



# An improved model for returning land to Tasmania's Aboriginal people

## Consultation Paper on proposals for change



Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

GPO Box 44 Hobart TASMANIA 7001

[www.nre.tas.gov.au](http://www.nre.tas.gov.au)

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*Cover photos (clockwise from top):*

*Mainwaring River*

*Australian Fur Seals, Southwest National Park*

*Toogee Hill*

## Message from the Minister

The Tasmanian Government recognises that Aboriginal people have an ongoing connection to Tasmanian lands and waters. Connection to, and caring for, Country is central to Aboriginal culture and identity. Land returned to Aboriginal people can create individual and community empowerment, strengthen cultural identity, and assist us all in our journey towards reconciliation.

The *Aboriginal Lands Act 1995* (the Act) is currently the only mechanism for permanently returning substantial parcels of Crown land to the Tasmanian Aboriginal people. As stated in its long title, it is *An Act to promote reconciliation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community by granting to Aboriginal people certain parcels of land of historic or cultural significance*.

Returning more land to Tasmanian Aboriginal people is a priority for the Tasmanian Government and is a key aspect of our *Reset the Relationship* policy agenda. The Review into the model for returning land, which aims to identify the barriers to returning land and explore options to improve the land return process, is an integral step in this process.

As highlighted by the feedback received from the 2018 public consultation process, it is clear the current process to return land does not work for all Tasmanian Aboriginal people. The process identified strong support for:

- more land to be returned;
- assessment of land to be returned using agreed criteria;
- improved Aboriginal representation in the voting processes for the Aboriginal Land Council Tasmania (ALCT); and
- improved governance and accountability in the management of returned land.

The *Pathway to Truth-Telling and Treaty* report, released in November 2021 by Professors Kate Warner and Tim McCormack, also includes commentary and recommendations directly relevant to the Act, including how the ALCT election process can be improved, and promotes the need to progress land return and joint land management arrangements as a matter of priority. The Tasmanian Government has committed to taking further steps on both a Truth-telling and Treaty process through a commitment to establish an Aboriginal Advisory body.

This Consultation Paper has taken that feedback into account and outlines the Government's proposed approaches to amend the Act and return more land to Aboriginal people. There will, of course, be different views. We have listened, and will continue to listen to all interested parties. In this Paper, we are clear and transparent about our proposed responses to the issues raised, and the Government welcomes feedback that presents clear arguments for or against the directions we propose.

Feedback will inform the drafting of the amending legislation, which will be released in the form of a Draft Exposure Bill for further consultation. My intention is to introduce legislation to Parliament as soon as possible to facilitate the return of more land to Tasmanian Aboriginal people.



Roger Jaensch MP  
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

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This Consultation Paper sets out the Government's proposed approaches and directions for improving the model for returning land to Tasmania's Aboriginal people through amendment of the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1995*.

## Providing feedback on this Consultation Paper

Feedback can be provided either in written submissions, or at meetings, which will be recorded in agreed notes of the discussion. The intention is to conduct meetings with Tasmanian Aboriginal people and Aboriginal community organisations, as well as with interested stakeholders.

The formal consultation period closes on Sunday, 24 July. Submissions can be made:

- Via email to: [aboriginalandsact@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:aboriginalandsact@nre.tas.gov.au)
- Via post to: Review of the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1995*  
NRE Tasmania  
GPO Box 44  
Hobart TAS 7001
- By requesting a face-to-face meeting via the above email address.
- By completing an online survey available [here](#)

### Important information to note:

- Consistent with Tasmanian Government policy, all submissions will be treated as public information unless it is clearly indicated that a submission is intended to be treated as confidential. They will be published on the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania website [here](#).
- If you would like your submission treated as confidential, whether in whole or in part, please indicate this in writing at the time of making your submission, clearly identifying the parts of your submission you want to remain confidential and the reasons. In this case, your submission will not be published to the extent of that request.
- No personal information other than an individual's name will be published. Further information on confidentiality and the *Right to Information Act 2009* can also be found [here](#).
- Copyright in submissions remains with the author(s), not with the Tasmanian Government.
- Defamatory or offensive material will not be published.

