

Native Title Resource Guide

Northern Territory Updated to December 31, 2010

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1. Native Title Legislation

The [Native Title Act 1993 \(Cth\)\(NTA\)](#) is designed to allow a cooperative regime between the Commonwealth and the states and territories by enabling their own bodies to be set up to determine native title, compensation claims and whether future dealings in native land can be done. States and territories can choose, however, to use the Commonwealth regime. States and territories can enact complementary validating legislation and develop other appropriate processes.

The Northern Territory Government implemented the [Validation of Titles and Actions Act 1994 \(NT\)](#) to validate past acts. Generally speaking, a 'past act' is a legislative act done before 1 July 1993 or any other act done before 1 January 1994 which is invalid to any extent because of the existence of native title ([s. 228 NTA](#)). This Act was subsequently re-named [Validation \(Native Title\) Act 1994 \(NT\)](#) and amended to validate intermediate period acts by the [Validation of Titles and Actions Amendment Act 1998 \(NT\)](#). An 'intermediate period act' is an act (excluding most legislative acts) that was done between 1 January 1994 (the date when the NTA commenced) and 23 December 1996 (the date of the Wik decision). It is over an area that is, or was, freehold or leasehold, or an area on which a public work is, or was, situated, and was invalid to any extent because of the existence of native title ([s. 232A NTA](#)).

The [Validation of Titles and Actions Amendment Act 1998 \(NT\)](#) confirms the complete extinguishment of native title by previous exclusive possession acts attributable to the Territory, and the partial extinguishment of native title by previous non-exclusive possession acts attributable to the Territory. Where a previous non-exclusive possession act involves the grant of rights and interests that are not inconsistent with native title rights and interests, the rights and interests granted prevail over the native title rights and interests, but do not extinguish them ([see section 9L](#)). [Section 11 of the Validation \(Native Title\) Act 1994 \(NT\)](#) preserves beneficial reservations and conditions for Aboriginal people under the grant of a pastoral or agricultural lease.

Part 6 of the [Validation \(Native Title\) Act 1994 \(NT\)](#) confirms Crown ownership of all natural resources, rights to use, control and regulate the flow of water, all existing fishing access rights and existing public access to and enjoyment of waterways, beds, banks or foreshores of waterways, coastal waters, beaches, stick routes and areas that were public places as at 31 December 1993. Section 3C of the [Validation \(Native Title\) Act 1994 \(NT\)](#) states that native title or native title rights and interests may have been extinguished other than by this Act.

The Act does not contain any provisions dealing with future grants. As a result, future acts and grants of interests in land in the Northern Territory are governed by the future act provisions (including the right to negotiate procedure) in the Commonwealth NTA.

In July 1999 the Northern Territory Government passed legislation that attempted to bring into existence an [alternative state native title regime](#). Although the Commonwealth Attorney-General approved the scheme, it was subsequently disallowed by the Senate on 31 August 1999. One of the reasons given for its rejection was the lack of any review by the Federal Parliament of subsequent amendments to an alternative scheme and the ability for a hostile State or Territory Government with impunity to amend their own scheme to the detriment of Indigenous Peoples rights.

Other Related Northern Territory Legislation

(Sourced from [Allens Authur Robinson](#) website)

Mining Act 1980 (NT)

The *Mining Act 1980* (NT) governs exploration for and production of minerals. 'Mining' means all methods of extracting minerals or extractive minerals by underground, surface or open cut workings. Mining tenements available under the *Mining Act 1980* (NT) include:

- exploration licences;
- exploration retention licences;
- mineral leases;
- mineral claims;
- extractive mineral leases; and
- extractive mineral permits.

The *Mining Act* provides that all mining tenements may be made subject to specific conditions dealing with the protection of, or minimisation of disturbance of, the environment. This may include Aboriginal heritage areas and objects. Conditions may also be imposed in relation to ways of minimising the impact of the grant on registered native title rights and interests.

Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2004 (NT)

In 2004 the Government enacted the *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2004* (NT) to provide a framework for negotiations between the Northern Territory and the traditional Aboriginal owners of various existing and proposed parks and reserves, including areas subject to land claims or native title claims and areas of Aboriginal land.

In relation to scheduled areas, the *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2004* (NT) provides for the granting of Aboriginal land under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth) and the granting of 'park freehold title' to traditional owners provided agreement is reached regarding the long-term lease back of the land to the Territory for use as a park pursuant to joint management arrangements. The *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2004* (NT) also provides for the joint management of other areas that remain Crown land.

2. Native Title Policy & Procedures

- [Northern Territory Government](#)
- [Native Title Claims Policy](#)
- [Connection Assessment Processes](#)
- [Parks & Reserves](#)
- [Community Living Areas](#)
- [Land and Resource Activity](#)

Northern Territory Government

The Chief Minister of the Northern Territory, Paul Henderson, is responsible for a whole of government approach to Indigenous affairs and is assisted by the Minister for Indigenous Development, Malarndirri Barbara Anne McCarthy.

The [Aboriginal Land Division](#) within the [Department of Justice](#) provides legal services to Northern Territory Government and client agencies in respect of Aboriginal land and native title matters. The Aboriginal Land Unit represents the Northern Territory in matters before the High Court, Federal Court, Aboriginal Land Commissioner and the National Native Title Tribunal. The Division is involved in all stages of the Native Title and Aboriginal land claim process.

The Northern Territory Government also has a [Native Title and Aboriginal Land Rights \(NTALR\) Unit](#), which is part of the Minerals and Energy, Titles Division. The NTALR Unit assists with applications on Aboriginal Freehold Land and land affected by native title, through the various legislative processes to grant. According to the Northern Territory Government website, the NTALR Unit:

- ensures legislative compliance of the [Native Title Act](#), [Aboriginal Land Rights \(NT\) Act \(Part IV\)](#), [Petroleum Act](#) and [Mining Act](#) with exploration, mining and petroleum applications in relation to both state and federal land issues;
- liaises with mining companies, agents, government departments and land councils (stakeholders) regarding applications;
- provides guidance to applicants and agents to assist with the preparations for (s.42 ALRA) 'on country' meetings;
- attends (s. 42 ALRA) "on country" meetings;
- provides advice and guidance to stakeholders to progress applications to grant; and
- case manages applications affected by Native Title through mediation and/or arbitration with the National Native Title Tribunal.

Native Title Claims Policy

The Clare Martin Labor Government's Aboriginal Affairs Platform 2004 committed the Government to working closely with traditional owners and Aboriginal communities, in partnership with the Land Councils and other Aboriginal organisations, to address issues of Indigenous need and development. The Labor leadership was succeeded by Paul Henderson in 2007 following Martin's resignation. While the Government has indicated that it seeks to achieve negotiated outcomes with native title groups, there is no public document outlining the Government's approach to the management of native title claims.

Connection Assessment Processes

The [Aboriginal Land Division](#) in the Department of Justice manages connection assessment processes in negotiation with the Central and Northern Land Councils.

The following information has been sourced from Appendix 3 of '[Getting Outcomes Sooner: Report on a native title connection workshop Barossa Valley, July 2007](#)':

'The Northern Territory has not published criteria for a consent determination of native title and dialogue occurs between anthropologists and lawyers in a more inquisitorial than adversarial form within mediation. The Northern Territory Government will accept a less comprehensive [connection] report where connection is not regarded as highly contentious, particularly for example, where there is already considerable documentation obtained through claims made under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, and the same group is making the native title claim.'

Parks & Reserves

On 19 September 2003 in response to the High Court's decision in *Western Australia v Ward; Attorney-General (NT) v Ward; Ningarmara v Northern Territory [2002] HCA 28* the Northern Territory Government announced that it would seek to address the uncertainty regarding the validity of declarations of 49 Northern Territory parks between 1978 and 1998. The NT Government entered into negotiations with the [Central Land Council \(CLC\)](#) and [Northern Land Council \(NLC\)](#) to develop a framework for a new comprehensive parks and reserves management system.

On 4 March 2005 the *Parks and Reserves (Framework for the Future) Act 2004* came into force. The purpose of this Act is to provide a framework for negotiations between the Northern Territory Government and the traditional Aboriginal owners of certain parks and reserves. It aims to help establish, maintain and manage a comprehensive system of parks and reserves. The Act identifies 3 categories of parks and reserves and outlines how they will be managed. These categories are: parks and reserves to be included in Schedule 1 to the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*; parks over which freehold title is to be granted; and other parks and reserves for which joint management agreements are to be entered into. There are 27 parks included in the deal; 20 of these are in central Australia. Refer to the [Northern Territory Government's Parks and Reserves website](#) for further information.

