

PART 5

Report of the National Native Title Tribunal



Report of the National Native Title Tribunal

Overview

Establishment

The *Native Title Act 1993* [Cth] (the Act) establishes the Tribunal as an independent body with a wide range of functions. The Act is, itself, a ‘special measure’ for the advancement and protection of Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders (Indigenous Australian peoples). The Act is intended to advance the process of reconciliation among all Australians.

The Act creates an Australia-wide native title scheme, the objectives of which include:

- providing for the recognition and protection of native title
- establishing a mechanism for determining claims to native title, and
- establishing ways in which future dealings affecting native title (future acts) may proceed.

The Act provides that the Tribunal must carry out its functions in a fair, just, economical, informal and prompt way. In carrying out those functions, the Tribunal may take account of the cultural and customary concerns of Indigenous Australian peoples.

The President, Members and the Native Title Registrar

The President, other Members of the Tribunal and the Registrar are appointed by the Governor-General for specific terms of no longer than five years. The Act sets out the qualifications for appointment to, and respective responsibilities of, these offices.

Table 5.1 outlines Tribunal statutory office holders, at 30 June 2020.

Member James McNamara resigned in March 2020 to take up an appointment as a Member of the Land Court of Queensland. The appointment of a new member was outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Office locations

The Tribunal maintains offices in Brisbane, Cairns, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.

Functions and powers

Under the Act, the Tribunal, comprising the President and Members, has specific functions in relation to:

- mediating in native title proceedings, upon referral by the Federal Court
- determining objections to the expedited procedure in the future act scheme
- mediating in relation to certain proposed future acts on areas where native title exists, or might exist

Table 5.1: Tribunal statutory office holders, 30 June 2020

NAME	TITLE	APPOINTED	TERM	LOCATION
The Hon JA Dowsett AM, QC	President	27 April 2018	Five years	Brisbane
Helen Shurven	Member	Reappointed 29 November 2017	Five years	Perth
Nerida Cooley	Member	11 February 2019	Five years	Brisbane
Christine Fewings	Native Title Registrar	14 March 2018	Five years	Brisbane

- determining applications concerning proposed future acts
- assisting people to negotiate Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs), and helping to resolve any objections to registration of ILUAs
- assisting with negotiations for the settlement of applications that relate to native title
- providing assistance to representative bodies in performing their dispute resolution functions
- reconsidering decisions of the Native Title Registrar not to accept a native title determination application (claimant application) for registration
- conducting reviews concerning native title rights and interests (upon referral by the Federal Court)
- conducting native title application inquiries as directed by the Federal Court, and
- conducting special inquiries under Ministerial direction.
- gives notice of applications to individuals, organisations, governments and the public in accordance with the Act
- registers ILUAs that meet the registration requirements of the Act, and
- maintains the Register of Native Title Claims, the National Native Title Register and the Register of ILUAs.

The Registrar is also actively involved in the mediation and educational functions of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal's year in review

It is said that, *'The past is a foreign country; they do things differently there'*¹. That proposition currently describes the Tribunal's view of our operations in the first half of the reporting period from our current position at the end of the second half of that period. The COVID-19 pandemic has been the impetus for substantial changes in our operations. We are hopeful that such changes, brought about by necessity, may prove to be of long term value. If so, 2019–20, seen in retrospect, may be noted for its achievements rather than its difficulties.

The first part of the reporting period replicated the external operating environment of the previous year: pending legislative changes to the Native Title Act, and the expectation of shifts in the volume of native title determination applications, notably an increase in compensation applications. Internally, our performance was strong, particularly in the areas of service improvement, strategic corporate plan initiatives, and planning for the foreseeable changes arising from the anticipated legislative amendments.

The outbreak of COVID-19 and consequent declaration of a pandemic behaved the Tribunal to do everything it could to protect the safety and wellbeing of staff, stakeholders and the community at large, while performing its functions, necessitating the identification and adoption of new ways of working. The Tribunal responded to this imperative by working with the other jurisdictions comprising the broader Federal Court entity and Heads of Jurisdiction.

