

ULURU STATEMENT FROM THE HEART

We, gathered at the 2017 National Constitutional Convention, coming from all points of the southern sky, make this statement from the heart:

Our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tribes were the first sovereign Nations of the Australian continent and its adjacent islands, and possessed it under our own laws and customs. This our ancestors did, according to the reckoning of our culture, from the Creation, according to the common law from ‘time immemorial’, and according to science more than 60,000 years ago.

This sovereignty is *a spiritual notion: the ancestral tie between the land, or ‘mother nature’, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who were born therefrom, remain attached thereto, and must one day return thither to be united with our ancestors. This link is the basis of the ownership of the soil, or better, of sovereignty.* It has never been ceded or extinguished, and co-exists with the sovereignty of the Crown.

How could it be otherwise? That peoples possessed a land for sixty millennia and this sacred link disappears from world history in merely the last two hundred years?

With substantive constitutional change and structural reform, we believe this ancient sovereignty can shine through as a fuller expression of Australia’s nationhood.

Proportionally, we are the most incarcerated people on the planet. We are not an innately criminal people. Our children are alienated from their families at unprecedented rates. This cannot be because we have no love for them. And our youth languish in detention in obscene numbers. They should be our hope for the future.

These dimensions of our crisis tell plainly the structural nature of our problem. This is *the torment of our powerlessness.*

We seek constitutional reforms to empower our people and take *a rightful place* in our own country. When we have power over our destiny our children will flourish. They will walk in two worlds and their culture will be a gift to their country.

We call for the establishment of a First Nations Voice enshrined in the Constitution.

Makarrata is the culmination of our agenda: *the coming together after a struggle.* It captures our aspirations for a fair and truthful relationship with the people of Australia and a better future for our children based on justice and self-determination.

We seek a Makarrata Commission to supervise a process of agreement-making between governments and First Nations and truth-telling about our history.

In 1967 we were counted, in 2017 we seek to be heard. We leave base camp and start our trek across this vast country. We invite you to walk with us in a movement of the Australian people for a better future.

OUR STORY

Our First Nations are extraordinarily diverse cultures, living in an astounding array of environments, multi-lingual across many hundreds of languages and dialects. The continent was occupied by our people and the footprints of our ancestors traversed the entire landscape. Our songlines covered vast distances, uniting peoples in shared stories and religion. The entire land and seascape is named, and the cultural memory of our old people is written there.

This rich diversity of our origins was eventually ruptured by colonisation. Violent dispossession and the struggle to survive a relentless inhumanity has marked our common history. The First Nations Regional Dialogues on constitutional reform bore witness to our shared stories.

All stories start with our Law.

The Law

We have coexisted as First Nations on this land for at least 60,000 years. Our sovereignty pre-existed the Australian state and has survived it.¹

‘We have never, ever ceded our sovereignty.’ (Sydney)²

The unfinished business of Australia’s nationhood includes recognising the ancient jurisdictions of First Nations law.³

‘The connection between language, the culture, the land and the enduring nature of Aboriginal law is fundamental to any consideration of constitutional recognition.’
(Ross River)⁴

Every First Nation has its own word for The Law. Tjukurrpa is the Anangu word for The Law. The Meriam people of Mer refer to Malo’s Law.⁵ With substantive constitutional change and structural reform, we believe this surviving and underlying First Nation sovereignty can more effectively and powerfully shine through as a fuller expression of Australia’s nationhood.⁶

The Law was violated by the coming of the British to Australia. This truth needs to be told.

¹ Hobart Record of Meeting (ROM), p2; Broome ROM, p2; Dubbo ROM, p3; Perth ROM, p4; Canberra ROM, p2; Darwin ROM, p1; Melbourne ROM, p3, p6; Ross River ROM, p5; Cairns ROM, p2.

² Sydney ROM, p1.

³ Brisbane ROM, p6: ‘Belonging to country and spirituality are central to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity, and these need to be the basis for far-reaching structural change.’
Torres Strait ROM, p2: ‘Communities here should be in control of their own affairs. This is not a new concept. People in the Torres Strait did so for thousands of years prior to invasion.’

⁴ Ross River ROM, p1.

⁵ Perth ROM, p2: ‘We’ve got to continue the fight for the unwritten constitutions. We know there were 260 language groups, and in each language group there were unwritten constitutions. ... Prior to white man coming, there were 260 unwritten constitutions, rules, policies, procedures governing Aboriginal People and their lands.’

⁶ Cairns ROM, p2: ‘No one gives you sovereignty, you go out there and practice it and go out there and enforce it. But we are in a position that there are certain laws that mean we can’t go out and practise our sovereignty.’

Invasion

Australia was not a settlement and it was not a discovery. It was an invasion.⁷

‘Cook did not discover us, because we saw him. We were telling each other with smoke, yet in his diary, he said “discovered”.’ (Torres Strait)⁸

‘Australia must acknowledge its history, its true history. Not Captain Cook. What happened all across Australia: the massacres and the wars. If that were taught in schools, we might have one nation, where we are all together.’ (Darwin)⁹

The invasion that started at Botany Bay is the origin of the fundamental grievance between the old and new Australians: that Australia was colonised without the consent of its rightful owners.¹⁰ Now is an opportunity for the First Nations to tell the truth about history in our own voices and from our own point of view.¹¹ And for mainstream Australians to hear those voices and to reconsider what they know and understand about their nation’s history. This will be challenging, but the truth about invasion needs to be told.

‘In order for meaningful change to happen, Australian society generally needs to “work on itself” and to know the truth of its own history.’ (Brisbane)¹²

‘People repeatedly emphasised the need for truth and justice, and for non-Aboriginal Australians to take responsibility for that history and this legacy it has created: “Government needs to be told the truth of how people got to there. They need to admit to that and sort it out.”’ (Melbourne)¹³

Invasion was met with resistance.