Community Living Areas

Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory who are unable to claim their traditional lands under the *Land Rights Act* (ALRA) because of the grant of pastoral leases, can get title to small areas of land on the pastoral leases known as Community Living Areas. Aboriginal peoples who were residents on pastoral leases prior to 1986 are eligible to apply under Part 8 of the *Pastoral Land Act 1992* for the grant of a Community Living Area. This is a small block of land excised from a pastoral lease and granted as freehold to an Aboriginal family or community for residential purposes. Under the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) the Howard Government introduced new legislation which set up compulsory five-year leases over all Communities on Aboriginal land and Community Living Areas in the NLC region. All leases expire on 17 August 2012.

Between 1996 and 2002 the Northern Territory Government did not grant any [community living areas \(CLAs\)](#) arguing that native title concerns prevented the transfer of title to CLAs because the grant of title would extinguish native title. During 2002-2003 the land councils negotiated a template Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) with the Northern Territory Government that allows for the grant of the CLAs without extinguishing native title. On 30 June 2003 the Government granted 5 CLAs via the mechanism of the ILUA and subsequent CLAs have been granted through this process (refer to the [Northern Territory: Indigenous Land Use Agreements](#) section of the Resource Guide for more information on these ILUAs). As of 31 December 2010, **18 ILUAs that include CLAs** have been granted in the Northern Territory.

Land and Resource Activity

The [Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines](#) is responsible for administering petroleum exploration and production activities, and provides information and services to the mining industry, government agencies and representative bodies regarding mining and native title matters. For other land and resource activities refer to the [Department of Lands and Planning](#).

3. Native Title Representative Body

- [Overview](#)
- [Map](#)
- [Central Land Council](#)
- [Northern Land Council](#)

Overview

There are two native title representative bodies operating in the Northern Territory, the [Central Land Council \(CLC\)](#) and the [Northern Land Council \(NLC\)](#). The Land Councils were established as statutory authorities under the Commonwealth [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act 1976 \(Cth\)](#) and were subsequently recognised as native title representative bodies on 1 January 1994.

Map

The [Native Title Representative Bodies Map \[PDF 2.3Mb\]](#) - This map provides details of the Native Title Representative Bodies and their respective boundaries as at 1 July 2010.

Central Land Council

The [Central Land Council \(CLC\)](#) was recognised as the native title representative body for the southern area of mainland Northern Territory on 1 January 1994. The CLC region covers 771,747km². The Council currently comprises 90 members who are nominated or elected by Aboriginal communities in the southern half of the Northern Territory every three years. The Council members elect an 11 member Executive, comprising the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and members representing each of the Land Council's nine regions.

The head office of the CLC is located in Alice Springs and there are 7 regional offices, located in: Tennant Creek, Kalkarinji, Papunya, Mutitjulu, Alparra, Atitjere and Yuendumu. See the [contact details webpage](#) on the Central Land Council website for more information.

STREET ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	EMAIL
CLC HEAD OFFICE				
Stuart Highway Alice Springs	PO Box 3321 Alice Springs NT 0871	(08) 8951 6211	(08) 8953 4343	media@clc.org.au

For more information see the Central Land Council website <http://www.clc.org.au/> or the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements website](#).

Northern Land Council

The [Northern Land Council \(NLC\)](#) was recognised as the native title representative body for the northern area of the Northern Territory (including the Tiwi Islands and Grootye Eylandt) on 1 January 1994. The NLC has a Full Council comprising 78 elected members and an additional 5 co-opted female members. Elections are held every three years, including the election of the seven Executive Council members. Council Meetings are held twice each year. For further details refer to the '[Inside the NLC webpage](#)' on the NLC website.

The head office of the NLC is in Darwin and there are eight regional offices, located in: Palmerston, Katherine, Jabiru, Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek, Ngukurr, Borroloola and Timber Creek. See the [contact details webpage](#) on the Northern Land Council website for more information.

STREET ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
NLC HEAD OFFICE 45 Mitchell Street, Darwin, NT, 0801	GPO Box 1222 Darwin NT 0801	(08) 8920 5100	(08) 8945 2633

For more information see the NLC website <http://www.nlc.org.au/> or the [Agreements Treaties and Negotiated Settlements website](#).

4. Native Title Applications

- [Overview](#)
- [Native Title Application Maps](#)
- [Sea Claims](#)
- [Sea Claims: Maps and Tables](#)

Overview

As at 31 December 2010, **268** native title applications had been lodged within the Northern Territory, comprising 258 claimant applications, 4 non-claimant applications and 6 compensation applications. The table below provides a summary of the status of these applications.

Table 1.0 Native Title Applications

APPLICATION STATUS	CLAIMANT	NON-CLAIMANT	COMPENSATION	TOTAL
Active	179	0	1	180
Finalised: Discontinued	33	1	2	36
Finalised: Dismissed	15	2	3	20
Finalised: Full Approved Determination	24	0	0	24
Finalised: Non-Approved Determination	0	1	0	1
Finalised: Pre-Combination	0	0	0	0
Finalised: Rejected	2	0	0	2
Finalised: Struck out	0	0	0	0
Finalised: Withdrawn	5	0	0	5
TOTAL	258	4	6	268

(Source: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Applications-And-Determinations/Search-Applications/Pages/Search.aspx> at 31/12/10)

For the most up to date information regarding native title applications refer to the [NNTT Applications Search webpage](#) on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\) website](#)

Native Title Application Maps

[NNTT NT Applications and Determinations Areas Map \[PDF 2.24MB\]](#) - This map provided by the NNTT highlights the boundaries of claimant applications recognised by the Federal Court in the Northern Territory as at 31 December 2010.

The maps below are provided by the NNTT on the [regional maps webpage](#). They depict the extent of claimant applications by region in the Northern Territory as per the Schedule of Applications as at 31 December 2010.

- [Northern Northern Territory Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 2.1Mb\]](#)
- [Southern Northern Territory Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 1.0Mb\]](#)

Sea Claims

As at 31 December 2010 there were 8 native title applications including sea areas of the Northern Territory (as per the Register of Native Title Claims). The summary table below provides links to the [National Native Title Tribunal website](#).

Table 1.1 Sea Claims as per Register of Native Title Claims (RNTC)

Name (NNTT Hyperlink)	Federal Court File No.	RNTC status	Zone LWM	Zone 3nm	Zone 12nm	Zone 24nm	Zone EEZ
Paddy Carlton obo the MGW Groups	NTD6008/98	Accepted	Yes	No	No	No	No
Borroloola/Gulf region	NTD6017/98	Accepted	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bradshaw Station	NTD6028/98	Accepted	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bonaparte Gulf	NTD6009/01	Accepted	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Victoria River	NTD6022/02	Accepted	Yes	No	No	No	No
Blue Mud Bay No.2	NTD6035/02	Accepted	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Source: http://www.nntt.gov.au/Publications-And-Research/Maps-and-Spatial-Reports/Documents/Quarterly%20Maps/Sea_RNTC_stats.pdf at 31/12/10

As at 31 December 2010 there were **13** native title applications as per Schedule of Applications (Federal Court) and Determinations as per National Native Title Register that include Sea. The summary table (Table 1.2) below provides links to the [National Native Title Tribunal website](#).

Table 1.2 Native Title Claimant Applications as per Schedule of Applications (Federal Court) and Determinations as per National Native Title Register that include sea

NNTT Number	Federal Court File Number	Name	Register Status	Zone LWM	Zone 3Nm	Zone 12Nm	Zone 24Nm	Zone EEZ
DC94/3	NTD6001/97	St Vidgeons	Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No
DC94/6	NTD6001/96	Croker Island	Determined	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
DC95/1	NTD6008/98	Paddy Carlton obo the MGW Groups v NTA	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
DC96/7	NTD6033/01	Larrakia (Part A Consolidated Proceeding)	Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No
DC97/2	NTD6021/98	Borroloola/Gulf Region	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
DC97/4	NTD6024/98	Edward Pellew Seas	Not Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
DC97/5	NTD6025/98	West Arnhem Seas	Not Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DC97/8	NTD6028/98	Bradshaw Station	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
DC98/13	NTD6043/98	Blue Mud Bay	Not Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
DC01/9	NTD6009/01	Bonaparte Gulf	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
DC02/22	NTD6022/02	Victoria River	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
DC02/34	NTD6035/02	Blue Mud Bay No.2	Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No
DC05/5	NTD23/05	Bynoe 2	Not Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No

(Source: http://www.nntt.gov.au/Publications-And-Research/Maps-and-Spatial-Reports/Documents/Quarterly%20Maps/Sea_Schedule_NNTR_stats.pdf at 31/12/10)

Sea Claims: Maps and Tables

Sea Claimant Applications as per the register of Native Title Claims: Statistical and Spatial Data

[Geographic Extent of Claimant Applications subject to sea as per the register of native title claims \[PDF 0.4Mb\]](#) - This map details the 77 claimant applications as of 31 December 2010 that include sea within the area being claimed as per the Register of Native Title Claims.