## Next steps

The outcomes of this consultation process will inform the development of a Draft Exposure Bill. The intention is to release the Draft Exposure Bill for comment ahead of a planned introduction in Parliament in 2023.

# Introduction

The passing of the [Aboriginal Lands Act 1995](#) (“the Act”) by the Tasmanian Parliament has been recognised as a historically important development in the recognition of Tasmanian Aboriginal people and their deep connection to the land. The legislation was developed to facilitate the return of Crown land to Tasmania’s traditional owners in a legal environment where, due to Tasmania’s unique and tragic history, native title is unable to be established. The legislation also provides for land that is otherwise acquired, whether ‘returned’ by a private landowner where they volunteer to do so, or purchased by or on behalf of Aboriginal people to be declared as ‘Aboriginal land’.

The Act established the Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania (ALCT), an autonomous body elected by Aboriginal people, as a statutory authority with responsibility for the use and sustainable management of statutorily defined ‘Aboriginal land’, and its natural resources, on behalf of all Aboriginal people. ALCT holds that land in perpetuity for all Tasmanian Aboriginal people. The Act outlines the functions and powers of ALCT and establishes the mechanism for electing members to the Council.

By the end of its first decade in operation, the Act had been the means of transferring more than 55,000 hectares of Crown land to ALCT to hold on behalf of all Tasmanian Aboriginal people. The land parcels involved are set out in the first section of Appendix 1.

In 2012 and 2013, an attempt to return Crown land at Irapuna (Eddystone Point) and Rebecca Creek failed to pass the Legislative Council, and the processes in that House highlighted some criticisms of the Act and the operations of ALCT.

As Appendix 1 illustrates, the transfers under the Act have not been limited to land returned by the Crown. ALCT and other Aboriginal organisations have entered into their own property acquisition arrangements with partner organisations outside the Act.

For example, the two parcels comprising Kings Run, a 711-hectare site between the Arthur River and Marrawah, were purchased by ALCT through collaborative funding arrangements with other organisations. This approach has been used successfully for other ALCT property acquisitions. In addition, land has been acquired outside of the processes set out in the Act, including substantial agricultural properties now owned by the Flinders Island Aboriginal Association Inc. and by the Weetapoonna Aboriginal Corporation. Other Aboriginal organisations have approached the Government seeking to negotiate land returns and joint land management arrangements outside the Act.

In 2016 the Government announced its policy agenda for Resetting the Relationship with Tasmanian Aboriginal people. One of the five key priorities was to ‘Explore joint land management arrangements and review the current land return model’. Fulfilling that commitment, and with the clear aim of facilitating the return of further Crown land, in November 2017 the Tasmanian Government formally commenced a review of the model for returning land to Aboriginal people.

A consultation process supported by a [Discussion Paper](#) occurred in 2018, and a [Consultation and Stakeholder Feedback Report: Improving the Model for the Return of Land to Aboriginal communities](#) summarising feedback from the 151 submissions received was released in July 2019. Consultation with Aboriginal organisations continued throughout the review, and the conversation is ongoing.

The importance of land return was also reflected in the consultations undertaken by Professors Kate Warner and Tim McCormack, documented in their *Pathway to Truth-Telling and Treaty* report. The findings of their consultations are consistent with the Government’s proposals.

This Consultation Paper has been informed by the consultation undertaken to date and outlines the Government’s proposed approaches and directions on key amendments to improve the implementation of



the Act, and facilitate the return of land to Aboriginal people. These proposals reflect what the Government has heard and are to:

- extend the scope and intent of the Act to meet community expectations;
- enable broader representation on the ALCT electoral roll;
- simplify the process for land return;
- expand provisions for local or regional Aboriginal community organisations to play a role in land management;
- create transparent processes and clear criteria for proposing and assessing land for return; and
- clarify the role of ALCT and require reporting of administrative and land management activity.

The key roles of ALCT (ie holding the title of the land and overseeing its management on behalf of all Tasmanian Aboriginal people) are not intended to change.

