



New South Wales
Aboriginal Land Council

Policy Platform

NSW ELECTION 2023

ALWAYS WAS. ALWAYS WILL BE.



Disclaimer

While all care has been taken in the preparation of this document, the advice it contains should not be seen as a substitute for independent consideration of the issues and/or legal advice on this subject. For further information please contact NSWALC (contact details below).

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Acknowledgement of Country

The NSW Aboriginal Land Council acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land where we work and live. We pay respect to Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal people.



About Us

The NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) is the largest member based Aboriginal organisation in Australia, with a network of 120 Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs) and over 28,000 members.

We are the peak elected Aboriginal community controlled representative body for the 230,000 Aboriginal people in NSW, Australia's largest Aboriginal population.

The NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Network is the key vehicle to delivering social, cultural and economic outcomes to Aboriginal communities, and is the framework for achieving self-determination in NSW.

Our vision for Aboriginal Land Rights continues to build on the aims of NSWALC when it was established in 1977 – the return and activation of lands, building on the strengths of our communities, protecting and promoting our culture and heritage, and securing our future.

Over many decades, the Aboriginal Land Rights Network has, and continues, to achieve significant outcomes – building on our strong foundations, supporting our people, growing our economic prosperity across the regions, and protecting and promoting our culture and heritage.



Introduction

This platform outlines key opportunities for all Parliamentarians and an incoming government to support the aspirations of Aboriginal peoples in NSW.

The evidence base¹ continues to build:

- That Aboriginal people have better life outcomes when self-determination is exercised and when there is genuine partnership and shared decision making with governments
- That connection to culture is key
- That Aboriginal peoples and communities contribute positively to the economy
- That strengths-based approaches are key
- That greater innovation is needed with increased investment in new and existing initiatives

There are substantial economic benefits to be gained for all people in NSW, from a stable and sustained policy of Aboriginal self-determination and investment into the NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Network. These include:

- Increased health, wellbeing, social and cultural outcomes
- Increased Aboriginal employment and enterprises
- Broadening the tax base through increased employment, economic activity and consumption, and growing the NSW economy overall
- Lower government expenditure over time

The NSW Government and Parliament can better facilitate the delivery of Aboriginal Land Rights in NSW to achieve social, cultural and economic outcomes, including by:

- Accelerating the return of lands and waters
- Supporting the activation of lands to achieve economic, community and cultural outcomes
- Empowering us to protect and promote our culture and heritage
- Working with us to embed structural reforms across government, including via Closing the Gap and the *Uluru Statement from the Heart*
- Continuing to build on the successes of, and investments in the Aboriginal Land Rights Network to date

¹ See for example, <https://www2.deloitte.com/au/en/pages/economics/articles/economic-benefits-closing-gap-in-indigenous-employment-outcomes.html/#download> and <https://www.pwc.com.au/indigenous-consulting/assets/indigenous-incarceration-may17.pdf>



Secure Our Land and Water Rights to Country

Issues

Land rights

The preamble of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)* (ALRA) recognises that 'land is of spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance' to Aboriginal peoples. The ALRA was established to facilitate the return of land in NSW to Aboriginal peoples through a process of lodging Aboriginal land claims over claimable Crown land.

A key intention of the land rights system was to enable 'Vast tracks of Crown land (to) be available for claim (to) go some way to redress the injustices of dispossession...'.²

In his Second Reading Speech the then Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Frank Walker stated:

*'In recognising prior ownership, the Government thereby recognises Aboriginal rights to obtain land. The Government believes the essential task is to ensure an equitable and viable amount of land is returned...'*³

However successive audits and reviews⁴ have highlighted the ongoing lack of progress by governments in delivering land outcomes to Aboriginal people. They have signalled the need for significant improvements and for governments to work with Aboriginal peoples to deliver Aboriginal Land Rights outcomes.

Utilising the existing land claims and Aboriginal Land Agreement (ALA) mechanisms are key to realising the full potential of land rights.

