



TOP 500

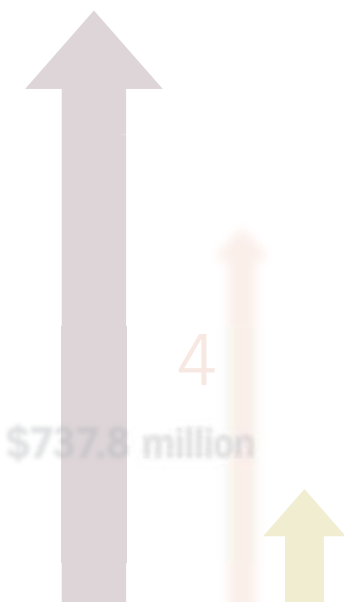
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations 2012-13



Data interpretation and limitations

When interpreting the data in this report, readers should be aware of the following:

- The data has been supplied by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations in audited financial statements and general reports lodged with the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (the Registrar). It is current up to 13 June 2014. The accuracy of the data relies on the quality of the information lodged.
- The geographic location of a given corporation is determined by the address of its registered office. It is important to note that a corporation may be registered in one state or territory, yet provide services to a client base spread across more than one state or territory.
- While many corporations operate in more than one sector, income in this report relates to the overall activities of the corporations and cannot be broken down by sector.
- At the time of analysis, a very small number of corporations had not provided their financial information for one or more financial years in the period covered by this report. For the 2012–13 financial year, 95.8 per cent of all corporations were compliant with their reporting obligations under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act). To a limited extent, gaps in the data will affect the aggregate figures presented in this report, such as growth in income and assets.
- The term ‘departures’ applies to corporations that were ranked in the top 500 for 2011–12 but not for 2012–13.



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The CATSI Act

The CATSI Act establishes the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations and allows Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups to form corporations. The CATSI Act delivers modern corporate governance standards—it emphasises the importance of compliance and reporting as a mechanism to improve transparency and accountability. The CATSI Act provides a legislative mechanism to help Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people build strong corporations, strong people and strong communities.

Corporations registered under the CATSI Act must be owned and controlled by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: the majority of directors and members must be Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people (sections 29-5 and 246-5).

The Registrar is an independent statutory office holder appointed by the minister responsible for Indigenous affairs. The role of the Registrar is to administer the CATSI Act. The Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) supports the Registrar to regulate and deliver services to corporations registered under the CATSI Act.

Key findings

- The **combined income** of the top 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations for 2012–13 was almost **\$1.71 billion** (compared to \$1.61 billion in 2011–12, an increase of 6.2 per cent)—exceeding nominal growth in GDP of only 2.6 per cent in 2012–13.¹
- The combined income of corporations located in the **Northern Territory and Western Australia** was \$1.24 billion or **72.6 per cent** of the overall national income for 2012–13.
- The **average annual growth rate** of corporation income over the last nine years was **10.5 per cent**. For the same period the average annual growth rate in total assets was 13.5 per cent.
- In comparison to 2011–12 the **average income** of the top 500 corporations in 2012–13 increased from \$3.22 million to **\$3.42 million**.
- **12,200 people were employed** by the top 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations. This represents an increase of 958 employees (8.5 per cent) from the previous financial year.
- The combined value of **assets** held by the top 500 corporations was **\$1.98 billion** (compared to \$1.84 billion in 2011–12, an increase of 8 per cent).
- The **Northern Territory had the highest average income** per corporation (\$737.8 million). It has maintained this lead since 2004–05.
- Since 2007–08 corporations in the **Pilbara region have significantly increased their income** compared to the national average. This trend can largely be attributed to the economic benefits of iron ore mining flowing to the local corporations.
- The representation of **women on the board** of directors stood at **54.4 per cent**, a decrease of 0.5 per cent from 2011–12.
- 306 of the top 500 corporations **operated in one sector only** (61.2 per cent).
- As in 2011–12, the **health and community services sector was the largest** with 212 of the top 500 corporations operating in this sector (42.4 per cent).
- 195 corporations improved their rankings from 2012–13 and 241 decreased their ranking.
- There were **52 departures** from the 2011–12 top 500 list.
- Four corporations have consistently improved their ranking every financial year since 2007–08.
- In 2012–13 the **greatest source of revenue** for the top 20 corporations came from **self generated income** (40.1 per cent of total income). Government funding made up 36.9 per cent of the total income. This is the first financial year since 2007–08 that self-generated income showed a clear lead over government funding.
- As at 30 June 2013 there were **108 registered native title bodies corporate** (RNTBCs), also known as prescribed bodies corporate (PBCs).
- The **average income of RNTBCs was \$451,114** or \$994,292 for those that recorded an income. 59 RNTBCs (54.6 per cent) recorded nil income.
- Only **20 RNTBCs** (18.5 per cent of the total number of RNTBCs) appeared **in the top 500**.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, cat. no. 5204.0, Australian System of National Accounts, 2012–13, p. 20. Report released 1 November 2013 and available at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/5204.02012-13?OpenDocument>

About this report

This report provides information about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporate sector, specifically Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations registered under the CATSI Act.

This year some comparative information has been included about corporations operating in the native title sector.

Profile of corporations registered under the CATSI Act

A total of 2488 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations were registered under the CATSI Act as at 30 June 2013.

There were 155 new registrations during 2012–13, down from 173 in 2011–12 (table 1).

Table 1: Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations registered under the CATSI Act

Year	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
Number of registered corporations	2552	2605	2723	2210 ²	2286	2391	2488
Number of new registrations	111	84	125	163	187	173	155

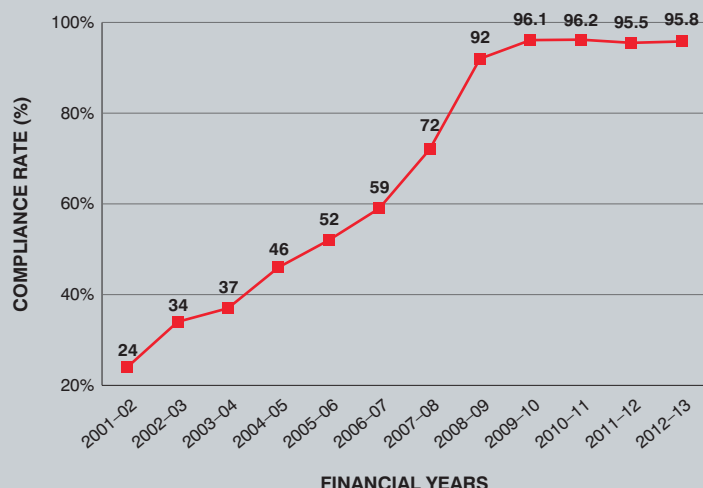
² A program conducted by the Registrar to deregister defunct corporations, accounts for the reduction in the number of registered corporations in 2009–10.

Reporting compliance

Under the CATSI Act all corporations are required to submit one or more reports with the Registrar depending on the size of the corporation (small, medium or large).

Since 2001–02 the percentage of corporations that have complied with their reporting requirements has increased significantly from 24 per cent to over 95 per cent (figure 1).

Figure 1: Reporting compliance for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations, 2001–02 to 2012–13



Findings

Geographic spread of top 500 corporations

As shown in figure 2, the Northern Territory had the most corporations in the top 500 in 2012–13 (164 corporations, making up 32.8 per cent of the total 500). The other three geographic jurisdictions with a large number of corporations in the top 500 were Western Australia (122), Queensland (99) and New South Wales (71). This ranking has remained unchanged from 2011–12.³

The number of registered corporations in the top 500 changed for all states/territories from the previous financial year except for Victoria (16 corporations) and Tasmania (seven corporations) (figure 3).

Figure 2: Geographic spread of top 500 corporations, 2012–13

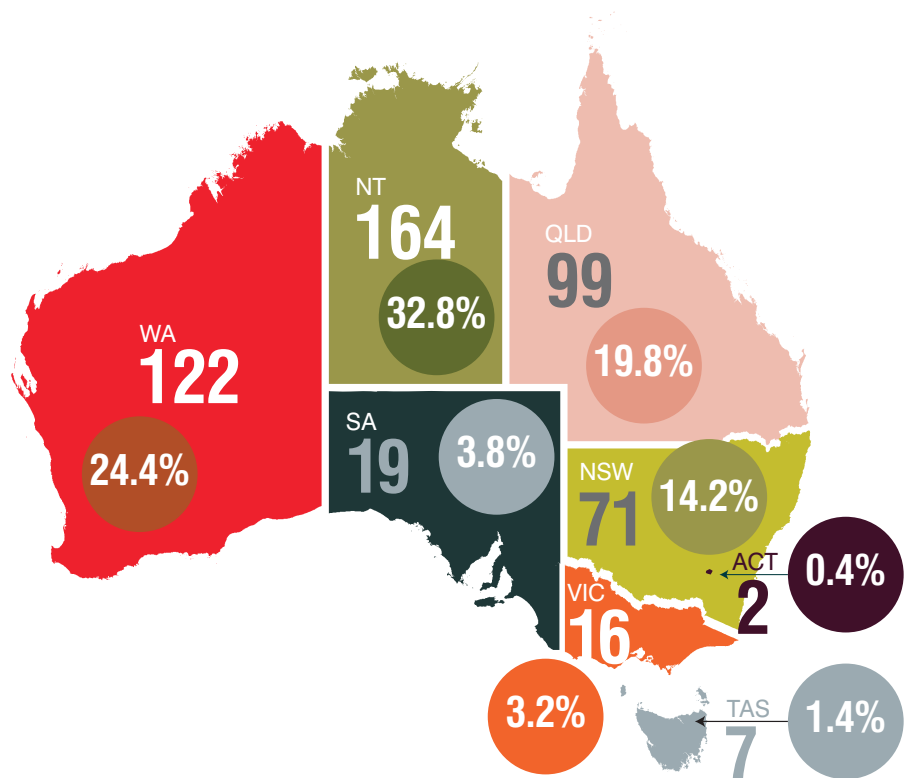


Figure 3: Changes in the number of top 500 registered corporations from 2011–12 to 2012–13 per state and territory



³ Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations, *The top 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations 2011–12*, September 2013, figure 2, p. 6.

Overall income

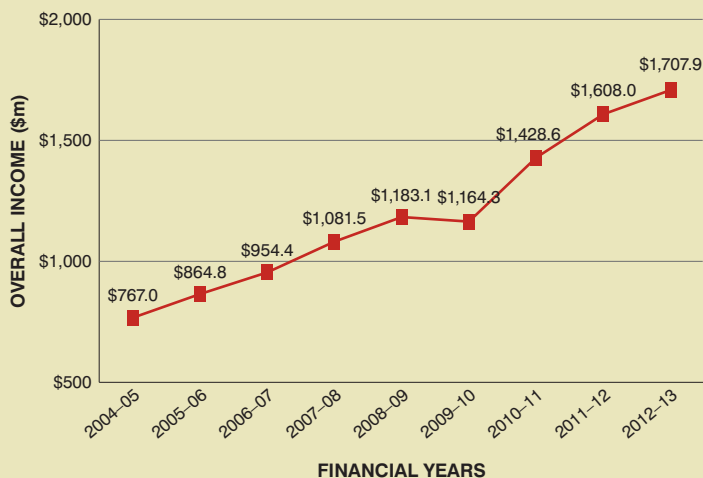
In this report 'income' means total income as reported in corporations' audited financial statements or general reports. This may include self-generated income, government grants, philanthropic gifts and other income sources.

In 2012–13 the combined income of the top 500 corporations was almost \$1.71 billion, up from \$1.61 billion in 2011–12 (a 6.2 per cent increase).

The overall income generated by the top 500 corporations has more than doubled over nine financial years. From 2004–05 to 2012–13, the income increased from \$767 million to almost \$1.71 billion (figure 4). This growth trend has been steady except for a slight drop in 2009–10. The average growth rate equates to 10.5 per cent per annum.

The average income across the top 500 corporations in 2012–13 was \$3.42 million, up from \$3.22 million in 2011–12.

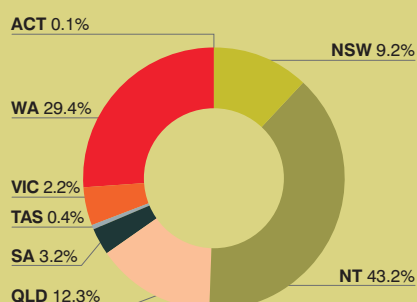
Figure 4: Changes in overall income of the top 500 corporations, 2004–05 to 2012–13



Geographic share of the income

In 2012–13 the Northern Territory and Western Australia accounted for 72.6 per cent of the overall income of the top 500 corporations (figure 5), an increase of 0.2 per cent from 2011–12, 1.3 per cent from 2010–11 and 2.5 per cent from 2009–10. The Northern Territory experienced the greatest increase in the share of the overall income (1.6 per cent) and Western Australia the greatest decrease (-1.4 per cent) compared to the previous financial year.

Figure 5: Geographic share of overall income generated by the top 500 corporations



Variations in income

There is a significant difference in the incomes and assets of the corporation ranked number 1 and the corporation ranked number 500 (table 2). The top ranked corporation generated \$50,842,713 during 2012–13, which is 204 times more than the \$249,498 earned by the corporation ranked at number 500.

Table 2: Income and assets of top 500 corporations ranked highest and lowest

Ranking of corporation	Income	Assets
Number 1	\$50,842,713	\$22,098,303
Number 500	\$249,498	\$2,072,580

A total of 195 of the 500 corporations improved their ranking since 2011–12 and 241 decreased their ranking. There were also 52 departures from the list—see appendix 1 for further details.

Unlike for the previous top 500 report, there were some fairly significant changes in the top rankings as only seven of the top 10 corporations for 2011–12 remained in the top 10 in 2012–13. There were nine in the previous financial year. Also, five of the corporations that remained in the top 10 changed their ranking by three or four places.

Income, assets and equity

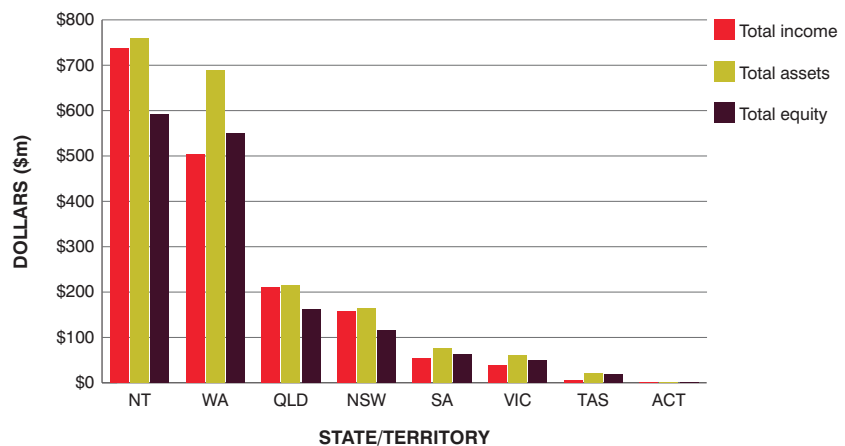
In this section ‘total assets’ means current and non-current assets combined, as reported by the corporations. Also, ‘total equity’ is calculated as follows: **total equity = total assets – total liabilities**.

