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AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STUDIES

Native Title Information Handbook

Northern Territory

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1. Introduction

Native title had been recognised over 238,120km² or approximately 17 per cent of land and waters in the Northern Territory. In December 2015, native title had been recognised in 78 of the 79 consent claimant determinations and 8 of the 9 litigated claimant determinations, with a further 86 claims awaiting finalisation. At that time, 19 registered prescribed bodies corporate had been set up to hold on trust or manage that land on behalf of the native title holders in the Northern Territory, and there were a further 39 successful determinations of native title for which the prescribed body corporate was yet to be advised.

The Northern Territory also has a land rights regime, brought in with the enactment of the [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act \(Cth\)](#) (ALRA) in 1976. This was the first legislation in Australia to establish a land claim process by which traditional owners could claim land. Since then approximately 50 percent of the land in the NT has become Aboriginal land in addition to 85 percent of the coastline. The [Northern Land Council](#), [Central Land Council](#), [Anindilyakwa Land Council](#) and [Tiwi Islands Land Councils](#) were established under the ALRA to represent the interests of traditional owners in access and use processes. The Central and Northern Land Councils also function as native title representative bodies.

The Chief Minister of the Northern Territory is responsible for a whole of government approach to Indigenous affairs. The Northern Territory Government is assisted by the Aboriginal Land Division within the [Department of Justice](#), which provides legal services in respect of Aboriginal land and native title matters. 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.

2. Native title

Native title is the recognition in Australian law, under the [Native Title Act 1993 \(Cth\)](#) (NTA), that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples had a system of law and ownership of their lands before European settlement. The historic High Court decision in [Mabo and Others v State of Queensland \(No 2\) \[1992\] HCA 23; \(1992\) 175 CLR 1](#) (*Mabo*) was the first recognition that native title continues to exist through the common law in Australia. The native title of a particular group is defined by the traditional laws and customs observed by that group of people.

[Section 223](#) of the NTA defines the native title rights and interests that are the subject of a determination of native title under [s 225](#) of the Act. In s 223(1), the term ‘native title or native title rights and interests’ means the communal, group or

individual rights and interests of Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islanders in relation to land or waters, where:

- the rights and interests are possessed under the traditional laws acknowledged, and the traditional customs observed, by the Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islanders; and
- the Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islanders, by those laws and customs, have a connection with the land or waters; and
- the rights and interests are recognised by the common law of Australia.

The significance of the *Mabo* decision lies in the recognition that native title is a pre-existing right, inherent to Indigenous peoples by virtue of their distinct identity as first owners and occupiers of the land and their continuing systems of law. Native title is not a grant or right that is created by the Australian government nor is it dependent upon the government for its existence, although it is dependent on recognition by the common law in order to be enforceable in the Australian legal system. This distinguishes native title from other legislative land rights systems that operate in Australia whereby the government grants the title. Native title may be recognised in places where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to follow their traditional laws and customs and have maintained a link with their traditional country. Native title in each instance is recognised as having its source in, and deriving its content from, the laws of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The rights and interests that are recognised as native title may vary from group to group, from one area to another, and may differ depending on what is claimed and what might be negotiated between all of the parties with an interest in the area under claim. Native title rights may include the exclusive possession, use and occupation of traditional country or non-exclusive native title rights such as the right to access and camp or the right to hunt and fish on traditional country. Native title rights do not extend over minerals or petroleum.

The *Mabo* decision recognised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' rights over their land, and also recognised the system of laws from which those rights are derived. As a result of the *Mabo* decision and the subsequent enactment of the NTA Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can apply to the Federal Court of Australia to have their native title rights recognised under Australian law. Native title may be recognised in relation to vacant Crown land, state forests, national parks, public reserves, pastoral leases, beaches, foreshores and waters, government or other public land and Indigenous held land (under land rights legislation).

For more information refer to the [National Native Title Information Handbook](#).

3. Legislation

The [Native Title Act 1993 \(Cth\)](#) (NTA) is the Australian Government's legislative response to the High Court decision in [Mabo](#), which recognised Indigenous Australians' rights and interests in land and waters according to their own traditional laws and customs under [s 223](#). The NTA provides the legal principles for the recognition of native title, the processes involved in having native title recognised and the role and responsibilities of the different bodies involved in this process.

Since it was introduced the NTA has been the subject of numerous reviews and legislative amendments. The annual native title reports of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner provide detailed information about these reviews, reform processes and related legislative amendments, see: [Native Title Reports](#) (1994-2012) and [Social Justice Reports](#) (2013-) on the [Australian Human Rights Commission](#) website for more information. A review of the NTA was undertaken in 2015 by the Australian Law Reform Commission, see below for an overview or read the full report [here](#). A brief overview is also provided below.

Northern Territory native title legislation

The Northern Territory (NT) Government implemented the *Validation of Titles and Actions Act 1994* (NT) to validate past acts. The *Validation of Titles and Actions Act 1994* (NT) was subsequently re-named [Validation \(Native Title\) Act 1994 \(NT\)](#) (VNTA) and amended to validate intermediate period acts by the [Validation of Titles and Actions Amendment Act 1998 \(NT\)](#). 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 s 9L).

Section 11 of the VNTA preserves beneficial reservations and conditions for Aboriginal people under the grant of a pastoral or agricultural lease. Part 6 of the VNTA 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. 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.

Related legislation

For information about legislation relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage and land rights see sections 10 and 11 below.

Policy

The [White Paper on Developing Northern Australia](#) was released by the federal Government in June 2015, and sets out a policy framework for developing business in the top end of Australia over the next 20 years. The report was developed based on community views expressed through the Joint Select Committee on Northern Australia's report 'Pivot North — Inquiry into the Development of Northern Australia' and submissions to the Government's Green Paper on Developing Northern Australia. The federal Government, together with the Western Australian, Northern Territory and Queensland governments, seeks to address the impediments to development in Northern Australia through a broad approach, including:

- Supporting the native title system (\$110 million a year over the next four years) with the aspiration of finalising all existing native title claims within a decade.
- More efficient native title processes that create more certainty for investors and opportunities for native title claimants and holders (through the COAG Indigenous land review).
- \$20.4 million to better support native title holders engage with potential investors.
- Consult on options to use exclusive native title rights for commercial purposes (through the COAG Indigenous land review).
- Consulting on new models to manage native title funds for development.
- Exploring mechanisms to support long term leasehold arrangements for exclusive native title holders.

For more information and to download the paper, see the Australian Government's [White Paper on Developing Northern Australia website](#). A Developing Northern Australia Conference is scheduled to be held in Darwin in June 2016: see the [conference website](#) for more information.

4. NT Government agencies: policies and procedures

As at 12 November 2015 the [Chief Minister of the Northern Territory](#) is also the Minister for Indigenous Affairs and is responsible for a whole of government approach to Indigenous affairs.

Department of the Attorney-General and Justice

The [Aboriginal Land Division](#) within the [Department of the Attorney-General and Justice](#) provides legal services to Northern Territory Government relating to Aboriginal land and native title matters including legal representation 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.

Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment

The [Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment](#) (DLP&E) provides information and services relating to planning and development activities in the NT. Within the land administration division, the Indigenous land issues team provides advice and services relating to Aboriginal land claims, Aboriginal community living areas and town camps. See the [Indigenous land issues](#) section of the DLP&E website for more information.