In addition to the land claims and ALA mechanisms, NSWALC seeks a strategic investment into the Aboriginal Land Rights Network as the primary land management authority for NSW, and the transfer of all 'public' lands to Aboriginal Land Councils. Currently, the NSW Government funds several disparate entities ostensibly to manage lands, including Crown lands, forestry, national parks and local land services

NSWALC does not seek to restrict public access to lands. Rather, there are major benefits to this approach including:

- Prioritising Aboriginal ownership of public lands will achieve significant land rights outcomes
- Significant benefits for Aboriginal people in terms of access to Country and culture, as well as increased employment and prosperity
- Consolidating and streamlining the management of all public lands into a single Aboriginal land management authority will bring added benefits
- Building on existing, well established, inclusive Aboriginal land councils minimises disjointed approaches, and would promote greater outcomes and efficiencies, rather than dissipating limited resources

Aboriginal Land Rights should be seen as a public outcome in itself and a way to deliver broader public

² New South Wales, *Parliamentary Debates, Legislative Assembly*, 24 March 1983, p.5089 (The Hon. Frank Walker)

³ New South Wales, *Parliamentary Debates, Legislative Assembly*, 24 March 1983, p.5089 (The Hon. Frank Walker)

⁴ See for example, Auditor General reports since 2007, and the Land Negotiation Program review report

benefits, including jobs growth, sustainable economic progress and stronger community connections. There are opportunities for an incoming government to better recognise and support Aboriginal land councils to help to deliver on priority areas.

Water rights

Reforms are needed to support Aboriginal people's natural resource and cultural landscape rights and management. This includes increased water rights and water resource management, cultural burning, joint management and other arrangements for National Parks.

While the ALRA is facilitating the return of lands to Aboriginal peoples in NSW, mechanisms to support our ownership of, and decision making in relation to water, are not similarly recognised. Our ownership of water is miniscule and has been going backwards. For example, while Aboriginal people in the Murray Darling Basin constitute nearly 10% of the total population, Aboriginal organisations hold only 0.2 % of the available surface water⁵ in the Basin and 0.1% across the state. Aboriginal water holdings between 2009 and 2018 indicate a new wave of dispossession. Almost one fifth of Aboriginal water holdings by volume were lost during this time.⁶

The National Agreement on Closing the Gap provides an important framework for governments to work in partnership with us to ensure Aboriginal people maintain distinctive cultural, spiritual, physical and economic relationships with water, and advance Aboriginal people's rights and interests in water.

⁵ *Trends in Aboriginal water ownership in New South Wales, Australia: The continuities between colonial and neoliberal forms of dispossession* Lana D. Hartwig, Sue Jackson, Natalie Osborne 2020

⁶ *Trends in Aboriginal water ownership in New South Wales, Australia: The continuities between colonial and neoliberal forms of dispossession* Lana D. Hartwig, Sue Jackson, Natalie Osborne 2020

Recommendations

NSWALC calls on an incoming government to:

Land rights

- Reaffirm commitments to Aboriginal Land Rights and to work with the NSWALC to fully realise the objects, purpose and compensatory intent of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)* (ALRA)
- Increase the return of land, including National Parks, to Aboriginal Land Councils via the Aboriginal Land Claims, Aboriginal Land Agreement, and Part 4A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* mechanisms
- Provide increased and long-term funding to support land negotiations
- Increase management, control, access and use of lands by Aboriginal people and Aboriginal Land Councils
- Prioritise and transfer title of all 'public lands', including National Parks, Forests, and Crown lands, to Aboriginal Land Councils
- Develop a 5-year transition program to transfer 'public use' tenures and instruments, including capacity building for land rights network
- Jointly develop and agree to reforms that ensure Aboriginal Land Councils have more options to deal with land to facilitate the social, cultural and economic intent of the ALRA, while respecting native title

Water rights

- Increase water allocations to Aboriginal Land Councils for social, cultural and economic purposes
- Identify and action opportunities for Aboriginal people to have greater ownership of and access to water for cultural and economic purposes
- Include formal roles for Aboriginal people in NSW water governance and management arrangements
- Ensure funding is allocated to support genuine involvement of Aboriginal Land Councils and Aboriginal communities in water governance and management processes
- Establish clear accountability mechanisms to ensure the NSW Government delivers on its commitments in the NSW Water Strategy and the Closing the Gap NSW Implementation Plan
- Deliver a statewide Aboriginal Water Strategy that has been developed in genuine partnership



Protect and Promote Our Culture and Heritage

Issues

Aboriginal Culture and Heritage

Aboriginal Culture and Heritage (ACH) reforms remain a key priority for Aboriginal people in NSW. In 1980 the first report to Parliament by the NSW Legislative Assembly Committee (the Keane Committee),⁷ spoke of an independent Aboriginal Heritage Commission to return control over Aboriginal sites to Aboriginal people.