The combined total income, total assets and total equity of the top 500 corporations in each state and territory for 2012–13 are shown in table 3. The bulk of the income, assets and equity are shared by two jurisdictions: Northern Territory and Western Australia (figure 6).

Table 3: Total income, total assets and total equity for top 500 corporations by state/territory, 2012–13

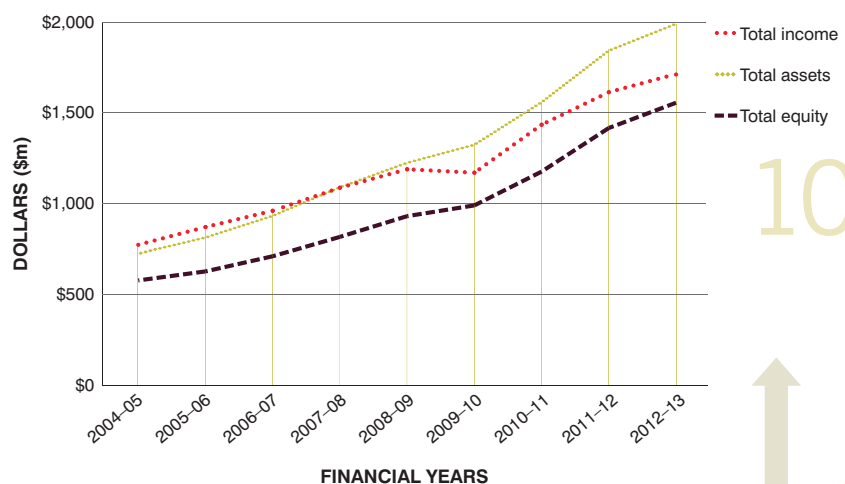
State/territory	Total income	Total assets	Total equity
NT	\$737,764,699	\$760,157,301	\$592,017,781
WA	\$502,707,063	\$689,093,541	\$549,376,330
QLD	\$209,750,671	\$213,876,886	\$162,408,514
NSW	\$156,800,786	\$163,324,409	\$115,732,325
SA	\$54,716,653	\$76,075,939	\$62,319,944
VIC	\$37,579,177	\$60,883,115	\$48,487,129
TAS	\$6,491,887	\$20,939,704	\$19,385,062
ACT	\$2,102,423	\$127,788	\$69,064
Total	\$1,707,913,359	\$1,984,478,683	\$1,549,796,149

Figure 6: Total income, total assets and total equity for top 500 corporations by state/territory, 2012–13



The total income, assets and equity of the top 500 corporations have consistently increased since 2004–05, except for a slight drop in income in 2009–10 (figure 7). The rate of average yearly increase in total assets (13.5 per cent) has been comparatively greater than that of the total income (10.5 per cent) and total equity (13.3 per cent).

Figure 7: Combined total income, total assets and total equity, 2004–05 to 2012–13



10.5%

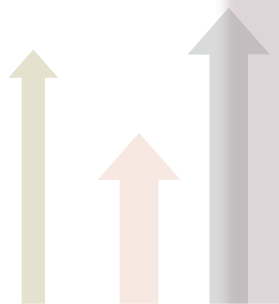


Figure 8 shows changes in the average income of corporations in each state and territory over the nine financial years to 2012–13. While all jurisdictions experienced an overall increase in income during that period, there are some unique patterns, as follows:

- Top 500 corporations in all jurisdictions, except in South Australia and Tasmania, have experienced an increase in average income from 2011–12 to 2012–13. The average income for South Australia dropped from \$3,317,676 to \$2,879,824 (a decrease of 13.2 per cent) and for Tasmania a drop from \$950,833 to \$927,412 (a decrease of 2.5 per cent).
- Tasmania is the only state that has experienced a drop for two consecutive years.
- The south-eastern states, apart from Tasmania, experienced the strongest increases in 2012–13. The average income of the top 500 corporations located in the Australian Capital Territory increased by 25.8 per cent while the average income of top 500 corporations in New South Wales and Victoria increased by 14.7 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively.
- Over the nine financial years to 2012–13 the Northern Territory has consistently maintained the highest average income earned by top 500 corporations. During the same period the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania have had the lowest average income.
- Queensland is the only jurisdiction that has posted an increase in average income every single year over the last nine financial years. This state also showed the highest annual average growth rate over the last nine years—12.3 per cent (figure 9).

Figure 8: Movements in average income of top 500 corporations in each state and territory, 2004–05 to 2012–13

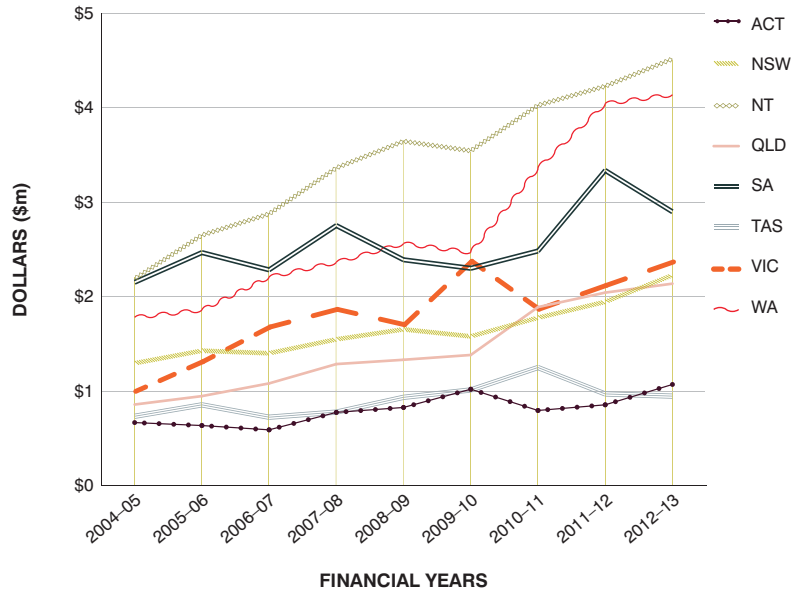
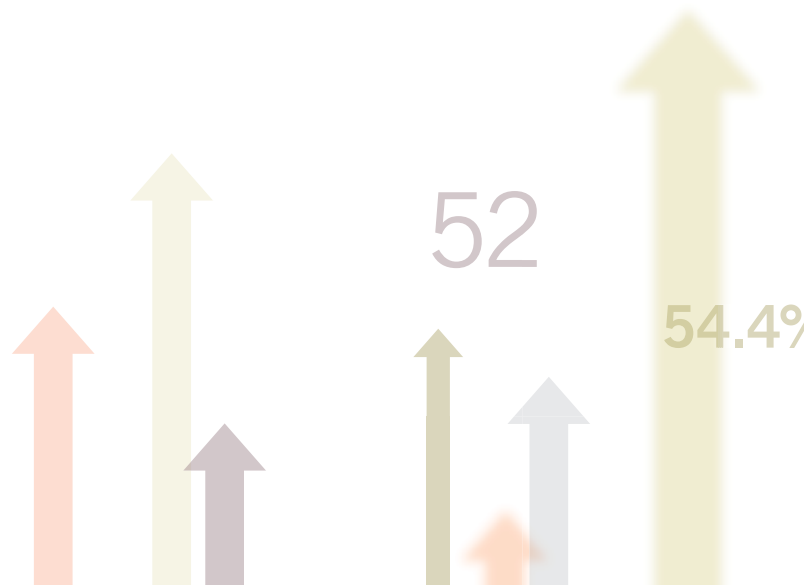
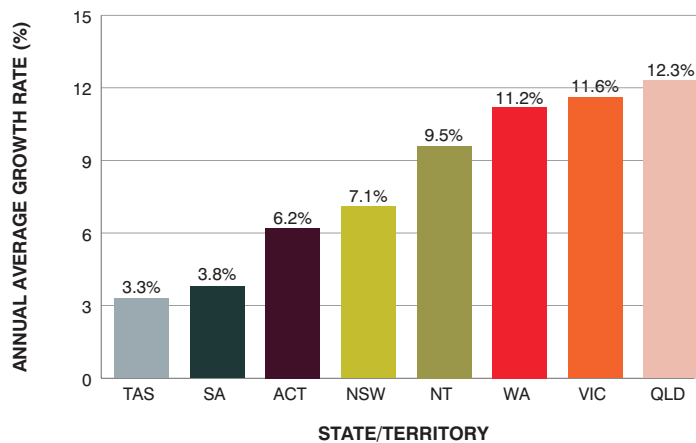


Figure 9: Annual average growth rate from 2004–05 to 2012–13 for top 500 corporations by state/territory



Average income by region

The average income earned by top 500 corporations by region⁴ is documented in table 4. Dubbo (NSW) was the region that had the highest average income per top 500 corporation in 2012–13. This high average income is likely due to the unreliable sample size of only one corporation ranked in the top 500 within the Dubbo region. It is worth noting that all five regions of the Northern Territory are in the top 10 ranked regions based on average income per corporation. This is not surprising given that the Northern Territory was the state with the highest average income per corporation.

4 The regional breakdown is based on the 31 Indigenous Coordination Centres (ICC regions) used by the Australian Government. The ICCs have been established to provide whole-of-government services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities at a regional level. These ICCs are the main network through which the Australian Government coordinates the delivery of Indigenous-specific programs and services.

Table 4: Average income of top 500 corporations by region, 2012–13

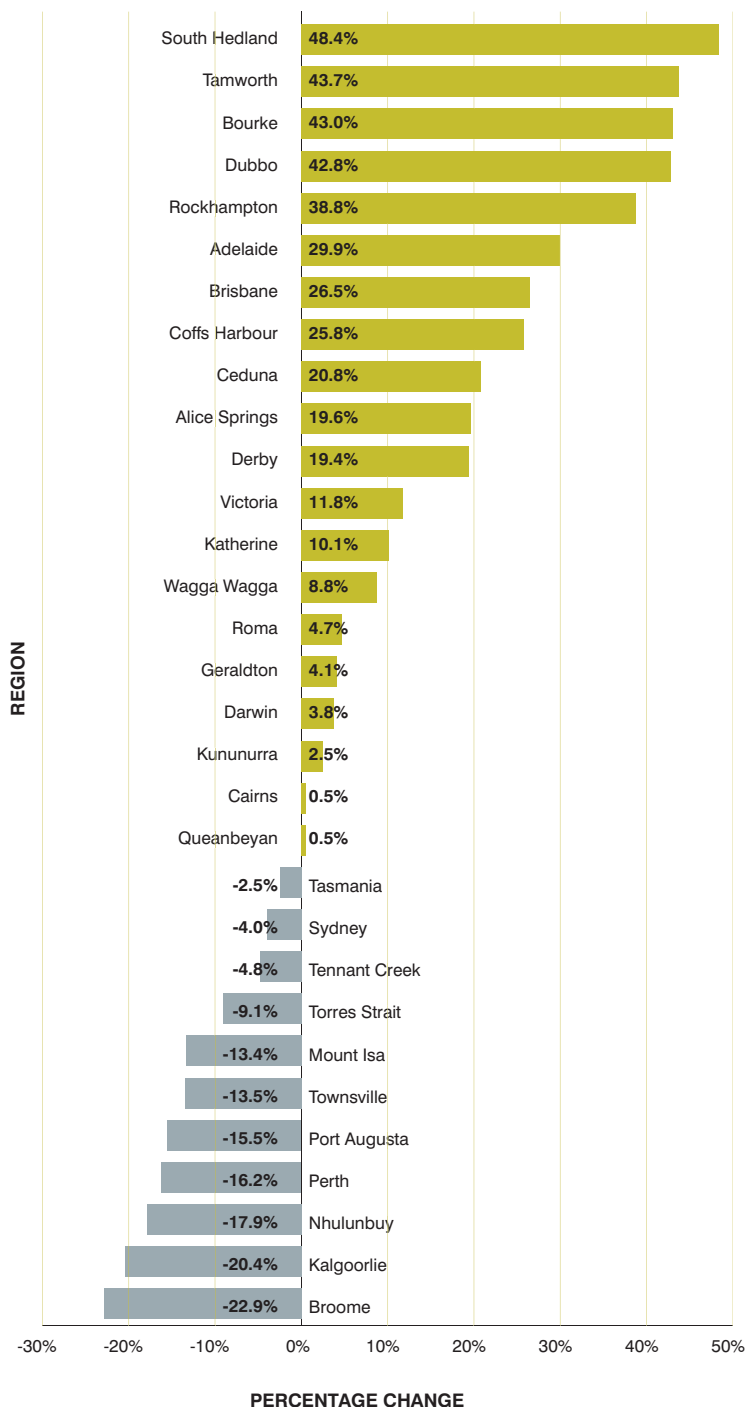
Region	State/ territory	Average income per corporation	No. of corporations	Percentage change from 2011–12 to 2012–13
Dubbo	NSW	\$10,960,775	1	42.8%
Nhulunbuy	NT	\$7,391,977	14	-17.9%
South Hedland	WA	\$7,134,858	21	48.4%
Broome	WA	\$5,909,879	14	-22.9%
Darwin	NT	\$5,403,266	35	3.8%
Tennant Creek	NT	\$5,225,725	6	-4.8%
Katherine	NT	\$5,188,469	19	10.1%
Derby	WA	\$4,487,026	18	19.4%
Ceduna	SA	\$4,054,239	4	20.8%
Alice Springs	NT	\$3,924,647	76	19.6%
Perth	WA	\$3,629,222	18	-16.2%
Bourke	NSW	\$3,347,056	6	43.0%
Roma	QLD	\$2,641,460	5	4.7%
Kununurra	WA	\$2,633,862	29	2.5%
Coffs Harbour	NSW	\$2,631,998	21	25.8%
Cairns	QLD	\$2,628,602	34	0.5%
Mount Isa	QLD	\$2,587,799	11	-13.4%
Kalgoorlie	WA	\$2,360,071	13	-20.4%
Victoria	VIC	\$2,348,699	16	11.8%
Port Augusta	SA	\$2,310,004	21	-15.5%
Queanbeyan	NSW	\$2,012,031	13	0.5%
Torres Strait	QLD	\$1,776,654	7	-9.1%
Brisbane	QLD	\$1,754,204	18	26.5%
Sydney	NSW	\$1,584,944	18	-4.0%
Rockhampton	QLD	\$1,568,035	10	38.8%
Wagga Wagga	NSW	\$1,464,479	10	8.8%
Tamworth	NSW	\$1,437,100	6	43.7%
Townsville	QLD	\$1,399,395	13	-13.5%
Geraldton	WA	\$1,314,181	8	4.1%
Adelaide	SA	\$1,108,441	8	29.9%
Tasmania	TAS	\$927,412	7	-2.5%



There are two other notable patterns that are shown in figure 10:

- Four of the seven New South Wales regions experienced an average income growth in excess of 25 per cent, making up half of the regions in the 25 plus bracket.
- Conversely, three of the seven regions in Western Australia experienced a downturn of minus 16.2 per cent or greater (up to 22.9 per cent for Broome).

