

Native Title Resource Guide

Western Australia

Updated to December 31, 2010

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1. Native Title Legislation

On 22 December 1993 the Federal Government introduced the [Native Title Act 1993 \(Cth\)](#) (NTA). Before the NTA was passed, however, the WA Government passed its own native title law. The [Land \(Titles and Traditional Usage\) Act 1993 \(WA\)](#) purported to extinguish native title in WA and replace it with 'rights of traditional usage' which would be a form of statutory title. Western Australian Government initiated a High Court challenge to the constitutional validity of the NTA (See [Western Australia v The Commonwealth](#)). Meanwhile the Western Australian legislation was also the subject of a High Court challenge launched by the Wororra People (see [Wororra Peoples v Western Australia; Biljabu v Western Australia \(1995\) 128 ALR 1](#)). On 16 March 1995 the High Court ruled against the Western Australian Government's challenge and declared the [Land \(Titles and Traditional Usage\) Act 1993](#) to be inconsistent with the [Racial Discrimination Act 1975 \(Cth\)](#) and therefore invalid under the Constitution. The [Land \(Titles and Traditional Usage\) Act 1993](#) was repealed by the [Acts Amendment and Repeal \(Native Title\) Act 1995](#).

The Western Australian Government implemented the [Titles \(Validation\) and Native Title \(Effect of Past Acts\) Act 1995 \(WA\)](#) ('TNTA') to validate past acts (Part 2). In 1999 this act was amended ([Titles \(Validation\) and Native Title \(Effects of Past Acts\) Amendment Act 1999](#)) to validate intermediate period acts (Part 2A). The TNTA also confirms the extinguishment of native title by previous exclusive possession acts attributable to the State (Part 2B). Part 3 of the TNTA confirms Crown ownership of all natural resources; the rights of the Crown to use, control and regulate the flow of water; and all existing fishing access rights as well as, public access to and enjoyment of waterways; beds, banks and foreshores of waterways; coastal waters; beaches; stock routes and areas that were public places as at 31 December 1993.

Western Australia does not have any [alternative state native title regime](#) in place, however in 1999 the Western Australian Government introduced legislation to establish alternative state provisions ([Native Title \(State Provisions\) Act 1999](#)). The Western Australian Parliament assented to the [Native Title \(State Provisions\) Act 1999](#) on 10 January 2000 and the Government then sought Commonwealth approval for its section 43A scheme to replace the right to negotiate on pastoral leases with lesser consultation rights. The scheme was determined by the Commonwealth Attorney-General on 27 October 2000, however the Senate disallowed this determination on 9 November 2000.

For further information on Western Australia's native title legislation see the ['WA Roundup'](#) on the [Allens Arthur Robinson website](#).

2. Native Title Policy & Procedures

- [State Government](#)
- [Native Title Claims Policy](#)
- [Connection Assessment Processes](#)
- [Consultative Processes](#)
- [Land and Resource Activity](#)

State Government

The Western Australia [Attorney General](#) has ministerial responsibility for native title. The [Office of Native Title](#) (ONT) within the [Department of the Attorney General](#) is responsible for the implementation of the State Government's native title policy. The ONT was established in February 2002, in response to the recommendations arising from a "[Review of the Native Title Claim Process in Western Australia](#)" ([Wand Review](#)). The Wand Review called for a well resourced agency with the authority to coordinate a whole of Government response to the resolution of native title matters. The ONT's primary objectives are:

- to resolve native title determination applications and native title compensation applications by agreement;
- to resolve native title matters in accordance with the requirements of the NTA and relevant case law;
- to ensure valid 'future acts', that minimise the extinguishment or impairment of native title and minimise the State's exposure to compensation liability;
- to develop, implement and monitor policies, procedures and practices across Government that ensure native title matters are administered efficiently and consistently;
- to conclude agreements that deal in a comprehensive way with the determination of native title, compensation and arrangements for future acts; and
- to negotiate and participate in the implementation of project agreements.

The ONT has released many policy documents and publications. These include (sourced from ONT website):

- [Evidentiary requirements of occupation under sections 47A and 47B Native Title Act, 1993 \(Cth\)](#)
This document is intended to assist stakeholders to understand the requirements of the State when assessing evidence submitted to prove occupation for the purposes of sections 47A and 47B of the Native Title Act, 1993 (Cth).
- [Government Business and the Extinguishment of Native Title](#)
The primary purpose of this paper is to provide Government agencies with an understanding of the legal principles behind the past extinguishment of native title. It assists agencies to identify where native title exists, where it may have been extinguished and how it relates to obligations under the *Native Title Act 1993*.
- [Lessons Learned: An evaluation of the framework of the negotiations for the Ord Final Agreement 2006](#) This report evaluates the structures, characteristics and processes that underpinned the successful negotiation of the Ord Final Agreement.
- [Preparing Connection Material: A Practical Guide](#)
The Guide is a companion document to the *Guidelines for the Provision of Information in Support of Applications for a Determination of Native Title*. It provides practical guidance on how to address the State's requirements for connection and recommendations for the form and content of connection material. It also includes details of the various archives, libraries and resources available for connection related research.
- [Guidelines for the Provision of Information in Support of Applications for a Determination of Native Title-October 2004](#)
The Guidelines aim to assist those involved in the native title process to understand the information the Government requires to make a decision about settling native title applications by agreement. The first edition of the *Guidelines* was compiled in October 2002 in response to the Wand Review. The Guidelines were modified in 2004, taking into account recent case law.
- [Technical Taskforce on Mineral Tenements and Land Title Applications- November 2001](#)
In April 2001, the Western Australian Government established a technical taskforce to assess how mineral and land use applications could be dealt with more efficiently, while also

recognising and protecting the native title rights of Indigenous people. The report of the Technical Taskforce included a series of recommendations to resolve native title and land access issues.

- [Review of the Native Title Claim Process in Western Australia \(Wand Review\)-September 2001](#)

In April 2001, the State Government commissioned a review of the State's native title negotiating principles. The review endorsed the Government's preference to resolve native title applications by agreement and included a series of recommendations for progressing native title claims in Western Australia.

Native Title Claims Policy

Unlike the previous Labour governments, in which native title rested with the Deputy Premier, under the Barnett Liberal-National Government (in office 2009-current) the responsibility of native title has been transferred to responsibility of the Attorney General. As such, the ONT is part of the Department of the Attorney General rather than as part of the Department of Treasury & Finance as existed under the previous Labour governments. This is clarified in the media [statement](#) outlining changes to portfolio responsibilities.

The Carpenter Labour Government (in office from 2005-08) called for means to speed up the resolution of native title claims through offering alternative settlement arrangements. See the '[Government calls for public comment on Alternative Settlement Framework](#)' media release for more information. Additionally, during this term the Carpenter Government appealed a native title decision made by the Federal Court regarding the Single Noongar Claim in the Perth Metropolitan area. See the '[Government will appeal native title](#)' media release for more information. This resulted in the court determining that the original finding had erroneously applied the High Court precedent for the proof of native title. This is further discussed in the '[Full Federal Court sets aside native title finding](#)' media release.

The Gallop Labor Government's (in office from 2001-5) approach to native title is outlined in the fact sheet [Native Title: Agreement, Not Argument](#). The Gallop Government stated its commitment to move away from litigation as a means of resolving native title claims and in 2001 initiated a review of the native title claim process in Western Australia (as mentioned above ([see Wand Review](#))). The Wand Review by Paul Wand and Chris Athanasiou contains 56 recommendations regarding the management of native title claims in Western Australia.