The President

The President is responsible for the management of the business of the Tribunal, including its administrative affairs, and the allocation of duties, powers and functions. The President is assisted by the CEO and Principal Registrar of the Federal Court. The CEO and Principal Registrar may delegate his or her responsibilities under the Act to the Native Title Registrar, or staff assisting the Tribunal. Staff assisting the Tribunal are made available for that purpose by the Federal Court.

The Members

With the President, the Members perform the arbitral, mediation and educational functions of the Tribunal, with the support of the Registrar and staff.

The Registrar

The Registrar:

- assists people to prepare applications and to help them, and other persons in matters relating to proceedings in the Tribunal
- considers whether claimant applications should be registered on the Register of Native Title Claims

1 L.P.Hartley –The Go-Between

The Tribunal continued to operate, with most staff members working from the relative safety of their own homes. This arrangement was made possible by the recent reorganisation. The simpler and more efficient team structures, together with direct reporting lines between staff, managers, the Registrar and ultimately, the President and Members, facilitated our doing so. The ability to work remotely was facilitated by the Herculean efforts of the IT section in providing secure online access to Tribunal systems and platforms. All changes to the Tribunal's way of operating were communicated directly to the impacted stakeholders and/or by regular updates to the Native Title Tribunal's website at [http://www.nntt.gov.au/Pages/Coronavirus-\(COVID-19\)-outbreak.aspx](http://www.nntt.gov.au/Pages/Coronavirus-(COVID-19)-outbreak.aspx).

Implications for our work

Pragmatic decisions had to be made quickly. In the future acts context, the Tribunal responded to the COVID-19 measures by issuing a direction, allowing parties affected by those measures to provide a statement to that effect, which statement operated to suspend programming orders. In June 2020, the Tribunal began to relist such matters, where appropriate. As a result, there may be overall delays in the resolution of some matters. The extent of this delay will become evident in the next reporting period. It is also likely that the flow of work will be, for some time, uneven.

In Western Australia, the Tribunal initiated a series of 'online' roundtable meetings of key stakeholders, including representative bodies, peak industry groups and representatives of the State, to discuss the effect of the preventative measures on future act negotiations and matters before the Tribunal. The roundtable meetings, held in response to COVID-19, have reinforced our commitment to work with key stakeholders to respond to their needs, and those of the native title system more broadly. It is anticipated that these meetings will continue into the next reporting period as a platform for ongoing stakeholder engagement.

The Tribunal has utilised communication technologies, such as teleconferencing and video conferencing platforms, to ensure continuity of our mediation and dispute resolution services. The increased utilisation of video conferencing solutions is likely to yield ongoing improvements in the Tribunal's operations.

The difficulties created by COVID-19 caused the delay of the Tribunal's consultation with stakeholders concerning the new process for the management of objection applications in Western Australia. The process, introduced in May 2019, is designed to realign the Tribunal's administrative processes with the intent of the *Act*, with the aim of expediting the resolution of such objections. An internal review of the new procedures was undertaken in December 2019. A stakeholders' forum was due to be held in Perth in March 2020, but was postponed. The Tribunal now intends to hold the forum in late 2020.

The Tribunal's educational activities have been significantly limited as a result of COVID-19, largely because of travel restrictions. The Registrar's function has also been made more difficult. The Registrar has a statutory obligation to advertise notifications in newspapers and other publications, circulating in relevant areas. As a result of the emergency, the publication of some regional newspapers has been suspended. It has therefore been necessary to use alternative local newspapers or, where none is available, the more expensive state-based newspapers.

Staff capacity

The social distancing and travel restrictions imposed by COVID-19 led the Tribunal to reconsider how relevant staff members could undertake planned mediation accreditation training. This training followed on from Indigenous dispute resolution and conflict management training delivered in the previous year. The aim was to enable staff to meet the demands arising from the anticipated new dispute resolution function for the Tribunal. In the event, the staff participated in online training, delivered over three days. This was a successful exercise, with all staff completing the training and being accredited as mediators. Other online training, and attendance at online seminars was encouraged. The Tribunal also held a series of internal workshops, designed to build staff capacity and reinforce existing skills in the areas of research and case management.

