expenses		
Accounting and auditing	15,200	27,540
Bank charges	1,821	2,223
Cleaning	7,998	7,455
Computer and IT expenses	56,330	22,622
Consulting and professional fees	2,500	-
Consumables	1,657	1,156
Transport and logistics	189	608
Depreciation	201,369	213,303
Electricity	15,614	16,457
Equipment	-	820
Fees and charges	343	480
Interest expense on lease liability	7,374	32,874
Insurance	38,096	46,946
Lease expenses	14,507	23,550
Marketing	5,441	9,605
Motor vehicle expenses	24,111	16,050
Other operating expenses	9,986	13,619
Office equipment	6,158	4,666
Repairs and maintenance	16,002	6,139
Employee benefits expense	1,964,721	1,736,125
Subscriptions	12,728	10,891
Telephone and fax	17,648	19,093
Travel - domestic	5,046	2,684
Uniforms	1,385	108
Venue hire and catering	158,414	142,606
Write offs / Write downs	4,929	-
Direct cost incurred for the provision of services	688,715	1,221,768
Staff training and development	18,451	13,161
Total Expenses	3,296,733	3,592,549
Surplus for the year	264,678	336,934



Territory Natural Resource Management

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**Territory
Natural Resource
Management**