[Native Title Claimant Applications as per Register of Native Title Claims that include Sea within the area being claimed \[PDF 118 Kb\]](#) - This corresponding table shows the name of each claimant application, number, registration status, and seaward extent of each application by jurisdiction.

Sea Claimant Applications as per the Schedule of Applications (Federal Court) and the NNTR: Statistical and Spatial Data

[Geographic extent of claimant applications subject to sea as per the schedule \(Federal Court\) and the National Native Title Register \[0.9MB\]](#) - This map depicts the 106 (13 of which are in the Northern Territory) matters that include sea per the Schedule of Applications Federal Court Status and the National Native Title Register (NNTR).

[Native Title Claimant Applications as per Schedule of Applications \(Federal Court\) and Determinations as per National Native Title Register that include sea \[164 KB\]](#) - This corresponding table shows the name of each claimant application, number, registration status, and seaward extent of each application by jurisdiction. The table shows that there are 13 sea claimant applications as per the Schedule of Applications (Federal Court) and the NNTR in the Northern Territory.

5. Native Title Determinations

- [Overview](#)
- [Claimant Determinations](#)
- [Native Title Determination Maps](#)
- [Native Title Determinations that include Sea Areas](#)

Overview

As at 31 December 2010, there have been a total of **27 (including 1 conditional)** native title determinations within the Northern Territory, all of which are claimant determinations. Of these, **8** were determined as native title existing in parts of the determination area, **6** where native title exists in the entire determination area and **1** where native title does not exist.

Northern Territory Determinations

As at 31 December 2010, there had been **15 claimant determinations (including 1 conditional)** within the Northern Territory. **Nine** of which were litigated determinations and **6 (including 1 conditional)** of which were by consent. The summary table below provides links to information about the claimant group/native title holders on the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website (where available), determination summaries on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website, relevant case law on the [Australasian Legal Information Institute \(Austlii\)](#) website (where available) and other determination information from the ATNS website.

Table 1.3 Claimant Determinations

NATIVE TITLE HOLDERS (ATNS Hyperlink)	SHORT NAME (NNTT Hyperlink)	CASE NAME (Austlii hyperlink)	DATE	OUTCOME	LEGAL PROCESS ATNS HYPERLINK
	Newhaven, NT Portion 2406	<i>Harry Jakamarra Nelson & Ors on behalf of the Ngaliya (Southern Warlpiri) People v Northern Territory of Australia</i> (unreported, FCA, 8 December 2010, Reeves J)	08/12/2010	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	CONSENT (conditional)
Akwerlpe-Waake, Iliyarne, Lyentyawel Ileparranem and Arrawatyen People	Singleton	<i>Rex on behalf of the Akwerlpe-Waake, Iliyarne, Lyentyawel Ileparranem and Arrawatyen People v Northern Territory of Australia</i> [2010] FCA 911	07/09/2010	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	CONSENT
Ilkewartn and Ywel Anmatyerr People	Pine Hill Station	<i>Ampetyane v Northern Territory of Australia</i> [2009] FCA 834	07/08/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	CONSENT
Gurungu/Kulumintini People	Town of Elliott	<i>Wilson v Northern Territory of Australia</i> [2009] FCA 800	31/07/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	CONSENT
	Newcastle Waters - Murranji Determination	<i>King v Northern Territory of Australia</i> [2007] FCA 1498 <i>King v Northern Territory of Australia</i> [2007] FCA 944	26/09/2007	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	LITIGATED
Evelyn Crafter Nappangarti, Brian Crafter Jangali, Gaye Foster Napaljarri and Jeremy Dawson Juppurula on behalf of the Patta Warumungu People	Tennant Creek No.2	<i>Patta Warumungu People v Northern Territory of Australia</i> [2007] FCA 1386	03/09/2007	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	CONSENT

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<u>Nungali & Ngaliwuru People</u>	<u>Timber Creek</u>	<u>Griffiths v Northern Territory of Australia (No 2) [2006] FCA 1155</u>	28/08/2006	Native title exists in the entire determination area	<u>LITIGATED</u>
<u>Larrakia People</u>	<u>Larrakia (Part A consolidated proceeding)</u>	<u>Risk v Northern Territory of Australia (Unreported, FCA, 17 May 2006, Mansfield J)</u> <u>Risk v Northern Territory of Australia [2006] FCA 404</u>	17/05/2006	Native title does not exist	<u>LITIGATED</u>
<u>Yolgnu Peoples</u>	<u>Blue Mud Bay No. 2</u>	<u>Gawirrin Gumana v Northern Territory of Australia (No. 2) [2005] FCA 1425</u>	11/10/2005	Native title exists in the entire determination area	<u>LITIGATED</u>
<u>Alyawarr, Kaytetye, Warumungu & Wakay Native title claim group</u>	<u>Davenport/ Murchison</u>	<u>The Alyawarr, Kaytetye, Warumungu, Wakay Native Title Claim Group v Northern Territory of Australia [2004] FCA 472; (2004) 207 ALR 539</u>	23/04/2004	Native title exists in the entire determination area	<u>LITIGATED</u>
<u>Mirriwung Gaierrong People</u>	<u>Miriwung-Gaierrong</u>	<u>Attorney-General of the Northern Territory v Ward [2003] FCAFC 283</u> <u>Western Australia v Ward [2002] HCA 28 (High Court); (2002) 213 CLR 1; (2002) 191 ALR 1</u> <u>Western Australia v Ward [2000] FCA 611 (Full Court)</u> <u>Western Australia v Ward [2000] FCA 191 (reasons for decision); 99 FCR 316</u> <u>Ward v Western Australia [1998] FCA 1478 (first instance); (1998) 159 ALR 483</u>	09/12/2003	Native title exists in the entire determination area	<u>CONSENT</u>
<u>Ngalakan People</u>	<u>Urapunga</u>	<u>Ngalakan People v Northern Territory (Unreported, FCA, 7 February 2002, O'Loughlin J)</u> <u>Ngalakan People v Northern Territory [2001] FCA 654; (2001) 112 FCR 148</u> <u>Wandarang, Alawa, Marra and Ngalakan Peoples v Northern Territory of Australia [2004] FCAFC 187 (3 June 2004)</u>	07/02/2002	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	<u>LITIGATED</u>
<u>Wandarang, Alawa, Mara (Marra) & Ngalakan Peoples</u>	<u>St Vidgeon's (Roper River)</u>	<u>Wandarang, Alawa, Marra & Ngalakan Peoples v Northern Territory (includes orders dated 14 November 2000) [2000] FCA 923; (2000) 104 FCR 380</u> <u>Hayes v Northern Territory [2000] FCA 671</u>	14/11/2000	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	<u>LITIGATED</u>
<u>Arrente People</u>	<u>Alice Springs</u>	<u>Hayes v Northern Territory [1999] FCA 1248 (reasons for decision); (1999) 97 FCR 32</u> <u>Commonwealth of Australia v Yarmirr [2001] HCA 56 (High Court); (2001) 208 CLR 1; (2001) 184 ALR 113</u> <u>Commonwealth of Australia v Yarmirr [1999] FCA 1668 (Full Court); (1999) 101 FCR 171; (1999) 168 ALR 426</u>	23/05/2000	Native title exists in the entire determination area	<u>LITIGATED</u>
<u>Mandilarri People</u>	<u>Croker Island</u>	<u>Mary Yarmirr v Northern Territory [1998] 771 FCA (first instance); (1998) 82 FCR 533; (1998) 156 ALR 370</u> <u>Mary Yarmirr & Ors v Northern Territory of Australia & Ors [1998] 1185 FCA</u>	04/09/1998	Native title exists in the entire determination area	<u>LITIGATED</u>

(Sources: <http://www.atns.net.au/>, <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Applications-And-Determinations/Search-Determinations/Pages/Search.aspx> & <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>)

For the most up to date information regarding native title determinations refer to the [determinations webpage](#) on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website.

The Native Title Research Unit also maintains a national [Native Title Determinations Summary](#) providing links to the determination summaries on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website, relevant case law on the [Australasian Legal Information Institute \(Austlii\)](#) website and determinations information on the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\) Database](#) website. Further information and resources relating to the Croker Island and Fejo claims can be accessed through the Native Title Research Unit's [Croker Island](#) and [Fejo Research Page](#).

Native Title Determination Maps

[NNTT Native Title Determinations National Map \[PDF 884Kb\]](#) - This map provides spatial representation of native title determinations, it depicts the geographic extent of claimant applications as per the schedule of applications, federal court status, and determinations of native title as per the national native title register. Federal court reference numbers are used to show the determination areas. The map is updated quarterly; it reflects applications and determinations to the most recent quarter.