The Keane Committee reports also expressed the view that the Government had no role to play in determining the continuing significance of Aboriginal sites for Aboriginal people, and that the identification and protection of sacred and significant sites should be regarded solely as the responsibility of Aboriginal people.

It proposed the establishment of an Aboriginal Heritage Commission to protect and maintain sites and anticipated the Commission would gradually take over the roles of the then National Parks and Wildlife Service in relation to sites. This has been long promised, and not yet delivered.

This sentiment was echoed when the then Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, the Hon. Frank Walker, introduced the ALRA into Parliament outlining that land rights was the first step in Government recognition and rectification of past dispossession, with the establishment of an Aboriginal Heritage Commission to be the second step.

There have been several reviews and inquiries into ACH laws in NSW since the Keane Committee reports, all of which have supported Aboriginal ownership and the right of Aboriginal people to control our culture and heritage.

NSWALC has developed a reform model that has significant merits and benefits for both Aboriginal communities and Government. Our model enhances ACH protection, empowers Aboriginal people, builds on the land rights infrastructure and respects native title.

⁷ In 1978 the NSW Government established the cross-party 'Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly upon Aborigines', chaired by Labour Member for Woronora, Maurice Keane. The Committee produced two reports (1980 and 1981) referred to as the Keane Committee Reports, which made wide ranging findings on land rights and the protection of sacred and significant sites based on evidence and submissions made during the inquiry process, including the establishment of the land rights system and an Aboriginal Heritage Commission.

Recommendations

NSWALC calls on an incoming government to:

Aboriginal Culture and Heritage reforms

- a. Immediately legislate to strengthen protections for Aboriginal Culture and Heritage. Reforms must be endorsed by NSWALC and must recognise the culture and heritage roles of Aboriginal Land Councils
- b. We seek to work in partnership to design and deliver new ACH laws that meet NSWALC's reform principles and model centered on:
 - i. Increasing self-determination;
 - ii. Building on existing structures of land rights and native title;
 - iii. Strengthening linkages with the planning system and other legislative and policy levers; and
 - iv. Improving regulatory processes.

Support for LALCs and Aboriginal organisations in ACH

- a. Fund LALCs and Aboriginal organisations to undertake Aboriginal culture and heritage programs





Economic Independence and Prosperity for Our People

Issues

NSWALC and the Aboriginal Land Rights Network have long called for reform to land use and planning laws and policies to facilitate the delivery of spiritual, social, cultural and economic outcomes for Aboriginal people and support Aboriginal self-determination.

The disproportionate impact experienced by Aboriginal Land Councils in respect to planning decisions is not a new problem. It was recognised as early as 1980 when the NSW Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Aboriginal people stated:

"the Aboriginal people of New South Wales suffer discrimination from various Government decision-makers in relation to land development and planning."

In recognising this situation, the Committee recommended that:

"land owned by Aboriginal communities should be governed by special planning provisions... which would permit Aboriginal communities to develop projects that might otherwise be contrary to local planning ordinances," and that "there should be a positive requirement on local and State government authorities to consult with Aboriginal communities where their land or its immediate surrounds are likely to be affected by zoning or development changes"

Several more recent government reviews and parliamentary inquiries have recommended similar reforms. The 2016 NSW Parliamentary inquiry into Economic Development in Aboriginal communities recommended:

*"That the Department of Planning and Environment review planning legislation to better accommodate the aspirations envisaged in the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983."*⁸

Similarly, the NSW Parliamentary Inquiry into Regional Planning Processes recommended reforms in planning processes to ensure better engagement with, and provision for, the unique circumstances of Aboriginal Land Councils.⁹

Planning systems are increasingly recognised as important mechanisms in promoting and facilitating improved outcomes for Aboriginal peoples, including in delivering land justice and a range of community goals.¹⁰

However, there is currently a disconnect in planning and land use laws, and the delivery of Aboriginal Land Rights.