Connection Assessment Processes

The Western Australian Government's approach to native title is outlined in a number of public documents and its connection policy has been reviewed several times since its first detailed policy in 1994-95. The basis of its policy is highlighted in its [Guidelines for the Provision of Information in Support of Applications for a Determination of Native Title](#) and its companion guide [Preparing Connection Material: A Practical Guide](#).

In July 2006 under the Carpenter Government, the ONT released the *Provision of State Position Papers Policy* outlining the State's response following assessment of a connection report where the State has determined that there is sufficient evidence to support an offer of a consent determination. Its main guidelines were developed in response to the [Wand Review](#) which made a number of recommendations in relation to claims management practices in Western Australia. The State has a preference for integrated and comprehensive connection reports but has accepted expert reports prepared for litigation (history, anthropology, linguistics, ethno-botany etc) for assessment in mediation in some claims.

Alternative Settlements

In September 2004, The Premier endorsed the establishment of a State Steering Committee (comprised of representatives from the ONT, State Solicitor's Office and the Departments of Indigenous Affairs, Local Government and Regional Development, Industry and Resources, Planning and Infrastructure and Conservation and Land Management) to develop a policy framework for an alternative settlement framework for the resolution of native title claims in Western Australia. In late 2005 the ONT released a Consultation Paper: *Towards an Alternative Settlement Framework* [not available on internet] outlining a proposed framework for alternative settlements. The ONT received several submissions in response to the Consultation Paper.

Consultative Processes

In October 2001, the Gallop Government signed a [Statement of Commitment to a New and Just Relationship between the Government of Western Australia and Aboriginal Western Australians](#). The agreement outlined a set of principles and a process for a state-wide partnership framework to support the negotiation of regional and local level agreements in the areas of health, housing, essential services, native title, justice and other issues.

The Western Australian Aboriginal Native Title Working Group (WAANTWG) was a federation of all the Native Title Representative Bodies (NTRBs) within Western Australia and representatives of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC). The WAANTWG was established in response to the 1992 High Court decisions which held that the *Land (Titles and Traditional Usage) Act 1992 (WA)* was invalid (see [Western Australia v The Commonwealth](#)).

The WAANTWG sought to:

- provide a coordinated state representative forum to enhance Indigenous land interests in WA;
- establish a formal and comprehensive negotiation process with the Commonwealth and Western Australian Governments, and industry regarding native title and related issues;
- develop priorities and cooperation between Representative Bodies and ATSIC in relation to test cases;
- carry out research and develop policy on state-wide native title issues ; and
- establish a resource base from which to distribute relevant native title information to members and the community.

In the media release, ['Native Title: Agreement, Not Argument'](#), the WA Government committed to entering into negotiations with the WAANTWG with the aim of creating a native title framework agreement. However, no agreement could be reached and in April 2003 the WAANTWG stated in a media release that relations between the Government and WAANTWG were in danger of completely breaking down. Since this time, WAANTWG has ceased to operate and consultation on native title issues occurs directly between the Government, native title representative bodies and native title groups.

Land and Resource Activity

In March 2001, the WA Government established a Technical Taskforce on Mineral Tenements and Land Tenure Applications. The Taskforce was asked to assess how mineral and land title applications could be dealt with more efficiently while ensuring that the native title rights of Indigenous people were recognised and protected. The Taskforce included representatives from government, mining and Indigenous interests. The Taskforce released a [Report \[PDF 1.2Mb\]](#) which includes a range of recommendations addressing native title and land access issues.

Section 237 of the NTA states in part that a future act is an act attracting the expedited procedure if (a) the act is not likely to interfere directly with the carrying on of the community or social activities of the persons who are the holders of native title in relation to the land or waters concerned; and (b) the act is not likely to interfere with areas or sites of particular significance, in accordance with their traditions, to the persons who are the holders of the native title in relation to the land or waters concerned; and (c) the act is not likely to involve major disturbance to any land or waters concerned or create rights whose exercise is likely to involve major disturbance to any lands or waters concerned.

In July 2002, the ONT established the Heritage Protection Working Group (HPWG) with the purpose of considering and finalising the development of model regional heritage protection agreements. The HPWG has representatives from industry, NTRBs and government organisations.

The WA Government contends that applications for low impact exploratory tenements such as Prospecting Licences and Exploration Licences are future acts that attract the expedited procedure. As such, the offer of a grantee party to enter into a Regional Standard Heritage Protection Agreements (RSHA) should either:

- satisfy the National Native Title Tribunal that an objection to the expedited procedure statement in relation to s237(b) of the NTA should be dismissed;
- satisfy the objector and convince it to withdraw the objection; or
- satisfy the native title party as to the explorers' bone fides and an objection is not lodged.

- The State will not submit an application for a Prospecting Licence or Exploration Licence to the expedited procedure unless the grantee party confirms that a RSHA or alternate heritage agreement exists and the grantee is prepared to sign off on it before it is forwarded to the NTRB or claimant.

While the agreements are region-specific, they include such provisions as:

- a commitment to co-operate to ensure the ongoing protection of Aboriginal heritage;
- an obligation to take into account activities that could significantly affect cultural heritage values, and parties must discuss proposed activities and conduct heritage surveys where appropriate;
- capped daily rates for survey costs, agreed by both parties. Rates are region specific and administration fees are capped;
- certainty for exploration and prospecting companies and individuals in undertaking activities for the life of the tenement; and
- once-only execution of agreements for multiple exploration and prospecting licences within a claim area.

The Tenure and Native Title Branch of the [Department of Industry & Resources](#) provides advice and services relating to mineral and petroleum exploration. The [Department of Land Information](#)'s Landgate provides stakeholders with access to the Department's cadastral and native title information. Landgate is accessed at: <http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au>. For other land and resource activities refer to the [Department of Environment and Conservation](#), the [Department of Fisheries](#) or the

3. Native Title Representative Body

- [Overview](#)
- [Central Desert Native Title Services](#)
- [Goldfields Land and Sea Council Aboriginal Corporation](#)
- [Kimberley Land Council Aboriginal Corporation](#)
- [South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council](#)
- [Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation](#)

Overview

There are four native title representative bodies (NTRBs) and one native title service delivery agency operating in Western Australia. The areas covered by these representative bodies are shown on the [Native Title Representative Bodies Map \[PDF 724Kb\]](#). This map provides details of the Native Title Representative Bodies and their respective boundaries as at July 2010.

Central Desert Native Title Services Limited

[Central Desert Native Title Services Ltd \(Central Desert\)](#) is a recognised native title service provider for the native title claimants and holders of the Central Desert Region of Western Australia. The organisation was incorporated on 16 April 2007 and commenced operations on 1 July 2007. Central Desert replaced the Ngaanyatjarra Council Aboriginal Corporation as the native title service provider in the Central Desert region of Western Australia.

Central Desert's primary function is to protect and advance the native title rights and interests of the native title claimants and holders of the Central Desert Region. This includes assisting native title claimants to have their native title rights and interests recognised by the Australian legal system. The geographic area over which Central Desert has native title service provider responsibilities is known as the Central Desert Region. This region covers approximately one third of Western Australia.