[NNTT Northern Territory Applications and Determinations Areas Map \[PDF 2.4MB\]](#) - This map provided by the NNTT highlights the boundaries of determination areas recognised by the Federal Court in the Northern Territory. The map is updated quarterly; it reflects applications and determinations to the most recent quarter.

Native Title Determinations that include Sea Areas

[Table of Determinations as per the National Native Title Register that include Sea within Area Determined \[PDF 62Kb\]](#) - This table includes the name, number status, and seaward extent of each determination by jurisdiction. The map is updated quarterly; it reflects applications and determinations to the most recent quarter. As at **31 December 2010**, there were 4 native title determinations in the Northern Territory that include sea areas.

6. Registered Native Title Body Corporate

- [Overview](#)
- [RNTBC Toolkits](#)
- [RNTBC Map](#)

Overview

Under ss. 55-57 of the *Native Title Act 1993*, native title groups are required to nominate a 'prescribed body corporate' or PBC to hold (as trustee) or manage (as agent) their native title following a determination of native title. PBCs are entered onto the National Native Title Register. At this point, the corporation becomes a registered native title body corporate or RNTBC.

As at 31 December 2010, there were 7 RNTBCs in the Northern Territory. RNTBCs for 7 native title determinations in the Northern Territory are still to be advised. Table 1.4 below provides further details on these RNTBC's.

Table 1.4 Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate in the Northern Territory

RNTBC NAME (ORIC Hyperlink)	TYPE OF RNTBC (ATNS Hyperlink)	DETERMINATION DATE	DETERMINATION SHORT NAME (NNTT Hyperlink)
To be advised	To be advised	08/12/2010	Newhaven, NT Portion 2406
Mpowerempwer Aboriginal Corporation	Agent	07/09/2010	Singleton
Ilkewartn Ywel Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	07/08/2009	Pine Hill Station
To be advised	To be advised	31/07/2009	Town of Elliott
To be advised	To be advised	26/09/2007	Newcastle Waters - Murrani Determination
Patta Aboriginal Corporation	Agent	03/09/2007	Tennant Creek No.2
Gunarmu Aboriginal Corporation	Agent	28/08/2006	Timber Creek
To be advised	To be advised	11/10/2005	Blue Mud Bay No. 2
Iytwelepwentu Aboriginal Corporation	Agent	23/04/2004	Davenport/Murchison
To be advised	To be advised	09/12/2003	Miriuwung-Gajerrong
To be advised	To be advised	07/02/2002	Urapunga
To be advised	To be advised	14/11/2000	St Vidgeon's (Roper River)
Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation	Agent	23/05/2000	Alice Springs
Injarnyala Aboriginal Corporation	Agent	04/09/1998	Croker Island

(Sources: <http://www.oric.gov.au/>, <http://www.atns.net.au/>, <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Applications-And-Determinations/Search-Determinations/Pages/Search.aspx>)

The NTRU has created [profiles for all Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate \(RNTBCs\)](#) in Australia. The profiles contain information (where available) about the organisation recognised as an RNTBC, including the:

- History of the organisation.
- Profile information: name, geographic details, contact details, and website.
- Administrative information: Corporation number, corporation date, and links to relevant corporation documents.
- Native Title Determination Information: links to NNTT determination details, and links to relevant case law.

- Agreements Information: links to Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) details.
- Additional information: media releases.

The Native Title Research Unit (NTRU) also maintains a [Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate Summary document](#). This document provides details about RNTBCs in each state/territory including the RNTBC name, RNTBC type (agent or trustee) and relevant native title determination information. The document provides hyperlinks to the [Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations \(ORIC\)](#) website to access contact details for the corporation. Relevant case law on the [Australasian Legal Information Institute \(Austlii\)](#) website (where available) is hyperlinked through the case name. Hyperlinked to the determination short name is information about the relevant native title determination on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#), and the hyperlink regarding the legal process provides a link to the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website.

RNTBC Toolkits

The NTRU has compiled [toolkits for Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate \(RNTBC\)](#). These toolkits have been created to assist native title holders to access information and resources regarding funding and training opportunities that may be relevant to their RNTBCs. The need for such toolkits was highlighted in the 2007 Australian Government report 'Structures and Processes of Prescribed Bodies Corporate' (Recommendation 2).

[The Northern Territory RNTBC Toolkit is available here \[PDF 191Kb\]](#).

Map

[Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate Map \[PDF 825 Kb\]](#) - This map shows the areas covered by RNTBCs and also shows where PBCs are still to be created over determined areas. The map also contains a table which details the areas in each state by square kilometers in which RPBCs exist as well as the areas by square kilometers in which PBCs are yet to be established. It is provided by the NNTT.

7. Indigenous Land Use Agreements

- [Overview](#)
- [Expired ILUAs](#)
- [ILUAs Map](#)
- [Registered ILUAs including Sea Areas](#)

Overview

As at 31 December 2010, there were **93 registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs)** in the Northern Territory, **86** of these are Area Agreements (AA), **7** are Body Corporate Agreements (BCA). The summary table below provides links to ILUA information on the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website and the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website. Maps of individual ILUAs show the extent of the registered agreement boundary as per the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

Table 1.5 Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements in the Northern Territory

NAME (ATNS Hyperlink)	NNTT FILE NO. (NNTT Hyperlink)	TYPE	DATE	SUBJECT	MAP OF ILUA
Lot 87 Town of Kalkarindji ILUA	DI2010/001	AA	08/07/2010	Extinguishment	PDF
Katherine Regional Cultural Precinct Agreement	DI2010/002	AA	08/07/2010	Access; Community living area; Development	PDF
Timber Creek ILUA	DI2009/006	BCA	11/01/2010	Development	PDF
Lily Hole Creek Community Living Area ILUA	DI2009/001	AA	18/11/2009	Community living area	PDF
Phillip Creek PPL Bulk Handling Facility ILUA	DI2009/003	AA	17/11/2009	Infrastructure	PDF
Lot 828 Town of Borroloola ILUA	DI2008/006	AA	27/05/2009	Development	PDF
Urremerne ILUA	DI2008/008	AA	20/05/2009	Development	PDF
Mt John Valley ILUA	DI2009/002	BCA	06/05/2009	Development	PDF
BGP Fish River ILUA	DI2007/003	AA	05/03/2009	Fishing; Development; Infrastructure	PDF
BGP Douglas North ILUA	DI2007/004	AA	05/03/2009	Access; Development; Infrastructure	PDF
BGP West Ban Ban ILUA	DI2007/005	AA	05/03/2009	Access; Development; Infrastructure	PDF
BGP Northern Land Council ILUA	DI2008/004	AA	05/03/2009	Access; Infrastructure; Pipeline	PDF
Owen Springs Gas Pipeline ILUA	DI2008/003	AA	12/12/2008	Infrastructure	PDF
Owen Springs Transmission Line ILUA	DI2008/001	AA	12/12/2008	Infrastructure	PDF
Kalkarindji Indigenous Land Use Agreement	DI2008/002	AA	03/11/2008	Infrastructure	PDF
Central Petroleum and others and Central Land Council ILUA re Exploration Permits 82, 112, 118 and 125	DI2007/007	AA	13/06/2008	Access; Exploration; Petroleum/Gas	PDF
NT Oil Ltd: EP 127 and 128 ILUA	DI2007/002	AA	15/04/2008	Exploration	PDF
Town of Tennant Creek ILUA	DI2007/006	AA	22/02/2008	Access	PDF
Desert Knowledge Precinct	DI2005/006	AA	13/12/2007	Co-Management	PDF
Pine Hill CLA ILUA	DI2006/003	AA	19/11/2007	Community Living Area	PDF