Department of Mines and Energy

The [Department of Mines and Energy](#) (DM&E) 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. The [Native Title and Aboriginal Land Rights \(NT&ALR\) Unit](#) within DM&E assists with applications on land affected by native title and on Aboriginal freehold land. The NT&ALR Unit is responsible for ensuring legislative compliance with the [NTA](#), [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act 1976 \(Cth\)](#) (ALRA), and other related land rights legislation, see section 11 below) [Petroleum Act 1984 \(NT\)](#) and [Mineral Titles Act 2010 \(NT\)](#) for exploration, mining and petroleum activities. See the [NT&ALR Unit](#) website for more information

Parks and Wildlife Commission

The [Northern Territory Government Parks Wildlife Commission](#) is responsible for the administration and management of parks and reserves throughout the NT. In response to the High Court's decision in [Western Australia v Ward \[2002\] HCA 28; 213 CLR 1](#), the NT Government introduced the [Parks and Reserves \(Framework for the Future\) Act 2003 \(NT\)](#) to address uncertainty regarding the validity of the declaration of a number of Northern Territory parks and reserves between 1978 and 1998. The [Parks and Reserves \(Framework for the Future\) Act 2003 \(NT\)](#) enabled outstanding land and native title claims with Aboriginal traditional owners to be settled. Subsequently the [Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act \(2006\) NT](#) was amended to provide the principles and objectives for joint management of these 27 'framework' parks. See the [joint management](#) section of the [Northern Territory Government Parks Wildlife Commission](#) website for more information. See also the

[joint management](#) section of the [AIATSIS Native Title and Traditional Ownership](#) website for related publications.

See sections 10 and 11 below for more information about NT government agencies involved in cultural heritage and land rights.

5. Native title representative bodies

Overview

Native title services in the Northern Territory are provided by two native title representative bodies, the [Central Land Council](#) (CLC) and the [Northern Land Council](#) (NLC). The Land Councils were established as statutory authorities under the [NT Land Rights Act](#) and were subsequently recognised as native title representative bodies on 1 January 1994. See Tables 1 and 2 below for NTRB contact details.

Map

The National Native Title Tribunal's (NNTT) [Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander body areas map \(PDF 663KB\)](#) shows the geographic areas covered by native title representative bodies (NTRBs) and native title service providers (often both commonly called NTRBs) across Australia.

Central Land Council

The [Central Land Council](#) (CLC) is the recognised native title representative body for the southern area of the Northern Territory. The head office of the CLC is in Alice Springs and there are seven regional offices located in: Tennant Creek, Kalkarindji, Papunya, Mutitjulu, Alparra, Atitjere and Yuendumu. For more information see the [Central Land Council](#) website. Also see the CLC's [Easy Guide to Native Title](#).

Table 1: CLC (head office) contact details

Street Address	Postal Address	Phone	Email
27 Stuart Highway Alice Springs NT 0871	PO Box 3321 Alice Springs NT 0871	(08) 8951 6211	media@clc.org.au

Northern Land Council

The [Northern Land Council](#) (NLC) is the recognised native title representative body for the northern area of the Northern Territory (including the Tiwi Islands and Groote Eylandt). 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. For more information see the [NLC](#) website.

Table 2: NLC (head office) contact details

Street address	Postal address	Phone	Email
45 Mitchell Street Darwin NT 0801	GPO Box 1222 Darwin NT 0801	(08) 8920 5100	general.mail@nlc.org.au

6. Native title applications

Overview

As at 31 December 2015 there had been 338 native title applications in the NT comprising: 322 claimant applications, seven compensation applications and nine non-claimant applications, see Table 3 below. For up to date information about native title applications and registered native title claimant applications use the [Search applications and determinations](#) or [Search Register of native title claims](#) tools on the NNTT website.

Table 3: Native title applications in the Northern Territory

Application Status	Claimant	Compensation	Non-Claimant	Total
Active	137	1	4	142
Other	185	6	5	196
All	322	7	9	338

Source: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleClaims/Pages/default.aspx> at 31 December 2015

Maps

The NNTT's [Northern Territory native title applications and determinations areas map \(PDF 5.02MB\)](#) shows claimant applications (as per the native title determinations applications (NTDA) schedule as lodged in the Federal Court) and native title claimant determinations (as per the national Native Title Register). The NNTT also produces regional maps of native title applications and determinations for the NT.

- [Northern Northern Territory applications and determinations areas map \(PDF 5.43MB\)](#)
- [Southern Northern Territory applications and determinations areas map \(PDF 1.95MB\)](#)

7. Native title determinations

Overview

As at 31 December 2015, there had been a total of 88 native title determinations within the Northern Territory, all of which are claimant determinations.

Claimant determinations

As at 31 December 2015, native title had been found to exist in all or parts of the determination areas in 86 of the 88 claimant determinations in the NT. Summary Table 4 below provides links to information about these claimant determinations including: determination summaries on the [NNTT](#) website; relevant case law on the [Australasian Legal Information Institute \(Austlii\)](#) website (where available); and determination summaries on the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website (where available) which also provide links to information about the native title groups and agreements involving them.

Table 3: Native title claimant determinations in the Northern Territory

Short name (NNTT hyperlink)	Case name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome	Legal process (ATNS hyperlink)
Gilnockie Pastoral Lease	Largut v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1269	27/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Banjo Pastoral Lease	Brown v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1268	27/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Kiana Pastoral Lease	Jurluba v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1248	26/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
McArthur River Pastoral Lease	Ngajapa v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1249	26/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Calvert Hills Pastoral Lease	Jack v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1250	26/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Mallapunyah Springs Pastoral Lease	Miller v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1251	26/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Walhallow Pastoral Lease	Green v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1252	26/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Spring Creek Pastoral Lease	Durrayjaba v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1242	24/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent

Short name (NNTT hyperlink)	Case name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome	Legal process (ATNS hyperlink)
Pungalina Pastoral Lease	Charlie v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1237	24/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Wollogorang Pastoral Lease	Peter v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1238	24/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Seven Emu Pastoral Lease	Rory v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1241	24/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Greenbank Pastoral Lease	Rory v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1240	24/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Manangoora Pastoral Lease	McDinny v Northern Territory of Australia [2015] FCA 1239	24/11/2015	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Sandover River	Apetyarr v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 1088	14/10/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Bushy Park	Tilmouth v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 422	09/05/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Kalkarindji	Japalyi v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 421	07/05/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Aloy Downs Pastoral Lease	Willy v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 153	06/03/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Brunchilly Pastoral Lease	Morrison v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 155	06/03/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Rockhampton Downs Pastoral Lease	Simpson v Northern Territory [2014] FCA 158	06/03/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Eva Downs Pastoral Lease	Albert v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 152	06/03/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Brunette Downs Pastoral Lease	O'Keefe v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 154	06/03/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Anthony Lagoon Pastoral Lease #2	Cutta v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 157	06/03/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Tandyidgee Pastoral Lease #2	Bates v Northern Territory of Australia [2014] FCA 156	06/03/2014	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent

Short name (NNTT hyperlink)	Case name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome	Legal process (ATNS hyperlink)
Tanumbirini Pastoral Lease	Fulton v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1088	31/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Broadmere Pastoral Lease	Tonson v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1087	31/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Tarlee Pastoral Lease	Largut v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1069	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Avago Pastoral Lease	Largut v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1070	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Western Creek Pastoral Lease	Largut v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1072	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Lakefield Pastoral Lease	Johns v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1073	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Cow Creek Pastoral Lease	Johns v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1074	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Gorrie Pastoral Lease	Johns v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1075	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Larrizona Pastoral Lease	Johns v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1076	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Wyworrie Pastoral Lease	Johns v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1077	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Sunday Creek Pastoral Lease	Morgan v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1078	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Bloodwood Downs Pastoral Lease	Johns v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1079	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Dry River Pastoral Lease	Brown v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1080	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Birdum Creek Pastoral Lease	Wavehill v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1081	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Providence Station Pastoral Lease	Brown v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1082	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent

Short name (NNTT hyperlink)	Case name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome	Legal process (ATNS hyperlink)
Nenen Pastoral Lease	Brown v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1083	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Margaret Downs Pastoral Lease	Brown v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1084	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Middle Creek Pastoral Lease	Wavehill v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 1086	29/10/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Mt Doreen Perpetual Pastoral Lease	Napangardi on behalf of the members of the Jiri/Kuyukurlangu, Kumpu, Kunajarrayi, Mikanji, Pikilyi, Pirrparrpakarnu, Wantungurru, Wapatali/Mawunji, Warlukurlangu, Yamaparnta, Yarripiri and Yarungkanyi/Murrku Estate Groups v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 637	03/07/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Napperby Perpetual Pastoral Lease	Lynch on behalf of the members of the Alherramp/Rwelyapet, Ilewerr, Mamp/Arrwek, Tywerl, Arrangkey, Anentyerr/Anenkerr and Ntyerlkem/Urapentye Estate Groups v Northern Territory of Australia [2013] FCA 636	02/07/2013	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Glen Helen Pastoral Lease	Inkamala v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 1044	25/09/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Lake Nash	Samardin on behalf of the Ilperrelhelam, Malarrarr, Nwerrarr, Meyt, Itnwerrengayt and Ampwertety Landholding Groups v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 845	15/08/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Amungee Mungee Pastoral Lease	Jackson v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 664	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Mungabroom Pastoral Lease	Raymond v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 667	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Shenandoah Pastoral Lease	Jackson v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 668	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Ucharonidge Pastoral Lease	Raymond v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 669	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Kalala Pastoral Lease	Ellaga v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 670	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent

Short name (NNTT hyperlink)	Case name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome	Legal process (ATNS hyperlink)
Vermelha Pastoral Lease	Wavehill v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 671	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Beetaloo Pastoral Lease	Raymond v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 683	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Town of Daly Waters No.3	Albert v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 673	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Maryfield Pastoral Lease	Ellaga v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 665	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Forrest Hill Pastoral Lease	Wavehill v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 666	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Hayfield Pastoral Lease	Raymond v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 672	27/06/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Town of Mataranka	Roberts on behalf of the Najig and the Guyanggan Nganawirdbird Groups v Northern Territory of Australia [2012] FCA 223	21/03/2012	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Mataranka	Roberts on behalf of the Najig and the Guyanggan Nganawirdbird Groups v Northern Territory of Australia (No 3) [2012] FCA 255	20/03/2012	Native title does not exist	Consent
Kurundi	Jungarrayi on behalf of the Mirtartu, Warupunju, Arrawajin and Tijampara Landholding Groups v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 766	14/07/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Neutral Junction	Kngwarraye on behalf of the members of the Arnerre, Wake-Akwerlpe, Errene and Ileyarne Landholding Groups v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 765	13/07/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Camfield Pastoral Lease	Campbell v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 580	02/06/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Dungowan Pastoral Lease	Wavehill v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 581	02/06/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Montejinni East Pastoral Lease	King v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 582	02/06/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Montejinni West Pastoral Lease	Young v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 583	02/06/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent

Short name (NNTT hyperlink)	Case name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome	Legal process (ATNS hyperlink)
Birimba Pastoral Lease	Wavehill v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 584	02/06/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Killarney Pastoral Lease	Young v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 585	02/06/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Spirit Hills Pastoral Lease No.2	Carlton v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 576	31/05/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Auvergne Pastoral Lease	Long v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 571	31/05/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Rosewood Pastoral Lease	Rosewood v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 572	31/05/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Newry Pastoral Lease	Button Jones v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 573	31/05/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Bullo River Pastoral Lease	Paddy v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 574	31/05/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Legune Pastoral Lease	Simon v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 575	31/05/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Ooratippra	Kngwarrey on behalf of the members of the Irrkwal, Irrmarn, Ntewerrek, Aharreng, Arrty/Amatyerr and Areyn Landholding Groups v Northern Territory of Australia [2011] FCA 428	05/05/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Newhaven, NT Portion 2406	Nelson v Northern Territory of Australia [2010] FCA 1343	08/12/2010	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Singleton	Rex on behalf of the Akwerlpe-Waake, Iliyarne, Lyentyawel Ileparranem and Arrawatyen People v Northern Territory of Australia [2010] FCA 911	07/09/2010	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Pine Hill Station	Ampetyane v Northern Territory of Australia [2009] FCA 834	07/08/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Town of Elliott	Wilson v Northern Territory of Australia [2009] FCA 800	31/07/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Newcastle Waters - Murraraji Determination	King v Northern Territory of Australia [2007] FCA 1498 King v Northern Territory of Australia [2007] FCA 944	26/09/2007	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Litigated

Short name (NNTT hyperlink)	Case name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome	Legal process (ATNS hyperlink)
Tennant Creek No.2	Patta Warumungu People v Northern Territory of Australia [2007] FCA 1386	03/09/2007	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent
Timber Creek	Griffiths v Northern Territory of Australia (No 2) [2006] FCA 1155	28/08/2006	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Litigated
Larrakia (Part A consolidated proceeding)	Risk v Northern Territory of Australia (Unreported, FCA, 17 May 2006, Mansfield J) Risk v Northern Territory of Australia (with Corrigendum dated 29 August 2006) [2006] FCA 404	17/05/2006	Native title does not exist	Litigated
Blue Mud Bay No. 2	Gawirrin Gumana v Northern Territory of Australia (No. 2) [2005] FCA 1425	11/10/2005	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Litigated
Davenport/Murchison	The Alyawarr, Kaytetye, Warumungu, Wakay Native Title Claim Group v Northern Territory of Australia [2004] FCA 472	23/04/2004	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Litigated
Miriuwung-Gajerrong	Attorney-General of the Northern Territory v Ward [2003] FCAFC 283 Western Australia v Ward [2002] HCA 28 (High Court) Western Australia v Ward [2000] FCA 611 (Full Court) Western Australia v Ward [2000] FCA 191 (reasons for decision) Ward v Western Australia [1998] FCA 1478 (first instance);	09/12/2003	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Consent
Urapunga	Ngalakan People v Northern Territory (Unreported, FCA, 7 February 2002, O'Loughlin J) Ngalakan People v Northern Territory [2001] FCA 654	07/02/2002	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Litigated
St Vidgeon's (Roper River)	Wandarang, Alawa, Marra and Ngalakan Peoples v Northern Territory of Australia [2004] FCAFC 187 (3 June 2004) Wandarang, Alawa, Marra & Ngalakan Peoples v Northern Territory (includes orders dated 14 November 2000) [2000] FCA 923	14/11/2000	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Litigated
Alice Springs	Hayes v Northern Territory [2000] FCA 671 Hayes v Northern Territory [1999] FCA 1248 (reasons for decision);	23/05/2000	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Litigated
Croker Island	Commonwealth of Australia v Yarmirr [2001] HCA 56 (High Court) Commonwealth of Australia v Yarmirr [1999] FCA 1668 (Full Court) Mary Yarmirr v Northern Territory [1998]	04/09/1998	Native title exists in the entire determination area	Litigated

Short name (NNTT hyperlink)	Case name (Austlii hyperlink)	Date	Outcome	Legal process (ATNS hyperlink)
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[771 FCA \(first instance\)](#)
[Mary Yarmirr & Ors v Northern Territory
of Australia & Ors \[1998\] 1185 FCA](#)

Sources: <http://www.atns.net.au/default.asp>, <http://www.austlii.edu.au/> & <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleClaims/Pages/default.aspx> at 31 December 2015

For up to date information about native title determinations use the [Search applications and determinations](#) or the [Search national native title register](#) tools on the NNTT website. The [NTRU](#) also provides information about native title determinations in its monthly [‘What’s New’](#) service.