Central Desert receives more than 90% of its annual income from a Federal Government grant under the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs' Native Title Program. These funds are provided to enable Central Desert to perform its functions under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). For further information see the Central Desert webpage or its entry in the [Agreements Treaties and Negotiated Settlements Database website](#).

Contact Details

STREET ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	EMAIL
Lower Ground Floor 170 Wellington St PERTH WA 6832	(08) 9425 2000	(08) 9425 2001	reception@centraldesert.org.au

Goldfields Land and Sea Council Aboriginal Corporation

The [Goldfields Land & Sea Council](#) (GLSC) is an association of Aboriginal people from Western Australia's Goldfields region. The Council was established in 1984 as the peak Aboriginal land and heritage body in the region. The vision statement of the GLSC is 'to consult with and effectively represent Aboriginal people within its region, particularly with regard to the achievement of meaningful native title outcomes as well as other land justice initiatives, while performing its functions under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth)' (*GLSC Annual Report 2002-2003* p.16).

The GLSC was re-recognised as the NTRB for an area that extends from Wiluna (on the edge of the Great Central Desert) to Esperance on Australia's south coast on 1 July 2000. The GLSC also has

jurisdiction over the sea adjacent to its south coast boundary, extending to the edge of Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone.

The GLSC has a Governing Committee of 13 members who are elected at the Council's annual general meeting. The Governing Committee meets regularly in Kalgoorlie, where the Council's offices are located. Refer to the [Goldfields Land & Sea Council](#) website for further information about the GLSC, including media releases, newsletters, annual reports and other GLSC publications.

For more information see: the [GLSC website](#) or the [Agreements Treaties and Negotiated Settlements Database website](#).

Contact Details for GLSC

STREET ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	EMAIL
14 Thossell St Kalgoorlie-Boulder WA 6430	PO Box 10006 Kalgoorlie WA 6430	(08) 9091 1661 or 1800 681 661	(08) 9091 1662	reception@glc.com.au
Level 1 63 Adelaide Terrace East Perth WA 6004	PO Box 3058 Adelaide Terrace Perth WA 6832	(08) 9263 8700	(08) 9091 9449	reception@glc.com.au

Kimberley Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

The [Kimberley Land Council](#) (KLC) was established in 1978 as a peak regional community organisation to secure Kimberley Aboriginal traditional owners' rights and interests in lands and waters, and to protect significant places. The KLC was recognised as the NTRB for the Kimberley region in 1999. The KLC representative body area includes the towns of Broome, Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek and Wyndham.

As the Federal Government recognised NTRB for the Kimberley region, the KLC has statutory functions under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). In accordance with these functions, it assists Aboriginal people to obtain recognition of, and fully enjoy, their native title rights and interests. Native title operations of the KLC are funded primarily, but not exclusively, by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

The KLC has an Executive Committee made up of a maximum of two representatives from each native title claimant group in the Kimberley. Executive Committee members are nominated by each native title group every two years, and elections for membership (if required) are held at the annual general meeting.

The KLC has its main office in Broome with other offices located in Derby and Kununurra. See the [contacts webpage](#) for contact details of its other offices.

Contact Details for KLC

STREET ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	EMAIL
36 Pembroke Street Broome WA 6725	PO Box 2145 Broome WA 6725	(08) 9193 6199	(08) 9193 6279	klc@klc.org.au

For any further information see the KLC website at <http://www.klc.org.au/> or the [KLC database entry on the ATNS Database website](#).

South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council

The South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) was recognised as a NTRB in December 2001. It became the NTRB for the area for which the Noongar Land Council Aboriginal Corporation was formerly the representative body.

According to the SWALSC website, SWALSC sees its main role as to 'work with its members and other stakeholders to find resolutions for native title claims in the south west as well as advancing the Noongar culture, language and society'. SWALSC's corporate vision is to 'ensure that the native title rights and interests of Aboriginal people in the South West of Western Australia are recognised and protected. This will be achieved through consultation, negotiation, agreement making and the exercise of procedural rights'. (*SWALSC Annual Report 2010* p. 34).

The SWALSC Full Council has 56 members who represent fourteen Wards (Perth East, Perth North, Perth South East, Perth South, Moora, Northam, Brookton, Merredin, Busselton, Pinjarra, Bunbury, Manjimup, Gnowangerup and Albany). Each Ward has four members on the Full Council, (an Executive Committee member, a ward representative, a women's representative and an older person). The Executive Committee has 15 members. Fourteen are elected from the general membership and represent each of the 14 wards. The Chairperson is elected by the Full Council. Elections take place every three years.

Contact Details for SWALSC

STREET ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	EMAIL
1490 Albany Highway Cannington WA 6107	PO Box 585 Cannington WA 6987	(08) 9358 7400	(08) 9358 7499	Reception1@noongar.org.au

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

Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation

Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) is the native title representative body for the traditional owners of the Pilbara, Murchison and Gascoyne regions of Western Australia. The YMAC represents 24 native title claim groups, all with their own culture, language and traditions. YMAC's representative area covers over one million square kilometres, with offices in Geraldton, South Hedland, Karratha, Tom Price and Perth. In February 2008, the Corporation changed its name from Yamatji Marlpa Barna Baba Maaja Aboriginal Corporation.

YMAC is run by an Aboriginal Board of Directors to protect Yamatji and Marlpa country. We do this by providing a range of professional services to Traditional Owner groups. According to the YMAC website, YMAC sees their work as:

- Legal representation and research to assist with native title claims
- Negotiating land use agreements
- Heritage protection services
- Community, economic and environmental projects

YMAC operates under the *Native Title Act 1993* (NTA) and the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act). YMAC's mission statement is 'to work with Yamatji and Pilbara Aboriginal people to pursue: Recognition and acceptance of Yamatji and Pilbara culture in Country; and a strong future for Yamatji and Pilbara people and Country' (*YMAC Annual Report 2010* p.4).

The policy direction for YMAC on native title matters that are specific to either the Yamatji and Pilbara regions are provided by the two Regional Committees. Yamatji Regional Committee members were voted in at the Yamatji Annual General Meetings.

Each native title claim represented by YMAC in the Pilbara nominates a representative to its Pilbara Regional Committee at the claim Working Group meetings.
The Head Office of YMAC is located in Geraldton with other offices in Perth, Karratha, South Hedland and Tom Price.

Contact Details for YMAC

STREET ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX
HEAD OFFICE			
171 Marine Terrace Geraldton WA 6531	PO Box 2119 Geraldton WA 6531	(08) 9965 6222	(08) 9964 5646
REGIONAL OFFICES			
Level 5 256 Adelaide Tce Perth WA 6832	PO Box Y3072 Perth, WA 6832	(08) 9268 7000	(08) 9225 4633
Units 4 & 5, 26-32 DeGrey Place Karratha, WA 6714	PO Box 825 Karratha, WA 6714	(08) 9144 2866	(08) 9144 2795
Ground Floor 3 Brand St South Hedland, WA 6722	PO Box 2252 South Hedland, WA 6722	(08) 9172 5433	(08) 9140 1277
Shop 2, 973 Central Road, Tom Price, WA 6751	PO Box 27 Tom Price, WA 6751	(08) 9188 1722	(08) 9188 1996

For more information see: the [Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation website](#) or the YMAC entry on the [Agreements Treaties and Negotiated Settlements Database website](#).