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Mary River National Park ILUA	DI2004/047	AA	10/10/1007	Development	PDF
Sandover Petroleum ILUA	DI2006/002	AA	31/01/2007	Petroleum/Gas	PDF
Simpson Desert ILUA (Exploration Permit 97)	DI2005/007	AA	20/02/2006	Petroleum/Gas	PDF
Cox Peninsula Water Supply ILUA	DI2004/018	AA	12/01/2006	Infrastructure	PDF
Norforce ILUA - Borrooloola	DI2005/004	AA	09/01/2006	Government	PDF
Gregory National Park NLC ILUA	DI2004/044	AA	15/11/2005	Development	PDF
Gregory's Tree Historical Reserve ILUA	DI2004/045	AA	15/11/2005	Development	PDF
Black Jungle / Lambells Lagoon Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/052	AA	15/11/2005	Development	PDF
Fogg Dam Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/050	AA	15/11/2005	Development	PDF
Harrison Dam Conservation Area ILUA	DI2004/048	AA	15/11/2005	Development	PDF
Melacca Swamp Conservation Area ILUA	DI2004/049	AA	15/11/2005	Development	PDF
Flora River Nature Park ILUA	DI2004/043	AA	15/11/2005	Development	PDF
Reynolds Range ILUA	DI2005/002	AA	28/10/2005	Mining	PDF
Native Gap Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/034	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/032	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Mac Clark (Acacia Peuce) Conservation Park ILUA	DI2004/033	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Ruby Gap Nature Park ILUA	DI2004/031	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Watarrka National Park and Leaseback Area ILUA	DI2004/035	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Davenport Range National Park ILUA	DI2004/030	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park ILUA	DI2004/037	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Dulcie Range National Park ILUA	DI2004/036	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
West MacDonnell National Park ILUA	DI2004/029	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Kuyunba Conservation Reserve 2 ILUA	DI2004/038	AA	03/10/2005	Development	PDF
Birrindudu ILUA	DI2005/001	AA	30/09/2005	Mining	PDF
N'dhala Gorge Nature Park ILUA	DI2004/021	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF
Chamber's Pillar Historical Reserve ILUA	DI2004/026	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF
Corroboree Rock Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/025	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF
Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/024	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF
Trephina Gorge Nature Park ILUA	DI2004/022	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF
Finke Gorge National Park ILUA	DI2004/023	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF
Gregory National Park CLC ILUA	DI2004/020	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF
Devil's Marble's Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/028	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF
Arltunga Historical Reserve ILUA	DI2004/027	AA	30/09/2005	Development	PDF

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Township of Urapunga	DI2004/004	AA	20/09/2005	Development	PDF
Yurtuminyi CLA	DI2004/016	AA	11/07/2005	Community Living Area	PDF
Pingala CLA	DI2004/015	AA	11/07/2005	Community Living Area	PDF
Alice Springs Telegraph Station Historical Reserve ILUA	DI2004/041	BCA	23/06/2005	Development	PDF
Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park – Heavitree Range Extension ILUA	DI2004/040	BCA	23/06/2005	Development	PDF
Kuyunba Conservation Reserve1 ILUA	DI2004/039	BCA	23/06/2005	Development	PDF
Simpson's Gap National Park Extension ILUA	DI2004/042	BCA	23/06/2005	Development	PDF
Lake Lewis ILUA	DI2004/051	AA	14/06/2005	Pipeline	PDF
Utyerrkiwe ILUA CLA	DI2004/19	AA	17/03/2005	Community Living Area	PDF
Mataranka ILUA	DI2004/017	AA	08/02/2005	Development	PDF
Jingaloo CLA	DI2004/014	AA	23/12/2004	Community Living Area	PDF
Phase 1 of Larapinta Stage 4	DI2004/005	BCA	12/08/2004	Development	PDF
Swan Yard CLA	DI2004/007	AA	28/07/2004	Community Living Area	PDF
Bluehole CLA	DI2004/006	AA	28/07/2004	Community Living Area	PDF
Powell Creek CLA	DI2004/003	AA	28/06/2004	Community Living Area	PDF
Bulls Head Pocket CLA	DI2004/002	AA	17/06/2004	Community Living Area	PDF
Exploration Permit 93	DI2004/001	AA	18/05/2004	Mining	PDF
Bradshaw Partnering	DI2001/004	AA	06/04/2004	Access; Government; Infrastructure	PDF
Borroloola Mabunji Aboriginal Resource Centre	DI2003/015	AA	01/12/2003	Government	PDF
Kurundi and Central Land Council Mineral Claims	DI2003/007	AA	20/11/2003	Mining	PDF
Olympia Resources Limited / CLC	DI2003/008	AA	20/11/2003	Mining	PDF
Barrow Creek	DI2003/009	AA	17/11/2003	Mining	PDF
Imperrenth	DI2003/012	AA	14/11/2003	Community Living Area	PDF
Alkngirwelve	DI2003/011	AA	14/11/2003	Community Living Area	PDF
Irretety	DI2003/010	AA	14/11/2003	Community Living Area	PDF
Ngkerralva	DI2003/014	AA	14/11/2003	Community Living Area	PDF
Tyarne Indigenous Land Use Agreement (2003)	DI2003/013	AA	14/11/2003	Community Living Area	PDF
Pulkurru Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/002	AA	30/06/2003	Government	PDF
Umalka Tjintjira Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/001	AA	30/06/2003	Government	PDF
Akapertatyeke Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/005	AA	30/06/2003	Government	PDF
Irlentye Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/004	AA	30/06/2003	Government	PDF
Karu Mutu Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/003	AA	30/06/2003	Government	PDF
Imperial Granites and Minerals Pty Ltd / CLC	DI2002/004	AA	11/11/2002	Mining	PDF

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Ausquest Limited / CLC No.2	DI02/3	AA	05/09/2002	Mining	PDF
Tanami Exploration and Central Land Council	DI02/1	AA	05/09/2002	Mining	PDF
Tanami Exploration NL / CLC - Harts Range	DIA2001/001	AA	04/09/2001	Mining	PDF
Giants Reef Exploration	DIA2000/002	AA	15/03/2001	Mining	PDF
Suplejack Agreement	DIA2000/001	AA	30/10/2000	Mining	PDF
Venn Blocks - Warlangluk (Katherine, Northern Territory)	DIA1999/001	AA	09/07/1999	Extinguishment	PDF

(Sources: <http://www.atns.net.au/> and <http://www.nntt.gov.au/INDIGENOUS-LAND-USE-AGREEMENTS/SEARCH-REGISTERED-ILUAS/Pages/Search.aspx>)

For the most up to date listing of registered ILUAs refer to the [NNTT Registered ILUAs by State or Territory webpage](#) of the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\) website](#). It is also possible to search for ILUA information on the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website. The Native Title Research Unit also maintains a national [ILUA Summary \[PDF 566Kb\]](#) which provides links to ILUA information.

Expired ILUAs

In 2010, 7 ILUAs from the Northern Territory were taken off the NNTT ILUA Register. See Expired ILUA Table (Table 1.6) below for further details.

Table 1.6 Expired ILUAs in the Northern Territory

NNTT FILE NO.	NAME	REGISTRATION DATE (NNTT)	TYPE	SUBJECT MATTER	NNTT COMMENT
DI01/2	Ausquest Limited / CLC	15/11/2001	AA	Mining	Agreement expired; removed from ILUA Register 26 November 2010
DI01/3	BHP Minerals Pty Ltd Central Land Council	19/11/2001	AA	Mining	Agreement expired; removed from ILUA Register 26 November 2010
DI01/6	BHP Minerals Pty Ltd / CLC - Curtin Springs	27/06/2002	AA	Mining	Agreement expired; removed from ILUA Register 26 November 2010
DI2002/005	Kajeena Mining Company Pty Ltd / CLC #2 (Mt Cavenagh, Victory Downs and Umbeara)	13/11/2002	AA	Mining	Agreement expired; removed from ILUA Register 26 November 2010
DI02/2	Kajeena Mining Company Pty Ltd / CLC	13/11/2002	AA	Mining	Agreement expired; removed from ILUA Register 26 November 2010
DI2002/009	TECK Cominco Australia Pty Ltd, Flinders Diamonds Ltd and CLC	17/04/2003	AA	Mining	Agreement expired; removed from ILUA Register 26 November 2010
DI2002/007	Ausquest Ltd / CLC No.3	05/12/2002	AA	Exploration	Agreement expired; removed from ILUA Register 26 November 2010

For information about ILUAs which are in the process of being registered or in notification, refer to the [NNTT Table of Registered and 'In Notification' ILUAs \[PDF 21KB\]](#).

ILUA Maps

[NNTT Indigenous Land Use Agreements Map \[PDF 927KB\]](#) - This map provides depicts the external boundaries of registered ILUAs as well as ILUAs in notification but not yet registered. The map also shows whether these ILUAs are area agreements or body corporate agreements. The map is updated quarterly. For maps of individual ILUAs within the Northern Territory see Table 1.5 above.

Registered ILUAs including Sea Areas

As at 31 December 2010, 0 of the registered ILUAs in the Northern Territory included sea areas.

[NNTT Map: ILUAs including Sea Areas \[PDF 488Kb\]](#) - This map depicts the areas in which ILUAs include sea. It is updated quarterly.