Figure 10: Change in average income of top 500 corporations from 2011–12 to 2012–13 by region



The greatest increase in average income was registered by corporations located in the Pilbara (South Hedland region)—a massive increase of 48.4 per cent from 2011–12 to 2012–13. Due to this increase the average income of South Hedland corporations elevated this region from sixth to third position based on average income.⁵

The Pilbara is the source of most of Australia's iron ore.⁶ Corporations located within this region appear to have significantly benefited from the recent mining boom. In 2007–08 the average income of Pilbara-based corporations was virtually identical to the average national income of the top 500 corporations. However, from 2008–09 onwards, Pilbara-based corporations have consistently increased their income relative to the national average. For instance, in 2012–13 the average income of Pilbara-based corporations increased by almost \$2.33 million from the previous financial year whereas the national average income of the top 500 corporations only increased by \$0.20 million (figure 11).

As at 30 June 2013 the average income of Pilbara-based top 500 corporations equated to more than twice the average income of all the top 500 corporations. Mining-related income earned by Pilbara-based corporations made up at least \$49.6 million (up from at least \$31.4 million in 2011–12) of the total \$149.8 million earned within the

5 Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations, *The top 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations 2011–12*, September 2013, table 4, p. 10.

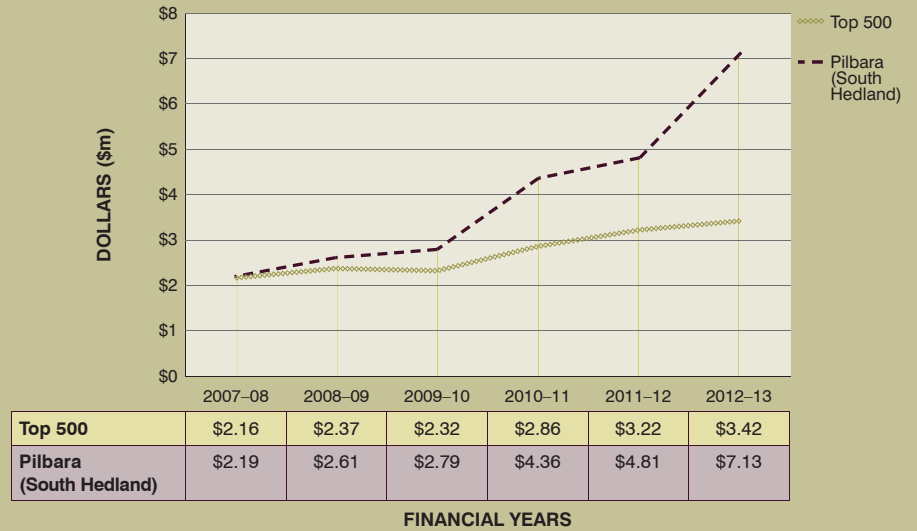
6 Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics, Resources and energy quarterly, September quarter 2012, pp. 136 and 143; Western Australia contributes 97.2 per cent of the production of iron ore and concentrates in Australia. Within Western Australia, the highest concentration of iron ore resources is in the Pilbara; see maps at: https://www.ga.gov.au/products/servlet/controller?event=GEOCAT_DETAILS&catno=74858

region in 2012–13, or 33.1 per cent of the total income.⁷ This amount is a conservative estimate as some of the corporations known to provide services to the mining sector did not separately identify revenue generated from these activities in their audited financial statements.

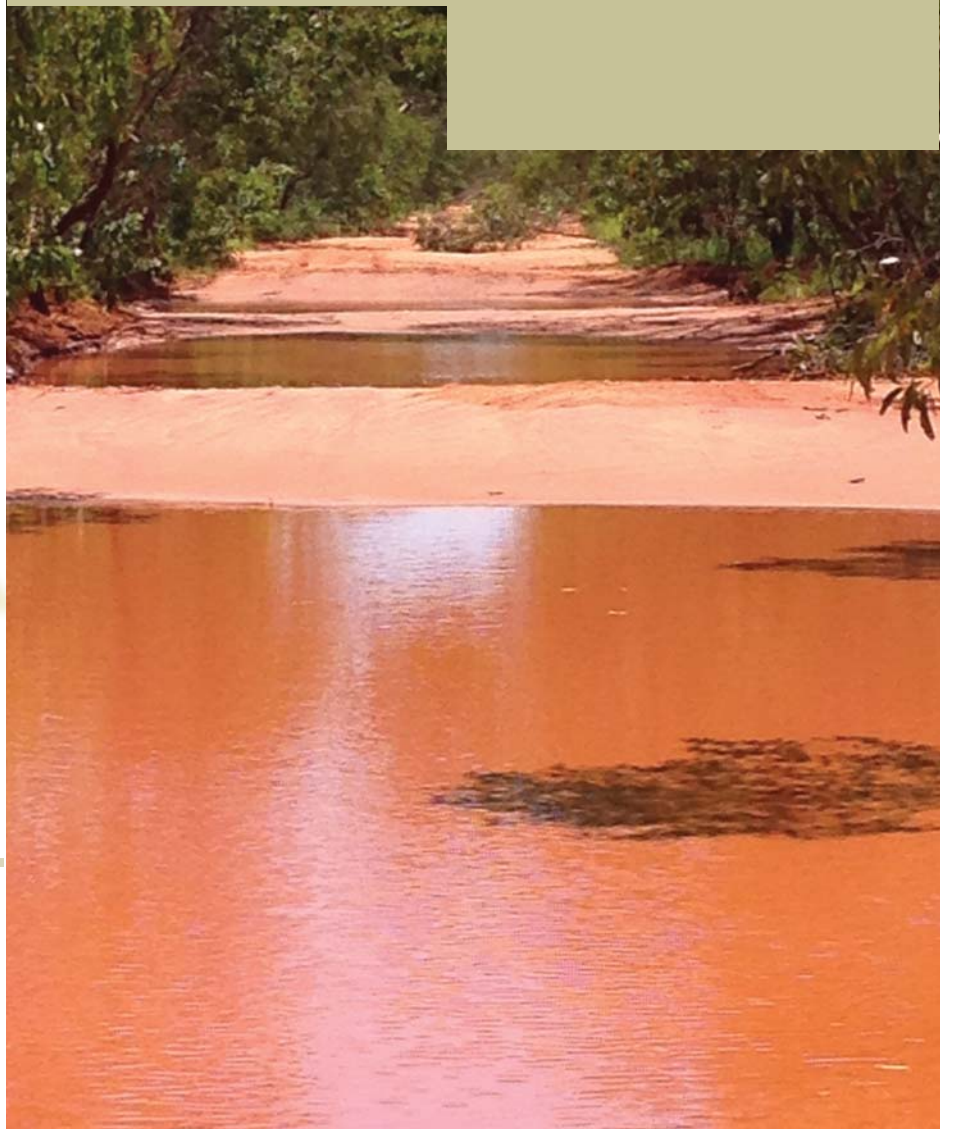
Table 5: Income of Pilbara-based top 500 corporations ranked highest and lowest

Ranking of corporation	Income
Highest (ranked 2 in top 500)	\$50,151,938
Lowest (ranked 478 in top 500)	\$295,123

Figure 11: Average income of top 500 corporations based in the Pilbara region compared with average income of all top 500 corporations, 2007–08 to 2012–13



7 The main miners in the Pilbara have benefitted local Aboriginal corporations by providing compensation payments under Indigenous land use agreements and land access agreements, mining royalties, donations, contracting and consultancies—for instance, to undertake land clearance work (heritage surveys).



Profitability

Some caution should be used when referencing profitability. This report focuses on income as the vast majority of top 500 corporations are not-for-profit corporations. Profit or surplus is not an accurate measure of the performance of a not-for-profit as the objective of such corporations is not to generate profit or wealth but to use its resources to further its not-for-profit purposes. The more income that a not-for-profit generates the more resources it can devote to its not-for-profit purposes.

In this part of the report the terms profit and loss include surplus and deficit respectively for not-for-profit corporations.

While the income of the top 500 corporations has increased significantly since 2007-08 profitability has mostly shown decline reflecting difficult trading circumstances in the period. This is reflected in figure 12.

Inclusion and ranking in the top 500 is based on income. Not all corporations in the top 500 make a profit. Since the report series began the split between profit making and loss making corporations has remained steady at approximately 64 per cent and 36 per cent respectively.

Figure 12: Total combined profit and loss for the top 500 corporations, 2007-08 to 2012-13

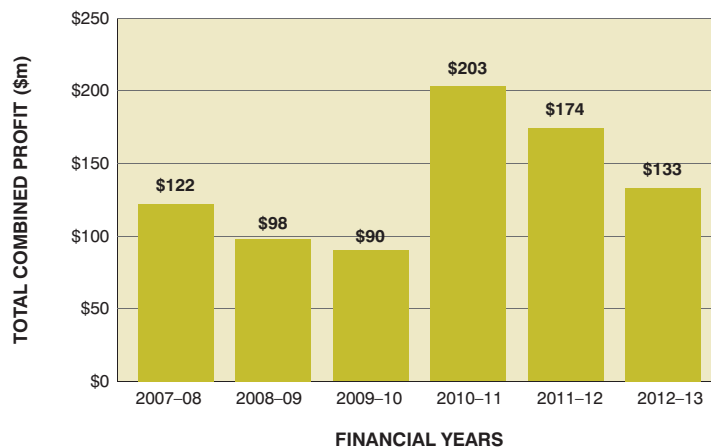


Figure 13: Average profit for profit-making corporations and average loss for loss-making corporations in the top 500, 2007-08 to 2012-13

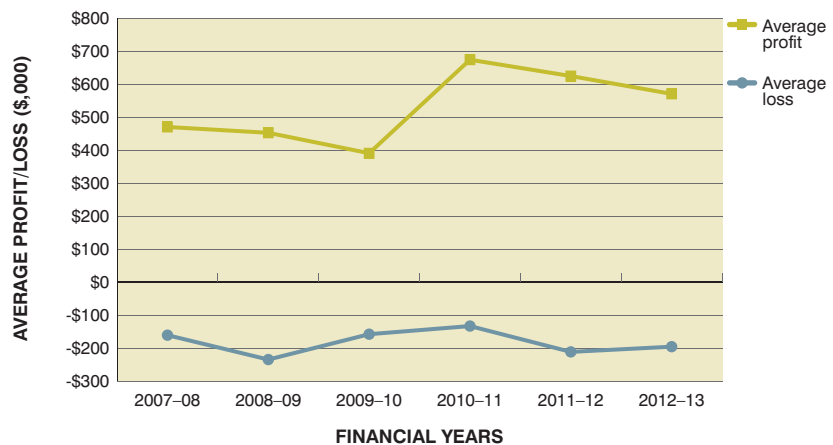
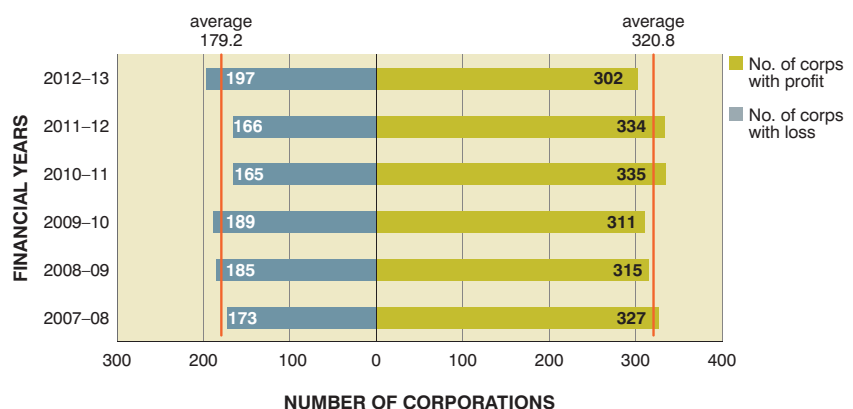


Figure 14: Number of profit-making and loss-making corporations, 2007-08 to 2012-13



Sectoral information

As part of annual reporting under the CATSI Act, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations provide information on the sectors they operate in. During 2012–13, 306 (61.2 per cent) of the top 500 corporations reported that they operate in one sector only (figure 15). This represents one corporation more than in the previous financial year and 46 more than in 2008–09. As shown in figure 16, there has been a trend during the last five financial years for more and more corporations to operate in a single sector.

Of the 194 corporations that operated in more than one sector, 171 corporations operated in two to six sectors—the same number as the previous financial year. One corporation identified that it operated in 16 different sectors.

Figure 15: Number of sectors in which the top 500 corporations operate, 2012–13

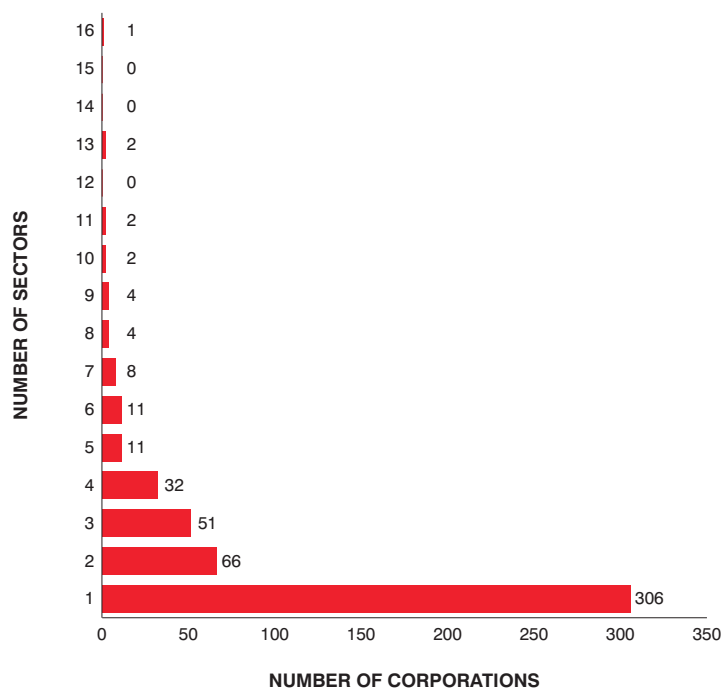


Figure 16: Number of top 500 corporations operating in one sector only, 2008–09 to 2012–13

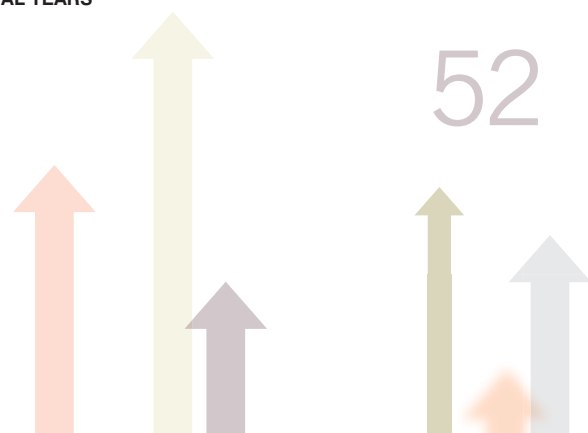
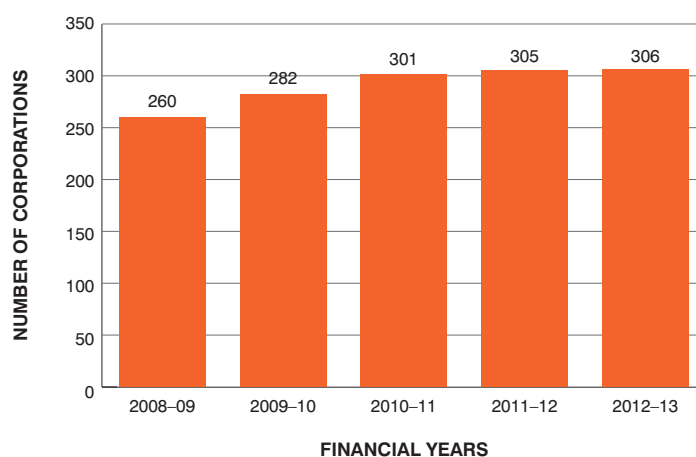


Figure 17 shows the number of corporations operating in each sector. The health and community services sector remains the largest with 212 corporations, up from 200 in 2011–12. This represents an increase of 6 per cent. There were only slight changes in the number of corporations operating in the second, third and fourth largest sectors (employment and training, land management and art centres).