4. Native Title Applications

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

Overview

As at **31 December 2010**, **520** native title applications had been lodged within Western Australia, comprising **511 claimant applications**, **6 non-claimant applications** and **3 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	101	0	3	104
Finalised: Discontinued	49	3	0	52
Finalised: Dismissed	43	1	0	44
Finalised: Full Approved Determination	23	0	0	23
Finalised: Non-Approved Determination	0	0	0	0
Finalised: Pre-Combination	216	0	0	216
Finalised: Rejected	0	0	0	0
Finalised: Struck out	5	0	0	5
Finalised: Withdrawn	74	2	0	76
TOTAL	511	6	3	520

(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](#)' section of the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website.

The [Office of Native Title \(ONT\) website](#) also provides information about native title claims in Western Australia, click on the links below to access information about native title claims in each region:

- [Central Desert](#)
- [Geraldton](#)
- [Goldfields](#)
- [Kimberley](#)
- [Pilbara](#)
- [South West](#)

Native Title Application Maps

[NNTT WA Applications and Determinations Areas Map \[PDF 1.97MB\]](#) - This map provided by the NNTT highlights the boundaries of claimant applications recognised by the Federal Court in Western Australia. This map is updated quarterly.

The maps below are provided by the NNTT on the [regional maps webpage](#). They depict the extent of claimant applications by region in Western Australia as per the Schedule of Applications. These maps are updated quarterly.

- [Central Desert Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 3.4MB\]](#)
- [Geraldton Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 3.4MB\]](#)
- [Goldfields Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 1.8MB\]](#)

- [Kimberley Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 3.1MB\]](#)
- [Pilbara Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 2.7MB\]](#)
- [South West Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 3.5MB\]](#)

Sea Claims

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

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

Name (NNTT Hyperlink)	Federal Court File No.	RNTC status	Zone LWM	Zone 3nm	Zone 12nm	Zone 24nm	Zone EEZ
Harris Family	WAD6085/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
The Esperance Nyungars	WAD6097/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yaburara and Mardudhunera people	WAD127/97	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mullewa Wadjari Community	WAD6119/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Diabera-Djabera	WAD6124/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Southern Noongar	WAD6134/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Gnulli	WAD6161/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Narnoobinya Family Group	WAD6170/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Yued	WAD6192/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Naajuja Peoples	WAD6194/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
The Malgana Shark Bay Peoples Application	WAD6236/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mayala	WAD6255/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Gnaala Karla Booja	WAD6274/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Nyangumarta People	WAD6281/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Waqyl Kaip	WAD6286/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ngadju	WAD6020/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kariyarra People	WAD6169/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dambimangari	WAD6061/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Kuruma Marthudunera (combined)	WAD6090/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Nyikina and Mangala	WAD6099/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Uunguu	WAD6033/99	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Goolarabooloo - Jabirr Jabirr Peoples	WAD6002/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Balanggarra (Combination)	WAD6027/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Hutt River	WAD6001/00	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Balanggarra 3	WAD6004/00	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Nanda People	WAD6136/98	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
WA Mirning People	WAD6001/01	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Amangu People	WAD6002/04	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
South West Boojarah 2	WAD253/06	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kariyarra - Pipingarra	WAD232/09	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
Nyul-Nyul	WAD68/10	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

(Source: http://www.nntt.gov.au/Publications-And-Research/Maps-and-Spatial-Reports/Documents/Quarterly%20Maps/Sea_RNTC_stats.pdf at 20/04/11)

For the most up to date information on sea claims, refer to the [National Native Title Tribunal](#) website.

Sea Claims: Maps and Tables

These maps and tables below give a national overview of Sea Claimant Applications as per the register of Native title Claims: Statistical and Spatial Data and Sea Claimant Applications as per the Schedule of Applications (Federal Court) and the NNTR: Statistical and Spatial Data

- **MAP:** [Geographic Extent of Claimant Applications subject to sea as per the Register of Native Title Claims \[0.4MB\]](#) - 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.
- **TABLE:** [Native Title Claimant Applications as per Register of Native Title Claims that include sea within the area being claimed \[51KB\]](#) - This corresponding table shows the name of each claimant application, number, registration status, and seaward extent of each application by jurisdiction.
- **MAP:** [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 108 matters that include sea per the Schedule of Applications Federal Court Status and the national native title register (NNTR).
- **TABLE:** [Native Title Claimant Applications as per Schedule of Applications \(Federal Court\) and Determinations as per National Native Title Register that include sea \[31KB\]](#) - This corresponding table shows the name of each claimant application, number, registration status, and seaward extent of each application by jurisdiction.

5. Native Title Determinations

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

Overview

As at **31 December 2010** there have been a total of **27** native title determinations within Western Australia, all of which are claimant determinations. Native title has been found to exist in all or parts of the determination area in 18 of these claims. 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 determination information on the ONT and [ATNS](#) websites. Refer to the [determinations section of the ONT website](#) for further information about native title determinations in Western Australia.

Table 1.2 Native Title Claimant Determinations in Western Australia

Native Title Holders (ATNS Hyperlink)	Short Name (NNTT Hyperlink)	Case Name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome (ONT Hyperlink)	Legal Process (ATNS Hyperlink)
Ngurrara People	Ngurrara Part A	<i>Kogolo v State of Western Australia [2007] FCA 1703 (9 November 2007)</i>	22/11/2010	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent Determination
Alexander Brown, Jeffery Brown, Clinton Cooke and Charlie Coppin on behalf of the Ngarla People (Applicants)	Ngarla People (Mount Goldsworthy Lease Proceeding)	<i>Brown (on behalf of the Ngarla People) v State of Western Australia (No 3) [2010] FCA 859 (6 August 2010)</i>	06/08/2010	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Litigated Determination
Thudgari People	Thudgari People	<i>Thudgari People v State of Western Australia (includes corrigendum dated 23 November) [2009] FCA 1334 (18 November 2009)</i>	18/11/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent Determination
Nyangumarta People Darcy Hunter, Winnie Coppin, Wooda Davis, Alma Gray and Ada Stewart (Applicants)	Nyangumarta People (part a)	<i>Hunter v State of Western Australia [2009] FCA 654 (11 June 2009)</i>	11/06/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent Determination
Thalanyji People	Thalanyji	<i>Leslie Hayes & Ors on behalf of the Thalanyji People v The State of Western Australia and Others (unreported, FCA, 18 September 2008, North J)</i>	18/09/2008	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent Determination
Birriliburu People	Birriliburu People - Part A	<i>Billy Patch & Others on behalf of the Birriliburu People v State of Western Australia and Others [2008] FCA 944</i>	20/06/2008	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent Determination
The People of the Ngaanyatjarra Lands	Ngaanyatjarra Lands (Part B)	<i>Stanley Mervyn, Adrian Young, and Livingston West and Ors, on behalf of the Peoples of the Ngaanyatjarra Lands v The State of Western Australia and Ors (unreported, FCA, 3 June 2008, French J)</i>	03/06/2008	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent Determination
Ngururpa People	Ngururpa	<i>Payi Payi & Ors on behalf of the Ngururpa People and State of Western Australia (unreported, FCA, 18 October 2007, Black CJ)</i>	18/10/2007	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent Determination
Ngarla People	Ngarla and Ngarla #2 (Determination Area A)	<i>Brown (on behalf of the Ngarla People) v State of Western Australia [2007] FCA 1025</i>	30/05/2007	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent Determination
Cox on behalf of the Yungngora People	Noonkanbah	<i>Cox on behalf of the Yungngora People v State of Western Australia [2007] FCA 588</i>	27/04/2007	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent Determination
	Eastern Guruma	<i>Hughes (on behalf of the Eastern Guruma People) v State of Western Australia [2007] FCA 365</i>	01/03/2007	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent Determination
Mirriwung Gajerrong #4 Claimants	Mirriwung Gajerrong #4	<i>Ward v State of Western Australia [2006] FCA 1848</i>	24/11/2006	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent Determination