8. Future Acts

- [Overview](#)
- [Future Act Determination Applications](#)
- [Future Act Expedited Procedure Objections](#)
- [Future Act Determinations](#)
- [Future Act Agreements](#)

Overview

A future act is an act done after 1 January 1994 (the date of the commencement of the *Native Title Act 1993*) which affects native title. If a native title claimant application satisfies the conditions of the registration test, claimants gain the right to negotiate proposed developments over land and waters in the registered area. This right to negotiate does not allow claimants to stop a project going ahead and only applies to certain types of future acts, such as mining.

The [NNTT](#) administers the future act processes that attract the right to negotiate (generally future acts relating to mining). The NNTT's role includes mediating between parties, conducting inquiries and making future act determinations where parties can't reach agreements.

States and territories may also establish their own right to negotiate regimes ([see alternative state native title regimes on the Attorney-General's Department website](#)). Such regimes need to mirror the NTA scheme and gain Commonwealth ministerial approval.

In July 1999 the Northern Territory Government passed legislation that attempted to bring into existence an [alternative state native title regime](#). Although the Commonwealth Attorney-General approved the scheme, it was subsequently disallowed by the Senate on 31 August 1999. One of the reasons given for its rejection was the lack of any review by the Federal Parliament of subsequent amendments to an alternative scheme and the ability for a hostile State or Territory Government with impunity to amend their own scheme to the detriment of Indigenous rights.

Table 1.7 below provides a summary of the Northern Territory future act applications and determinations as at 31 December 2010.

Table 1.7 Summary of Northern Territory Future Act Applications and Northern Territory Future Act Determinations

Application/Determination Type	NO.
Future Act Determination Applications	3
Future Act Expedited Procedure Object Applications	311
Total Northern Territory Future Act Applications	314
Consent Future Act Application Determination	1
Consent Future Act Objection Application Determination	0
Future Act Application Determinations	3
Future Act Expedited Procedure Object Application Determinations	182
Total Northern Territory Future Act Determinations	186

Source: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Future-Acts/Search-FA-Applications/Pages/Search.aspx>, <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Future-Acts/Search-FA-Determinations/Pages/search.aspx>

Future Act Determination Applications

As at 31 December 2010, 3 future act determination applications had been lodged in the Northern Territory. Use the search [Future Act Applications](#) webpage on the [National Native Title Tribunal](#) website for more information.

Future Act Expedited Procedure Objection Applications

As at 31 December 2010, 311 future act expedited procedure objections had been lodged in the Northern Territory. Use the search [Future Act Applications](#) webpage on the [National Native Title Tribunal](#) website for more information.

Future Act Determinations

As at 31 December 2010, a search of future act determinations on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website returns 186 results for the Northern Territory (this refers to the number of records found, not the number of determinations made as multiple determinations may be included in a single record). To conduct a search of future act determinations refer to the [NNTT Future Acts Determinations Search](#) webpage at the [NNTT website](#).

Future Act Agreements

As at 31 December 2010, the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\) website](#) has information on 6 future act agreements in the Northern Territory (excluding Indigenous land use agreements). The summary table below provides links to the ATNS website.

Table 1.8 Future Act Agreements in the Northern Territory

Name (ATNS Hyperlink)	Year
Native Title Petroleum Agreement between the Northern Land Council and Pardi Pty Ltd	2003
Native Title Petroleum Agreement between the Northern Land Council and Sweetpea Corporation	2003
Model Exploration & Mining Agreement between Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd, Local Aboriginal Groups and the Northern Land Council	2001
Merlin Diamond Mine Northern Territory and the Wurdaliya and Wuyaliya Peoples	1998
Woodcutters Mine Agreement	1995
The Mount Todd Deed of Agreement	1993
Woodcutters Heads of Agreement	1991

(Source: <http://www.atns.net.au/> at 31/12/10)

9. Land Rights

- [Legislation](#)
- [Review of the ALRA](#)
- [Other Land Rights Legislation](#)

Legislation

Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth)

The [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act 1976 \(Cth\)](#) (ALRA) put into place Australia's most comprehensive land claims process, resulting in the immediate transfer of all reserves (about 15% of land in the Northern Territory) as inalienable freehold land to Aboriginal people. The ALRA created a scheme under which Aboriginal people can claim unalienated Crown land (excluding land in towns) or land already owned by Aboriginal interests (for example, pastoral leases) on the basis of traditional affiliation. If a claim is successful, the land becomes vested in an Aboriginal Land Trust created under the ALRA. The kind of title granted under the ALRA is similar to freehold and is described in legal terms as 'an inalienable fee simple, subject to various controls and prohibitions on dealing'.¹ This means that the title is equivalent to a freehold title but cannot be sold or otherwise divested.

Due to the exclusion of land in town areas from the claim process, many towns have subsequently become the focus of native title claims in the Northern Territory. Similarly, native title has provided an opportunity for Aboriginal people living in coastal areas to seek recognition of their rights and interests in sea areas. Under the ALRA land claims may include the intertidal zones, but do not extend to sea waters. Traditional owners may apply for 'sea closures' through the ALRA which can restrict certain activities within an area of sea.

[Section 23\(1\) of the ALRA](#) sets out the functions and responsibilities of land councils established under the ALRA. In carrying out these functions, land councils must consult with traditional owners and other Aboriginal people with an interest in the land. Traditional owners must give their consent before the land council enters into an agreement, or takes any action affecting their land. There are currently four land councils established under the ALRA. These are:

- [Northern Land Council](#): covers the top half of the Northern Territory;
- [Central Land Council](#): covers the southern half of the Northern Territory;
- [Anindilyakwa Land Council](#): covers Groote Eylandt in the Gulf of Carpentaria; and
- [Tiwi Land Council](#): covers Bathurst and Melville Islands north of Darwin

Review of the ALRA

In 1997 the then Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs appointed John Reeves QC to conduct a major review of the ALRA. The review report, *Building on Land Rights for the Next Generation* (Reeves Report) was tabled in Parliament in August 1998. The review is almost 500 pages (plus large appendices) and is not currently available on the web, however ATSIC have produced a [Plain English Guide to the Reeves Report](#).

The major recommendations of the review include:

- the formation of a system of 18 regional land councils that would make all decisions in relation to Aboriginal lands at the regional level;
- the establishment of a Northern Territory Aboriginal Council;
- removal of the permit system to enter Aboriginal land and the application instead of the Northern Territory's trespass laws; and
- power to the Northern Territory to compulsorily acquire Aboriginal land for public purposes.

¹ [Northern Territory Planning Authority v Murray Meats \(NT\) Pty Ltd](#) [1983] FCA 105.

These recommendations were strongly opposed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) (refer to the [land rights](#) section of the [ATSIC website](#) for further details). The Reeves Report was also considered by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (HORSCATSIA), which rejected many of the recommendations contained in the Reeves Report in August 1999 (see [Unlocking the Future: The Report of the Inquiry into the Reeves Review of the Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act 1976](#)). HORSCATSIA stated that: 'traditional Aboriginal owners and other Aboriginal people affected by the ALRA should be involved in any decisions to amend the ALRA. For this reason, the Committee recommended a process for its recommendations to be considered by Aboriginal people – it is after all, their Act, their land and their future' (p. x).

In 2002 the then Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, the Hon Philip Ruddock MP, released an options paper 'Reform of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*'. In response to this options paper the Northern Territory Government and the four Northern Territory Aboriginal land councils prepared a joint submission to the Commonwealth, 'Workability Reforms of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*' (2003). There was no further public announcements relating to the review process until 5 October 2005 when the then Senator Amanda Vanstone announced reforms to the ALRA and 18 November 2005 when Senator Amanda Vanstone announced a second package of reforms.

The [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Amendment Bill 2006](#) was introduced to the House of Representatives on 31 May 2006 and passed with amendments on 19 June 2006. After being introduced to the Senate on 20 June 2006, the Selection of Bills Committee recommended that the Bill be referred to the [Senate Community Affairs Legal Committee](#) to be reported on by 1 August 2006. The Committee sought community and expert opinion on provisions that will significantly impact on the rights of traditional owners and the functions of land councils and invited written submissions to be lodged by 12 July 2006. The Committee received [15 submissions](#) and held a [public hearing](#) in Darwin on 21 July 2006. The [Committee's Report on the Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Amendment Bill 2006](#) stated that the time made available for this inquiry was totally inadequate and noted that there was insufficient time for many groups to prepare submissions and that a single public hearing prevented the Committee hearing from a number of witnesses.

The Committee noted that whilst there was general support for many provisions contained within the Bill, serious concerns were raised in regard to a number of amendments, particularly those relating to the township leasing proposals, which had not been included in the earlier consultative process with the Northern Territory Government and land councils. Accordingly, such provisions have not yet been the subject of comprehensive consultations and do not have the consent of traditional owners. The Committee considered that rather than delaying the introduction of the many provisions which have wide agreement, the Government should commit to further negotiations and dissemination of information on provisions which have not yet been the subject of the broad consultation processes. The Committee recommended that the Bill proceed subject to the amendments foreshadowed by the Minister and a commitment by the Government to undertake further ongoing negotiations and dissemination of information to the Northern Territory Government, land councils, traditional owners and communities likely to be affected by the legislation.