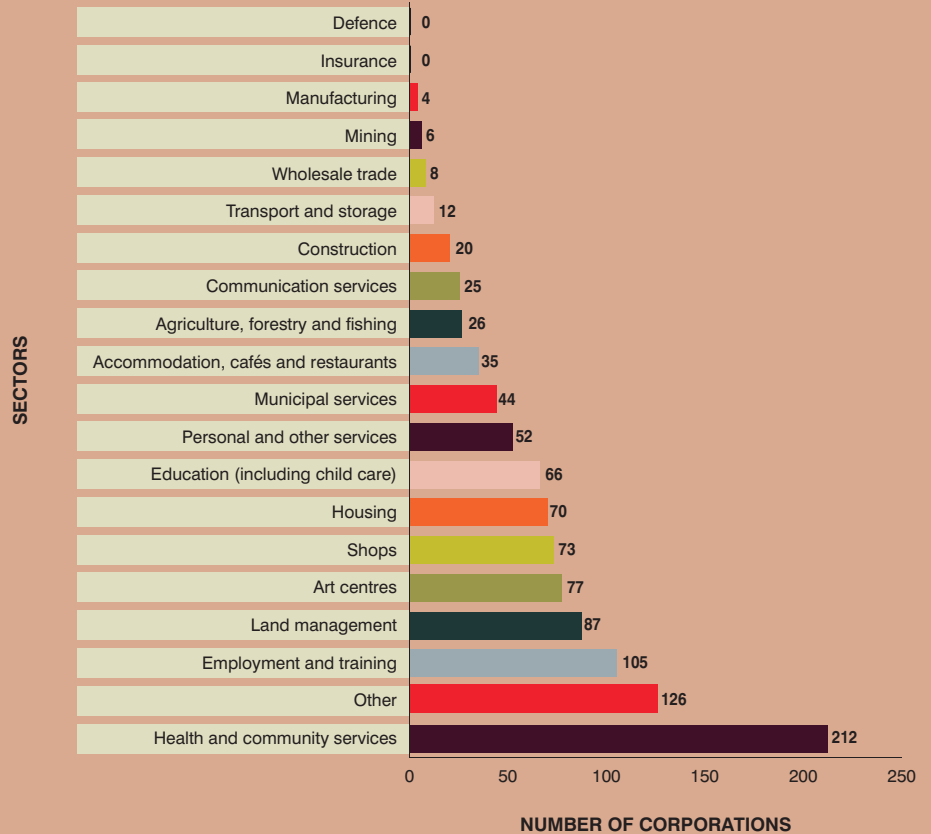
Since 2007–08 three sectors have shown a consistent growth within the top 500 corporations:

- the 'other sectors' category experiencing a growth of 180.0 per cent
- accommodation, cafes and restaurants with an 84.2 per cent increase
- shops with an increase of 73.8 per cent.

The greatest decreases occurring during the same period was experienced in the following sectors:

- personal and other services —33.3 per cent decrease
- education (including child care) —26.7 per cent decrease
- employment and training —22.2 per cent decrease.

Figure 17: Number of top 500 corporations per sector, 2012–13



Employees

General reports submitted to the Registrar have since 2007-08 contained information on the number of employees of each corporation.

During 2012-13 the top 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations employed 12,200 people, an increase of 958 employees (8.5 per cent) from the previous financial year —see figure 18).

Most people employed by the top 500 corporations are located in the Northern Territory and Western Australia, which constitutes 64.5 per cent of people employed by the top 500 corporations (figure 19).

All rankings of the number of people employed by state or territory have remained unchanged since the last financial year. However, at the higher end the Northern Territory increased its percentage from 35 per cent to 38.6 per cent while the second ranked jurisdiction experienced a reduction in the share of the total number of employees from 28.9 per cent down to 25.9 per cent.

However, the two jurisdictions that generated the largest income (Northern Territory and Western Australia) employed comparatively less people than the other jurisdictions as shown in figure 20.

Figure 18: Total number of employees of top 500 corporations, 2007-08 to 2012-13

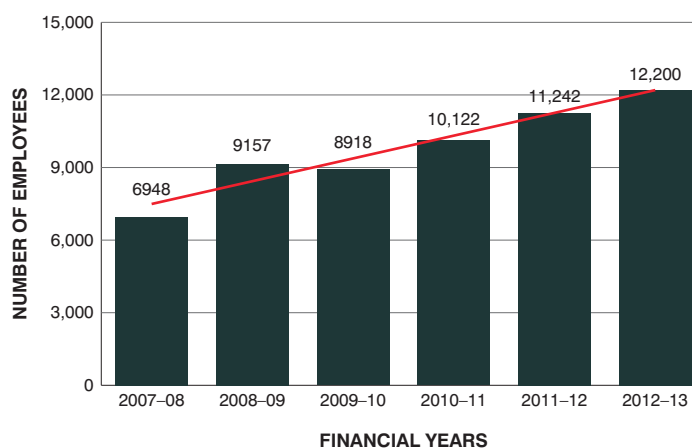


Figure 19: Number of employees of top 500 corporations by state/territory, 2012-13

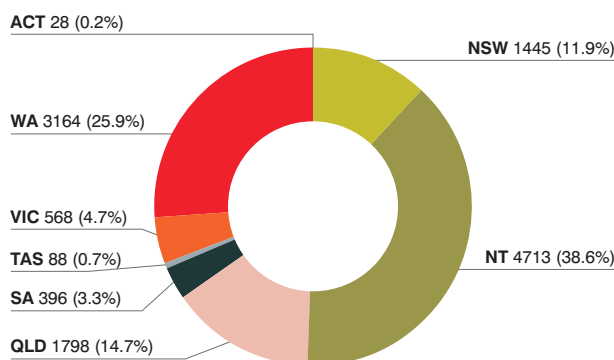
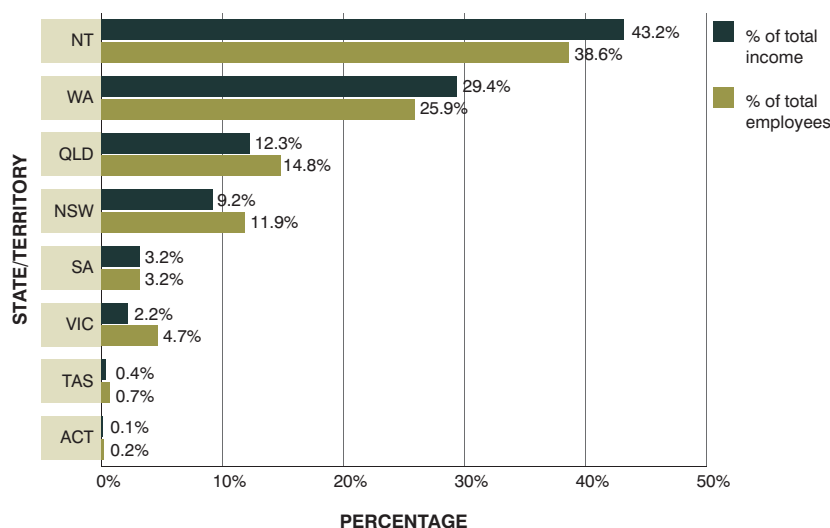


Figure 20: Percentage share of income and employees for top 500 corporations by state/territory, 2012-13



Since 2007–08 the Northern Territory has, however, experienced a significant growth in the total number of employees employed by corporations in the top 500, from 1,544 to 4,713—a 205 per cent increase (figure 21). To some extent this increase can be attributed to the growth in the number of top 500 corporations based in the Northern Territory—from 99 in 2007–08 to 164 in 2012–13 (a 65.7 per cent increase). In fact, the Northern Territory is one of only two jurisdictions that increased their representation in the top 500 since 2007–08 (figure 22). The other jurisdiction, South Australia, experienced a modest increase of two corporations.

The second largest growth in employee numbers since 2007–08 was experienced by corporations in Western Australia—from 1,725 to 3,164 (83.4 per cent)—despite a drop in the actual number of corporations represented in the top 500 (from 143 down to 122—a 14.7 per cent drop). The state with the third largest number of employees (Queensland) experienced a drop in employee numbers for the second consecutive year—it also had a reduced number of corporations represented in the top 500 for the second consecutive year.

New South Wales is the only jurisdiction that has experienced a drop in the number of employees over the six financial years to 2012–13—a decrease of 791 employees or 35.4 per cent (figure 23).

Figure 21: Total number of employees of top 500 corporations by state/territory, 2007–08 to 2012–13

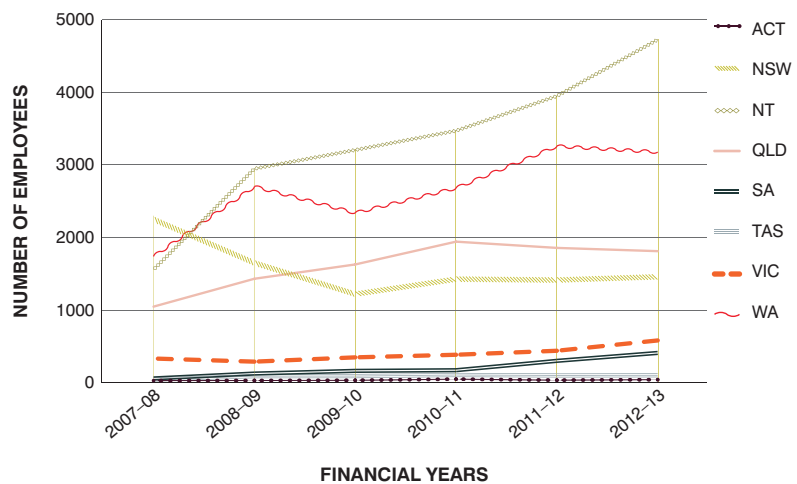


Figure 22: Change in the number of top 500 corporations by state/territory, 2007–08 to 2012–13

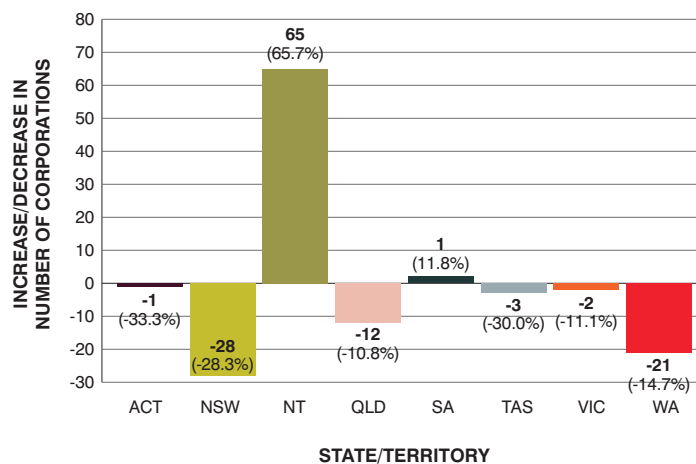
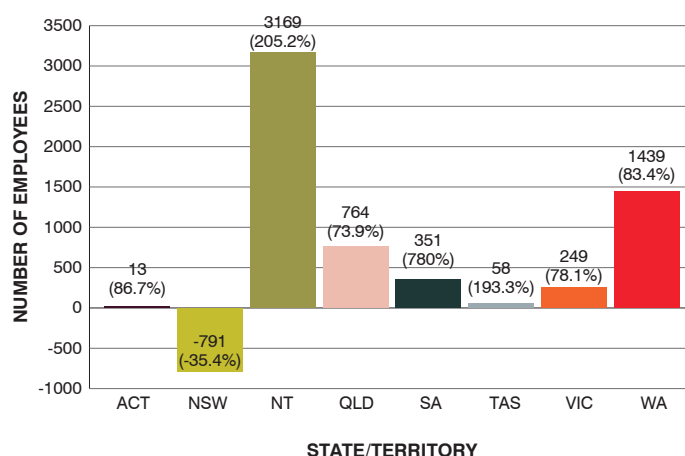


Figure 23: Change in the number of employees of top 500 corporations by state/territory, 2007–08 to 2012–13



Gender of directors

Each year, corporations registered under the CATSI Act are required to provide the details of directors in their general reports, including their age, name and title—for instance Mr, Mrs, Ms or other title. This report has relied on directors' titles and names, as reported in general reports, to identify gender.

In 2012–13 a total of 3,908 people filled directors' roles in the top 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations. This represents an average of 7.8 directors per corporation. The average number of directors per corporation has remained consistently within the 7.6 to 8 range since 2008–09 (table 6).

The gender of 32 directors (0.8 per cent) could not be ascertained as some corporations did not indicate gender-specific titles (Mr, Mrs, Ms) for their directors and the first names were non-gender specific (figure 24).

Excluding directors whose gender is not specified, the breakdown of male and female directorships is 45.6 per cent male to 54.4 per cent female. This is virtually unchanged from the previous financial year when there were 45.1 per cent male directors to 54.9 per cent female directors.⁸

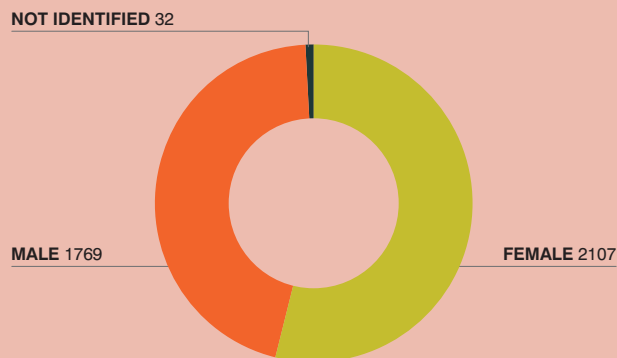
There has always been a strong female representation on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporation boards. Since the Registrar began to document gender representation through the top 500 reports, women have always held the majority on boards.



Table 6: Average number of directors per board, top 500 corporations, 2008–09 to 2012–13

Financial year	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
Average number of directors	7.6	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.8

Figure 24: Gender of directors for the top 500 corporations, 2012–13

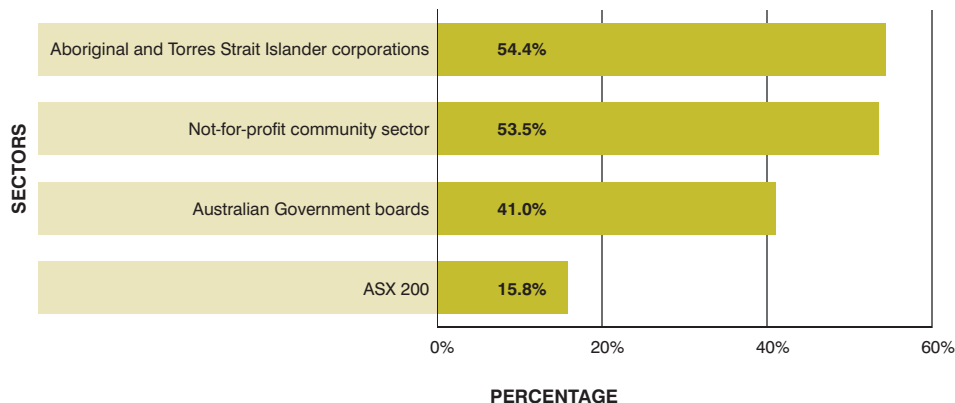


The female representation on boards of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations (54.4 per cent) is very similar to that of non-executive directors⁹ in the not-for-profit community sector (53.5 per cent). However it is considerably higher than for companies listed on the ASX (figure 25).