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Yawuru People	Rubibi Community	<i>Rubibi Community v State of Western Australia</i> (No 7) [2006] FCA 459	28/04/2006	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Litigated Determination
Bardi & Jawi People	Bardi and Jawi Native Title Determination	<i>Sampi v State of Western Australia</i> (No 3) [2005] FCA 1716	30/11/2005	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Litigated Determination
		<i>Sampi v State of Western Australia</i> [2005] FCA 777			
		<i>Sampi v State of Western Australia</i> (No 2) [2005] FCA 1567			
		<i>Sampi v State of Western Australia</i> (No 4) [2006] FCA 760			
The People of the Ngaanyatjarra Lands	Ngaanyatjarra Lands (Part A)	<i>Mervyn & Ors on behalf of the Peoples of the Ngaanyatjarra Lands v State of Western Australia</i> [2005] FCA 831	29/06/2005	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent Determination
Ngarluma People Yindjibarndi People	Ngarluma / Yindjibarndi	<i>Daniel v State of Western Australia</i> [2005] FCA 536	02/05/2005	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Litigated Determination
Karajarri People	Karajarri People (Area B)	<i>Nangkiriny v State of Western Australia</i> [2004] FCA 1156	08/09/2004	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent Determination
Wanjina-Wunggurr Community	Wanjina-Wunggurr Wilinggin Native Title Determination No 1	<i>Neowarra v State of Western Australia</i> [2004] FCA 1092	27/08/2004	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Litigated Determination
		<i>Neowarra v State of Western Australia</i> [2003] FCA 1402			
Miriwung Gajerrong People & Balangarra People	Miriwung-Gajerrong (Western Australia)	<i>Attorney-General of the Northern Territory v Ward</i> [2003] FCAFC 283	09/12/2003	Native title does not exist	Consent Determination
		<i>Western Australia v Ward</i> [2002] HCA 28; (2002) 213 CLR 1; (2002) 191 ALR 1			
		<i>Western Australia v Ward</i> [2000] FCA 611 (Full Court)			
		<i>Western Australia v Ward</i> [2000] FCA 191 (reasons for decision); (2000) 99 FCR 316			
Ward v Western Australia [1998] FCA 1478 (first instance); (1998) 159 ALR 483					
Martu People	Martu and Ngurrara	<i>James v Western Australia</i> [2002] FCA 1208	27/09/2002	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent Determination
Karajarri People	Karajarri People (Area A)	<i>Nangkiriny v Western Australia</i> [2002] FCA 660; (2002) 117 FCR 6	12/02/2002	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent Determination
Yawuru People Djugun People Goolarabooloo People	Rubibi Community	<i>Rubibi Community v Western Australia</i> [2001] FCA 1153; (2001) 114 FCR 523	07/11/2001	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Litigated Determination
		<i>Rubibi Community v Western Australia</i> [2001] FCA 607 (reasons for judgement); (2001) 112 FCR 409			
Kiwirrkurra People	Kiwirrkurra People	<i>Brown v Western Australia</i> [2001] FCA 1462	19/10/2001	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent
Tjurabalan People	Tjurabalan People	<i>Ngalpil v Western Australia</i> [2001] FCA 1140	20/08/2001	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Clarrie Smith Nharnuwangga People Wajarri People Ngarla People	Nharnuwangga	<i>Smith v Western Australia</i> [2000] FCA 1249; (2002) 104 FCR 494	05/07/2001	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Pila Nguru (Spinifex) People	Spinifex People	<i>Anderson v Western Australia</i> [2000] FCA 1717	28/11/2000	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Bodney and others	Bodney	<i>Bodney v Westralia Airports Corporation Pty Ltd</i> [2000] FCA 1609 ; (2000) 109 FCR 178; (2002) 180 ALR 91	13/11/2000	Native title does not exist	Litigated

(Sources: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Applications-And-Determinations/Search-Determinations/Pages/Search.aspx> and <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 [NNTT website](#), relevant case law on the [Austlii website](#) and determinations information on the [ATNS website](#).

Native Title Determination Maps

National Map:

- [NNTT Native Title Determinations National Map \[PDF 2.9MB\]](#) - This map 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.

State Map:

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

Regional Maps:

The maps below are provided by the NNTT on the [regional maps webpage](#). They depict the extent of native title determinations as per the National Native Title Register within the Western Australian Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body (RATSIB) areas as defined in s203AD of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth). These maps are updated quarterly.

- [Central Desert Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 3.4MB\]](#)
- [Geraldton Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 3.4MB\]](#)
- [Goldfields Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 1.8MB\]](#)
- [Kimberley Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 3.1MB\]](#)
- [Pilbara Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 2.7MB\]](#)
- [South West Applications and Determinations Map \[PDF 3.5MB\]](#)

Native Title Determinations that include Sea Areas

There are **9 native title determinations** in Western Australia that include sea areas. The following table includes the name, number status, and seaward extent of each determination in Western Australia.

Table 1.3 Native Title Determinations that include Sea Areas

NNTT Number	Federal Court Number	Name	Status	Zone LWM	Zone 3Nm	Zone 12Nm	Zone 24Nm	Zone EEZ
WC94/2	WAD6001/95	Miriuwung Gajerrong (WA Area 2)	Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No
WC95/48	WAD49/98	Bardi and Jawi Native Title Determination	Part Determined	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
WC98/65	WAD6281/98	Nyangumarta People	Part Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No
WC99/11	WAD6015/99	Wanjina – Wungurr Wilinggin Native Title Determination No 1	Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No
WC99/14	WAD6017/96	Ngaluma/Injibandi	Determined	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
WC99/23	WAD6006/98	Rubibi Community	Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No
WC99/26	WAD6185/98	Ngarla and Ngarla 2 (Determination Area A)	Part Determined	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WC99/45	WAD6113/98	Thalanyji	Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No
WC00/2	WAD6100/98	Karajarri People (Part B)	Determined	Yes	No	No	No	No

Source: http://www.nntt.gov.au/Publications-And-Research/Maps-and-Spatial-Reports/Documents/Quarterly%20Maps/Sea_NNTR_stats.pdf

6. Registered Native Title Bodies 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 25 Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate (RNTBC) in Western Australia. The RNTBC for 3 native title determinations are still to be advised. Table 1.4 below provides further details on these RNTBC's.