Maps

See maps in section 5 above.

More information

The Productivity Commission’s [Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2014](#) report (using data provided by the NNTT) includes information about the proportion of land where native title has been found to exist wholly or partially; or has been extinguished (as at 30 June for 2004-2013), see [Chapter 9 \(PDF, 5.5MB\)](#) (section 9.2 and Table 9A.2.3).

8. Registered native title bodies corporate

Overview

Under ss 55-57 of the [NTA](#), native title groups are required to nominate a Prescribed Body Corporate (PBC) to hold (as trustee) or manage (as agent) their native title following a determination that native title exists. When a nominated PBC is entered onto the National Native Title Register it becomes known as a Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC). RNTBCs and PBCs are often commonly both referred to as PBCs.

As at 21 December 2015, there were 19 RNTBCs in the Northern Territory and there were a further 39 successful determinations of native title for which the PBC was yet to be advised. Table 5 below provides links to information about these RNTBCs on the NTRU’s [Native Title Corporations \(NTC\)](#) website, the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website (where available) and native title determination information on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website.

Table 4: Registered native title bodies corporate in the Northern Territory (listed in alphabetical order)

RNTBC Name (NTC hyperlink)	Type of RNTBC (ATNS hyperlink)	Determination date	Determination short name (NNTT hyperlink)
Akwerrperl Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	09/05/2014	Bushy Park
Alherramp Ilewerr Mamp Arrangkey Tywerl Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	02/07/2013	Napperby Perpetual Pastoral Lease
Gunarmu Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	28/08/2006	Timber Creek
Gurindji Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	07/05/2014	Kalkarindji
Ikewartin Ywel Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	07/08/2009	Pine Hill Station
Ipperrelhelam Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	15/08/2012	Lake Nash
Injarnyala Aboriginal Corporation ¹	Agent	04/09/1998	Croker Island
Iytwelepwenty Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	23/04/2004	Davenport/Murchison
Kaytetye Alyawarr Awenyerraperte Ingkerrwenh Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	14/10/2014	Sandover River
Kaytetye Tywerate Arenge Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	13/07/2011	Neutral Junction
Lhere Artepe Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	23/05/2000	Alice Springs
Mitata Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	14/07/2011	Kurundi
Mpwerempwer Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	07/09/2010	Singleton
Ngalyia Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	03/07/2013	Mt Doreen Perpetual Pastoral Lease
Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	19/04/2012	Ooratippra
Patta Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	03/09/2007	Tennant Creek No.2
Pmarra Tjurritja Alturla Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	25/09/2012	Glen Helen Pastoral Lease
		09/12/2013	Miriuwung-Gajerrong (Northern Territory)
		31/05/2011	Spirit Hills Pastoral Lease No 2 Auvergne Pastoral Lease Newry Pastoral Lease Bullo River Pastoral Lease Legune Pastoral Lease
Top End (Default PBC/CLA) Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent		Seven Emu Pastoral Lease Manangoora Pastoral Lease Spring Creek Pastoral Lease Greenbank Pastoral

RNTBC Name (NTC hyperlink)	Type of RNTBC (ATNS hyperlink)	Determination date	Determination short name (NNTT hyperlink)
			Lease
			Wollogorang Pastoral Lease
			Pungalina Pastoral Lease
			Walhallow Pastoral Lease
			Mallapunyah Springs Pastoral Lease
		26/11/2015	Calvert Hills Pastoral Lease
			McArthur River Pastoral Lease
			Kiana Pastoral Lease
		27/11/2015	Gilnockie Pastoral Lease
			Banjo Pastoral Lease
Yankanjini Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	Agent	08/12/2010	Newhaven, NT Portion 2406

¹ Injarnyala Aboriginal Corporation is listed by the NNTT as the RNTBC at the time of the determination, but this corporation has not been accepted by the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) for registration as an Aboriginal corporation pursuant to the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006

Sources: <http://www.nativetitle.org.au/> <http://www.atns.net.au/> & <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleClaims/Pages/default.aspx> at 31 December 2015

For up to date information about native title claimant determinations and PBCs/RNTBCs use the [NNTT Search applications and determinations](#) tool on the NNTT website. The [NTRU](#) also provides information about PBC/RNTBCs in its monthly 'What's New' service; its [Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate Summary](#)¹ compiled from data provided by the NNTT; and on the [Native Title Corporations](#) website (see below).

National determinations and PBC map

The NNTT's [Determinations and Native Title Prescribed Bodies Corporate Map \(PDF 1.1MB\)](#) shows determined areas covered by PBCs and also shows where PBCs are still to be nominated over determined areas. This document includes a table of the areas in each state/territory (in square kilometres) covered by native title determinations.

Compliance regime for RNTBCs

The NTA and the [Native Title \(Prescribed Bodies Corporate\) Regulations 1999 \(Cth\)](#) (PBC Regulations) require corporations to register under the [Corporations](#)

[\(Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander\) Act 2006 \(Cth\)](#) (CATSI Act) if they are determined by the Federal Court to hold and manage native title rights and interests. The [Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations](#) (ORIC) supports and regulates corporations incorporated under the CATSI Act. ORIC provides advice on how to incorporate, training for corporation members and office holders and corporate governance. For corporate governance information about RNTBCs use the corporations search tool on the [ORIC](#) website.

Native title corporations website

The NTRU manages the [Native Title Corporations](#) website, a resource for RNTBCs and for those engaging with them. It provides information about legislation and policies, events, resources and publications, training and running a RNTBC. Information about individual RNTBCs is provided in detailed [PBC profiles](#) (including links to PBC websites where available). The NTRU has also compiled [Funding and Training Guides for RNTBCs and PBCs](#). See the [Northern Territory Funding and Training Guide for RNTBCs and PBCs \(PDF 475kB\)](#).

9. Future acts

Overview

A [future act](#) is a proposed activity on land or waters that may affect native title rights and interests. [Section 227](#) of the NTA sets out that: an act affects native title if it extinguishes the native title rights and interests or if it is otherwise wholly or partly inconsistent with their continued existence, enjoyment or exercise. Examples of future acts include the grant of a mining tenement, building public infrastructure, services or facilities and the compulsory acquisition of land. A future act is invalid to the extent it affects native title unless it complies with certain provisions in the NTA (see Subdivisions D-M of Division 3 of the [NTA](#)). These provisions include that a future act will be valid if parties to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) consent to it being done and details of the agreement are on the NNTT's [Register of ILUAs](#).

The future act process provides registered native title applicants and native title holders with specified rights, known as [procedural rights](#) from the time a claim is registered. The type of procedural rights which the native title group can exercise will vary (from the right to comment, be consulted, object or negotiate) depending on the type of future act that is being proposed. Generally the [right to negotiate](#) applies to future acts such as mining, exploration, prospecting, gas and petroleum exploration or extraction.

The NNTT administers the future act processes that attract the right to negotiate and provides information and support on future act related questions. The NNTT's role

includes mediating between parties, conducting inquiries and making future act determinations when parties cannot reach agreement. Where a proposed future act meets the criteria set out in [s 237](#) of the NTA, it may attract an [expedited procedure](#). This means that the act may be validly done without negotiations if there are no objections to the act. For more information see the [future acts section](#) of the NNTT website.