⁸ Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations, *The top 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations 2011–12*, Commonwealth of Australia, September 2013, figure 25, p. 18.

⁹ The category of 'non-executive directors' was used here for comparison as this category refers to directors that are not employed as fulltime executives involved in the day-to-day management of the organisation; see definition of non-executive director: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/non-executive-director.html#ixzz2TzYd7fS6>. This fits with the profile of directors of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations as the vast majority do not act in executive roles. Only 11.9 per cent of corporations have provisions in their rule books to allow directors to be remunerated for services provided as directors. See the Registrar's report: *Remuneration—a report benchmarking the salaries of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations*, March 2013, p. 9 at www.oric.gov.au. In addition, although 34.5 per cent of directors received remuneration in 2011–12, the view is that very few of those are paid in the capacity as an executive as only a small proportion received over \$10,000 in remuneration during 2011–12, see the remuneration report, figure 3, p.11).

Figure 25: Representation of women on boards, some comparisons¹⁰



Sources of income

This section examines the various sources of income for corporations registered under the CATSI Act. Information gathered from audited financial statements submitted between 2007–08 and 2012–13 by the top 20 corporations is provided in table 7 and figure 26.

Table 7: Sources of income of top 20 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations, 2007–08 to 2012–13

Financial year	Government funding ¹¹	Self-generated income	Other income sources ¹²	Philanthropic gifts
2007–08	\$154,196,133 (46.9%)	\$125,770,971 (38.2%)	\$48,971,244 (14.9%)	\$23,130 (<0.1%)
2008–09	\$161,122,873 (44.5%)	\$129,839,392 (38.8%)	\$71,509,524 (19.7%)	\$6,015 (<0.1%)
2009–10	\$176,523,678 (45.8%)	\$150,516,053 (39.0%)	\$58,444,430 (15.2%)	\$2,600 (<0.1%)
2010–11	\$184,974,330 (38.2%)	\$191,974,080 (39.6%)	\$107,520,775 (22.2%)	\$17,091 (<0.1%)
2011–12	\$210,945,564 (39.9%)	\$210,627,891 (39.8%)	\$107,417,202 (20.3%)	\$0 (0.0%)
2012–13	\$215,438,385 (36.9%)	\$233,573,905 (40.1%)	\$133,925,459 (23.0%)	\$350 (<0.1%)

Note: Percentages are of funding against the total income for each financial year.

The proportion of government funding relative to other sources of funding combined has decreased by 10 per cent during the last six financial years from 46.9 down to 36.9 per cent (table 7). This suggests that the highest earning corporations are slowly but steadily becoming financially more self-reliant.

10 Sources: Former Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (Office for Women), Gender balance on Australian Government boards report 2012–13, Commonwealth of Australia, pp. 2 and 3; *Women on boards, reflecting gender diversity:—an analysis of gender diversity in the leadership of the community sector: inaugural survey results*, September 2012, figure 3, p. 13.

11 Government funding includes grants as well as other sources of government funding such as fuel tax credits.

12 Other sources of revenue include, but are not limited to, mining royalties, native title compensation packages and distributions from trusts.

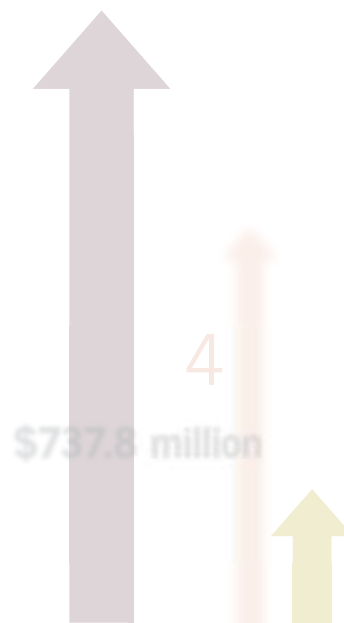
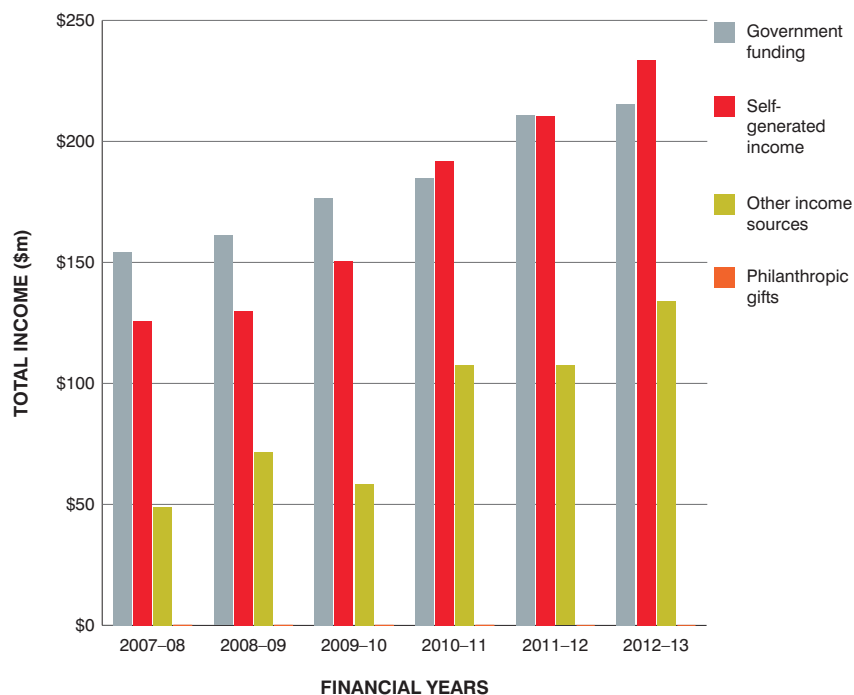


Figure 26: Funding sources of top 20 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations, 2007–08 to 2012–13



Several other trends are apparent when reviewing the sources of corporation income (see figure 26):

- the amounts of income generated from all sources except for philanthropic gifts have grown during the last six financial years
- both government funding and self-generated income have increased every single year since 2007–08
- income received from other sources shows a more erratic pattern over time as this funding source consists largely of mining royalties and compensation payments made under Indigenous land use agreements which may be large one-off payments
- over the six-year period, the income generated from philanthropic gifts has remained under 0.1 per cent of total funding
- over the same period the amount of self-generated income received by the top 20 corporations has grown faster than government-derived income and in 2012–13 it became a clear leader as a source of income.



Registered native title bodies corporate

When a determination recognising native title is made by the Federal Court, the *Native Title Act 1993* requires traditional owners to establish a corporation to represent them and their interests. These organisations are known as registered native title bodies corporate (RNTBCs). They are most commonly known as prescribed bodies corporate (PBCs). An RNTBC has prescribed functions under the *Native Title Act 1993* to:

- hold, protect and manage determined native title in accordance with the objectives of the native title holding group
- ensure certainty for governments and other parties interested in accessing or regulating native title land and waters by providing a legal entity to manage and conduct the affairs of the native title holders.¹³

All RNTBCs must be incorporated under the CATSI Act.

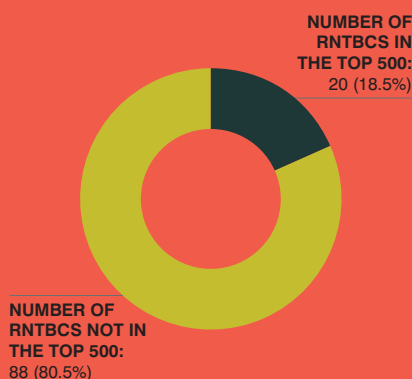
In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the number of native title determinations and RNTBCs being incorporated under the CATSI Act. As at 30 June 2008 there were 54 RNTBCs registered under the CATSI Act. By 30 June 2013 that number had increased to 108.

This section compares all RNTBCs (including those outside the top 500) with the top 500 corporations.

RNTBCs in the top 500

As at 30 June 2013 there were 108 RNTBCs registered under the CATSI Act (see figure 27). Twenty of these appeared in the top 500 for 2012–13.

Figure 27: RNTBCs in the top 500, 2012–13



Income and assets of RNTBCs

In 2012–13 the combined income of all RNTBCs was \$48.7 million.

There were 59 (54.5 per cent) RNTBCs with no income. The average income across all RNTBCs in 2012–13 was \$451,114. If the RNTBCs with no income are excluded the average income is just under \$1 million (see table 9).

Table 8: Income and assets between RNTBCs ranked highest and lowest

Ranking of RNTBC	Income	Assets
Highest (ranked 33 in the top 500)	\$11,957,616	\$85,436,553
Lowest (not ranked in top 500)	\$3,051	\$0

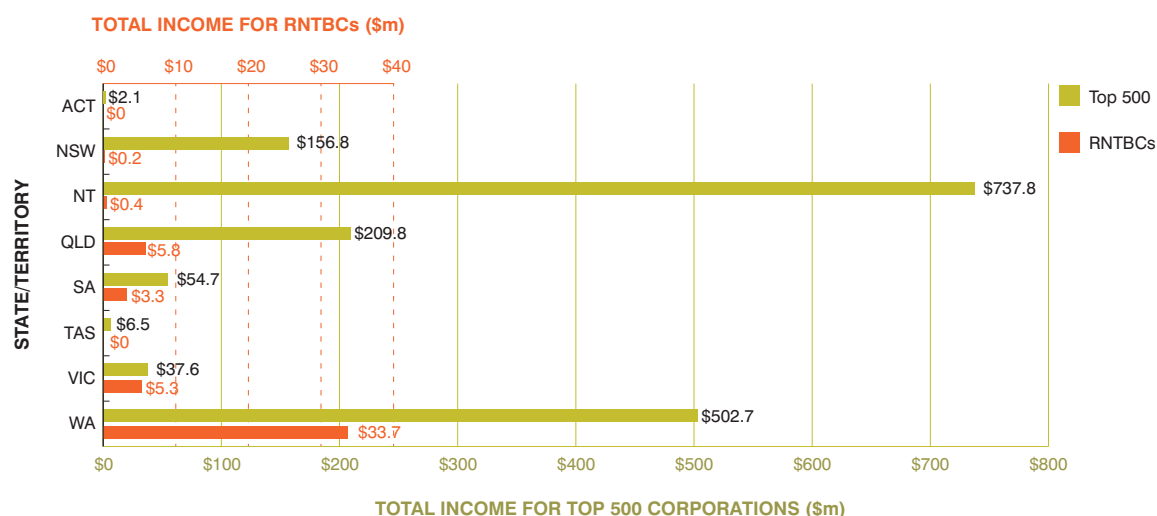
Note: Excludes the 59 RNTBCs with no income for 2012–13.

13 Background information on RNTBCs sourced from <http://www.nativetitle.org.au/about.html>, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS), 2014

Table 9: Comparison of total and average income for top 500 corporations vs all RNTBCs by state/territory, 2012–13

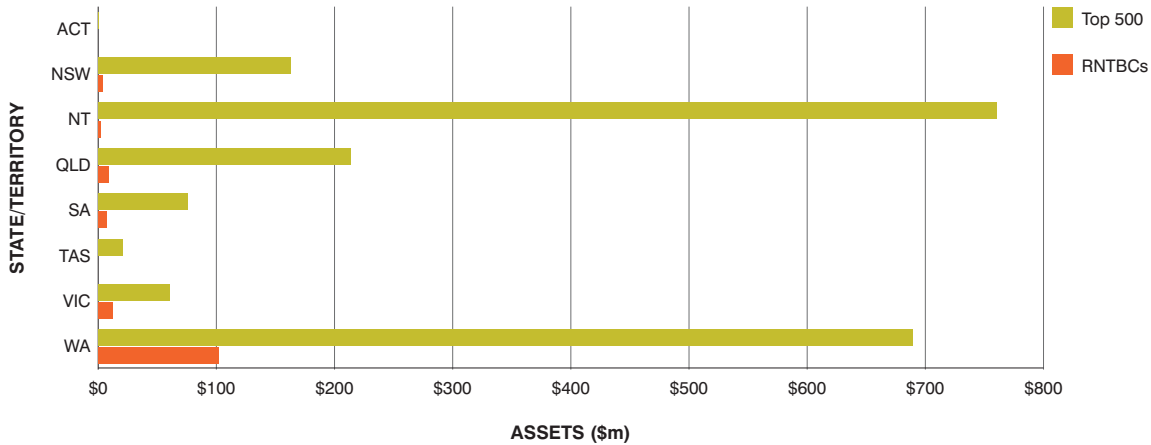
State/territory	No. of top 500 corporations	Total combined income	Average income	No. of RNTBCs with income	Total combined income	Average income
ACT	2	\$2,102,423	\$1,051,212	0	—	—
NSW	71	\$156,800,786	\$2,208,462	1	\$221,647	\$221,647
NT	164	\$737,764,699	\$4,498,565	3	\$431,061	\$143,687
QLD	99	\$209,750,671	\$2,118,694	20	\$5,839,076	\$291,954
SA	19	\$54,716,653	\$2,879,824	5	\$3,288,170	\$657,634
TAS	7	\$6,491,887	\$927,412	0	—	—
VIC	16	\$37,579,177	\$2,348,699	4	\$5,276,614	\$1,319,154
WA	122	\$502,707,063	\$4,120,550	16	\$33,663,756	\$2,103,985
Total	500	\$1,707,913,359	\$3,415,827	49	\$48,720,324	\$994,292

Note: The average income figure for RNTBCs excludes the 59 RNTBCs with no income for 2012–13.

Figure 28: Comparison of total combined income for top 500 corporations vs all RNTBCs by state/territory, 2012–13**Table 10: Comparison of total and average assets for top 500 corporations vs all RNTBCs by state/territory, 2012–13**

State/territory	No. of top 500 corporations	Total combined assets of top 500	Average assets of top 500	No. RNTBCs with assets	Total combined assets of RNTBCs	Average assets of RNTBCs
ACT	2	\$127,788	\$63,894	0	—	—
NSW	71	\$163,324,409	\$2,300,344	1	\$3,878,137	\$3,878,137
NT	164	\$760,157,301	\$4,635,105	3	\$1,867,978	\$622,659
QLD	98	\$213,876,886	\$2,182,417	16	\$8,923,966	\$557,748
SA	19	\$76,075,939	\$4,003,997	4	\$6,775,527	\$1,693,882
TAS	7	\$20,939,704	\$2,991,386	0	—	—
VIC	16	\$60,883,115	\$3,805,195	3	\$12,108,430	\$4,036,143
WA	122	\$689,093,541	\$5,648,308	13	\$102,265,420	\$7,866,571
Total	499	\$1,984,478,683	\$3,976,911	40	\$135,819,458	\$3,395,486

Figure 29: Total combined assets for top 500 and RNTBCs by state/territory, 2012–13



Employees of RNTBCs

In 2012–13, 18 RNTBCs employed a total of 185 people. The remaining 90 corporations had no employees. A single corporation in Victoria accounted for 82 employees.