Table 1.4 Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate

RNTBC NAME (ORIC Hyperlink)	TYPE OF RNTBC (ATNS Hyperlink)	DETERMINATION DATE	DETERMINATION SHORT NAME (NNTT Hyperlink)
Yanunijarra Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	22/11/2010	Ngurra Part A
Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Trustee	30/05/2007	Ngarla and Ngarla #2 (Determination Area A)
Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Trustee	06/08/2010	Ngarla People (Mount Goldsworthy Lease Proceeding)
Nayangumarta Warrarn	Trustee	18/12/2009	Thudgari People
Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	11/03/2009	Nyangumarta People (Part A)
To be advised	To be advised	18/09/2008	Thalanji
Yamangu Ngaanyatjaraku Parna (Aboriginal Corporation)	Trustee	20/06/2008	Birriliburu People - Part A
Parna Ngururpa	Trustee	03/06/2008	Ngaanyatjarra Lands (Part B)
Wanparta Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	18/10/2007	Ngururpa
To be advised	To be advised	30/05/2007	Ngarla and Ngarla #2 (Determination Area A)
Wintawari Guruma Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	27/04/2007	Noonkanbah
Miriuwung And Gajerrong # 4 (Native Title Prescribed Body Corporate) Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	01/03/2007	Eastern Guruma
Yawuru Native Title Holders Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	24/11/2006	Miriuwung Gajerrong #4
Bardi and Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	28/04/2006	Rubibi Community
Yamangu Ngaanyatjaraku Parna (Aboriginal Corporation)	Trustee	30/11/2005	Bardi Jawi
Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	29/06/2005	The Ngaanyatjarra Lands Native Title Claim
Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (For The Yindjibarndi People)	Trustee	02/05/2005	Ngaluma/Yinjibandi

Karajarri Traditional Lands Association (Aboriginal Corporation)	Trustee	08/09/2004	Karajarri People (Area B)
Wanjina-Wunggurr (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	27/08/2004	Wanjina-Wunggurr Wilinggin Native Title Determination No 1
Karajarri Traditional Lands Association (Aboriginal Corporation)	Trustee	12/02/2002	Karajarri People (Area A)
Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation (Jam Ukurnu-Yapalikunu)	Trustee	27/09/2002	Martu and Ngurrara
Kunin (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	07/11/2001	Rubibi Community
Tjamu Tjamu Aboriginal Corporation (also Tjumu Tjumu)	Trustee	19/10/2001	Kiwirrkurra People
Tjurabalan Native Title Land Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	20/08/2001	Tjurabalan People
Jidi Jidi Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	05/07/2001	Nharnuwangga
Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation	Trustee	28/11/2000	Spinifex People

(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 Western Australia RNTBC Toolkit is available here \[PDF 230Kb\]](#).

RNTBC 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](#)
- [ILUAs Data: Maps and Tables](#)
- [Registered ILUAs including Sea Areas](#)

Overview

As at 31 December 2010, there were **38 registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs)** in Western Australia, 8 of these were Area Agreements (AA) and 30 were 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 Western Australia

NNTT File NO. (NNTT hyperlink)	Name (ATNS Hyperlink)	Date	Type	Subject
WIA2000/001	Nharnuwangga, Wajarri and Ngarlawangga	5/07/2001	AA	Mining
WI01/1	Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd - Eastern Guruma (2002 - 2050)	5/03/2004	AA	Mining
WI2002/003	Argyle Diamonds	8/04/2005	AA	Mining
WI2005/002	Airservices Australia - Ngaanyatjarra Indigenous Land Use Agreement	18/01/2006	BCA	Infrastructure
WI2004/005	Ngaanyatjarra Lands Indigenous Land Use Agreement (Body Corporate Agreement) No.1	9/03/2006	BCA	Mining
WI2004/006	Telstra Ngaanyatjarra ILUA	11/08/2006	BCA	Access
WI2005/003	Ord Final Agreement	16/08/2006	AA	Development
WI2006/002	Ngarla Pastoral ILUA	21/11/2007	BCA	Access
WI2006/004	Eastern Guruma Pastoral ILUA	21/11/2007	BCA	Access
WI2007/001	Pilbara Iron - Eastern Guruma Body Corporate ILUA	23/06/2008	BCA	Mining
WI2008/002	Blackstone Multi Function Police Facility BC ILUA	10/10/2008	BCA	Fishing
WI2005/001	SDWK Nyikina Mangala	19/11/2008	AA	Infrastructure
WI2009/002	Murchison Radio-astronomy Observatory Agreement	13/11/2009	AA	Infrastructure
WI2009/023	Thalanyji and Glen Florrie Pastoral ILUA	7/01/2010	BCA	Access
WI2009/024	Thalanyji and Minderoo Pastoral ILUA	7/01/2010	BCA	Access
WI2009/025	Thalanyji and Nyang (Emu Creek) Pastoral ILUA	7/01/2010	BCA	Access
WI2009/026	Thalanyji and Yanrey Pastoral ILUA	7/01/2010	BCA	Access
WI2009/027	Thalanyji and Koordarie Pastoral ILUA	7/01/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/002	Warburton Corrective Services Work Camp ILUA	20/04/2010	BCA	Infrastructure
WI2010/003	Yawuru Prescribed Body Corporate ILUA - Broome	24/05/2010	BCA	Development
WI2010/001	Burringurrah Multi Function Police Facility	29/06/2010	AA	Infrastructure
WI2010/005	FMG Pilbara Pty Ltd and Wintawari Guruma Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	14/07/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/004	Yawuru Area Agreement ILUA	6/08/2010	AA	Access, Government
WI2010/007	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Wyloo Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access

WI2010/008	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Mangaroon Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/009	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Maroonah Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/010	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Mia Mia Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/011	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Minnie Creek Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/012	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Kooline Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/013	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Glen Florrie Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/014	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Edmund Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/015	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Lyndon Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/016	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Towera Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/017	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Williambury Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/018	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Uaroo Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/019	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Nanutarra Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/020	Wyamba Aboriginal Corporation & Middalya Pastoral Lease ILUA	10/09/2010	BCA	Access
WI2010/022	Ilkurka ILUA	30/11/2010	BCA	Access, Tenure Resolution, Commercial

(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 [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. 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.

Registered ILUAs including Sea Areas

As at 31 December 2010, 4 of the registered ILUAs in Western Australia include sea areas.

Table 1.6 Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements Including Sea Areas in Western Australia

Short Title ATNS Hyperlink	NNTT File No.	Type	Date	Subject Matter
Yawuru Area Agreement Indigenous Land Use Agreement	WI2010/004	AA	06/08/2010	Government
Yawuru Prescribed Body Corporate Indigenous Land Use Agreement	WI2010/003	BCA	24/05/2010	Development
SDWK Nyikina Mangala Indigenous Land Use Agreement	WI2005/001	AA	19/11/2008	Infrastructure
Ord Final Agreement	WI2005/003	AA	16/08/2006	Development

(Sources: <http://www.atns.net.au/> and http://www.nntt.gov.au/publications-and-research/maps-and-spatial-reports/documents/quarterly_maps/sea_ilua_a4.pdf)

[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](#)
- [Right to Negotiate](#)
- [Expedited procedures](#)
- [Future Act Applications](#)
- [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* (Cth)) 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. Native title claimants and holders, as well as members of the public, are notified of proposed future acts in Western Australia (to which the right to negotiate applies) under s. 29 of the NTA. 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.

Right to Negotiate

Registered native title claimants and native title holders have the right to negotiate about some proposed activities and development, such as mining, insofar as the proposal may affect their native title rights and interests. If the WA Government considers that the future act will have minimal impact on native title (eg. some exploration and prospecting licences), the s. 29 notice will include a statement to the effect that the act attracts the "expedited procedure". This means that the WA Government considers that the act should be "fast-tracked". If the expedited procedure is used, the future act can be done without negotiating with native title claimants or holders.