## Proposed directions for amendments to the Act

The Government intends to maintain the framework of the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1995* and the intent that it should provide the legal framework for land to be:

- transferred to an independent statutory authority, ALCT, comprising members elected by Aboriginal people; and
- held and managed by ALCT, as statutorily defined 'Aboriginal land', in perpetual trust for, and for the benefit of Aboriginal people.

The following proposals seek to improve the transparency, ease and inclusivity of the processes that support ALCT, and provide a clearer process for transferring land.

This paper outlines the proposed policies and approaches that will inform the amendments to the Act.

*Shell midden, West Coast of Tasmania.*



# 1: Clarifying the scope and intent of the Act

## What is proposed:

That the long title of the Act be amended and/or a Purpose and Objectives provision be added to expand the Act's scope and intent to reflect the importance and significance of land to Tasmanian Aboriginal people.

## Context:

The current long title for the Act is as follows:

*An Act to promote reconciliation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community by granting to Aboriginal people certain parcels of land of historic or cultural significance.*

Previous feedback, as highlighted in the Consultation and Stakeholder Feedback Report, indicated that the use of 'land' in the Act appeared to only consider 'historic or cultural significance'. However, there was a clear view from many respondents that this should be expanded to capture and acknowledge a deeper understanding of 'land' to Aboriginal people. For example, considering health, wellbeing, housing and economic outcomes. Inclusion of water(s) in the scope of the Act may also be considered.

In keeping with this feedback, the Government considers that this broadening would be a more accurate reflection of the way that land return is regarded around Australia, as well as in Tasmania.

Critically, the Act should specify its intent to create a process by which Crown land can be more readily returned by the Government. Other forms of transfer, such as voluntary gifts or sales of land by private owners, will continue to be available.

Comments and suggestions are invited on how best to amend the Act and make this intent clear.

*Coastal landscape, Southwest National Park.*





## 2: Revisions to ALCT elections

### What is proposed:

That the Act would be amended to:

- remove the process for objecting to a person's enrolment on the ALCT Roll (s.10(3)(c) etc);
- apply a method consistent with the intent of the Government's Eligibility Policy to determine eligibility to participate in ALCT election processes, creating consistency with the practices of the Commonwealth and other jurisdictions; and
- implement appropriate procedural reforms to reflect a reduced role of the Electoral Commissioner.

### Context:

The Government considers it necessary to respond to the widespread perception that the determination of Aboriginality under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1995*, as applied to eligibility for the electoral roll for ALCT elections, has been restrictive and inequitable, and a source of conflict between Aboriginal people. The Government's introduction of the Eligibility Policy<sup>1</sup> in 2016 was based on similar concerns.

The current process under the Act is unique, whereas the intent of the Eligibility Policy is consistent with the general practice of the Commonwealth and the other States and Territories.

Currently the ALCT Roll is small, including approximately 630 people, with only a small fraction of these participating in the voting process. For example, at the 2018 election a total of 148 votes (about one-quarter of eligible voters) were cast to elect the eight successful members. In 2021, even fewer (135) votes were cast.

Feedback to the previous consultation indicated some Tasmanian Aboriginal people had concerns about a process that allows a key, decision-making Aboriginal body to be chosen by such a small proportion of the Tasmanian Aboriginal population.

The Act includes the ability to object to enrolment 'on the basis that the person is not an Aboriginal person' (s.10(3)(c) etc). The details of the relevant processes are provided in Guidelines published by the Tasmanian Electoral Commissioner under s.9(3)<sup>2</sup>.

The objection process is unique in Tasmanian legislation, and there is no directly comparable process in other jurisdictions.

Some Tasmanian Aboriginal people have indicated that the objection process is unnecessarily adversarial, and creates divisions between Aboriginal people, which has deterred many from participating in the ALCT process.

The intention therefore is to remove the objection process and apply a method consistent with the

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<sup>1</sup> Full title: Eligibility Policy for Tasmanian Government Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Programs and Services.