Planning laws, as a key mechanism for regulating and controlling the use of land in NSW, must expressly incorporate and facilitate the objectives of Aboriginal economic development and protection of Aboriginal Culture and Heritage.

⁸ Recommendation 34, NSW Parliamentary Inquiry into Economic Development in Aboriginal Communities, <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/lcdocs/inquiries/1691/Final%20report%20-%2030%20September%202016.pdf>

⁹ Page 66, <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/lcdocs/inquiries/2180/Report.pdf>

¹⁰ For example, see Lane MB. 2006. *The Role of Planning in Achieving Indigenous Land Justice and Community Goals*. Land Use Policy, 23(4): 385-394; Berke, Phillip. R. Ericksen, Neil. Crawford, Jan. and Dixon, Jenny. 2002, "Planning and Indigenous People: Human Rights and Environmental Protection in New Zealand", *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, Vol.22 No.2, pp.115-134, Accessed 20th February 2012, <http://jpe.sagepub.com/content/22/2/115>; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2011) 'What works to overcome Indigenous Disadvantage', available at: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/47bcb156-74a2-4f6e-bb3f-4698c54026d2/15161.pdf.aspx?inline=true>; and Janet Hunt (2010) 'Looking after Country in New South Wales: Two case studies of socio-economic benefits for Aboriginal people' available at: https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/147827/1/WP75_0.pdf

Housing

There is a shortfall in dedicated Aboriginal social and affordable housing. We need more social and affordable housing for Aboriginal people and more of it needs to be managed by Aboriginal providers.

COVID 19 has highlighted the need for more social and affordable housing in our communities. We seek sector reform that does not starve the community sector of stock and scale and continue a model of co-dependency.

Ongoing evidence and feedback from Aboriginal people acknowledge that service provision by Aboriginal organisations strengthens self-determination and brings benefits, because Aboriginal organisations are better at culturally appropriate service delivery.

The highly fragmented nature of the Aboriginal community housing sector puts all providers at a disadvantage when compared to the non-Aboriginal sector, where consolidation has been supported by Government funding and achieved over more than a decade. We seek a sector reform that works to improve capabilities across the Aboriginal community housing sector, and investment that builds on areas of existing strength and provides a pathway to viability and quality service provision.

Aboriginal business

Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations should be the foundation of any Government strategies and initiatives to support Aboriginal employment and Aboriginal businesses. NSWALC subsidiaries, Yarpa and Yilabara Solutions are prime examples of successful 100% Aboriginal owned initiatives that are working to support Aboriginal business owners, entrepreneurs and job seekers.

Yarpa has become a one-stop-shop for Aboriginal businesses, entrepreneurs and job seekers to build relationships and connect Aboriginal people to business and employment opportunities. Yarpa has built relationships with several of Australia's leading construction players and key government agencies, including CBP Contractors, Fulton Hogan, Lendlease, Besix Watpac and Inland Rail.

Yarpa now has over 1500 members and is operating a range of programs to assist business owners and job seekers to realise their full potential.

Recommendations

NSWALC calls on an incoming government to:

Planning reforms

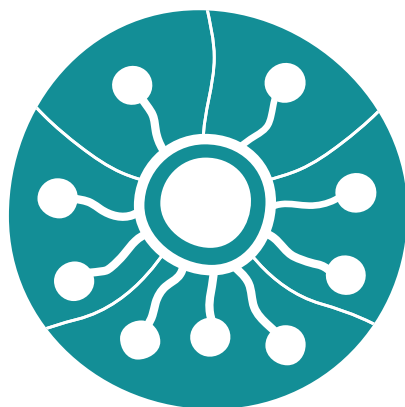
- a. Aboriginal economic development and protection of Aboriginal Culture and Heritage should be express objectives of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
- b. A broader Aboriginal Land Planning Framework should be designed and delivered in partnership with NSWALC and LALCs
- c. A review and reform of related planning, environmental and land use laws to better facilitate the objects of the ALRA should be undertaken in partnership
- d. Aboriginal Land Council lands should be exempt from the obligations of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

Housing

- a. Significantly increase funding for the new supply of dedicated Aboriginal social and affordable housing stock
- b. Invest in the Aboriginal community housing sector to support increased opportunities for Aboriginal people to participate in the service delivery, management and governance of social and affordable housing in NSW
- c. Invest in supporting the Land Council Network to leverage existing land assets and other strengths