Table 11: Total employees for top 500 corporations and all RNTBCs by state/territory, 2012–13

State/territory	No. of top 500 corporations with employees	No. of people employed by top 500	No. of RNTBCs with employees	No. of people employed by RNTBCs
ACT	2	28	0	0
NSW	69	1,445	0	0
NT	152	4,713	1	1
QLD	94	1,798	7	31
SA	14	396	0	0
TAS	7	88	0	0
VIC	16	568	3	112
WA	120	3,164	7	41
TOTAL	474	12,200	18	185

Figure 30: Percentage of employees of top 500 corporations by state/territory, 2012–13

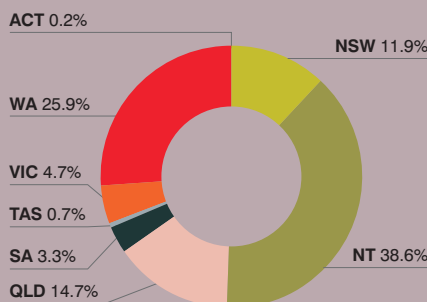
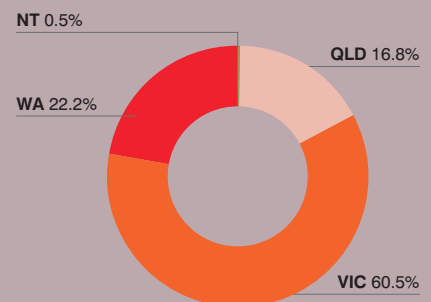


Figure 31: Percentage of employees of RNTBCs by state/territory, 2012–13



10.5%

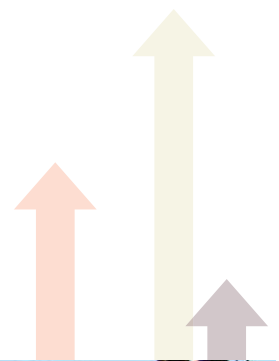
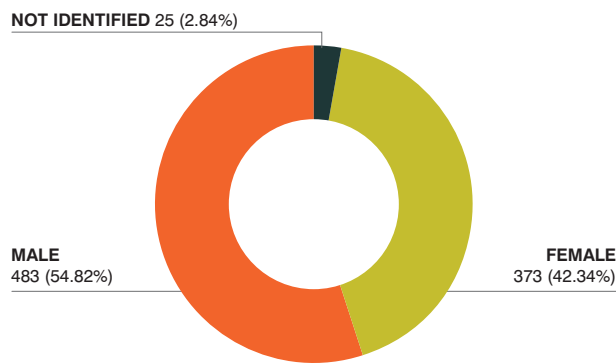
Gender of directors in RNTBCs

In 2012–13 a total of 881 people filled directors' roles in RNTBCs. This represents an average of 8.2 directors per corporation which is only marginally higher than all corporations in the top 500 (7.8 directors per corporation).

Excluding directors whose gender is not specified (the gender of 25 directors (2.8 per cent) could not be ascertained), the breakdown of male and female directorships of RNTBCs is 56.4 per cent male and 43.6 per cent female.

This breakdown is very different to the female representation of 54.4 per cent in the top 500 corporations (see figure 24).

Figure 32: Gender of directors for RNTBCs, 2012–13



Nirrumbuk Aboriginal Corporation (ICN 1866)

Case study



Nirrumbuk Aboriginal Corporation (Nirrumbuk) is based in Broome, Western Australia. It was registered in 1993 under the *Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976* (Commonwealth), now the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*.

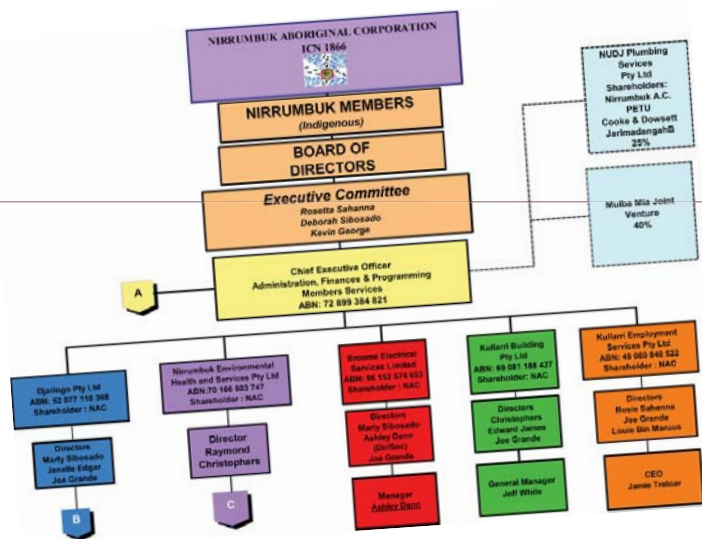
The corporation's aim is to end hardship, suffering and helplessness in Aboriginal communities in the Kimberley. They strive to build capacity and foster self-sufficiency with a key focus on health, housing, education, training and employment.

Nirrumbuk is one of only 16 corporations in the top 500 that has consistently improved its ranking (based on income) since 2007–08 over at least five of the last six financial years. In 2007–08 it was ranked at number 96 and by the end of the 2012–13 financial year it ranked at number 25.

Nirrumbuk provides a diverse range of activities:

- Indigenous employment and training—job search skills, ongoing mentoring and support for those in a job or training course, assistance in accessing other services such as Centrelink, training services including a range of nationally accredited courses.
- Youth services—transitional accommodation and providing assistance to homeless young people, secure and affordable housing and assistance with learning to live independently.
- Counselling services—youth who come into conflict with the law can receive assistance with their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community as a law abiding citizen.
- Environmental health services—monitoring and reporting on environmental health, coordinating community projects and education (such as pest control), dog health, pre-cyclone clean-ups and maintenance of machinery and equipment.
- Housing support—delivering the 'Support and tenancy education' program to the Kimberley region. Eligible tenants receive education and case management to help them improve their living skills.
- Training and education—through a registered training organisation a range of nationally recognised courses are available for those looking to get employment and further accredited skills.
- Employment services—delivery of job services for registered job seekers to move into employment whether they are job ready or requiring support towards a chosen career path.





Nirrumbuk's corporate structure is quite elaborate (see diagram) with 100 per cent ownership of five subsidiary companies, a 40 per cent stake in another and a 25 per cent stake in yet another.

The corporation has over 40 members and is run by a board of 12 directors. The day-to-day operations of Nirrumbuk are managed by the CEO with the support of an executive board consisting of three board directors.

Nirrumbuk and its entities employ more than 130 employees (across the Kimberley region). It operates and delivers services to Aboriginal communities throughout the east and west Kimberley.

Through its directors, members and staff Nirrumbuk plays a major role in Indigenous affairs in the region, and holds membership in key Kimberley Indigenous regional bodies in health, Remote Jobs and Communities Program (RJCP), law culture and native title.

Decision-making process

The Nirrumbuk board meets a minimum of four times a year, as required under its constitution (rule book). However, it may meet at other times as and if required. The board receives financial and operational information from each subsidiary and is responsible for providing leadership and developing strategy. While it sets the direction for the overall vision of the corporation, the board delegates some of their responsibility to management and staff.

The executive board, consisting of three board members and the Nirrumbuk CEO, meet monthly to assess the performance of each

subsidiary, develop policies, ensure strong corporate governance and to ensure the strategic long-term interests and viability of the corporation are maintained.

Each subsidiary has either a CEO or managing director/general manager. All subsidiaries have up to three directors that include the CEO of Nirrumbuk and two directors from the main board of Nirrumbuk.

Senior managers answer directly to each individual board as well as the main board of Nirrumbuk. Senior managers meet monthly and work collaboratively to achieve the groups overarching objectives.

'We strive to sustain our people in a modern context, providing the opportunity for development that enables participation in Australian society through training, employment, economic development and infrastructure provision.'

Artist: Michael Carter

NIRRUMBUK (Nyul Nyul language) is the largest permanent fresh water spring on the Dampier Peninsular. Before settlement, the Aboriginal nations of the region would sustain themselves from the spring and was a permanent source of water and food.

The members of Nirrumbuk Aboriginal Corporation chose the name to reflect the corporation's membership and objectives.



Appendix: ranking by income

	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▲	1	4	\$50,842,713	22.1%	66	20.0%	NT
▲	2	12	\$50,151,938	18.6%	96	0.6%	WA
■	3	3	\$47,081,917	5.2%	342	54.1%	NT
▲	4	8	\$43,623,367	66.8%	494	0.0%	WA
▼	5	1	\$42,140,059	-27.9%	29	-44.2%	NT
	6	N/R	\$38,025,520	N/C	370	N/C	NT
▲	7	55	\$34,790,713	340.2%	73	1.4%	NT
▼	8	5	\$30,262,967	-14.4%	462	-10.3%	NT
▲	9	10	\$29,926,878	19.3%	391	768.9%	NT
▼	10	6	\$29,237,834	-13.1%	122	3.4%	WA
▼	11	7	\$26,793,046	-12.2%	123	32.3%	WA
▼	12	9	\$26,384,900	5.3%	320	14.7%	NT
▲	13	18	\$21,517,659	44.4%	70	6.1%	NT
▼	14	11	\$18,950,922	-2.9%	45	542.9%	QLD
▼	15	13	\$17,162,540	-0.5%	119	0.8%	NT
▼	16	15	\$16,093,659	2.5%	111	12.1%	NT
▼	17	16	\$15,344,959	-1.3%	140	-13.6%	NT
▲	18	29	\$15,162,843	24.1%	100	22.0%	NT
▲	19	58	\$14,774,918	50.2%	68	19.3%	NT
▲	20	22	\$14,668,747	7.9%	105	16.7%	NT
▼	21	19	\$14,281,403	-1.5%	82	-21.9%	NT
▲	22	30	\$14,182,823	16.5%	114	17.5%	NT
▲	23	24	\$14,023,061	5.9%	12	-52.0%	NT
▲	24	31	\$13,958,012	18.8%	40	-11.1%	WA
▼	25	21	\$13,875,765	0.8%	44	15.8%	WA
▼	26	14	\$13,114,244	-16.6%	54	22.7%	WA
▲	27	81	\$12,983,343	19.5%	40	0.0%	NSW
▼	28	27	\$12,929,282	4.0%	70	7.7%	QLD
▲	29	33	\$12,895,649	13.2%	160	34.5%	QLD
▼	30	25	\$12,852,611	0.7%	250	-23.1%	WA
▲	31	34	\$12,785,890	12.3%	102	7.4%	NSW
■	32	32	\$12,607,019	9.4%	180	50.0%	NT
▼	33	2	\$11,957,616	-74.5%	40	0.0%	WA
▼	34	23	\$11,777,444	-12.3%	6	-86.7%	WA
■	35	35	\$11,338,419	4.8%	90	3.4%	NSW
▲	36	45	\$10,960,775	42.8%	70	7.7%	NSW
▲	37	38	\$10,269,749	9.8%	9	125.0%	WA
▲	38	47	\$9,604,150	4.8%	37	68.2%	WA
▼	39	36	\$9,499,150	-1.3%	42	-2.3%	QLD
▲	40	290	\$9,147,238	797.2%	17	142.9%	WA
▼	41	37	\$9,007,294	-1.4%	101	0.0%	NSW
▲	42	51	\$8,460,311	19.1%	74	2.8%	NSW
■	43	43	\$8,408,969	8.3%	126	5.0%	VIC

- ▲ Increase from previous rank
- ▼ Decrease from previous rank
- No movement in rank
- N/C Information not calculable
- N/R Not registered
- N/D No data supplied
- N/A Not ranked in top 500 in that year

	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▲	44	57	\$8,235,334	26.3%	26	-13.3%	WA
▼	45	44	\$8,149,141	-37.9%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	46	20	\$8,129,320	-42.5%	42	-17.6%	SA
▼	47	39	\$7,653,477	-16.4%	71	-18.4%	NT
▼	48	46	\$7,561,508	-0.7%	43	2.4%	WA
▲	49	64	\$7,537,051	26.1%	68	25.9%	SA
▼	50	26	\$7,526,796	-38.8%	40	0.0%	NT
▼	51	48	\$7,477,229	4.1%	52	0.0%	WA
	52	N/R	\$7,410,107	N/C	18	N/C	NT
▲	53	56	\$7,340,435	11.8%	71	-6.6%	NT
▲	54	67	\$7,316,629	30.8%	54	12.5%	WA
▲	55	59	\$7,309,954	13.9%	51	-5.6%	WA
▼	56	49	\$7,303,284	1.9%	44	69.2%	WA
▼	57	54	\$7,228,518	5.9%	145	42.2%	VIC
▼	58	52	\$7,189,165	3.4%	34	-5.6%	WA
▲	59	61	\$7,107,947	11.4%	60	9.1%	NSW
▲	60	91	\$7,044,945	70.7%	55	12.2%	NT
▼	61	17	\$6,688,291	-56.0%	30	-3.2%	WA
▲	62	63	\$6,657,199	9.2%	52	-3.7%	WA
▼	63	41	\$6,656,873	-15.5%	91	2.2%	QLD
▼	64	28	\$6,603,881	-46.0%	96	29.7%	SA
■	65	65	\$6,253,713	9.2%	49	22.5%	QLD
▼	66	50	\$6,166,461	-13.4%	56	-61.4%	NT
▼	67	60	\$5,906,805	-7.7%	33	13.8%	QLD
▲	68	71	\$5,865,599	1.2%	33	-19.5%	QLD
▲	69	72	\$5,770,551	6.9%	28	0.0%	WA
▼	70	42	\$5,712,079	-26.6%	30	0.0%	NT
▼	71	70	\$5,672,838	3.5%	45	7.1%	QLD
▲	72	73	\$5,591,471	-51.8%	8	14.3%	WA
▲	73	115	\$5,420,468	49.7%	38	0.0%	SA
▼	74	53	\$5,359,434	-22.0%	90	-40.8%	QLD
▼	75	62	\$5,303,864	-14.6%	240	14.3%	WA
▼	76	74	\$5,247,828	1.0%	54	14.9%	NSW
▲	77	83	\$5,013,529	12.7%	33	-21.4%	WA
▲	78	88	\$5,003,873	15.7%	10	25.0%	WA
▲	79	80	\$4,994,071	6.2%	83	-47.8%	NT
▼	80	77	\$4,986,684	-3.2%	50	19.0%	QLD
▼	81	75	\$4,962,455	-4.5%	6	0.0%	WA
▲	82	271	\$4,905,642	319.3%	7	-22.2%	QLD
	83	N/R	\$4,898,609	N/C	41	N/C	SA
▼	84	78	\$4,831,490	-5.0%	54	-3.6%	WA
▲	85	109	\$4,798,195	30.4%	33	17.9%	NT
	86	N/A	\$4,683,740	119.0%	0	0.0%	SA
▲	87	100	\$4,677,777	20.3%	40	11.1%	QLD
▲	88	118	\$4,642,597	32.3%	9	-59.1%	WA
▼	89	79	\$4,560,059	-4.0%	25	-16.7%	WA