<sup>2</sup> See [https://www.tec.tas.gov.au/OtherElections/ALCT/2020-21\\_ALCT/pdf/ALCT-Enrolment-and-election-booklet-2020-21.pdf](https://www.tec.tas.gov.au/OtherElections/ALCT/2020-21_ALCT/pdf/ALCT-Enrolment-and-election-booklet-2020-21.pdf)

Government's inclusive Eligibility Policy to enrolment on the ALCT Electoral Roll, and to the ability to nominate or be considered for election to the ALCT.

These amendments would provide clarity on who can nominate to participate in ALCT. As a result, the Electoral Commissioner's responsibilities in the Act would be more consistent with the Commissioner's role and expertise in the conduct of elections, and not in determining a person's Aboriginality.

*Mount Cameron West, Preminghana, West Coast of Tasmania, Photo Nick Monk.*



## 3: Simplification of land transfer process

### What is proposed:

That the Act would be amended to:

- create a new instrument of transfer for significant parcels of Crown land, including reserved land, which will simplify the process; and
- otherwise make greater use (for both freehold and unreserved Crown land acquired by ALCT) of the ability to declare land as 'Aboriginal land'.

### Context:

A key finding of the Review of the Act is that the complexity of the transfer process under the current legislation is an impediment to land returns.

A high priority for the Government is to simplify the process for land transfer.

There are currently two processes by which ALCT can become the owner of land that is classified as 'Aboriginal land' and subject to Part 3 of the Act:

- The original process – which still accounts for most of the Aboriginal land held by ALCT – requires the amendment of the Act to add the land, and relevant details including conditions relating specifically to each parcel, to s.27 of the Act and its Schedules; and
- The second, through s.35A, which was inserted in 2005, allows ALCT to have land it has acquired by other means declared 'Aboriginal land' under the Act.

The intention of the new instrument would be to avoid the necessity of amending the Act each time a significant land return is proposed.

The current process has resulted in a confusing set of provisions in s.27 (largely covering details about access to each parcel) and the Schedules, so that it is difficult to track the conditions applying to each piece of land. The new instrument of transfer would provide a clear, consolidated set of relevant conditions for each piece of newly transferred land (see also the next section).

Importantly, the new instrument would be disallowable – that is, it would be valid unless disallowed by either House of Parliament within a specified time. This means there would be an opportunity for debate and decision in the Parliament if any member moves to disallow a transfer of land. In addition, the Government proposes that there would be public exposure and consultation on the draft instruments before their tabling in Parliament.

## 4: A land management role for local or regional Aboriginal community organisations

### What is proposed:

That the Act would be amended to provide, as part of the new instrument of transfer:

- the option to specify a land manager or co-manager, in addition to ALCT, including where appropriate a local Aboriginal group; and
- consolidated details of access rights, ensuring that Aboriginal land vested in ALCT would be (as far as practicable) freely available to access by Tasmanian Aboriginal people and organisations.

### Context:

A significant concern put forward in the consultation was that there is limited opportunity for local groups to play a role in the management of Aboriginal land, and a desire to involve a wider range of Aboriginal people was argued. In addition to direct consultation, this concern was noted in evidence to the Legislative Council Select Committee that was set up to consider the proposed 2012-13 land transfer Bill (for the Eddystone Point/larapuna and Rebecca Creek parcels) and in the *Pathway to Truth-Telling and Treaty* report.

Some local or regional Aboriginal groups have raised concerns around being effectively excluded from Aboriginal land, or from management responsibility and involvement in the management of Aboriginal land.

The intention of this proposal is to provide the opportunity for an instrument of transfer to specify the roles of ALCT and local or regional groups, or persons, and provide opportunity for local groups to have formal involvement or responsibilities in land management.

Among the matters to explore is whether there may be scope for differentiating land that is clearly of local or regional significance from that which is of interest to all Aboriginal people in the State.

Another important issue is access to or over returned land. To date this has generally been managed by reference to s.27 and Schedule 3 of the Act, and plans held in the Government's Central Plan Register. It is proposed that new instruments should provide clear details of access rights, in terms of their location and to whom they apply, including a general provision for reasonable public access and for access by Aboriginal people. Requirements for a management plan are discussed in section 6.