Future act applications

As at 31 December 2015 there had been a total of 314 future act applications in the Northern Territory, see Table 6 below for the number of future act determination applications and future act expedited procedure applications. Use the NNTT [Future act applications and determinations](#) search tool to find information about particular applications.

Table 6 Summary of future act applications in the Northern Territory

Application Type	No.
Future act determination application	3
Future act expedited procedure objection applications	311
Total future act applications	314

Source: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/FutureActs/Pages/default.aspx> as at 31 December 2015

Future act determinations

As at 31 December 2015 there had been a total of 185 future act determinations in the Northern Territory. Use the NNTT [Future act applications and determinations](#) search tool to find information about particular determinations.

Future act agreements

A future act agreement is an agreement made under [s 31](#) of the NTA with native title parties about an activity that may affect native title. Once an agreement has been made the parties are required to lodge a copy of the agreement with the NNTT. In some cases parties may make agreement information public and information about (some of) these future act agreements are available on the ATNS website, see [Future act agreements \(Native Title Act\)](#).

10. Indigenous land use agreements

Overview

As at 31 December 2015, there were 107 registered [Indigenous Land Use Agreements](#) (ILUAs) in the Northern Territory, 99 of these are Area Agreements (AA)

and 8 are Body Corporate Agreements (BCA). Table 7 provides links to ILUA information on the [ATNS](#) website (where available) and ILUA information (providing access NNTT register extracts and maps) on the [NNTT](#) website (as at 31 December 2015).

Table 7: Registered Indigenous land use agreements in the Northern Territory

Name (ATNS hyperlink)	NNTT File hyperlink	Date	Type	Subject
Ammaroo ILUA	DI2014/003	27/03/2015	AA	Extinguishment
Kalkarindji Township ILUA	DI2014/002	21/11/2014	AA	Extinguishment
Lots 112(A), 113(A) and 114(A) Town of Hart Range	DI2014/001	26/09/2014	AA	Extinguishment, Development
Lot 6, Town Hart Range	DI2013/002	20/03/2014	AA	Extinguishment, Development
Wallace Rockhole Powerline ILUA	DI2013/003	13/03/2014	AA	Development Energy
Yingawurnarri Proposed Lot 64(A) Town of Top Springs ILUA	DI2013/001	07/01/2014	AA	Extinguishment, Development
Second Katherine Regional Cultural ILUA	DI2012/002	26/04/2013	AA	Community
Infrastructure on Part Lot 140, Town of Elliott ILUA	DI2012/001	21/03/2013	AA	Infrastructure, Access, Transport
Irretety Community Living Area ILUA	DI2011/002	27/07/2011	AA	Community Living Area, Community, Residential
Delamere Indigenous Land Use Agreement	DI2011/003	21/07/2011	AA	Terms of Access, Access
Dulcie Ranges Community Living Area ILUA	DI2011/001	29/06/2011	AA	Community Living Area, Community, Development
Tennant Creek Corrections Facility ILUA	DI2011/004	10/06/2011	BCA	Government, Residential
Kalkarindji ILUA	DI2010/003	21/01/2011	AA	Infrastructure Energy
Alpurrurulam ILUA	DI2010/004	21/01/2011	AA	Infrastructure Energy
Lot 87 Town of Kalkarindji ILUA	DI2010/001	08/07/2010	AA	Extinguishment, Community, Infrastructure, Tenure resolution
Katherine Regional Cultural Precinct Agreement	DI2010/002	08/07/2010	AA	Community, Development
Timber Creek ILUA	DI2009/006	11/01/2010	BCA	Development, Commercial, Community, Extinguishment, Residential
Lily Hole Creek Community Living Area ILUA	DI2009/001	18/11/2009	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Phillip Creek PPL Bulk Handling Facility ILUA	DI2009/003	17/11/2009	AA	Development, Commercial, Extinguishment, Industrial, Infrastructure
Lot 828 Town of Borroloola ILUA	DI2008/006	27/05/2009	AA	Development, Commercial

Name (ATNS hyperlink)	NNTT File hyperlink	Date	Type	Subject
Urremerne ILUA	DI2008/008	20/05/2009	AA	Development, Commercial
Mt John Valley ILUA	DI2009/002	06/05/2009	BCA	Development, Residential
BGP Fish River ILUA	DI2007/003	05/03/2009	AA	Access, Development, Energy, Infrastructure
BGP Douglas North ILUA	DI2007/004	05/03/2009	AA	Access, Development, Energy, Infrastructure
BGP West Ban Ban ILUA	DI2007/005	05/03/2009	AA	Access, Development, Energy, Infrastructure
BGP Northern Land Council ILUA	DI2008/004	05/03/2009	AA	Access, Energy, Infrastructure, Pipeline
Owen Springs Gas Pipeline ILUA	DI2008/003	12/12/2008	AA	Infrastructure, Energy
Owen Springs Transmission Line ILUA	DI2008/001	12/12/2008	AA	Infrastructure, Energy
Kalkarindji Indigenous Land Use Agreement	DI2008/002	03/11/2008	AA	Infrastructure, Public
Central Petroleum and others and Central Land Council ILUA re Exploration Permits 82, 112, 118 and 125	DI2007/007	13/06/2008	AA	Access, Exploration, Petroleum/Gas
NT Oil Ltd: EP 127 and 128 ILUA	DI2007/002	15/04/2008	AA	Exploration
Town of Tennant Creek ILUA	DI2007/006	22/02/2008	AA	Access, Community, Development, Extinguishment, Government, Industrial, Infrastructure, Residential, Tenure resolution
Desert Knowledge Precinct	DI2005/006	13/12/2007	AA	Co-management, Commercial, Community, Development
Pine Hill CLA ILUA	DI2006/003	19/11/2007	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Mary River National Park ILUA	DI2004/047	10/10/1007	AA	Development, Community
Sandover Petroleum ILUA	DI2006/002	31/01/2007	AA	Petroleum/Gas
Simpson Desert ILUA (Exploration Permit 97)	DI2005/007	20/02/2006	AA	Petroleum/Gas
Cox Peninsula Water Supply ILUA	DI2004/018	12/01/2006	AA	Infrastructure, Public
Norforce ILUA - Borrooloola	DI2005/004	09/01/2006	AA	Government, Tenure resolution
Gregory National Park NLC ILUA	DI2004/044	15/11/2005	AA	Development, Community
Gregory's Tree Historical Reserve ILUA	DI2004/045	15/11/2005	AA	Development, Community
Black Jungle / Lambells Lagoon Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/052	15/11/2005	AA	Development, Community
Fogg Dam Conservation Reserve ILUA	DI2004/050	15/11/2005	AA	Development, Community
Harrison Dam Conservation Area	DI2004/048	15/11/2005	AA	Development, Community

Name (ATNS hyperlink)	NNTT File hyperlink	Date	Type	Subject
<u>ILUA</u>				
<u>Melacca Swamp Conservation Area ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/049</u>	15/11/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Flora River Nature Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/043</u>	15/11/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Reynolds Range ILUA</u>	<u>DI2005/002</u>	28/10/2005	AA	Mining, Exploration
<u>Native Gap Conservation Reserve ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/034</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Rainbow Valley Conservation Reserve ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/032</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Mac Clark (Acacia Peuce) Conservation Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/033</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Ruby Gap Nature Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/031</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Watarrka National Park and Leaseback Area ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/035</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Davenport Range National Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/030</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/037</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Dulcie Range National Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/036</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>West MacDonnell National Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/029</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Kuyunba Conservation Reserve 2 ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/038</u>	03/10/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Birringudu ILUA</u>	<u>DI2005/001</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Mining, Exploration
<u>N'dhala Gorge Nature Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/021</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Chamber's Pillar Historical Reserve ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/026</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Corroboree Rock Conservation Reserve ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/025</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Ewaninga Rock Carvings Conservation Reserve ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/024</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Trephina Gorge Nature Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/022</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Finke Gorge National Park ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/023</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Gregory National Park CLC ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/020</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Devil's Marble's Conservation Reserve ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/028</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Arltunga Historical Reserve ILUA</u>	<u>DI2004/027</u>	30/09/2005	AA	Development, Community
<u>Township of Urapunga</u>	<u>DI2004/004</u>	20/09/2005	AA	Development, Extinguishment, Government, Residential
<u>Yurtuminyi CLA</u>	<u>DI2004/016</u>	11/07/2005	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
<u>Pingala CLA</u>	<u>DI2004/015</u>	11/07/2005	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution

Name (ATNS hyperlink)	NNTT File hyperlink	Date	Type	Subject
Alice Springs Telegraph Station Historical Reserve ILUA	DI2004/041	23/06/2005	BCA	Development, Community
Emily and Jessie Gaps Nature Park – Heavitree Range Extension ILUA	DI2004/040	23/06/2005	BCA	Development, Community
Kuyunba Conservation Reserve1 ILUA	DI2004/039	23/06/2005	BCA	Development, Community
Simpson’s Gap National Park Extension ILUA	DI2004/042	23/06/2005	BCA	Development, Community
Lake Lewis ILUA	DI2004/051	14/06/2005	AA	Exploration, Petroleum/Gas
Utyerrkiwe ILUA CLA	DI2004/019	17/03/2005	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Mataranka ILUA	DI2004/017	08/02/2005	AA	Development, Community
Jingaloo CLA	DI2004/014	23/12/2004	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Phase 1 of Larapinta Stage 4	DI2004/005	12/08/2004	BCA	Development, Residential
Swan Yard CLA	DI2004/007	28/07/2004	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Bluehole CLA	DI2004/006	28/07/2004	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Powell Creek CLA	DI2004/003	28/06/2004	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Bulls Head Pocket CLA	DI2004/002	17/06/2004	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Exploration Permit 93	DI2004/001	18/05/2004	AA	Exploration, Mining
Bradshaw Partnering	DI2001/004	06/04/2004	AA	Access, Government, Infrastructure, Tenure resolution
Borrooloola Mabunji Aboriginal Resource Centre	DI2003/015	01/12/2003	AA	Government, Tenure resolution
Kurundi and Central Land Council Mineral Claims	DI2003/007	20/11/2003	AA	Mining, Small mining
Olympia Resources Limited / CLC	DI2003/008	20/11/2003	AA	Exploration, Mining
Barrow Creek	DI2003/009	17/11/2003	AA	Exploration, Mining
Imperrenth	DI2003/012	14/11/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Alkngirrweltye	DI2003/011	14/11/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Irretety	DI2003/010	14/11/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Ngkerralya	DI2003/014	14/11/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Tyarne	DI2003/013	14/11/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Pulkurru Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/002	30/06/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution

Name (ATNS hyperlink)	NNTT File hyperlink	Date	Type	Subject
Umalka Tjintjira Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/001	30/06/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Akapertatyeke Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/005	30/06/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Irlentye Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/004	30/06/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Karu Mutu Community Living Area Agreement	DI2003/003	30/06/2003	AA	Community Living Area, Tenure resolution
Teck Cominco Australia Pty	DI2002/008	17/04/2003	AA	Exploration, Mining
Imperial Granites and Minerals Pty Ltd / CLC	DI2002/004	11/11/2002	AA	Exploration, Mining
Ausquest Limited / CLC No.2	DI2002/003	05/09/2002	AA	Exploration, Mining
Tanami Exploration and Central Land Council	DI2002/001	05/09/2002	AA	Exploration, Mining
Tanami Exploration NL / CLC - Harts Range	DIA2001/001	04/09/2001	AA	Exploration, Mining
Giants Reef Exploration	DIA2000/002	15/03/2001	AA	Mining, Exploration
Suplejack Agreement	DIA2000/001	30/10/2000	AA	Exploration
Venn Blocks - Warlangluk (Katherine, Northern Territory)	DIA1999/001	09/07/1999	AA	Extinguishment

Sources: <http://www.atns.net.au/> & <http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleRegisters/Pages/Search-Register-of-Indigenous-Land-Use-Agreements.aspx> at 31 December 2015

For up to date ILUA information use the [Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements](#) search tool on the NNTT website. The [NTRU](#) also provides information about ILUAs in its monthly 'What's New' service.

ILUA map and table

The NNTT [Indigenous Land Use Agreements Map \(PDF 2.02MB\)](#) shows the external boundaries of registered ILUAs (area agreements and body corporate agreements) as well as ILUAs in notification but not yet registered. It also includes a summary table of the area and proportion of land covered by ILUAs in each jurisdiction.

More information

For more information about ILUAs see the ILUA section of the [National Native Title Information Handbook](#) and the [ILUA section](#) of the NNTT website. The Productivity Commission's [Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2014](#) report (using data provided by the NNTT) includes information about the total area of registered ILUAs (as at 30 June for 2004-2013), see [Chapter 9 \(PDF, 5.5MB\)](#) (section 9.2 and Table 9A.2.5).

11. Cultural heritage

Overview

Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Northern Territory is protected under the [Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 \(NT\)](#) (Sacred Sites Act); the [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act 1976 \(Cth\)](#) (ALRA, see section 11 below) and the [Heritage Act 2011 \(NT\)](#) (Heritage Act). The Sacred Sites Act and the ALRA protect sites that are sacred or significant according to Aboriginal tradition while the Heritage Act protects Aboriginal archaeological places and objects including artefact scatters, shell middens, earth mounds, quarries, stone arrangements and rock art. Sacred sites are places within the landscape that have a special significance under Aboriginal tradition and may include hills, rocks, waterholes, trees, plains as well as other natural features located in coastal and sea areas (both above and below the water).

Legislation

Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT)

The [Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 \(NT\)](#) (Sacred Sites Act) together with the [Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Site Regulations 2004 \(NT\)](#) establishes a regime for the protection of Aboriginal sacred sites. The legislation is administered by the [Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority](#) (AAPA). The operations of the AAPA are overseen by a 12-member Board composed of five male and five female Aboriginal custodians who are nominated by the NT Aboriginal Land Councils, together with two Government appointees.

All sacred sites are protected regardless of whether or not they are registered. The AAPA maintains a register of sacred sites and responds to requests for sacred site protection and/or registration from Aboriginal custodians. Following receipt of an Authority Certificate application, the AAPA also conducts sacred site surveys and research consulting with Aboriginal custodians to determine the constraints, if any, imposed on proposed works or use of land by the protection of sacred sites. When necessary the AAPA also facilitates discussions between proponents and custodians regarding sacred site protection measures and may issue or refuse to issue an Authority Certificate accordingly.

For more information about the Sacred Sites Act see the [AAPA](#) website. Cultural heritage issues on Aboriginal land are generally managed by the relevant Aboriginal Land Council.

Heritage Act 2011 (NT)

The [Heritage Act 2011 \(NT\)](#) commenced on 1 October 2012 and established a [Heritage Council](#) (consisting of eleven members) and the [NT Heritage Register](#). The Act protects both natural and cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is defined as 'man-made' heritage. For more information see [Indigenous Heritage](#) on the [Department of Lands, Planning and Environment website](#).

More information

The NTRU has compiled a [Native title and Indigenous cultural heritage bibliography \(PDF- 772KB\)](#), as part of its [Native title and cultural heritage research project](#). See the [NTRU website](#) for more information about Indigenous heritage protection in Australia including links to relevant publications.

