



This fact sheet provides a high-level overview of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's Aboriginal Lands Trust divestment program. The proposed amendments will not change the details and steps in this guide.

Fact sheet

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Aboriginal Lands Trust divestment guide

Decision making

Any divestment has to balance the interests of traditional owners, Aboriginal communities, Aboriginal leaseholders and other interest holders



What is divestment

Returning land owned or managed by the Aboriginal Lands Trust to the direct control of Aboriginal people



What you need to do

Tell the State your ideas for using the land



Show the State you have strong governance, money and are ready to own and manage the land



Government Approvals

- ✓ Aboriginal Lands Trust
- ✓ Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
- ✓ Minister for Lands
- ✓ Minister for Mines and Petroleum
- ✓ Local government



Who does the ALT need to talk to?

The ALT needs to know what traditional owners, Aboriginal communities and Aboriginal leaseholders think about divestment before it happens



Native title approvals

If the land has a native title claim or determination, the consent of the native title claimants or holders is required through an indigenous land use agreement (ILUA)

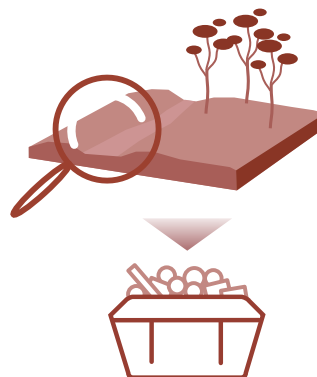


Options for divestment

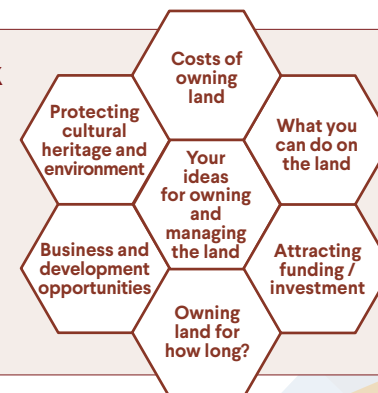
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lease | • To rent the land |
| Diversification lease | • To rent for a range of activities |
| Managed reserve | • To protect the land |
| Part 3 Reserve | • To protect under proclamation |
| Freehold | • To own the land |
| Conditional Freehold | • To own the land with conditions |

Land must be in a good condition

Before divestment, the State inspects the land and cleans it up if the land has rubbish, risks or contamination



What to think about before divestment



Divestment steps