Cultural acknowledgment

The Tribunal has continued to foster understanding of, and respect for Indigenous culture. At the end of the reporting period, a new Reconciliation Action Plan for the Federal Court of Australia entity was close to completion. The Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan 2020–21 was developed by the Court with support from the Tribunal.

Tribunal staff hosted, or participated in a variety of events for NAIDOC Week 2019, both externally and internally. At first it seemed that in 2020, we would be unable to participate in any events, or that participation levels would be low. However, embracing the theme for Reconciliation Week '*In this together*', we collaborated with the other components of the Federal Court entity, using an online channel to acknowledge and share information about Reconciliation Week.

External factors

The Government's intention to legislate reforms to the Native Title Act has been a feature of the previous and current reporting periods. The exposure draft of the Native Title Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 canvassed a new dispute resolution function for the Tribunal. A new Bill was introduced into Parliament on 21 February 2019. It progressed as far as the second reading in the House of Representatives, before Parliament was prorogued for the general election. The Bill lapsed, but was subsequently re-introduced into Parliament on 17 October 2019. Strong support remains for the proposed reforms. The Bill was referred to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee for inquiry and report by 28 February 2020. On 4 December 2019, the Senate granted an extension of time for reporting until 16 April 2020. On 26 March 2020, the Senate granted a further extension until 19 August 2020.

The Tribunal's work in 2019–20

General overview

Information about statutory functions, trends and quantitative data relating to services provided by the Tribunal and the Registrar is detailed below.

Functions of the Tribunal

Future acts

A primary function of the Tribunal is the resolution, by mediation or arbitration, of issues involving proposed future acts (generally, in practice, the grant of exploration and mining tenements) on land where native title has been determined to exist, or where native title might exist.

Expedited procedure objection applications and inquiries

Under s 29(7) of the Act, the Commonwealth government or a state or territory government may assert that the proposed future act is an act that attracts the expedited procedure (i.e. that it is an act which will have minimal impact on native title) and, as such, does not give rise to procedural rights to negotiate which would otherwise vest in native title parties. If a native title party considers that the expedited procedure should not apply to the proposed future act, it may lodge an expedited procedure objection application (objection application) with the Tribunal.

A total of 1270 objection applications were lodged during the reporting period, 39 more than in the previous year. The number of active applications, at the end of the reporting period, was 534. This was 28 per cent less than in the previous year, a real reduction in the number of active matters, particularly as the volume of lodged objections was slightly above that of 2018–19. The reduction is attributable in part to the Tribunal's new procedures for the management of objection applications in Western Australia. More than 500 objections were withdrawn after agreement was reached between the native title party and the relevant proponent. A further 345 objection applications were finalised by withdrawal of the tenement applications by the proponent.

There were 127 objection applications determined during the reporting period, over twice the number in the previous year. The expedited procedure was determined to apply on 57 occasions, and on 70 occasions, the expedited procedure was determined not to apply. The increase in determinations is also attributable to the new procedures for managing objection applications in Western Australia.

An application to the Federal Court, seeking judicial review of a Tribunal decision concerning an objection application, was made during the reporting period. The decision of the Full Federal Court in *Yanunijarra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC v State of Western Australia* [2020] FCAFC 64 clarified the Tribunal's responsibilities regarding the acceptance of future act applications.

As demonstrated in Table 5.2, Western Australia produces many more objection applications than does Queensland. This is due in part to policies adopted by the relevant state departments concerning the use of the expedited procedure.

Future act determination applications, negotiation, good faith requirements and inquiries

If the expedited procedure does not apply, the parties must negotiate in good faith about the proposed future act. Any party may request Tribunal assistance in mediating among the parties in order to reach agreement. There were 39 requests made in the reporting period, a number in line with that for the previous reporting period.