12. Land Rights

Overview

While the struggle for land rights has been ongoing since European settlement, the modern land rights movement is generally considered to have begun in 1963 when Yolgnu people of north-east Arnhem Land (Northern Territory) presented a [bark petition](#) to the Australian Parliament protesting an excision from their reserve lands at Yirrkala and seeking recognition of their land rights. In 1966 Gurindji people in the Northern Territory started the [Wave Hill walk-off](#) as a protest against unfair wages and bad working conditions and demanded the return of some of their traditional lands. In 1971, Yolgnu people sought an injunction against mining activity on their lands claiming that they enjoyed sovereign rights over this land ([Milirrpum v Nabalco Pty Ltd \(1971\) 17 FLR 141](#), also known as the Gove Land Rights Case). In the Northern Territory Supreme Court, Justice Blackburn acknowledged that the claimants observed a system of laws that regulated relations with, and use of the land. However, Justice Blackburn held that such laws could not be recognised under Australian Common Law and stated that if native title had existed it had been extinguished.

In response to the decision of Justice Blackburn, the Federal Government commissioned the Counsel for the plaintiffs in the Gove case, A.E Woodward to inquire into Aboriginal land rights. The findings and recommendations of this inquiry formed the basis of the legislative regime of land rights introduced in the Northern Territory, through the [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act 1976 \(Cth\)](#) (ALRA). This was the first legislation in Australia to establish a land claim process by which traditional owners could claim various areas of land that were listed as available for claim. The [Northern Land Council](#) has further information about the

history of land rights in Australia, see '[Northern Land Council: Modern Land Rights Movement Chronology](#)'.

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. As a result of an amendment to the ALRA by the Hawke Government, no more land claims could be lodged after June 1997. Aboriginal land owners who hold ALRA title land are able to consent to the grant of leases, licences or other interests in land subject to the ALRA.

[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 four land councils established under the ALRA:

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

The ALRA also established the Aboriginal Benefits Account. The ALRA also includes provisions for the protection of Aboriginal sacred sites. See the [CLC website](#) for more information including their publication '[The Land Rights Act Made Simple \(PDF 4.96MB\)](#)'.

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. See [permits](#) on the CLC website.

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

In 1996 the *Cobourg Peninsula Land and Sanctuary Act 1981 (NT)* was amended by the [*Cobourg Peninsula Aboriginal Land, Sanctuary and Marine Park Act 1996 \(NT\)*](#) to extend the powers of the Cobourg Peninsula Sanctuary Board to include supervision of the management of the adjacent Cobourg Marine Park, which includes customary marine clan estates of the traditional owners. The Act 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 for the traditional owners. Cobourg Peninsula is managed as a national park (the [*Garig Gunak Barlu National Park*](#)) under a joint management arrangement between the Arrarrkbi people and the [*Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory*](#).

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 [*Corporations \(Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander\) Act 2006 \(Cth\)*](#) (CATSI Act). See also the [*Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012 \(Cth\)*](#) below for more information.

Under the *Crown Lands Act 1992 (NT)*, the Administrator may resume any Crown land that is the subject of a lease, except if granted under the [*Mineral Titles Act 2010 \(NT\)*](#) or [*Pastoral Land Act 1992 \(NT\)*](#), for the use and benefit of Aboriginal people, and may reserve such land for a nominated purpose.

Kenbi Land Trust Act 2011 (NT)

The [*Kenbi Land Trust Act 2011 \(NT\)*](#) facilitates the grant of land identified for possible future development of the northwest area of Cox Peninsula to the Kenbi Land Trust. It enables the land to be held by the Trust, without extinguishment of native title, until such time as the land is required for development. The Act also provides for grant of the land to the Trust under provisions of the *Crown Lands Act 1992 (NT)*, by the Minister with responsibility for that Act, and provides for some restrictions on dealing with the land. The [*Explanatory Statement*](#) can be viewed on Austlii.

Pastoral Land Act 1992 (NT)

The [Pastoral Land Act 1992 \(NT\)](#) (PLA) provides for 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.

In 2013 the PLA was amended (see *Pastoral Land Amendment Act 2013* explanatory statement) to allow pastoralists to diversify pastoral land use. The amendments commenced on 1 January 2014 and allow holders of pastoral leases to make applications for a permit to use all or part of the land held under a pastoral lease for non-pastoral purposes including tourism, conservation, agriculture and forestry. The [Pastoral Land Board](#) is required to ensure that permit applications are compliant with the NTA. See [Non-Pastoral use permits](#) on the [Department of Land Resource Management](#) website for more information.

Related legislation

Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012 (Cth)

The [Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012 \(Cth\)](#) (Stronger Futures) contains provisions that enable the Commonwealth to make amendments to Northern Territory legislation relating to community living areas and town camps to enable voluntary long term leasing, including for the granting of individual rights or interests. In 2014, the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights instigated a review of the Stronger Futures legislation. The Committee had intended to release its inquiry report in mid-2015, but later determined it would seek to have the report tabled by late 2015. The report had not been tabled at the date of publication. See the [Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights](#) website for updates.

Indigenous owned or controlled land in the Northern Territory

Information about Indigenous owned or controlled land is compiled by the Productivity Commission as part of its [Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage](#) reports. The most recent report, [Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2014](#), was released on 19 November 2014. Chapter 9 (section 9.2 and Table 9A.2.1) of this report provides information about: Indigenous owned or controlled land (which includes Indigenous owned or controlled land that is freehold, leasehold, crown, license, Aboriginal Deed of Grant in Trust or not stated tenure). Table 8 below provides a summary of Indigenous owned or controlled land in the Northern Territory.

Table 8: Estimated Indigenous owned or controlled land in the Northern Territory (ILC data at 30 April 2014) (a)

Land tenure type	Unit	Total
Freehold (alienable)	km ²	10,765.5
Leasehold (Crown Lease)	km ²	23,122.7
Leasehold (other than Crown Lease)	km ²	-
License	km ²	-
Tenure not stated (includes ALRA lands)	km ²	574,245.0
Total Indigenous land	km ²	608,133.1
Proportion of national total of Indigenous land	%	49.1
Total land area of the Northern Territory (b)	km ²	1,349,129.0
Indigenous land as a proportion of total land area of the NT	%	45.1
Number of land parcels (c)	no.	1,178

- (a) The ILC makes no warranties as to the currency or accuracy of this information. Non-ILC land information data date - 2000.
- (b) Total land area figures based on GeoScience Australia's published "Area of Australia - States and Territories" data as calculated from GeoScience Australia's GEODATA Coast 100K 2004 product.
- (c) 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 being only a single legal land entity.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/overcoming-indigenous-disadvantage/key-indicators-2014/09-key-indicators-2014-chapter9.pdf> Table 9A.2.1 Estimated Indigenous owned or controlled land by State/Territory, 2014 Indigenous Land Corporation 2014 (unpublished). See Chapter 9 and related attachment tables.

13. ILC land purchases

Overview

The [Indigenous Land Corporation](#) (ILC) was established in 1995. It is a [Corporate Commonwealth Entity](#) under the [Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 \(Cth\)](#) and a portfolio agency of the [Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet](#). Since 2005 the ILC has been administered under the [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005 \(Cth\)](#) (see part 4A of the Act).

