



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations

As at 31 December 2025 there were 3,361 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations registered under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act), including 291 registered native title bodies corporate (RNTBC) and 1,386 corporations that are also registered charities.

The size and location of those 3,361 corporations are set out in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Size of corporations as at 31 December 2025

Size	Number of corporations
Small	2,273
Medium	800
Large	288

Table 2: Location of corporations as at 31 December 2025

State/territory	Number of corporations
Australian Capital Territory	39
New South Wales	694
Northern Territory	663
Queensland	853
South Australia	145
Tasmania	26
Victoria	131
Western Australia	810

Between July and December 2025, Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) registered 82 new corporations of which 5 corporations transferred from another incorporation statute.

Over the same period, ORIC deregistered 15 corporations; all of which were voluntary deregistrations.

As at 31 December 2025, the largest corporation based on members had 6,901 members and there were 183 corporations with one member¹. The average number of members was 75 members.

Table 3 sets out the sectors that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations have identified they operate in.

Table 3: Operating sectors of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations

Sector	Number of corporations
Community services	1,179
Education and training	940
Health care and health promotion	699
Heritage and Culture	692
Land and waters management – care for Country	652
Other services	557
Employment	524
Other	513
Arts	482
Agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, fishing	311

Housing and tenancy	308
Hospitality and tourism	299
Construction	118
Spiritual congregation and religion	110
Manufacturing	95
Transport and storage	77
Mining and mining support services	73

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporation boards

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations must meet requirements set out in the CATSI Act so they are Indigenous member controlled at all times. If corporations allow non-Indigenous members and directors, this must be set out in the corporation's rule book. If Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations allow non-member directors, this must also be set out in the corporation's rule book.

As at 31 December 2025, there were 17,921 directors of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations; of which: 17,077 were member directors and 844 were independent or non-member directors.

¹ The CATSI Act says that corporations must have 5 or members unless they have an exemption.

Table 4: Indigeneity of directors

	Member	Independent/ non-member
Indigenous	16,594	639
Non-Indigenous	483	205

Note: Director figures do not include alternate directors.

As at 31 December 2025, the largest board of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporation had 20 directors.² The average size of CATSI Act boards was 5 directors.

Of the 17,077 member directors, 7,900 had director identification numbers (or 46.3%).

CATSI Act corporation reporting

Corporations are required to lodge annual reports, which are determined by their size and income for the year.

Tier 1 corporations (small corporations with an income of less than \$100,000) are required to lodge a general report.

Tier 2 corporations (small and medium corporations with income between \$100,000 and less than \$5 million) are required to lodge general, financial and auditor's reports.

Tier 3 corporations (corporations with more than \$5 million) are required to lodge general, financial, auditor's and directors' reports.

Corporations must lodge their reports within 6 months of the end of the financial year. For most corporations this is 31 December, although some corporations have an exemption to have calendar year reporting and so for those corporations, they must lodge by 30 June.

² The CATSI Act says that a corporation with one member must have one director; a corporation with 2 members must have at least 2 directors; and a corporation with more than 2 members must have at least 3 directors.

Corporations can also seek an exemption from reporting for a year or more, or an extension for lodging their reports.

As at 31 December 2025, 29% of corporations had lodged their 2024-25 reports.

Table 5: 2024-25 reporting compliance as at 31 December 2025

	2024-25 reports		
	No. of corps required to report	No. of corps that reported	% of corps compliant
Large	259	165	63.7%
Medium	737	278	37.7%
Small	2,124	464	21.8%
Total	3,120	907	29.0%

Reports of concern

Between July and December 2025, ORIC received 542 reports of concern as set out in Table 3.

Table 6: Types of reports of concern received between July and December 2025

Nature of report	No. of reports received			
	Corporations	RNTBCs	No corporation reported	Total
Corporation directors and officers	142	56	8	206
Other	42	13	8	63
General meetings	39	29	1	69
Allegation	37	21	2	60
Out of scope	19	3	10	32
Membership	23	11	3	37
Dispute	11	14	2	27

Native title	8	15	1	24
Directors' meeting	1	2	0	3
Regulation activities	5	2	0	7
Record keeping and corporation books	2	0	0	2
Annual return	5	1	0	6
Rule book	2	2	0	4
Registrar initiated action	0	2	0	2
Total	336	171	35	542

Note 1: ORIC can receive reports of concern that do not identify a specific corporation.

Note 2: This table was revised in May 2026 as the figures were transposed in the 'Corporations' and 'RNTBCs' columns.