The Act prescribes a minimum six-month negotiation period. After that time, any party to the negotiation may lodge a future act determination application. During the reporting period, 14 applications were lodged, in line with the number in the previous reporting period.

The Act requires that the parties negotiate in good faith concerning the proposed future act. If there has been a failure to negotiate in good faith by a party, other than a native title party, the Tribunal has no power to determine the application. If any party asserts that negotiations in good faith have not occurred, the Tribunal will hold an inquiry to establish whether or not that is the case, before determining the application.

During the reporting period, there were two ‘good faith’ determinations. In both of these matters, the Tribunal was not satisfied that the relevant parties did not negotiate in good faith and proceeded to determine the application. Thirteen future act determination applications

were finalised during the reporting period. In six cases, the Tribunal determined that the future act may be done. In three of those cases, the application was not contested by the other parties. In five cases, the Tribunal determined that the act may be done, subject to conditions. The remaining future act determination applications were either withdrawn or dismissed, following agreement between the parties.

Assistance in negotiating an Indigenous Land Use Agreement

During the reporting period, the Tribunal received one assistance request pursuant to s 24CF, concerning a proposed area agreement in Queensland. This assistance is ongoing.

Other inquiries

In April 2019, Justice Robertson of the Federal Court made orders directing an inquiry pursuant to s 54A of the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (Cth) and Subdivision AA of Division 5, Part 6 of the Act. The inquiry concerned five separate native title determination applications, covering an area extending from Port Douglas to Cairns and environs, and south to the Russell River in North Queensland. The President and Dr Paul Burke, a consulting anthropologist, were appointed as referees.

This inquiry was the first its kind conducted by the Tribunal. It proved to be an intensive exercise, requiring consideration of extensive anthropological reports, historical materials and expert evidence relating to occupation of the claimed areas by the pre-sovereignty society. The inquiry provided its final report in March 2020.

Table 5.2: Number of applications lodged with the Tribunal in 2019–20

FUTURE ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	WA	TOTAL
Objections to expedited procedure	0	3	87	1,168	1,270
Future act determination applications	1	0	2	11	14
Total	1	3	89	1,179	1,284

Functions of the Native Title Registrar

The Registers

The Registrar maintains three registers as follows:

The Register of Native Title Claims

Under s 185(2) of the Act, the Registrar has responsibility for establishing and keeping a Register of Native Title Claims. This register records the details of claimant applications that have met the statutory conditions for registration prescribed by ss 190A–190C of the Act. As at 30 June 2020, there were 138 claimant applications on this register.

The National Native Title Register

Under s 192(2) of the Act, the Registrar must establish and keep a National Native Title Register, recording approved determinations of native title.

As at 30 June 2020, a total of 484 determinations had been registered, including 84 determinations that native title does not exist.

Map 1 *Determinations Map* shows native title determinations as at 30 June 2020, including those registered and those not yet in effect.

The Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Under s 199A(2) of the Act, the Registrar must establish and keep a Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements, in which area agreement,

body corporate and alternative procedure ILUAs are registered. At 30 June 2020, there were 1336 ILUAs registered on the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

Map 2 *Indigenous Land Use Agreement Map* shows registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements as at 30 June 2020.

Claimant and amended applications: assistance and registration

Sections 190A–190C of the Act require the Registrar to decide whether native title determination applications (claimant applications) and applications for certain amendments to claimant applications, should be accepted for registration on the Register of Native Title Claims. To that end, the CEO and Principal Registrar provides the Registrar with a copy of each new or amended claimant application and accompanying documents filed in the Federal Court.

The Registrar considers each application against the relevant requirements of the Act. The Registrar may also undertake preliminary assessments of such applications, and draft applications, by way of assistance provided pursuant to s 78(1)(a) of the Act.

During the reporting period, the Registrar received 26 new claimant applications, eight fewer than the previous reporting year. In addition to new claims, the Registrar received 29 amended claimant applications. For the first time, the majority of new applications were filed in the Northern Territory. Over two-thirds of amended applications were filed in Queensland.