When native title claimants and holders, as well as members of the public, are notified of proposed future acts under s. 29 of the NTA they have 4 months to object to the future act taking place. Objections are lodged with the NNTT. If no native title claimants or holders come forward after 4 months from the date given in the s. 29 notice, the act can be done without further reference to the NTA.

If, however, there are objections at the end of the 4 month period, the WA Government, the developer and the native title claimants or holders must negotiate "in good faith" for at least 6 months about the effect of the proposed development on the registered native title rights and interests. The parties can ask the NNTT to mediate during the negotiations. If the negotiations do not result in an agreement (after the parties have negotiated for at least 6 months), the parties can ask the NNTT to decide whether or not the future act should go ahead, or on what conditions it should go ahead.

Expedited procedures

Native title claimants and holders can object to an application being fast-tracked. If the NNTT receives an objection, it will set up a preliminary conference with the claimants or holders, the developer, and the government party, to facilitate discussions. An agreement may be reached on the basis of, for example, site clearance surveys, heritage protection agreements or other matters. If a negotiated agreement cannot be reached, the NNTT will conduct a formal inquiry to determine whether the expedited procedure should apply or not. If the NNTT determines that the expedited procedure applies, the development can then go ahead without a negotiation process. If, however, the NNTT determines that the expedited procedure does not apply, the proposed future act is moved into the RTN stream. All parties then enter into formal negotiations in good faith.

The number of future act expedited procedure objection applications in Western Australia is far greater than in all other jurisdictions. In an effort to reduce the number of objections to license applications under the expedited procedures of the [Native Title Act 1993 \(Cth\)](#), Regional Standard Heritage Protection Agreements have been introduced to protect Aboriginal culture and to fast track mineral tenement applications that attract the expedited procedure under s. 237 of the NTA. The agreements are executed before a mineral tenement application is submitted to the expedited procedure. Because they provide assurance to the native title parties that their heritage will be protected, it is expected that there will be fewer objections and licences will be granted in a timelier manner. Refer to [Future Acts webpage](#) on the WA Government website for further information.

Future Act Applications

As at **31 December 2010**, **2814** future act determination applications had been lodged in Western Australia. At the same time **13,498** future act objection applications had been lodged in Western Australia. For the most up to date figures and see the [Future Act Applications](#) webpage on the [National Native Title Tribunal](#) website.

Future Act Determinations

As at **31 December 2010**, a search of future act determinations on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website returns **2,591** results for Western Australia (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](#) function on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website.

Future Act Agreements

As at **10 May 2010**, the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website shows information on approximately about **120** future act agreements in Western Australia. . This list currently appears out of date as it shows the last agreement taking place in 2006. Large agreements are covered on the [WA Government website](#).

9. Land Rights

- [Overview](#)
- [Maps](#)
- [Legislation](#)
- [Indigenous owned or controlled land in Western Australia](#)

Overview

Western Australia does not have an Aboriginal land rights regime. Former Aboriginal reserves held by the Native Welfare Department and a number of other State government agencies are vested in the Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT) under the [Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972 \(WA\)](#). The [Department of Indigenous Affairs](#) (DIA) administers this Act.

DIA has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the Goldfields Land and Sea Council, the Kimberley Land Council, the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council and Yamatji Marlpa Barna Baba Maaja Aboriginal Corporation, to facilitate the transfer of ALT lands to Indigenous peoples. In partnership with these native title representative bodies (NTRBs), DIA and the ALT has commenced the development of new guidelines and processes for the transfer of ALT properties to Aboriginal corporations. About 30 properties have been transferred to Aboriginal organisations including five in 2002-2003. As part of the agreement, priority land transfers would be identified by NTRBs and the DIA, and regional work plans developed.

Maps

- [DIA: Aboriginal Lands Trust \(including Part III Reserve Land\) \[PDF 318 Kb\]](#)
- [DIA: Aboriginal Lands under Part III \(Reserved Lands AAPA Act 1973\) \[PDF 290 Kb\]](#)

These maps provide spatial data regarding reserve, freehold, pastoral lease, general or special purpose lease land under the Aboriginal Land Trust.

Land Rights Legislation

Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972 (WA)

The [Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972 \(WA\)](#) (AAPAA) established the Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT). In 1999, the Western Australian Government committed to a [Land Transfer Program](#), under which the estate of the ALT will be transferred to Aboriginal corporations. This land will initially be transferred on a “like for like” basis, meaning that the recipient Aboriginal corporations will hold exactly the same tenure as the ALT does (including freehold, reservations and various types of leasehold). Legislative amendments will be required to enact these transfers. Once transferred, the ALT and [Landgate](#) (previously the Department of Land Information) assist communities wanting to change their land tenure. This process permits the land-holding body to upgrade leasehold land to either alienable freehold or inalienable freehold. See [ALT Estate](#) for a complete listing as at July 2009.

The AAPAA also established the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority (AAPA), however in late 1994, the AAPA was amalgamated into the Aboriginal Affairs Department which was established in 1995 (now the [Department of Indigenous Affairs](#)). As the operation of the Act provides for the continued existence of the AAPA as a body corporate, the Minister for Indigenous Affairs alone constitutes the AAPA for administrative purposes. As a legal entity the AAPA still holds land, money and carries out certain functions under the Act, however the functions of the AAPA have been assumed by DIA. In 2002-2003 the AAPA and ALT were reviewed as part of the State Government’s Machinery of Government Review (Review of Statutory Authorities). This Review recommended that the AAPA be completely abolished and its functions moved to the ALT and DIA. This would require minor legislative amendments which are expected to be put up in the near future. The Minister for Indigenous Affairs also commissioned a review into the governance and structure of the ALT.

Following this review of the ALT governance and business processes in late 2003, appointments to the Trust have been made on the basis of demonstrated capacities in one or more of the following:

- Land and Sea Management.
- Indigenous Business and Economic Development.
- Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure Development.

Aboriginal Communities Act 1979

This [Aboriginal Communities Act 1979 \(WA\)](#) provides for certain communities that are wholly or principally composed of Aboriginal people to manage and control their community lands. The communities specified under this Act are the Bidyadanga Aboriginal Community La Grange Inc. and the Bardi Aborigines Association Inc. Community lands do not need to be reserved lands, and are simply any lands declared by the Governor under this Act. The Councils of the specified communities may make by-laws that deal with matters such as access to community land, preservation of buildings and plants, prohibition of certain behaviour and the regulation of alcohol and firearms. Such by-laws may be made subject to the Minister's consent, Governor's approval and disallowance by State Parliament.

Indigenous owned or controlled land in Western Australia

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 1.7) is an extract from this Report (Table 8A.2.1).

Table 1.7 Indigenous owned or controlled land in Western Australia (December 2008)

LAND TENURE INFORMATION	UNIT	TOTAL
Area of land by Tenure Type		
Freehold (inalienable)	KM ²	-
Freehold (alienable)	KM ²	13,721.4
Leasehold	KM ²	159,869.8
License	KM ²	-
Aboriginal Reserve	KM ²	210,973.3
Tenure Not Stated	KM ²	8.0
Total Indigenous Land	KM ²	384,572.5
Total Land Area of Western Australia	KM ²	2,529,875.0
Indigenous Land as a Proportion of Total Land Area	%	15.2
Number of Indigenous Land Parcels^a	Number	2625

(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

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

ILC Land Acquisitions

At **11 May 2011** the [Indigenous Land Corporation](#) (ILC) had purchased **49 properties** within Western Australia, covering a total area of **2721660.83 hectares**. For further information refer to the [Western Australian Regional Indigenous Land Strategy 2007-2012 \[PDF FORMAT 1.28KkB\]](#) or the [Indigenous Land Corporation](#) website. Table 1.8 below lists the Indigenous Land Corporation land purchases in Western Australia. For the most up to date information see the [ILC Land Purchases – Western Australia website](#).