Aboriginal business

- a. Invest in supporting Aboriginal businesses, including LALCs and other Aboriginal community controlled initiatives, like Yarpa which support Aboriginal business development
- b. Engage genuinely and meaningfully with Aboriginal peoples and peak organisations on policies to better support Aboriginal businesses, including increasing Aboriginal procurement targets and strengthening definitions of Aboriginal businesses to ensure legitimacy
- c. Ensure Aboriginal businesses have access to finance and insurance services to support business growth
- d. Provide incentives for the private sector to engage and work with Aboriginal businesses



Support Our People and Local Aboriginal Land Councils

Issues

A key and consistent message from Aboriginal Land Councils and Aboriginal communities is that disjointed government approaches in Aboriginal affairs continues to be of significant concern. Communities want less fragmentation, more government accountability, and for government to support empowerment and self-determination. Improving coordination of government processes and engagement with Aboriginal peoples when setting policy agendas will greatly assist in facilitating the objectives of the ALRA.

The Priority Reforms embedded in the National Agreement on Closing the Gap are an important step in further recognising the foundations of partnership and shared decision-making, building the Aboriginal community controlled sector, and transforming government.

We call on an incoming government to continue investment in Closing the Gap, in accordance with the Priority Reforms.

There must be recognition that key elements of the *Uluru Statement from the Heart* are embedded in the ALRA and that NSWALC and LALCs are key vehicles for delivering Aboriginal community outcomes as well as representation.

NSWALC continues to advocate for Voice proposals to:

- Enshrine shared decision-making, genuine partnership, self-determination, and free, prior, informed consent

- Be inclusive, accountable and responsive to the needs and aspirations of Aboriginal and Torres Islander Peoples
- Genuinely advance Aboriginal people's rights and interests and include clear safeguards that existing rights of Aboriginal peoples will be protected
- Protect gains made by Aboriginal peoples including with regard to shared decision-making, for example in relation to Closing the Gap
- Ensure our self-determining Aboriginal community controlled structures and initiatives will be protected and strengthened, including Aboriginal Land Councils
- Are independently financially secure

There needs to be recognition that Aboriginal Land Rights is multi-faceted and that Aboriginal Land Councils provide representative, inclusive, state-wide infrastructure for community planning, decision making and development. Aboriginal Land Councils are also a principal point for community consultation and coordination.

The democratically inclusive framework of the ALRA and the many achievements it has delivered to date, provide a good basis for codifying this relationship. However, it is incumbent on NSWALC, the network of Aboriginal Land Councils and an incoming government to reimagine and then reshape this relationship; to deliver the social, cultural and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples and for all NSW.

NSWALC strongly believes that the ALRA provides us with the opportunities and foundations for delivering social, cultural and economic outcomes and addressing the challenges we face. However, we call on an incoming government to demonstrate political will and commit resourcing to support the centrality and capacity of the ALRA to deliver for our peoples.

Recommendations

NSWALC calls on an incoming government to:

Closing the Gap

- a. Support structural reform across the NSW Government, including:
 - i. Embedding NSWALC and the NSW Coalition of Aboriginal Peak Organisations (NSW CAPO) in Government decision-making and oversight on all Aboriginal Affairs policies;
 - ii. Strengthening accountability mechanisms; and
 - iii. Prioritising funding to Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations.
- b. Work with NSWALC and NSW CAPO on the development and implementation of all Government policies which impact on Aboriginal people in NSW

Uluru Statement from the Heart – Voice, Treaty, Truth

- a. Support the *Uluru Statement from the Heart*, including establishing a Voice to Parliament, truth-telling, and agreement-making
- b. Support and fund a Treaty process in NSW. The process must be led in genuine partnership with Aboriginal people, NSWALC and NSW CAPO. The process should be jointly developed and agreed with NSW CAPO

Human rights

- a. Legislate to ensure all NSW legislation is consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- b. Establish a Parliamentary Committee to examine all bills and legislative instruments for compatibility with the UNDRIP, and to report to both Houses of Parliament on its findings

Support LALCs

- a. Facilitate, empower and invest in Aboriginal Land Councils as the key delivery mechanism supporting, representing and delivering for Aboriginal communities
- b. Fund infrastructure upgrades and improve living standards on all former Aboriginal reserves and missions



Secure Our Future

Issues

The ALRA was enacted by the NSW Parliament to facilitate the return of land in NSW to Aboriginal people to go some way to redress the injustices of dispossession. In the Second Reading Speech for the ALRA, the then Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, stated:

'...that land rights for Aboriginal people is the most fundamental initiative to be taken for the regeneration of Aboriginal culture and dignity, and at the same time it lays the basis for a self-reliant and more secure economic future for our continent's Aboriginal custodians...'