Table 5.3: Number of applications referred to or lodged with the Native Title Registrar in 2019–20

NATIVE TITLE DETERMINATION APPLICATIONS	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	VIC	WA	TOTAL
Claimant (new)	0	11	4	3	1	7	26
Non-claimant	5	0	2	0	0	0	7
Compensation	0	1	2	0	0	3	6
Revised native title determination	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Total	5	13	8	3	1	12	42
Indigenous land use agreements							
Area Agreements	2	3	11	2	0	2	20
Body Corporate Agreements	2	0	15	0	1	11	29
Total	4	3	26	2	1	13	49

Although there was a reduction in the number of new claims received by the Registrar, the increase in amended applications saw a high volume of registration testing in the reporting period. There were 59 applications considered for registration, three fewer than the previous year. The number of decisions included the two requests for a Tribunal to reconsider a registration decision. Of the 59 decisions, 41 were accepted for registration and 18 were not accepted.

During the reporting period, 11 applications were subjected to preliminary assessment before filing with the Federal Court.

One application seeking judicial review of a decision not to accept an application for registration was filed with the Federal Court in the previous year, with the Court making orders in relation to that registration decision during this reporting period.

Non-claimant, compensation and revised determination applications

The volume of non-claimant applications remained low, with five New South Wales applications and two Queensland applications.

Three revised determination applications were referred to the Registrar in the reporting period. Two applications were made in Western Australia and one in the Northern Territory.

The Registrar received six compensation applications during the reporting period, the largest number in a single year since 1999–2000. Three compensation applications were made in Western Australia, two in Queensland and one in the Northern Territory.

Indigenous land use agreements: assistance and registration

Under ss 24BG(3), 24CG(4) and 24DH(3) of the Act, the Registrar may provide assistance in the preparation of ILUA registration applications. Often, this assistance takes the form of pre-lodgment comments upon the draft ILUA and the application for registration. During the reporting period, assistance was provided on 81 occasions, generally in the form of mapping assistance, pre-lodgment comments and the provision of related information.

Under the Act, parties to an ILUA (whether a body corporate agreement, area agreement or alternative procedure agreement) may apply to

the Registrar for inclusion on the Register of ILUAs. Each registered ILUA, in addition to taking effect as a contract among the parties, binds all persons who hold, or may hold, native title in relation to any of the land or waters in the area covered by the ILUA.

A total of 1366 ILUAs are currently on the Register of ILUAs, the majority of which are in Queensland. Broadly, the ILUAs deal with a wide range of matters including the exercise of native title rights and interests over pastoral leases, local government activity, mining, state-protected areas and community infrastructure such as social housing.

There was a decrease in the volume of decision making in the reporting year, with a total of 48 ILUAs considered for registration, 21 fewer than the previous year. Thirty body corporate and 18 area agreement ILUAs were accepted for registration and entered in the Register. These include the Taungurung Settlement ILUA, which is the subject of an application to extend time in which to seek judicial review of the decision.

Seven further matters were the subject of High Court appeals, which will be heard in the next reporting period.

Notification

During the reporting period, 47 native title determination applications were notified, compared with 62 in the previous reporting period. Of the 47, 30 were claimant applications, including the Millewa-Mallee Native Title Claim in Victoria. To assist the local community better to understand what native title means to them, the Native Title Registrar held an information session in Irymple for all those persons who had received a notice advising of the claim. This was the first time in many years that the Registrar has delivered a session in Victoria, reflecting the need to be attuned to the differing needs for native title education and/or information. The session was attended by the Victorian Government Solicitors Office, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, and the CEO of the First Nations Legal and Research Services and Mildura Rural City Council, amongst others.

The remainder of the notifications were 10 non-claimant applications, four revised determination applications and three compensation applications.

A total of 48 ILUAs were notified during the reporting period.