Table 1.8: ILC Land Purchases Western Australia

Property	Area (ha)	Date Granted	Title Holding Body
Julallan	606.000	14/11/97	Walitj Mia Mia Aboriginal Corporaiton
West Swan PS	1.844	13/11/96	Manguri Land Enterprise (Inc)
Gibbagunya	631.410	26/07/01	Nyunbuk Moorit Booja Aboriginal Corporation
Mt View Stn	12463.000	18/09/02	Warri Association Incorporated
Mulgul Stn	279883.000	28/07/03	Yaluning Aboriginal Corporation
Dunkerton Road Lot 215-6	52.000	23/04/99	Nannagup Aboriginal Corporation
Cardabia Station	199808.000	16/06/99	Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation
Denham Industrial Site	0.200	23/10/98	Yamatji Wirriya Aboriginal Corporation
Lot 2099 Clemenston St	0.200	17/11/04	Jarndu Yawuru AC
Gwambygine Estate	473.000	24/09/03	Gwambygine Aboriginal Corporation
Kala Kulinj	185.000	01/06/00	Putjur Aboriginal Corporation
Udialla Springs	1238.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Farwest Scallops	156.740	22/04/00	Yamatji Wirriya Aboriginal Corporation
Edmund Station	89000.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Durack River	365208.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Hexters and Karyie Farm	1616.000	29/03/01	Grahams Land & Sea Aboriginal Corporation
Yallallie	1242.000	07/05/01	Beemurra Aboriginal Corporation
Home Valley	248939.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Karunjie	273941.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Tambellup	1877.230	23/10/01	Tambellup Noongar Land Association
Coobabla Farm	643.000	14/06/01	Woolah Wah Land Aboriginal Corporation
Dowrene	726.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Myroodah/Luluigui	402769.000		Indigenous Land Corporation

Glenroy Farm	1756.110	29/03/00	Seabrook Aboriginal Corporation
Roebuck Plains Station	282823.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Nioka	1895.000	25/09/01	Choorilj Farm Management Aboriginal Corporation
Wanarie Pastoral Station	112048.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Roelands Farm and Mission	227.443		Indigenous Land Corporation
Carranya	354241.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
OTC-Dampier Peninsula	515.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Laverton Town Block	0.185		Indigenous Land Corporation
Dillon Bay Farm	566.757		Indigenous Land Corporation
Swamp River Farm	282.450		Indigenous Land Corporation
Mt Wittenoom Station	83688.100		Indigenous Land Corporation
Hay St	0.400		Indigenous Land Corporation
Highland Park	358.000		Indigenous Land Corporation
Roebuck Cattle Yards	100.140		Indigenous Land Corporation
Doriemus House	0.050	28/07/08	Nooda Ngulegoo Aboriginal Corporation
Curedale Street	0.558		Indigenous Land Corporation
Lake Pleasant View	6.010		Indigenous Land Corporation
Jupps Riverside	795.660		Indigenous Land Corporation
Coolibah Drive	0.730		Indigenous Land Corporation
Malimup Springs	40.490		Indigenous Land Corporation
Avondale Park	851.455		Indigenous Land Corporation
Old Sister Kates Home Site	4.242		Indigenous Land Corporation
Wurangura Street Newman	0.069		Indigenous Land Corporation
Kalamunda Road (24) South Guildford WA	0.251		Indigenous Land Corporation
35 Gladstone Street	0.000		Indigenous Land Corporation

(Source: <http://www.ilc.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=207>)

ILC Land Acquisitions Map

[Western Australia ILC Map \(11 August 2010\)](#) - This map details land grants and land acquisitions in Western Australia as of August 2010.

11. Indigenous Protected Areas

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

Indigenous Protected Areas

As at **31 December 2010** there were **5** declared Indigenous Protected Areas within Western Australia. The table below (Table 1.9) provides links to IPA information on the [Department of Environment & Heritage: Indigenous Protected Areas Program website](#).

Table 1.9 Indigenous Protected Areas in Western Australia

Name	Date Declared	Area (ha)
Unguu – Stage 1	14/12/2010	343,515
Wartu Jila Ja Jumu	09/11/2007	1,616,847
Ninghan	14/10/2006	46,242
Ngaanyatjarra	10/10/2002	9,966,614
Paruku (Lake Gregory)	13/09/2002	428,560
	Total:	12,401,778

(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 declared Indigenous Protected Areas, as well as Indigenous Protected Area Consultation Projects and Co-Management Consultation Projects.

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 Western Australia is calculated to be **1,959,088** of which **58,711** or **2.99%** of the population of the state is 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 indicate 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 the 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 Western Australian population is **2,059,381** of which **70,966** or **3.44%** 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, June 2006](#).

The table below (Table 2.0) compares the calculated Australian Indigenous population in Western Australia as at 8 August 2006 with the experimental estimated resident population as at 30 June 2006.

Table 2.0 Western Australia Indigenous Population Profile, 2006

Population Profile	Aboriginal Population	Torres Strait Islander Population	Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population	Total Indigenous Population	Total State Population	% of Indigenous population of total population
Census, 8 August 2006	56,650	1,057	1,004	58,711	1,959,088	2.99
ERP, 30 June 2006	68,526	1,253	1,187	70,966	2,059,381	3.44

(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: Western Australian Indigenous geographic classification \(Table 13-4\) \[PDF 13.3kB\]](#)
- [2006 Census Community Profile Series: Western Australia: Indigenous Profile \[excel 201kB\]](#)
- The ABS also provides further information by dividing Western Australia into Statistical Subdivisions (by geographical location). See the [2006 Census Community Profile Series Western Australian Statistical Division](#) webpage for more information

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
Australasian Legal Information Institute	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS) project	http://www.atns.net.au/
Government of Western Australia - Native Title	http://www.nativetitle.wa.gov.au
Department of the Attorney General - WA	http://www.dotag.wa.gov.au/
Ministerial Media Statements - WA	http://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au
Department of Industry & Resources	http://www.doir.wa.gov.au
Landgate - Department of Land	http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au
Department of Environment and Conservation	http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/
Department of Fisheries	http://www.fish.wa.gov.au/

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/
NTRB.net	https://www.ntrb.net/

Goldfields Land and Sea Council Aboriginal Corporation	http://www.glsc.com.au/
Central Desert Native Title Services Limited	http://www.centraldesert.org.au/
Kimberley Land Council Aboriginal Corporation	http://klc.org.au/
South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council	http://www.noongar.org.au/
Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation	http://www.yamatji.org.au/

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/
Australasian Legal Information Institute (Austlii)	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
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/
Government of Western Australia - Native Title	http://www.nativetitle.wa.gov.au

9. Land Rights

NAME	SOURCE
Allens Arthur Robison	http://www.aar.com.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute (Austlii)	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
Australian Productivity Commission	http://www.pc.gov.au/
Department of Indigenous Affairs - WA	http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/
Landgate - Department of Land	http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au

10. Indigenous Land Acquisitions & Management

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

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