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The top 500 Aboriginal
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corporations 2012–13

	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▲	90	102	\$4,557,513	17.8%	36	5.9%	NT
▲	91	97	\$4,530,575	15.2%	15	-25.0%	QLD
▲	92	103	\$4,488,136	18.8%	39	85.7%	WA
▼	93	85	\$4,337,545	1.2%	36	33.3%	NSW
▲	94	95	\$4,330,276	7.7%	26	0.0%	WA
▲	95	131	\$4,213,398	33.7%	17	-10.5%	WA
▲	96	104	\$4,165,378	11.2%	7	40.0%	NT
▼	97	86	\$4,073,330	-4.9%	44	-6.4%	WA
▲	98	112	\$4,072,382	11.0%	11	22.2%	NT
▼	99	96	\$4,045,815	1.3%	52	6.1%	VIC
▼	100	98	\$4,035,954	2.9%	23	0.0%	WA
▲	101	145	\$3,987,603	47.4%	23	64.3%	NSW
▲	102	113	\$3,938,660	7.5%	24	0.0%	WA
▲	103	111	\$3,936,494	7.2%	8	0.0%	NT
▼	104	92	\$3,909,063	-5.3%	40	60.0%	QLD
▼	105	99	\$3,896,668	0.0%	20	100.0%	NT
▲	106	127	\$3,835,497	19.3%	30	36.4%	WA
▼	107	94	\$3,794,262	-5.7%	25	66.7%	NT
▼	108	66	\$3,781,721	-32.7%	19	-9.5%	NT
▲	109	179	\$3,761,337	75.3%	21	5.0%	NT
▼	110	105	\$3,650,734	-2.4%	54	31.7%	QLD
▼	111	107	\$3,644,872	-1.9%	8	-92.1%	WA
▲	112	116	\$3,594,658	2.0%	35	29.6%	WA
▲	113	128	\$3,573,319	11.4%	24	26.3%	WA
▼	114	76	\$3,565,702	-0.3%	4	-95.0%	WA
▼	115	82	\$3,557,488	-23.5%	21	-12.5%	NSW
▼	116	89	\$3,512,670	-17.1%	25	25.0%	QLD
▲	117	122	\$3,448,988	3.1%	22	-12.0%	NT
▲	118	133	\$3,447,012	9.7%	40	11.1%	NSW
▲	119	156	\$3,357,535	33.0%	24	-4.0%	QLD
▲	120	189	\$3,218,431	63.8%	22	29.4%	QLD
▼	121	101	\$3,181,148	-18.0%	38	0.0%	WA
▲	122	142	\$3,155,709	13.7%	7	40.0%	NT
▲	123	136	\$3,155,179	4.2%	13	30.0%	NT
▲	124	135	\$3,112,139	1.8%	27	35.0%	NSW
▲	125	170	\$3,088,354	35.1%	21	320.0%	WA
▼	126	108	\$3,066,961	-16.6%	12	-7.7%	QLD
▼	127	84	\$3,062,129	-30.5%	50	0.0%	NSW
▲	128	129	\$3,022,911	-3.0%	23	0.0%	QLD
▼	129	126	\$3,001,283	-9.0%	8	60.0%	NT
▲	130	200	\$2,997,900	65.4%	0	0.0%	NT
	131	N/A	\$2,980,205	2777.9%	0	N/C	NSW
■	132	132	\$2,946,970	-6.3%	10	66.7%	WA
▼	133	125	\$2,946,158	-11.1%	29	-6.5%	QLD
▲	134	227	\$2,928,295	96.9%	20	100.0%	WA
▲	135	168	\$2,909,367	23.7%	5	-16.7%	NT

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	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▲	136	152	\$2,894,000	12.5%	26	-3.7%	VIC
▲	137	151	\$2,891,680	11.8%	21	31.3%	NT
▲	138	146	\$2,889,230	8.3%	39	2.6%	NT
▼	139	130	\$2,836,162	-10.0%	75	-9.6%	NT
▲	140	288	\$2,835,668	36.9%	6	-60.0%	NSW
▼	141	134	\$2,820,676	-9.0%	5	25.0%	NT
▼	142	119	\$2,812,081	-19.3%	8	60.0%	NT
▲	143	155	\$2,771,543	9.7%	33	43.5%	NSW
▲	144	182	\$2,758,406	31.8%	35	288.9%	SA
▼	145	139	\$2,741,171	-7.4%	32	N/C	WA
▼	146	141	\$2,703,963	-5.4%	19	5.6%	NT
▲	147	252	\$2,666,705	109.7%	21	5.0%	QLD
▲	148	299	\$2,661,274	182.1%	20	300.0%	VIC
▲	149	173	\$2,655,851	16.8%	23	15.0%	QLD
▼	150	123	\$2,644,469	-20.8%	34	21.4%	WA
▲	151	171	\$2,635,354	15.4%	26	-16.1%	NT
▼	152	143	\$2,632,606	-3.0%	22	-18.5%	WA
▲	153	161	\$2,628,684	7.9%	21	0.0%	QLD
▲	154	175	\$2,611,337	16.1%	5	25.0%	NT
▼	155	147	\$2,606,943	-1.8%	7	16.7%	NT
▼	156	120	\$2,584,300	-24.2%	5	400.0%	NT
▲	157	195	\$2,524,034	32.5%	4	-42.9%	NT
▲	158	199	\$2,494,704	36.7%	15	66.7%	NSW
▲	159	164	\$2,485,300	3.0%	17	-5.6%	QLD
▲	160	163	\$2,471,362	2.0%	27	0.0%	SA
▼	161	150	\$2,469,000	-5.1%	25	19.0%	VIC
▼	162	158	\$2,440,989	-0.6%	25	47.1%	WA
▼	163	157	\$2,425,353	-1.3%	13	550.0%	WA
▼	164	154	\$2,424,601	-4.4%	39	0.0%	TAS
▲	165	230	\$2,420,631	63.6%	40	14.3%	NSW
▼	166	121	\$2,363,066	-30.0%	13	-18.8%	NT
▲	167	177	\$2,362,037	7.0%	30	-9.1%	WA
▲	168	210	\$2,342,785	39.4%	23	53.3%	NT
▲	169	374	\$2,340,057	298.2%	6	500.0%	QLD
▲	170	172	\$2,339,775	2.6%	11	-50.0%	NT
▼	171	165	\$2,304,445	-3.9%	25	-10.7%	QLD
	172	N/A	\$2,300,000	N/C	0	N/C	NT
▲	173	183	\$2,252,737	4.7%	5	0.0%	NT
▼	174	166	\$2,251,538	-6.0%	38	52.0%	NSW
▼	175	159	\$2,241,609	-8.2%	5	150.0%	WA
▲	176	217	\$2,228,195	38.5%	5	N/C	NT
▲	177	188	\$2,181,828	9.5%	24	41.2%	NT
▼	178	160	\$2,155,724	-11.6%	21	10.5%	QLD
▼	179	178	\$2,150,574	-3.6%	5	0.0%	NT
	180	N/R	\$2,149,116	N/C	0	N/C	SA
▼	181	144	\$2,148,570	-20.8%	4	300.0%	NT

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The top 500 Aboriginal
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corporations 2012–13

	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▲	182	194	\$2,139,522	12.2%	12	20.0%	NT
▼	183	153	\$2,116,023	-17.5%	7	0.0%	NT
▼	184	162	\$2,069,952	-14.7%	15	50.0%	WA
▲	185	232	\$2,046,102	43.0%	25	0.0%	VIC
▼	186	176	\$2,029,901	-8.5%	6	0.0%	NT
▲	187	272	\$2,023,617	73.5%	17	70.0%	QLD
	188	N/A	\$2,010,166	1127.8%	14	N/C	NT
▲	189	191	\$2,008,200	3.1%	6	50.0%	NT
■	190	190	\$2,007,497	2.5%	15	25.0%	NT
▲	191	198	\$1,998,381	9.0%	14	N/C	SA
▲	192	205	\$1,997,925	14.3%	0	0.0%	WA
▼	193	187	\$1,969,402	-1.2%	8	0.0%	NT
▲	194	207	\$1,950,573	13.5%	37	2.8%	QLD
▼	195	93	\$1,949,699	160.3%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	196	148	\$1,949,595	-25.5%	22	0.0%	NSW
▲	197	254	\$1,942,077	54.7%	15	0.0%	SA
▼	198	69	\$1,907,797	-65.4%	0	-100.0%	NT
▲	199	221	\$1,868,158	17.2%	15	15.4%	NT
	200	N/A	\$1,864,220	653.5%	19	N/C	NT
▲	201	292	\$1,848,119	86.3%	8	-27.3%	NT
▲	202	269	\$1,842,358	57.3%	5	0.0%	SA
▲	203	212	\$1,808,359	9.2%	5	0.0%	NT
▲	204	274	\$1,800,967	56.2%	12	-25.0%	NSW
▼	205	201	\$1,798,280	-0.8%	0	-100.0%	NT
	206	N/A	\$1,781,891	10.0%	8	-42.9%	NSW
▲	207	287	\$1,780,848	69.2%	17	13.3%	NSW
▲	208	214	\$1,767,988	7.7%	0	0.0%	WA
▲	209	441	\$1,756,766	342.2%	15	1400.0%	QLD
▼	210	196	\$1,750,260	-6.9%	8	14.3%	WA
▼	211	167	\$1,749,474	-26.8%	10	0.0%	WA
▼	212	90	\$1,732,521	-67.8%	24	41.2%	NT
▼	213	211	\$1,709,727	2.8%	19	-9.5%	QLD
▼	214	206	\$1,686,272	-3.1%	18	100.0%	ACT
▼	215	184	\$1,683,855	-17.6%	15	15.4%	WA
▼	216	193	\$1,660,219	-12.9%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	217	140	\$1,655,187	-44.8%	10	-88.5%	WA
▼	218	197	\$1,635,406	-11.2%	18	5.9%	NSW
▼	219	181	\$1,624,068	-22.5%	27	22.7%	WA
▼	220	169	\$1,618,695	-30.7%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	221	192	\$1,602,404	-16.8%	10	66.7%	NT
▼	222	110	\$1,593,178	-56.6%	0	0.0%	NT
■	223	223	\$1,592,663	0.2%	3	0.0%	NT
▲	224	226	\$1,590,092	26.3%	4	-20.0%	NT
▼	225	180	\$1,587,389	-24.4%	14	-17.6%	QLD
▲	226	465	\$1,574,827	373.1%	2	0.0%	NT
▼	227	219	\$1,554,620	-2.9%	6	0.0%	NT

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	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▼	228	224	\$1,534,840	-1.0%	26	-13.3%	TAS
▲	229	237	\$1,530,916	11.7%	13	18.2%	QLD
▼	230	203	\$1,521,495	-14.5%	0	0.0%	NT
▲	231	236	\$1,506,670	8.8%	30	25.0%	QLD
▲	232	277	\$1,504,170	32.1%	11	-15.4%	NSW
▼	233	204	\$1,502,601	-14.4%	16	23.1%	NSW
▲	234	263	\$1,501,506	-3.4%	4	0.0%	WA
▲	235	238	\$1,497,156	9.5%	82	925.0%	VIC
▼	236	218	\$1,492,415	-7.0%	0	-100.0%	NT
▼	237	209	\$1,482,554	-13.1%	20	0.0%	QLD
▲	238	240	\$1,478,231	10.4%	11	57.1%	WA
▼	239	202	\$1,464,831	-18.2%	6	-25%	NT
	240	N/A	\$1,419,003	-40.8%	12	0%	QLD
▲	241	260	\$1,414,399	14.3%	4	33%	NT
▼	242	225	\$1,407,896	-6.1%	15	-11%	NSW
▼	243	208	\$1,399,070	-18.6%	18	5.9%	QLD
▼	244	239	\$1,389,265	3.1%	5	N/C	NT
▲	245	247	\$1,368,164	5.3%	19	11.8%	NSW
▲	246	262	\$1,361,919	12.6%	20	5.3%	NSW
▲	247	248	\$1,359,455	5.4%	7	0.0%	NT
▼	248	213	\$1,357,692	-17.9%	27	107.7%	WA
▲	249	259	\$1,353,452	10.4%	19	0.0%	WA
▲	250	273	\$1,344,901	15.5%	3	50.0%	NT
▼	251	149	\$1,337,858	-48.6%	28	27.3%	WA
▼	252	245	\$1,337,619	1.5%	19	5.6%	WA
▼	253	246	\$1,328,592	1.2%	11	0.0%	NT
▼	254	241	\$1,314,847	-1.8%	17	6.3%	QLD
	255	N/R	\$1,314,455	1214.5%	0	0.0%	WA
▲	256	279	\$1,311,880	18.6%	10	-16.7%	WA
	257	N/R	\$1,309,781	1200.3%	7	N/C	WA
▲	258	305	\$1,305,899	48.4%	9	0.0%	WA
▼	259	250	\$1,303,437	2.1%	26	-7.1%	QLD
▼	260	243	\$1,280,355	-4.3%	24	14.3%	QLD
▼	261	229	\$1,272,979	-14.1%	6	20.0%	NT
▼	262	256	\$1,266,519	2.7%	10	-23.1%	VIC
▲	263	283	\$1,265,908	17.1%	9	80.0%	NT
▼	264	216	\$1,255,972	-22.5%	8	-42.9%	NSW
▼	265	215	\$1,244,459	-23.4%	12	-7.7%	WA
▲	266	353	\$1,211,543	60.0%	10	0.0%	NSW
▼	267	228	\$1,205,987	-29.4%	5	-44.4%	WA
▲	268	289	\$1,204,680	17.1%	13	18.2%	WA
	269	N/R	\$1,198,424	N/C	3	N/C	WA
■	270	270	\$1,194,962	2.1%	8	0.0%	NSW
▼	271	235	\$1,191,782	-14.2%	8	0.0%	NT
▲	272	345	\$1,183,886	69.1%	12	500.0%	QLD
▼	273	265	\$1,179,847	-0.7%	12	0.0%	WA