Other forms of assistance

Assistance in relation to applications and proceedings

Section 78(1) of the Act authorises the Registrar to give such assistance as he or she thinks reasonable to people preparing applications and at any stage in subsequent proceedings. That section also provides that the Registrar may help other people in relation to those proceedings. During the reporting period, such assistance was provided on 211 occasions. As in previous years, many of the requests were for the provision of geospatial products and review of draft native title determination applications.

Searches of registers

Pursuant to s 78(2) of the Act, 1324 searches of registers and other records were conducted during the reporting period.

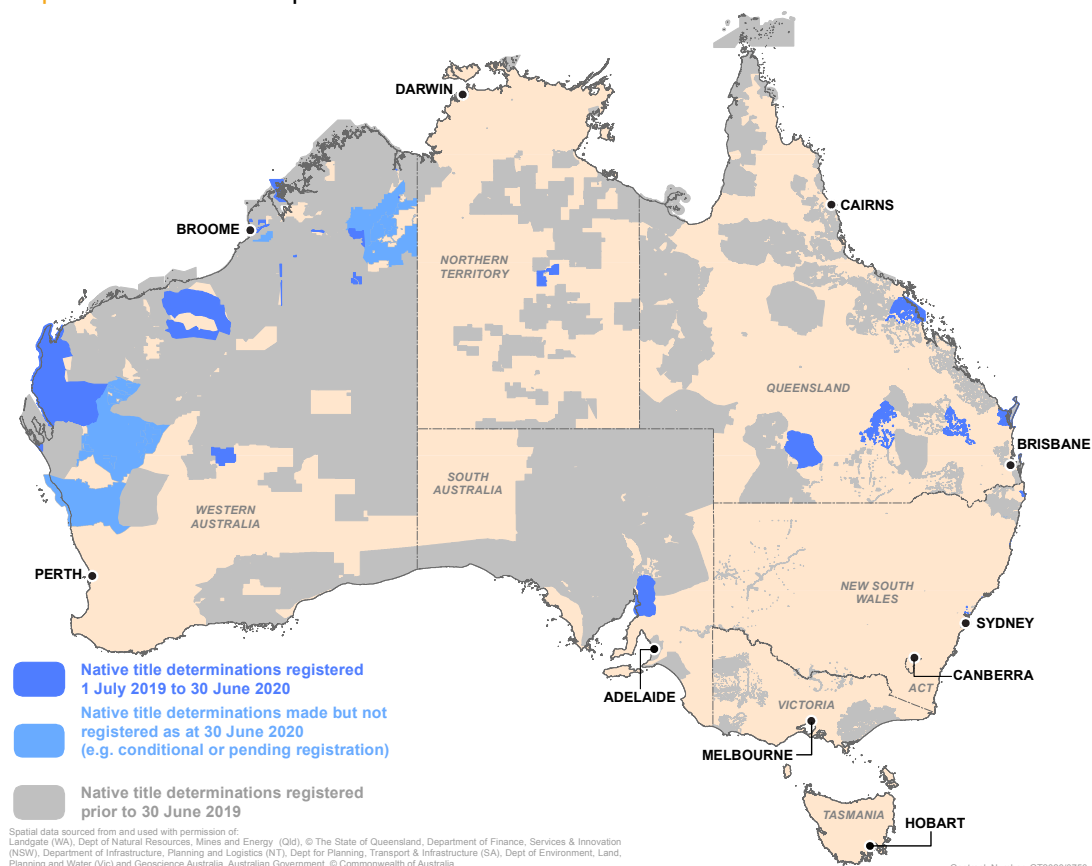
Geospatial Services

The 484 registered determinations as at 30 June 2020 covered a total area of approximately 3,130,051 square kilometres or 40.7 per cent of the land mass of Australia and approximately 137,254 square kilometres of sea (below the high water mark).