Dissenting reports were tabled by the [Opposition Senators](#), the [Australian Democrats](#) and the [Australian Greens](#). These reports recommend that the Bill should not proceed, recommending instead that the Bill be split to enable negotiated provisions relating to mining, exploration and subleasing to proceed, and allowing for further consultation and negotiations with stakeholders in regard to further amendments. Refer to the [Senate Community Affairs Legal Committee](#) website for further details.

The Government subsequently made 63 amendments to the Bill (accepting no non-Government amendments) and it was passed by Parliament on 17 August 2006 and given the Royal Assent on 5 September 2006. Most amendments came into effect on 1 October 2006. The amendment was intended to encourage individual property rights in town areas on Indigenous communally owned land in the NT. The legislation enabled 99 year head leases to government entities, which could subsequently make sub-leases

for private home ownership, business or other purposes. The first township lease was entered into for Nguui on the Tiwi Islands in August 2007.

On 12 September 2006, the Minister for Indigenous Affairs, the Hon. Mal Brough MP, announced a reconsideration of the permit system for entry onto Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory. The Government released a discussion paper outlining proposed changes to the ALRA and related legislation: 'Access to Aboriginal Land under the Northern Territory Aboriginal Land Rights Act - Time for Change?'. Interested parties were invited to comment by 28 February 2007. Nearly 100 submissions were received, and more than 40 communities on Aboriginal land were visited to discuss options for change.

In July 2007, amendments to the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* came into effect to establish the Office of Executive Director of Township Leasing. Township leases are provided for in section 19A of the amended Act, which allows land trusts to grant a lease of a township on Aboriginal land to an approved entity. The Commonwealth is an approved entity for this purpose. Further information is on the [Executive Director's website](#).

In 2007-08 the Australian Government acquired five-year leases over 64 townships on Aboriginal land under the NTER legislation. Further information is on the [FaCHSIA website](#). In June 2008, the Australian Government passed the *Indigenous Affairs Legislation Amendment Act 2008*. The Act included additional flexibility for township leasing, allowing for lease terms between 40 and 99 years. In December 2008, a township lease was entered into for the communities of Angurugu, Umbakumba and Milyakburra in the Groote Eylandt region, for an effective 80 year period through an initial lease of 40 years and the option of a 40 year renewal.

FaHCSIA's responsibilities in relation to Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory include:

- processing reports received from the Aboriginal Land Commissioner, and providing briefings and advice to the Minister
- supporting the Office of the Aboriginal Land Commissioner
- management of the ABA
- supporting the office of the Executive Director of Township Leasing
- [managing the approval of new or changed uses of land](#) on five-year leased areas.

Researchers from the Gilbert & Tobin Centre of Public Law at the University of New South Wales have prepared a summary report of the Parliamentary process relating to the [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Amendment Bill 2006](#). The report is available on the Centre's website, [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Amendment Bill 2006 Report on Parliamentary Process](#) [PDF 46Kb].

For an extensive overview of land rights legislation in the Northern Territory see the [Allens Arthur Robinson 'Northern Territory Round Up' website](#).

Other Land Rights Legislation

(sourced from <http://www.aar.com.au/services/nat/roundup/nt.htm>)

Aboriginal Land Act 1978 (NT)

The [Aboriginal Land Act 1978 \(NT\)](#) relates to entry onto Aboriginal Land as defined under the ALRA. Under the Act, entry onto Aboriginal Land is authorised through a permit system administered by the relevant land council.

Coburg Peninsula Aboriginal Land Sanctuary & Marine Park Act 1996 (NT)

In 1996 the *Cobourgh Peninsula Land and Sanctuary Act 1981 (NT)* was amended by the [Cobourgh Peninsula Aboriginal Land, Sanctuary and Marine Park Act 1996 \(NT\)](#) to extend the powers of the Cobourgh Peninsula Sanctuary Board to include supervision of the management of the adjacent Cobourgh Marine Park, which includes customary marine clan estates of the traditional owners. The *Cobourgh Peninsula Land and*

Sanctuary Act 1981 (NT) is administered by the Minister for Parks and Wildlife and the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory established under the *Parks and Wildlife Commission Act*.

The Act acknowledges and secures the right of Aboriginal people to occupy and use certain land on the Cobourg Peninsula in the Northern Territory. The land is vested in perpetuity in the Cobourg Peninsula Sanctuary Land Trust in trust for the traditional owners. The Act establishes that the land is a national park (Gurig National Park) for the benefit and enjoyment of all people, subject to certain provisions relating to the management of adjacent marine areas. Title to the sanctuary vested in the Land Trust cannot be sold, transferred, mortgaged or otherwise dealt with except by way of lease or licence in pursuance of the plan of management.

Crown Lands Act 1992 (NT)

The [Crown Lands Act 1992 \(NT\)](#) contains a reservation for Aboriginal people to reside on, use and occupy leased land in accordance with their tradition. The Community Living Areas Tribunal established under the [Pastoral Land Act 1992 \(NT\)](#) (see below) may also make a recommendation to the Minister to remove an Aboriginal community living area from leased Crown Land. Such land is acquired under the [Land Acquisition Act 1978 \(NT\)](#) and an estate in fee simple is then granted to an Aboriginal association incorporated under the [Associations Act \(NT\)](#) or the [Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976 \(Cth\)](#).

Under this Act the Administrator may resume any Crown land that is the subject of a lease, except if granted under the [Mining Act \(NT\)](#) or [Pastoral Land Act 1992 \(NT\)](#), for the use and benefit of Aboriginal people, and may reserve such land for a nominated purpose.

Pastoral Land Act 1992 (NT)

The [Pastoral Land Act 1992 \(NT\)](#) (PLA) deals with a wide range of matters concerning the regulation of pastoral leases in the Northern Territory. The PLA enables parts of pastoral leasehold areas to be excised for living areas on the basis of 'need', as well as 'contemporary residence' or 'historical association'. Successful excisions for living areas result in the land being vested in Aboriginal corporations. These areas are known as 'community living areas'. These usually cover no more than about one percent of the total area of the pastoral lease.

Objectives of the PLA include:

- providing a form of tenure of Crown land that facilitates the sustainable use of land for pastoral purposes;
- preventing or minimising the degradation of, or other damage to, the land and its indigenous animal and plant life;
- recognising the right of Aboriginal people to follow traditional pursuits on the land; and
- providing for a procedure to establish Aboriginal Community Living Areas on the land (section 4).

The PLA is currently being reviewed, see the [Department of Natural Resource, Environment and the Arts and Sport website](#) for more information about the [Review of the Pastoral Land Act 1992](#).

Indigenous owned or controlled land in the Northern Territory

The [Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009](#) produced by the Steering Committee of the [Review of Government Service Provision](#) was published in June 2009. It contains information about Indigenous owned or controlled land (excluding native title) as at December 2008.

Refer to [Chapter 8](#), Section 8.2 of the Report and Attachment 8 which can be downloaded from the [Productivity Commission's Website](#). The table below (Table 1.9) is an extract from this Report (Table 8A.2.1).

Table 1.9 Indigenous owned or controlled land in the Northern Territory (December 2008)

LAND TENURE INFORMATION	UNIT	TOTAL
Area of land by Tenure Type		
Freehold (inalienable)	KM ²	573,526.7
Freehold (alienable)	KM ²	16,515.9
Leasehold	KM ²	25,822.9
License	KM ²	-
Aboriginal Reserve	KM ²	39,599.9
Deed of Grant In Trust (Qld)	KM ²	-
Tenure Not Stated	KM ²	2,587.9
Total Indigenous Land	KM ²	658,053.2
Total Land Area of the Northern Territory	KM ²	1,349,129.0
Indigenous Land as a Proportion of Total Land Area	%	49.5
Number of Indigenous Land Parcels^a	Number	1031.0

(Source: Table 8A.2.1 Indigenous owned or controlled land by State/Territory, December 2008, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage 2009: Key Indicators Report*, Attachment 8)

^a Parcels are individual geographic features rather than legal entities. That is a legal parcel may be dissected into two or more parcels by, for example, a road, and are represented in these data as two parcels while only a single legal land entity.

10. ILC Land Acquisitions

- [Land Acquisitions](#)
- [ILC Land Acquisitions Map](#)

Land Acquisitions

At 31 December 2010 the [Indigenous Land Corporation](#) (ILC) had purchased 17 properties within the Northern Territory, covering a total area of 494,145.74 hectares. For further information refer to the [Northern Territory Regional Indigenous Land Strategy 2007-2012 \[PDF FORMAT 1.27KkB\]](#) or the [Indigenous Land Corporation](#) website.