## 5: Identification of land suitable for transfer

### What is proposed:

That the Act would be amended to provide for:

- clear identification of the values, and the significance to Tasmanian Aboriginal people, of any land proposed for transfer;
- a way of identifying whether the significance is primarily to all Tasmanian Aboriginal people (ie, statewide) or is specifically local/regional; and
- development of clear criteria to support future evaluation of land nominated for return.

### Context:

The Government will continue to discuss land already identified by Aboriginal people for possible transfer, as well as being open to new proposals. However, a clear framework that provides for consistency and transparency of nomination and evaluation processes is considered necessary.

The need for greater transparency and clarity in the choice of land to be returned has been raised in the consultation to date. There has in the past been a criticism that there seemed insufficient justification for the choice of land parcels to transfer. Feedback on considerations to capture in the framework is welcomed. This may include identifying parcels of land that Tasmanian Aboriginal people would like considered for future transfer.

A possible option for improving transparency could be the publishing of criteria, developed in consultation with Tasmanian Aboriginal people, against which nominations for land return would be evaluated. Views are sought on this and on criteria that may be relevant.

Privately owned land will not be eligible for declaration as Aboriginal land unless first gifted to ALCT, or purchased by or on behalf of ALCT. This has occurred already (see properties listed in section 4 of Appendix 1). Once owned by ALCT, the land can be declared Aboriginal land under s.35A of the Act. The Act is focussed on the transfer of Crown land.



## 6: Governance issues

### What is proposed:

That the Act would be amended to:

- require management plans to be prepared and published that are proportionate for the size or complexity of the land parcel involved; and
- require ALCT to publish an annual report to support transparency and accountability to Tasmanian Aboriginal people on whose behalf they hold and manage land, and to increase understanding and appreciation among the broader Tasmanian community of the work that ALCT and other Aboriginal land managers undertake.

### Context:

The intent of the proposals is to emphasise and support ALCT's role as holding the title and overseeing the management of Aboriginal land for the benefit of all Aboriginal people. If there is to be a wider range of Aboriginal community organisations involved in the management of the expanded land portfolio, ALCT will have greater responsibilities and be accountable for the good management of more land.

It is expected that management plans will be an important element. They are already provided for in s.32 of the Act. However, they are not currently required to be prepared, or to be published. Subject to any necessary confidentiality, including in relation to sensitive Aboriginal cultural heritage information, publication would provide for greater transparency about how the land is being managed, including any objectives for the land that relate to benefiting Aboriginal people.

In the Act, the only reporting requirement on ALCT is to provide its financial statements to the Auditor-General each year and make them available on request to 'an Aboriginal person'. The Government understands that the very nature of ALCT means that it would be inappropriate to require it to report to the Minister. However, the Government considers it would appropriate to require ALCT to publish an annual report so that Tasmanian Aboriginal people are able to see how land is managed that is being held for their benefit.

For others in the broader community, such reporting could help increase understanding and appreciation of the importance of the work that ALCT undertakes in relation to managing its Aboriginal land estate.

## APPENDIX 1:

Land owned or held by the Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania, or by other Aboriginal community organisations, including land owned or subsequently transferred by the Commonwealth's Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation and private landowners

Property name / location	Aboriginal name	Total area (ha)	Region (ALCT electoral region)*	Year	Status	Registered proprietor / owner	Process
<b>1: Land returned to ALCT by the Crown through parliamentary processes under the Aboriginal Lands Act 1995 (ALA)</b>							
Oyster Cove	putalina	31.00	S	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Mt Cameron West	preminghana	525.00	NW	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Mt Chappell Island	Hummocky	325.00	CBI	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Steep (Head) Island		22.00	NW	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Kuti Kina Cave	kutikina	152.00	NW	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Ballawinne Cave	ballawinne	560.00	NW	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Wargata Mina Cave	wargata mina	156.00	S	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Badger Island		1,244.00	CBI	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Babel Island		460.00	FI	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
(Great) Big Dog Island		331.80	FI	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Risdon Cove	piyura kitina	78.95	S	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Cape Barren Island (Wombat Point)	truwana	718.00	CBI	1995	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Wybalenna	Wybalenna	138.60	FI	1999	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Cape Barren Island	truwana	42,706.00	CBI	2005	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
Clarke Island	lungtalanana	8,149.00	CBI	2005	Returned	ALCT	Amendment of ALA
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>55,597.35</b>					