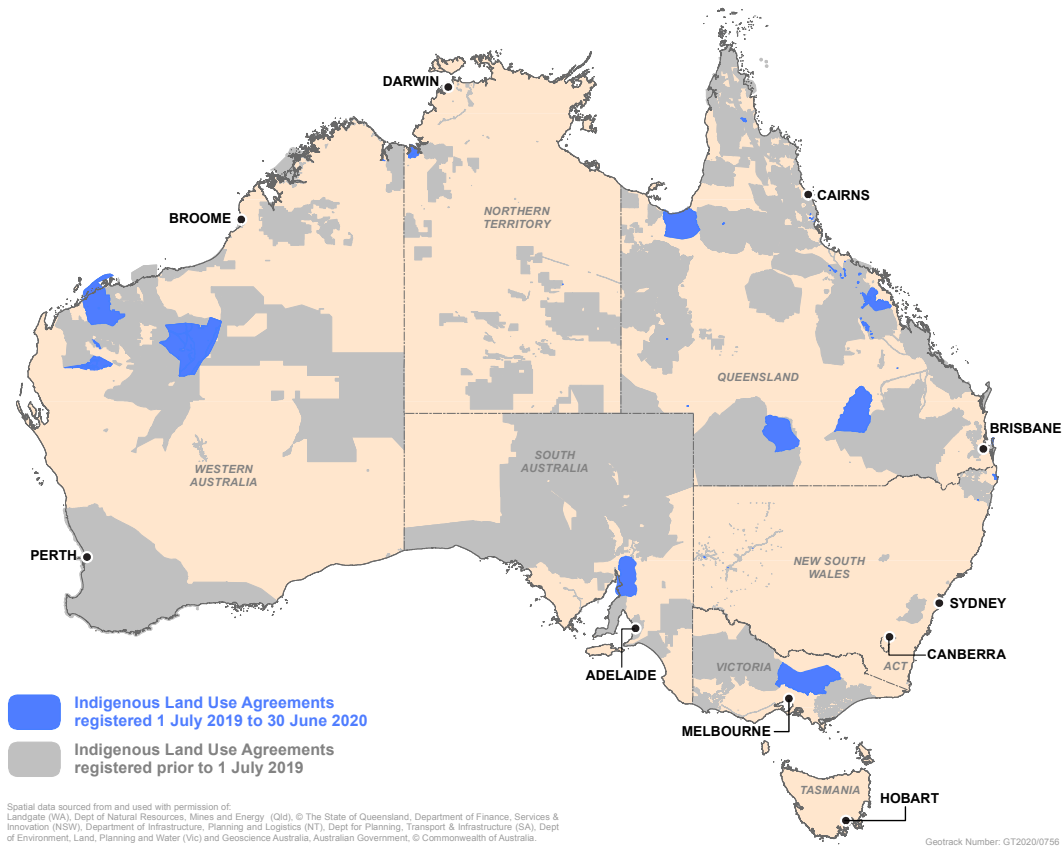
There were 11 conditional consent determinations; 10 in Western Australia and one in New South Wales that were still awaiting registration as at 30 June 2020. Upon registration, these applications will increase the area to about 3,316,012 sq km or 43.1 per cent of the land mass of Australia and approximately 142,046 sq km of sea (see Map 1).

Registered ILUAs cover about 2,595,093 square kilometres or 33.8 per cent of the land mass of Australia and approximately 40,531 square kilometres of sea (see Map 2).

Map 1: Determinations Map



Map 2: Indigenous Land Use Agreement Map



Management of the Tribunal

Tribunal governance

The President, Members and Registrar set the strategic direction for the Tribunal. During the reporting period, the President and other Members met regularly. The President and Registrar also met with senior managers, to review and discuss performance and operating capabilities, with increased regularity to deal with the implications of COVID-19.

Financial review

The Federal Court’s appropriation includes funding for the operation of the Tribunal. This funding is set out as sub-program 1.1.2 in the Court’s Portfolio Budget Statements. \$8,202 million was allocated for the Tribunal’s operations in 2019–20.

Appendix 1 shows the consolidated financial results for both the Court and the Tribunal.

Table 5.4 presents the financial operating statement, summarising the Tribunal’s revenue and expenditure for 2019–20.