The ILC is accountable to Parliament through the [Minister for Indigenous Affairs](#), and it is this Minister who appoints the [ILC Board](#). The ILC Board is responsible for all policy and land purchase decisions and is not under the direction of the Minister. The ILC's purpose is to assist Indigenous people to acquire and manage land to achieve economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits. The ILC acquires and grants properties to Indigenous organisations and assists Indigenous landholders to sustainably manage land and develop viable and sustainable land uses including:

developing property management plans, purchasing equipment, or developing infrastructure. The ILC has recently made changes to its program delivery structure, combining its land acquisition and management functions into a single program: [Our Land Our Future](#). See the [Corporate documents](#) section of the ILC website for copies of the ILC's national, state and territory land strategies.

ILC land purchases

As at 30 June 2015, the ILC had purchased 18 properties in the Northern Territory covering a total area of 841,201.55 hectares. The titles to 14 of these properties have been transferred to Aboriginal organisations. A list of ILC land purchases is available on the ILC website: [ILC Lands Purchased](#).

Map

See the [land purchased](#) section of the ILC website to view a map of land purchases.

14. Indigenous protected areas

Overview

An Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) is an area of Indigenous-owned land or water where Indigenous landowners have entered into a voluntary agreement with the Australian Government for the purposes of promoting biodiversity and cultural resource conservation. The declaration of an IPA over Indigenous owned lands results in that land being part of the [National Reserve System](#). The IPA program is administered by the [Indigenous Affairs Group](#) within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Indigenous protected areas

As at October 2015, there were 13 [declared IPAs in the Northern Territory](#). Table 9 below provides links to IPA information (where available). See the [Indigenous Protected Areas](#) website for up to date information.

Table 9: Indigenous protected areas in the Northern Territory

IPA name (DoE Hyperlink)	Year Declared
Angas Downs	2009
Anindilyakwa	2006
Dhimmuru	2000
Djelk	2009
Ganalanga Mindibirrina (Waanyi Garawa)	2014
Katiti Petermann	2015
Laynhapuy Stage 1	2006

IPA name (DoE Hyperlink)	Year Declared
Marri Jabin (Thamarurr Stage 1)	2010
Northern Tanami	2007
Southern Tanami	2012
Warddeken	2009
Wardaman Stage 1	2014
Yanyuwa (Barni-Wardimantha Awara)	2011

Source: http://www.dpmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/ia/IEB/ipa_national_map_Oct2015_1.pdf and <http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/declared/nt.html> as at October 2015

Map of Indigenous protected areas

The [Indigenous Protected Areas Map](#) shows declared IPAs and IPA consultation projects throughout Australia.

15. Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander population

Overview

The [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#) (ABS) conducts a census of the Australian population every five years. The [Census of Population and Housing](#) collects information about the number and characteristics of people who are in Australia on census night and the dwellings in which they live. The most recent Census was conducted on 9 August 2011. See Table 10 below and the ABS catalogue number 2075.0: [Census of Population and Housing - Counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2011](#) for more information.

Table 10: Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander population (Census 2006 and 2011)

	NT 2006		NT 2011		Australia 2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander population	53,662	27.8	56,779	26.8	548,369	2.5
Total population	192,899		211,944		21,507,719	

Source: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/2075.0> Table 3b: 2011 Census Counts Indigenous Status 2001-2011 (by state and territory) at 19 July 2012

The ABS estimates that the 2011 Census did not count around 17 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (see ABS Catalogue no. 2940.0: [Census of Population and Housing - Details of Undercount, 2011](#) on the ABS website for details). To address this problem of undercounting the ABS adjusts the Census count to derive the estimated resident Indigenous population (see ABS

Catalogue no. 3238.0.55.001: [Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2011](#) on the ABS website). The estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2011 was 68,850.

Further information

The ABS has a number of publications providing further information about Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population including ABS Catalogue no. 4713.0: [Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006](#). The Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR) at the Australian National University has also published a number of research papers relating to Census data and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, see [Census papers](#) on the [CAEPR](#) website.

16. Sources

1. Native Title Legislation

- AIATSIS - Native Title Research Unit: <http://aiatsis.gov.au/research/research-themes/native-title>
- Attorney-General's Department: <http://www.ag.gov.au/>
- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT): <http://www.nntt.gov.au/>

2. NT Government agencies & programs: native title

- Aboriginal Land Division (part of Attorney-General & Justice): <http://www.nt.gov.au/justice/solicitor/legal/abland.shtml>
- AIATSIS - Native Title Research Unit: <http://aiatsis.gov.au/research/research-themes/native-title>
- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>
- Northern Territory Government – Chief Minister & Cabinet: <http://www.nt.gov.au/ntg/chiefmin.shtml>
- Northern Territory Government – Department of the Attorney-General & Justice: <http://www.nt.gov.au/justice/>
- Northern Territory Government – Department of the Lands, Planning & the Environment (Land Services): <http://www.lands.nt.gov.au/>
- Northern Territory Government – Department of Mines & Energy http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals_Energy/index.cfm?header=Mines%20and%20Energy%20Home

- Native Title and Aboriginal Land Rights Unit (part of DM&E): http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Minerals_Energy/index.cfm?header=NTALR%20Unit
- Northern Territory Government Parks & Wildlife Commission: <http://www.parksandwildlife.nt.gov.au/home>

3. Native Title Representative Body

- 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/>

4. Native Title Applications

- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT): <http://www.nntt.gov.au/>

5. Native Title Determinations

- AIATSIS - Native Title Research Unit: <http://aiatsis.gov.au/research/research-themes/native-title>
- Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS): <http://www.atns.net.au/>
- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT): <http://www.nntt.gov.au/>
- AIATSIS, Native Title Research Unit: <http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/ntru/>

6. Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate

- AIATSIS - Native Title Corporations: <http://www.nativetitle.org.au/>
- AIATSIS - Native Title Research Unit: <http://aiatsis.gov.au/research/research-themes/native-title>
- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <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/>

7. Future Acts

- Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS): <http://www.atns.net.au/>
- Attorney-General's Department: <http://www.ag.gov.au/>
- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT): <http://www.nntt.gov.au/>

8. Indigenous Land Use Agreements

- AIATSIS - Native Title Research Unit: <http://aiatsis.gov.au/research/research-themes/native-title>
- Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS): <http://www.atns.net.au/>
- Australian Productivity Commission: <http://www.pc.gov.au/>
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT): <http://www.nntt.gov.au/>

9. Cultural heritage

- AIATSIS - Native Title Research Unit: <http://aiatsis.gov.au/research/research-themes/native-title>
- Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority: <http://www.aapant.org.au/>
- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>
- Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (Indigenous Heritage): <http://www.dlpe.nt.gov.au/heritage/indigenous-heritage>
- Department of Lands, Planning and Environment: <http://www.dlp.nt.gov.au/>

10. Land Rights

- Anindilyakwa Land Council: <http://www.anindilyakwa.com.au/>
- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>
- Australian Parliament: Joint Committee on Human Rights: http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Human_Rights
- Australian Productivity Commission: <http://www.pc.gov.au/>
- Central Land Council: <http://www.clc.org.au/>
- Northern Land Council: <http://www.nlc.org.au/>
- Northern Territory Government Department of Lands & Resource Management: <http://www.lrm.nt.gov.au/>
- Northern Territory Government Parks & Wildlife Commission: <http://www.parksandwildlife.nt.gov.au/home>
- Office of Township Leasing (NT Government): <http://otl.gov.au/>
- Tiwi Land Council: <http://www.tiwilandcouncil.net.au/>

11. ILC land purchases

- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>
- Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC): <http://www.ilc.gov.au/>

12. Indigenous Protected Areas

- Australasian Legal Information Institute: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>
- Indigenous Protected Areas Program: <http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/index.html>

13. Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander population

- Australian Bureau of Statistics: <http://www.abs.gov.au>
- Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research: <http://caepr.anu.edu.au/>