Property name / location	Aboriginal name	Total area (ha)	Region (ALCT electoral region)*	Year	Status	Registered proprietor / owner	Process
<b>2: Land returned to ALCT by the Crown under the Crown Lands Act 1976 and declared under s.35A of the ALA</b>							
Bruny Island (part)	pungkatina	9.00	S	2006	Returned	ALCT	Crown Land Assessment and Classification Project
Nirmena Nala Cave (upper Derwent Valley)	nirmena nala	0.53	S	2015	Returned	ALCT	Acquired by Crown from Hydro Tasmania (150826/1: 0.1864ha) and Mr Ian Edwards (139332/1: 0.3426ha)
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>9.53</b>					
<b>3: Land held by ALCT under lease from Crown</b>							
Eddystone Point	larapuna	10.40	N	2006	40-year lease	Crown	40-year lease issued by the Crown
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>10.40</b>					

Property name / location	Aboriginal name	Total area (ha)	Region (ALCT electoral region)*	Year	Status	Registered proprietor / owner	Process
<b>4: Land owned by ALCT following transfer from ILSC<sup>3</sup> or non-Crown owners and declared under s.35A of the ALA</b>							
Modder River Station (on Cape Barren Island)		1,007.83	CBI	2010	Transfer by ILSC	ALCT	Transfer to ALCT, 4/2/10
Trefoil Island	tttima	115.78	NW	2010	Transfer by ILSC	ALCT	Transfer to ALCT, 27/5/10
(formerly Gowan Brae)	trawtha makuminya	6,750.00	S	2013	Transfer by private owners	ALCT	Transfer (sale) by private owners to ALCT, 27/2/13 [ILSC and others were involved in financing the purchase]
Kings Run		711.06	NW	2016 & 2019	Transfer by private owners and TLC	ALCT	Transfer (sale) by private owner, 19/12/16; and gifted by Tas. Land Conservancy, 12/8/19. [purchase funded by ILSC and TLC and others]
Windsong		117.9	SE	2019	Returned by private gift	ALCT	Transfer (gifted) by Tom and Jane Teniswood, 8/4/19
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>8,702.57</b>					

<sup>3</sup> Was the Indigenous Land Corporation; became the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation in February 2019.

Property name / location	Aboriginal name	Total area (ha)	Region (ALCT electoral region)*	Year	Status	Registered proprietor / owner	Process
<b>5: Land transferred by ILSC to other Aboriginal community organisations</b>							
Thule (on Flinders Island)		2,054.14	FI	2005	Transfer by ILSC	FIAAI	Transfer, 7/7/05
73 Mella Road, Smithton	trawmanna	6.07	NW	2012	Transfer by ILSC	Circular Head AC	Transfer, 12/12/12
38 Rothesay Circle, Goodwood	Karadi	0.49	S	2015	Transfer by ILSC	Karadi AC	Transfer, 18/6/15
Murrayfield & Kirkby Lodge, Bruny Island	Murrayfield	4,097.00	S	2016	Transfer by ILSC	weetapoona AC	Transfer, 1/7/16
Diana's Basin <sup>4</sup>		195	N	2021		TAC	Transfer, 13/12/21
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,352.70</b>					

<b>6: Land leased by ILSC to Aboriginal community organisation</b>							
Panatana	panatana	234.88	NW	2015	ILSC owned, leased out	ILSC	ILC lease to Six Rivers AC [however, in process of divestment by ILSC to Six Rivers]
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>234.88</b>					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70,721.43</b>					

\*S = South region    N = North region    NW = North-West region    FI = Flinders Island Group    CB I= Cape Barren Island Group

<sup>4</sup> In December 2021 the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre became part-owner with the TLC of a 195 ha property at Dianas Basin, near St Helens, also in partnership with the ILSC.







Tasmanian  
Government