Table 5.4: Financial operating statement

YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2020	BUDGET (\$'000)	ACTUAL (\$'000)	VARIANCE (\$'000)
Appropriation	8,202	8,202	0
Total Revenue	8,202	8,202	0
Total Expenses	8,202	7,301	901
Surplus/Deficit	0	901	901

External scrutiny

Freedom of information

During the reporting period, four requests were received under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Cth) (FOI Act) for access to documents.

The Tribunal publishes a disclosure log on its website, as required by the FOI Act. The disclosure log lists the documents that have been released in response to FOI access requests. No documents were added to the disclosure log in the reporting report.

Accountability to clients

The Tribunal maintains a Client Service Charter (Commitment to Service Excellence) to ensure that service standards meet client needs.

During the reporting period there were no complaints requiring action under the Charter.

Members' Code of Conduct

Members of the Tribunal are subject to various statutory provisions relating to behaviour and capacity. While the Registrar is subject to the Australian Public Service Code of Conduct, this does not apply to Tribunal Members, except where they may be, directly or indirectly, involved in the supervision of staff.

Tribunal Members have voluntarily adopted a code of conduct, procedures for dealing with alleged breaches of the code and an expanded conflict of interest policy. During the reporting period, there were no complaints under these documents.

Online services

The Tribunal maintains a website at www.nntt.gov.au. The website enables online searching of the National Native Title Register, the Register of Native Claims, and Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements. Native title spatial information and data can also be accessed online through NTV.

Australian Human Rights Commission

Under s 209 of the Act, the Commonwealth Minister may, by written notice, direct the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner to report to the Commonwealth Minister about the operation of the Act or its effect on the exercise and enjoyment of human rights by Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders.

The Tribunal continues to assist the Commissioner as requested.

Annexure

President's presentations

President Dowsett AM presentations 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

DATE	TITLE	EVENT	ORGANISERS
2 October 2019	Decision-Making: The Essence of Command and Leadership	Speaker series	Queensland Police Senior Command
25 October 2019 to 26 October 2019	Knowledge Sharing on the Implementation of Indigenous Peoples' Traditions into the Training of Judges	Round Table Discussion	Supreme Court of the Philippines, Philippines Judicial Academy in partnership with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

Members' presentations

Member James McNamara presentations 1 July 2019 to 6 March 2020

DATE	TITLE	EVENT	ORGANISERS
19 August 2019	Native Title	Native Title Workshop	Bega Valley Shire Council
20 August 2019	Native Title	Native Title Information Session	Blue Mountains City Council, Brad More (Aboriginal Community Development Officer) and Gundungurra Elder, Sharon Hall
27 February 2020	Native Title	Native Title Training Session	Mackay Regional Council
28 February 2020	Native Title	Native Title Training Session	Department of Environment and Science

Member Nerida Cooley presentations 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

DATE	TITLE	EVENT	ORGANISERS
31 January 2020	NNTT Assistance in Relation to Compensation Applications and Negotiations	Queensland Native Title User Group Forum	Federal Court Native Title Unit

Member Helen Shurven presentations 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

DATE	TITLE	EVENT	ORGANISERS
5 September 2019	Aboriginal Rights, Interests and ADR	Speaker series	Australian Disputes Centre
29 October 2019	Using your Legal Skills to Get the Best Outcome for Your Client in a Tribunal	Native Title Information Session	Murdoch University Law School
5 March 2020	Perspective's from a Tribunal Member	Native Title Information Session	Murdoch University: Ready4Work Panel

Note: Member Shurven was appointed to ADRAC in August 2019.

Registrar Fewings presentations 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

DATE	TITLE	EVENT	ORGANISERS
22 August 2019	Conflicted Emotions in Native Title Contexts	Centre for Native Title Anthropology Annual Conference – panel discussion	CNTA Conference, St Catherine's College UWA
24 October 2019	Introductory Native Title Information session	Native Title Information Session	Queensland Department of Environment and Science
16 September 2019	Mildura Native Title Information Session	Native Title Information Session	Irymple community, Victorian Government