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The top 500 Aboriginal
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	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▼	274	253	\$1,171,869	-7.7%	13	44.4%	NT
	275	N/A	\$1,170,821	29.4%	2	-33.3%	WA
▼	276	267	\$1,151,297	-2.7%	0	0.0%	NT
▲	277	307	\$1,148,704	32.1%	7	-50.0%	QLD
▼	278	220	\$1,143,089	-29.6%	21	110.0%	QLD
▲	279	282	\$1,142,591	5.0%	21	0.0%	QLD
▼	280	234	\$1,123,572	-19.8%	4	0.0%	NT
▼	281	255	\$1,118,109	-10.4%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	282	261	\$1,112,064	-8.3%	26	30.0%	NT
▼	283	268	\$1,111,008	-5.9%	1	-50.0%	WA
▲	284	298	\$1,104,500	17.0%	8	-33.3%	VIC
▼	285	275	\$1,104,368	-3.8%	15	0.0%	WA
▲	286	313	\$1,085,911	28.5%	1	0.0%	NT
▲	287	319	\$1,084,032	21.6%	11	0.0%	QLD
▼	288	251	\$1,083,184	-12.2%	10	66.7%	VIC
▲	289	291	\$1,065,657	6.6%	9	-10.0%	WA
▼	290	264	\$1,032,852	-13.9%	11	N/C	WA
▼	291	185	\$1,030,456	-49.5%	4	0.0%	NT
▼	292	186	\$1,022,889	-48.8%	1	0.0%	SA
▲	293	400	\$1,019,479	103.3%	2	0.0%	WA
▼	294	244	\$1,010,386	-24.0%	25	25.0%	NSW
▼	295	222	\$1,009,861	-36.6%	4	-63.6%	NT
▼	296	293	\$1,000,967	3.1%	30	30.4%	WA
▼	297	294	\$990,044	2.0%	5	-28.6%	NT
▼	298	266	\$986,348	-16.9%	54	390.9%	NSW
▼	299	284	\$983,640	-8.8%	8	14.3%	NSW
■	300	300	\$982,950	5.6%	8	-20.0%	QLD
▼	301	233	\$976,880	-31.7%	5	0.0%	NT
▲	302	362	\$975,549	55.5%	3	50.0%	QLD
	303	N/A	\$971,668	618.9%	1	0.0%	QLD
▼	304	302	\$964,819	5.4%	5	0.0%	NT
▼	305	278	\$964,093	-14.6%	3	0.0%	NT
▲	306	342	\$952,309	30.6%	17	-5.6%	QLD
▲	307	346	\$949,646	37.0%	11	0.0%	QLD
▼	308	296	\$949,113	-0.5%	3	0.0%	NT
▲	309	318	\$946,175	12.9%	3	0.0%	TAS
▲	310	323	\$938,064	10.0%	5	0.0%	NT
▼	311	308	\$937,066	11.9%	9	-71.0%	WA
▲	312	372	\$932,528	57.9%	6	0.0%	NSW
▲	313	341	\$924,813	26.7%	10	11.1%	QLD
▼	314	295	\$909,821	-5.8%	5	-16.7%	NSW
▼	315	306	\$905,670	3.7%	7	-22.2%	NT
▲	316	363	\$902,036	43.9%	9	-10.0%	NSW
▲	317	354	\$895,787	36.9%	8	N/C	QLD
▲	318	337	\$895,449	19.4%	11	-31.3%	NSW
▼	319	249	\$894,066	-30.0%	8	-33.3%	WA

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	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▼	320	242	\$892,138	-33.3%	13	160.0%	NT
▼	321	138	\$884,660	-70.6%	20	17.6%	NT
▼	322	310	\$867,599	-2.1%	1	-75.0%	NSW
▼	323	280	\$862,253	-21.4%	6	0.0%	QLD
▲	324	339	\$851,770	16.4%	15	-11.8%	VIC
▼	325	137	\$849,799	-71.9%	7	40.0%	NT
▲	326	350	\$849,787	25.3%	8	-20.0%	NSW
▼	327	316	\$829,556	-1.7%	45	-4.3%	QLD
▼	328	309	\$826,964	-4.6%	6	20.0%	QLD
▲	329	331	\$824,661	5.4%	13	0.0%	QLD
	330	N/R	\$820,391	N/C	3	N/C	QLD
▼	331	114	\$810,759	-77.9%	8	-27.3%	NT
▼	332	329	\$809,860	2.4%	16	220.0%	NT
▼	333	312	\$796,615	-6.9%	4	-42.9%	QLD
▼	334	301	\$793,882	-13.4%	1	0.0%	NT
	335	N/A	\$792,460	605.2%	1	N/C	WA
▼	336	314	\$786,551	-6.9%	0	0.0%	SA
▲	337	395	\$784,474	54.9%	4	33.3%	NT
▼	338	303	\$775,496	-14.4%	1	0.0%	WA
▼	339	124	\$773,706	-76.7%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	340	324	\$772,773	-4.3%	18	0.0%	NSW
	341	N/A	\$770,109	5.4%	4	-42.9%	QLD
▼	342	320	\$765,177	-6.5%	0	0.0%	NT
	343	N/R	\$759,578	N/C	7	N/C	NSW
▲	344	358	\$757,456	17.0%	14	75.0%	TAS
▼	345	297	\$756,842	-20.4%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	346	336	\$744,545	-0.9%	1	-90.0%	QLD
▼	347	333	\$740,658	-3.0%	10	0.0%	VIC
▼	348	321	\$734,666	-10.1%	3	0.0%	QLD
	349	N/R	\$725,209	225.9%	1	0.0%	WA
▼	350	286	\$719,823	-32.8%	9	-25.0%	WA
▲	351	370	\$719,137	17.5%	3	0.0%	QLD
▲	352	373	\$716,977	21.8%	7	0.0%	NT
▼	353	349	\$715,637	5.3%	10	100.0%	SA
▲	354	376	\$715,455	22.4%	12	0.0%	QLD
▲	355	390	\$713,322	35.2%	0	0.0%	QLD
▼	356	276	\$705,195	-38.1%	5	0.0%	NT
▲	357	385	\$704,041	-21.1%	2	-80.0%	WA
▲	358	379	\$702,439	22.8%	15	15.4%	WA
▼	359	351	\$700,407	3.8%	15	0.0%	NSW
▲	360	366	\$696,165	12.2%	10	0.0%	NSW
▼	361	231	\$696,040	-51.7%	7	-30.0%	WA
▲	362	384	\$694,257	24.5%	8	0.0%	NT
▼	363	359	\$692,311	7.2%	4	-20.0%	NT
▲	364	378	\$683,419	19.0%	15	87.5%	NSW
	365	N/R	\$682,438	N/C	12	N/C	WA

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The top 500 Aboriginal
and Torres Strait Islander
corporations 2012–13

	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▲	366	405	\$680,910	0.1%	7	16.7%	NT
▼	367	311	\$677,916	-20.8%	5	25.0%	QLD
▼	368	360	\$670,879	5.2%	9	0.0%	NSW
▼	369	322	\$667,138	-17.9%	0	0.0%	SA
▼	370	335	\$658,616	-12.4%	1	0.0%	WA
▲	371	403	\$649,678	33.4%	8	-20.0%	QLD
▼	372	367	\$648,115	5.1%	15	36.4%	NSW
▲	373	394	\$647,166	28.5%	3	0.0%	WA
▼	374	355	\$644,268	-1.3%	7	16.7%	NT
▼	375	356	\$638,771	-1.6%	9	0.0%	NT
	376	N/R	\$631,739	178.1%	4	100.0%	NT
▲	377	383	\$623,782	11.4%	8	14.3%	NSW
▲	378	413	\$622,855	36.3%	2	-33.3%	WA
▼	379	332	\$616,977	-20.2%	7	16.7%	WA
▲	380	381	\$605,095	6.7%	8	-33.3%	QLD
	381	N/A	\$603,076	8.4%	9	0.0%	QLD
▼	382	365	\$591,727	-5.2%	7	16.7%	WA
▼	383	368	\$588,700	-4.2%	6	0.0%	NT
▲	384	386	\$587,564	8.2%	6	0.0%	NT
▲	385	461	\$585,943	71.0%	2	100.0%	QLD
▼	386	330	\$580,234	-26.0%	2	0.0%	WA
▼	387	382	\$577,798	2.2%	6	20.0%	NT
	388	N/A	\$576,443	1628.7%	0	0.0%	QLD
▲	389	399	\$574,585	-23.1%	5	-16.7%	NT
▼	390	371	\$564,134	-5.6%	1	-50.0%	WA
▼	391	317	\$563,931	-9.9%	6	-14.3%	QLD
■	392	392	\$562,369	9.2%	2	0.0%	NT
▲	393	423	\$551,166	31.9%	9	80.0%	WA
▲	394	401	\$548,494	10.1%	5	150.0%	WA
▼	395	375	\$546,462	-6.9%	4	-20.0%	QLD
▼	396	361	\$544,410	-13.8%	1	0.0%	NT
▼	397	347	\$541,999	-21.3%	1	-50.0%	NT
▼	398	348	\$540,628	-20.6%	6	0.0%	NT
▲	399	498	\$539,844	99.4%	36	0.0%	NSW
	400	N/A	\$534,782	386.3%	2	0.0%	WA
▲	401	402	\$530,142	6.3%	7	-22.2%	NT
	402	N/R	\$523,353	-20.4%	2	0.0%	NT
▲	403	431	\$522,636	28.6%	3	0.0%	QLD
▼	404	388	\$520,744	-1.7%	9	50.0%	NT
▲	405	445	\$520,075	36.8%	30	15.4%	QLD
▲	406	417	\$518,947	15.7%	3	0.0%	NSW
▼	407	315	\$511,126	-39.5%	3	0.0%	NT
▼	408	406	\$508,444	6.2%	5	66.7%	NT
▲	409	428	\$507,862	24.2%	4	300.0%	VIC
▼	410	364	\$504,719	-19.2%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	411	389	\$504,390	-4.8%	3	-25.0%	NT

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	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
▲	412	416	\$502,626	12.0%	9	50.0%	WA
▼	413	377	\$499,886	-13.3%	6	-25.0%	NT
▼	414	410	\$495,600	8.4%	4	0.0%	NSW
▲	415	447	\$492,762	30.4%	4	0.0%	WA
▲	416	422	\$488,933	16.8%	7	-12.5%	NT
▲	417	450	\$488,213	31.8%	6	0.0%	NSW
▼	418	398	\$487,921	-2.9%	7	0.0%	QLD
▼	419	404	\$486,804	1.1%	4	-20.0%	NSW
▲	420	429	\$480,108	17.8%	4	-60.0%	QLD
▼	421	419	\$476,790	9.4%	10	0.0%	NSW
▼	422	340	\$468,291	-35.9%	6	-14.3%	NSW
▼	423	415	\$467,287	3.1%	5	0.0%	QLD
	424	N/A	\$459,400	468.7%	12	1100.0%	QLD
▲	425	470	\$446,025	35.5%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	426	334	\$441,438	-41.7%	1	-83.3%	NT
	427	N/R	\$439,447	N/C	7	N/C	QLD
▲	428	442	\$436,258	10.3%	8	33.3%	WA
▲	429	472	\$435,672	33.3%	4	-20.0%	QLD
▼	430	411	\$429,202	-6.1%	0	0.0%	NT
▼	431	412	\$427,486	-6.5%	3	50.0%	VIC
	432	N/A	\$426,608	25.8%	5	0.0%	NSW
▼	433	425	\$425,227	3.7%	5	0.0%	QLD
▼	434	407	\$420,446	-12.0%	5	0.0%	QLD
▲	435	452	\$417,441	14.0%	9	125.0%	WA
▼	436	418	\$416,151	-5.6%	10	11.1%	ACT
▲	437	451	\$412,098	12.5%	4	-33.3%	WA
	438	N/R	\$409,799	83.4%	0	0.0%	WA
▲	439	467	\$409,186	23.1%	7	0.0%	NSW
▼	440	426	\$408,248	-0.4%	2	0.0%	WA
▼	441	414	\$407,114	-10.8%	2	-33.3%	QLD
	442	N/A	\$406,565	204.5%	3	50.0%	SA
▼	443	439	\$406,332	1.5%	5	-16.7%	QLD
▲	444	509	\$404,034	74.9%	1	0.0%	WA
▼	445	437	\$400,527	-0.4%	6	0.0%	QLD
▼	446	396	\$400,225	-32.1%	1	-66.7%	WA
▼	447	106	\$400,000	-89.2%	0	0.0%	NT
▲	448	466	\$395,470	19.0%	4	33.3%	NT
	449	N/A	\$394,139	885.3%	5	N/C	QLD
▼	450	427	\$391,789	-4.3%	4	0.0%	QLD
▼	451	430	\$385,920	-5.2%	8	33.3%	NT
▼	452	446	\$381,996	0.7%	5	0.0%	QLD
▼	453	325	\$380,367	-52.8%	0	0.0%	QLD
▼	454	409	\$372,173	-21.2%	10	100.0%	NT
▼	455	453	\$370,783	2.3%	5	0.0%	WA
▼	456	448	\$368,204	-1.9%	3	-40.0%	NT
▲	457	495	\$362,004	31.4%	3	0.0%	NT

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The top 500 Aboriginal
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	Rank 2012–13	Rank 2011–12	Income 2012–13	Change (%)	Employees 2012–13	Change (%)	State/ territory
	458	N/A	\$359,996	77.0%	5	150.0%	NSW
▼	459	457	\$358,860	1.5%	1	0.0%	SA
▼	460	438	\$358,482	-10.5%	0	0.0%	WA
	461	N/R	\$355,023	N/C	0	N/C	QLD
▼	462	455	\$348,405	-3.4%	4	-50.0%	NSW
	463	N/R	\$346,648	N/C	4	N/C	QLD
▲	464	486	\$346,364	18.5%	7	0.0%	VIC
	465	N/A	\$344,287	89.1%	0	0.0%	WA
▲	466	483	\$343,516	14.5%	1	0.0%	NT
▼	467	435	\$341,630	-15.3%	3	0.0%	NSW
■	468	468	\$340,349	2.5%	3	-25.0%	WA
▲	469	488	\$338,385	17.9%	2	-50.0%	NSW
▲	470	491	\$334,536	19.6%	5	66.7%	QLD
▼	471	458	\$324,244	-6.9%	0	0.0%	SA
▼	472	424	\$323,000	-22.7%	5	0.0%	QLD
▲	473	487	\$320,806	11.1%	5	0.0%	QLD
▲	474	481	\$319,953	3.8%	0	0.0%	NSW
▼	475	460	\$314,683	-8.2%	3	50.0%	NSW
	476	N/R	\$308,975	N/C	1	N/C	WA
	477	N/A	\$297,245	32.1%	0	0.0%	QLD
	478	N/A	\$295,123	25.2%	4	300.0%	WA
	479	N/A	\$294,100	N/C	0	0.0%	NT
	480	N/A	\$293,028	20.2%	0	0.0%	WA
▼	481	480	\$291,317	-6.0%	3	0.0%	NSW
▼	482	440	\$290,854	-27.3%	3	0.0%	TAS
▼	483	393	\$289,054	-43.6%	6	-25.0%	NT
	484	N/A	\$288,661	48.0%	2	0.0%	WA
	485	N/A	\$288,463	48.7%	2	0.0%	TAS
▲	486	489	\$287,551	0.5%	2	N/C	NSW
	487	N/A	\$283,340	-7.1%	4	N/C	NSW
	488	N/A	\$281,620	-8.3%	0	0.0%	QLD
▲	489	494	\$277,471	-0.2%	5	0.0%	NSW
▼	490	281	\$272,971	-74.9%	1	0.0%	QLD
	491	N/A	\$272,223	136.4%	1	N/C	WA
▼	492	478	\$270,446	-14.9%	4	33.3%	NT
	493	N/A	\$269,080	73.9%	1	0.0%	NSW
	494	N/A	\$260,821	394.3%	0	0.0%	NT
	495	N/A	\$260,034	N/C	4	N/C	NSW
▼	496	436	\$255,601	-36.4%	4	0.0%	NT
	497	N/R	\$254,562	56.3%	2	N/C	NT
	498	N/A	\$252,502	N/C	2	N/C	WA
▼	499	492	\$249,766	-10.7%	3	0.0%	NT
▼	500	454	\$249,498	-31.1%	1	0.0%	TAS

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