

Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019

Explanatory notes for SL 2019 No. 75

made under the

Aboriginal Land Act 1991

General Outline

Short title

Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019

Authorising law

Sections 10(1)(e), 28 and 294(1) of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*.

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

The *Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019* amends the *Aboriginal Land Regulation 2011* to declare areas of available State land as transferable land and to change the boundaries of Redland City for the purpose of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*.

The regulation to change the boundaries of Redland City will enable parcels of land within that city to be available State land for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*, and therefore enable them to be declared by regulation as available State land that is transferable land for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*.

The parcels proposed to be declared are outcomes of government decisions.

The government decisions provide for, amongst other things, that parcels of unallocated State land be transferred as inalienable freehold under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*.

The parcels, described as Lot 1 on SP299981, Lots 10, 11 and 12 on SP307751, and Lot 3 on SP308009 are located on North Stradbroke Island, approximately 44

kilometres east of Brisbane, and have a total area of 1130.4672 hectares.

The parcels are within a city (Redland City) as is defined under section 28 of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*. As land within a city, it is not available State land in terms of section 24 of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* and therefore cannot be regulated as transferable land. However, section 28 of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* provides for the making of a regulation to change the boundaries of a city, enabling the land to be classed as available State land.

A regulation to change the boundaries of a city under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* has effect only as it relates to the operation of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*. The Redland City's boundaries, as are identified under the *Local Government Act 2009*, are not changed by the regulation and there are no impacts upon Redland City's local government responsibilities in relation to the land.

To enable the parcels to be classed as available State land in accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*, a change to the boundaries of Redland City, as is defined and provided for under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* is required. The regulation of the available State land as transferable land will allow for the eventual grant of inalienable freehold title to Aboriginal people under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*.

Achievement of policy objectives

The *Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019* will achieve its objective by enabling the subject land to be classed as available State land in accordance with the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* and the declaration of the subject land as transferable land, which will allow for the grant of inalienable freehold title to Aboriginal people under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*.

Consistency with policy objectives of authorising law

The *Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019* is consistent with the policy objectives of the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*, which provide for the grant of land as Aboriginal land.

Inconsistency with policy objectives of other legislation

The *Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019* is consistent with the policy objectives of other legislation. The *Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019* will enable the subsequent transfer of land as Aboriginal land under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* and the *Land Act 1994*.

Benefits and costs of implementation

The benefit of the *Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019* is that it will allow for the grant of land as Aboriginal land. Implementing the *Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019* will have negligible costs.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The *Aboriginal Land (Minjerribah) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2019* is consistent with fundamental legislative principles. It complies with relevant requirements of section 4(5) of the *Legislative Standards Act 1992*, namely it:

- (a) is within the power that, under an Act or subordinate legislation (the authorising law), allows the subordinate legislation to be made; and
- (b) is consistent with the policy objectives of the authorising law; and
- (c) contains only matter appropriate to subordinate legislation; and
- (d) amends statutory instruments only.

Consultation

In respect to the identification of the parcels proposed for regulation as transferable land for possible dealing with under the government decision, the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy consulted with stakeholders, including traditional owners, an Indigenous Corporation and the local authority.

This was in relation to, amongst other matters, the most appropriate use and tenure for the parcels in consideration that they might be made transferable land and transferred to Aboriginal people under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*; if, taking into consideration their most appropriate use and tenure, are the parcels appropriate for making transferable land; the proposed regulation process that is required to make the parcels transferable land; and the subsequent actions and approvals required for the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and the Minister to transfer the parcels should they be declared transferable land.

In determining if the parcels were appropriate for regulation as transferable land, any submissions received by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy were considered as a part of land evaluation processes undertaken by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy to determine their most appropriate use and tenure.

In accordance with the *Queensland Government Guide to Better Regulation*, the Office of Best Practice Regulation was not consulted in relation to the regulatory proposal. The Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy applied a self-assessable exclusion from undertaking further regulatory impact analysis (category (g) - Regulatory proposals that are of a machinery nature).