Table 2.0 below lists the Indigenous Land Corporation land purchases in the Northern Territory. For the most up to date information see the [ILC Land Purchases NT](#) website.

Table 2.0 : ILC Land Purchases the Northern Territory

Property	Area (ha)	Date Granted	Title Holding Body
Namul-Namul Station	49653.100	14/07/00	Namul-Numal Aboriginal Corporation C/- NLC
King Valley Station	12221.000	17/12/98	Banatjari Aboriginal Corporation
Timber Creek	1.975	28/07/99	Gunamu Aboriginal Corporation
Virginia Prawns	8.210	23/10/99	Yirra Badoo Aboriginal Corporation
Karnte Block	6.328	08/12/10	Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation
Ooratippra Stn	432036.000	07/05/00	Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation
Mary River Roadhouse	50.740	06/09/99	Bombom Aboriginal Corporation
Alice Railway Yard	0.535		Indigenous Land Corporation
Twin Rivers	156.508	20/12/01	Darrandarra Aboriginal Corporation
St Marys Site	2.449		Indigenous Land Corporation
Randwick Farm	8.000	06/07/06	S & J Earthmoving Aboriginal Corporation
Kidman Street	0.341	21/09/09	Ingerreke Outstation Resource Service Corporation
76 Dick Ward Drive	0.373	10/09/10	Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation
Banka Banka West	154300.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Heath Road	37.959	04/04/09	Centre for Appropriate Technology Incorporated
16 Fogarty Street	0.185	27/03/09	Tangentyere Council Inc
Fish River	182500.000		Indigenous Land Corporation

Total: 17 properties covering 830983.70 hectares

Source: <http://www.ilc.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=202>

ILC Land Acquisitions Map

[Northern Territory ILC Land Acquisitions \(17 August 2010\) \[PDF 215Kb\]](#)

The ILC provides a map of the 17 land acquisitions in the Northern Territory as at August 2010. The map highlights ILC owned and ILC granted land.

11. Indigenous Protected Areas

- [Indigenous Protected Areas](#)
- [Map of Indigenous Protected Areas](#)

As at 31 December 2010 there were 8 Indigenous Protected Areas within the Northern Territory. The table below provides links to IPA information on the [Department of Environment & Water Resources: Indigenous Protected Areas Program website](#).

Table 2.1 Indigenous Protected Areas within the Northern Territory

Name (IPA Hyperlinked)	Date Declared	Area (Hectares)
Marri Jabin (Thamarurr Stage 1)	October 2010	71,269
Djelk	September 2009	671,952
Warddeken	August 2009	1,370,379
Angas Downs	June 2009	320,397
Northern Tanami	April 2007	4,142,641
Laynhapuy – stage 1	September 2006	477,651
Anindilyakwa	June 2006	257,031
Dhimmuru	November 2000	102,067
	Total:	7,413,387

(Source: <http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/declared/index.html>)

Map of Indigenous Protected Areas

[National Map of Indigenous Protected Areas in Australia](#) - This map highlights the nationally declared Indigenous Protected Areas, as well as Indigenous Protected Area Consultation Projects and Co-Management Consultation Projects. It was last updated in July 2010 and at that stage there were 39 declared IPAs.

12. Population Profile

- [Overview](#)
- [Further Information](#)

Overview

The 8 August 2006 census count calculated that the Australian Indigenous population is 455,031 of the total population in Australia of 19,855,288. The total population in the Northern Territory is calculated to be 192,898 of which 53,662 or 27.81% of the Northern Territory population are calculated to be Indigenous. This data can be found in the Australian Bureau of Statistics report on [Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2006](#).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics indicates that this data does not take into consideration the undercount of Indigenous peoples as well as unknown Indigenous status. As such the ABS has produced a report of the estimated resident population (ERP) as of 30 June 2006. It suggests that there Australian Indigenous population is 517,200 of a total Australian population of 20,697,880, whereby Indigenous Australians make up 2.5% of the total population. It is estimated that the total Northern Territory population is 210,627 of which 64,005 or 30.39% of the population are calculated to be indigenous. This data can be found in the Australian Bureau of Statistics report entitled [Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006](#).

The table below (Table 2.2) compares the calculated Australian Indigenous population in the Northern Territory as at 8 August 2006 with the experimental estimated resident population as at 30 June 2006.

Table 2.2 Northern Territory Indigenous Population Profile, 2006

Population Profile	Aboriginal Population	Torres Strait Islander Population	Both Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Population	Total Indigenous Population	Total NT Population	% of Indigenous Population of Territory Population
Census, 8 AUGUST 2006	51,706	609	1,347	53,662	192,898	27.81
ERP, 30 JUNE 2006	61,616	757	1,632	64,005	210,627	30.39

(Sources: [3238.0.55.001 Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006](#) and [2006 Census Community Profile Series: Australia](#))

Further Information

- [\(4705.0\) 2006 Census Counts Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians: Northern Territory Indigenous geographic classification \(Table 35-41\) \[PDF 14Mb\]](#).
- [2006 Census Community Profile Series: Northern Territory: Indigenous Profile \[excel 197kB\]](#)
- The ABS also provides further information by dividing the NT into Statistical Subdivision (by geographical location). See the [2006 Census Community Profile Series Northern Territory Statistical Division](#) webpage for more information
- In July 2009, the Northern Territory Treasury released the [Northern Territory Population Projections](#). The assumptions and parameters on which they are based are the result of consultation within Northern Territory Government and also involved Charles Darwin University (CDU) whose staff provided expert advice as well as the technical expertise to develop a projections model (NTPOP).

13. Sources

1. Native Title Legislation

NAME	SOURCE
Allens Arthur Robinson	http://www.aar.com.au/
Attorney-General's Department	http://www.ag.gov.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute	http://www.austlii.edu.au/

2. Native Title Policy & Procedures

NAME	SOURCE
Aboriginal Land Division - Department of Justice	http://www.nt.gov.au/justice/solicitor/legal/abland.shtml
AIATSIS – NTRU	http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/ntru/
Australasian Legal Information Institute	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
ComLaw	http://www.comlaw.gov.au/
Central Land Council	http://www.clc.org.au/
Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines	http://www.nt.gov.au/d/
Department of Lands and Planning	http://www.dpi.nt.gov.au/
Northern Land Council	http://www.nlc.org.au/
Northern Territory Government's Parks and Reserves	http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/parks/index.html
The Native Title and Aboriginal Land Rights (NTALR) Unit - Department of Resources, Minerals and Energy	http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals_Energy/index.cfm?header=NTALR%20Unit

3. Native Title Representative Body

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS) project	http://www.atns.net.au/

Australasian Legal Information Institute	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
Central Land Council	http://www.clc.org.au/
Northern Land Council	http://www.nlc.org.au/
NTRB.net	https://www.ntrb.net/

4. Native Title Applications

NAME	SOURCE
National Native title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/

5. Native Title Determinations

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute (Austlii)	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/
AIATSIS – NTRU	http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/ntru/

6. Registered Native Title Body Corporate

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute (Austlii)	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/
Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC)	http://www.oric.gov.au/
AIATSIS – NTRU	http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/ntru/

7. Indigenous Land Use Agreements

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/
AIATSIS – NTRU	http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/ntru/
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/

8. Future Acts

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/
Attorney-General's Department	http://www.ag.gov.au/
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/

9. Land Rights

NAME	SOURCE
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission	http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/41033/20060106/ATSIC/default.html
Allens Arthur Robinson	http://www.aar.com.au/
Anindilyakwa Land Council	http://www.anindilyakwa.com.au/
Attorney-General's Department	http://www.ag.gov.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute (Austlii)	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
Australian Productivity Commission	http://www.pc.gov.au/
Central Land Council	http://www.clc.org.au/
Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA)	http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/

Gilbert + Tobin Centre of Public Law	http://www.gtcentre.unsw.edu.au/
Northern Land Council	http://www.nlc.org.au/
Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport	www.nt.gov.au/nreta
Office of Township Leasing (NT Government)	http://otl.gov.au/
Parliament of Australia	http://aph.gov.au/
Tiwi Land Council	http://esvc001013.wic004ty.server-web.com/

10. Indigenous Land Acquisitions & Management

NAME	SOURCE
Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC)	http://www.ilc.gov.au/

11. Indigenous Protected Areas

NAME	SOURCE
Department of Environment & Water Resources: Indigenous Protected Areas Program	http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/index.html

12 Population Profile

NAME	SOURCE
Australian Bureau of Statistics	http://www.abs.gov.au