To support this self-reliant economic future, the Keane Committee (1980) recommended that a fixed rate of 7.5% of State land tax revenue annually be adopted, and that the policy underlying funding should be based on the following principles:

- "Certainty of funding
- Adequate level of funding
- The adoption of the policy of self-determination"¹¹

It was envisioned that the funding would be used primarily to acquire lands that could not be claimed. However, the initial funding has not been sufficient to achieve this, in addition to delivering community outcomes and funding the day-to-day operations of the network. Nor can it be seen as adequate compensation, or sufficient to deliver direct social, cultural and economic outcomes for communities across the state.

Since 1998 the NSW Government has not contributed funding to the Statutory account or the operations of the Aboriginal Land Rights Network. The network has been self-funded since this time, funding the operations of 120 LALCs and NSWALC each year to achieve a wide and growing range of community, cultural and economic outcomes. Despite the challenges, NSWALC continues to maintain and grow the Statutory account through prudential investment above the prescribed benchmark¹², today standing at approximately \$660 million.

NSWALC and LALCs are the key delivery authority for Aboriginal communities on land, culture, jobs and economic and cultural enrichment. Increased investment and support in Aboriginal Land Councils is needed to ensure our communities flourish. In ceasing contributions into the account, the future and growing needs have not adequately been factored in and the existing funding available to the Aboriginal Land Rights Network is not sufficient. Since the ALRA was passed, the NSW Aboriginal population has grown, and is expected to reach over 350,000 by 2031. Our communities are diverse and geographically spread.

Increased funding and further contributions to the Statutory Account would be a practical measure to support:

- A modernised and sustainable network to deliver increased social, cultural and economic outcomes for Aboriginal communities, including land activation and management

¹¹ Keane Report, 1980, page 94

¹² Section 150, ALRA

- Increased investment into local and regional economies
- An increase in housing
- Aspirations of Aboriginal community-controlled organisations, including assisting native title groups to realise the full potential of their rights
- Strengthening the Network's long-term financial position

Re-instating the compensatory mechanism via an ongoing percentage of annual commercial land tax, and an initial lump sum investment would ensure the direct and sustainable delivery of outcomes now, as well as for future generations.

Furthermore, we note that the NSW land mass has been valued at \$1.8T and the Crown land estate at over \$12B. This reinforces that the amount provided to the Aboriginal Land rights Network to date as compensation is grossly inadequate.

The land tax mechanism remains a reliable, and growing income source, with an estimated \$4.8B for the 2021/22 financial year – up 4.7% and expected to increase by an average 5.2% p/a to \$5.7B in the 2024/25 financial year.

The Aboriginal Land Rights Network currently delivers many innovative and successful initiatives across NSW including:

- Education programs, including working with our partners on the Premier's Priorities initiative
- Employment programs, including working on Country, ranger programs and recidivism programs
- Boosting affordable and social housing
- Health initiatives, including Covid response initiatives, and mental health support
- Cultural centres, keeping places and protecting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
- Tourism enterprises
- Food security
- Disability supports
- Social, family and child supports, including after school

Recommendations

NSWALC calls on an incoming government to:

- Jointly develop and agree a plan for progressing work to strengthen the ALRA
- Design and deliver reforms in partnership with NSWALC and LALCs to support self-determination and empowerment
- Immediately provide increased funding to the NSW Aboriginal Land Council
- Re-instate the compensatory mechanism to support the NSW Aboriginal Land Council Account to reach \$5 billion to ensure the direct delivery of economic, social and cultural outcomes now, and for future generations via:
 - Re-instating an ongoing percentage of annual commercial land tax; and
 - An initial lump sum investment to meet immediate delivery needs.



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