Resistance

This is the time of the Frontier Wars, when massacres, disease and poison decimated First Nations, even as they fought a guerrilla war of resistance.¹⁴ The Tasmanian Genocide and the Black War waged by the colonists reveals the truth about this evil time. We acknowledge the

⁷ Dubbo ROM, p4: ‘Delegates spoke of the need to acknowledge the illegality of everything done since colonization, the first act aggression on first contact, the extreme cruelty and violence of the government, and the impact of the forced removals.’

⁸ Torres Strait ROM, p2.

⁹ Darwin ROM, p2.

¹⁰ Sydney ROM, p3: ‘Some spoke about the possibility of having a “La Perouse” statement, that reflected the impact of colonisation on that community. “Dispossession started there.”’

¹¹ Cairns ROM, p3: *‘The names of our people. We’ve got nothing that bears the names of our ancestors.’*

¹² Brisbane ROM, pp6–7.

¹³ Melbourne ROM, p2.

¹⁴ Perth ROM, p4: ‘A number of delegates expressed the importance of remembering and honouring First Nations people who had fought in wars, including frontier wars, but had not been recognised.’

Ross River ROM, p1: *‘[We] recall the Coniston massacre, and the many other massacres throughout the region. [We] remember the Aboriginal people involved in fighting in the frontier wars...If the government wants to speak about ‘recognition’ they need to recognise the true history, recognise the frontier wars.’*

Melbourne ROM, p1: ‘People spoke of the mass slaughter of Aboriginal people during colonisation and how genocide had been committed on over 180 clans in Victoria.’

Torres Strait ROM, p1: The meeting ‘remembered the massacres of the Kaurareg nation, and that the hurt and pain this had continues to this day, unresolved.’

resistance of the remaining First Nations people in Tasmania who survived the onslaught.

‘A statement should recognise “*the fights of our old people*”.’ (Hobart)¹⁵

Everywhere across Australia, great warriors like Pemulwuy and Jandamarra led resistance against the British. First Nations refused to acquiesce to dispossession and fought for their sovereign rights and their land.

‘The people who worked as stockmen for no pay, who have survived a history full of massacres and pain. We deserve respect.’ (Broome)¹⁶

The Crown had made promises when it colonised Australia. In 1768, Captain Cook was instructed to take possession ‘with the consent of the natives’. In 1787, Governor Phillip was instructed to treat the First Nations with ‘amity and kindness’. But there was a lack of good faith. The frontier continued to move outwards and the promises were broken in the refusal to negotiate and the violence of colonisation.

‘We were already recognised through the Letters Patent and the Imperial statutes that should be adhered to under their law. Because it’s their law.’ (Adelaide)¹⁷

‘Participants expressed disgust about a statue of John McDouall Stuart being erected in Alice Springs following the 150th anniversary of his successful attempt to reach the top end. This expedition led to the opening up of the “South Australian frontier” which led to massacres as the telegraph line was established and white settlers moved into the region. People feel sad whenever they see the statue; its presence and the fact that Stuart is holding a gun is disrespectful to the Aboriginal community who are descendants of the families slaughtered during the massacres throughout central Australia.’ (Ross River)¹⁸

Mourning

Eventually the Frontier Wars came to an end. As the violence subsided, governments employed new policies of control and discrimination.¹⁹ We were herded to missions and reserves on the fringes of white society.²⁰ Our Stolen Generations were taken from their families.²¹

‘The Stolen Generations represented an example of the many and continued attempts to assimilate people and breed Aboriginality out of people, after the era of frontier killing was over.’ (Melbourne)²²

¹⁵ Hobart ROM, p2.

¹⁶ Broome ROM, p7.

¹⁷ Adelaide ROM, p3.

¹⁸ Ross River ROM, p3.

¹⁹ Sydney ROM, p2: ‘under non-Aboriginal law there have been killings, massacres, genocide, the stealing of land, the introduction of disease, and the taking of children.’

²⁰ Ross River ROM, p1: ‘Some of us can’t speak our language. Some of us went to school and it was bashed out of us. There are psychological reasons why we can’t speak our language.’

²¹ Perth ROM, p1: ‘There’s a lot of sad stories from the Stolen Generations: genocide, abuse. And none of the people will be brought before the justice system for the abuse of those children.’

²² Melbourne ROM, p1.

But First Nations also re-gathered themselves. We remember the early heroes of our movement such as William Cooper, Fred Maynard, Margaret Tucker, Pearl Gibbs, Jack Patten and Doug Nicholls, who organised to deal with new realities. The Annual Day of Mourning was declared on 26 January 1938. It reflected on the pain and injustice of colonisation, and the necessity of continued resistance in defence of First Nations. There is much to mourn: the loss of land, the loss of culture and language, the loss of leaders who led our struggle in generations past.

‘Delegates spoke of the spiritual and cultural things that have been stolen. Delegates spoke of the destruction of boundaries because of the forced movement of people, the loss of First Peoples and Sovereign First Nations spirituality, and the destruction of language.’ (Dubbo)²³

‘The burning of Mapoon in 1963 was remembered: “Mapoon people have remained strong, we are still living at Mapoon. Mapoon still exists in western Cape York but a lot of our grandfathers have died at New Mapoon. That isn’t where their spirits need to be.”’ (Cairns)²⁴

But as we mourn, we can also celebrate those who have gone before us.²⁵ In a hostile Australia, with discrimination and persecution, out of their mourning they started a movement – the modern movement for rights, equality and self-determination.

‘We have learnt through the leaders of the Pilbara Strike, we have learnt from the stories of our big sisters, our mothers, how to be proud of who we are.’ (Perth)²⁶

‘The old men and women were carrying fire. ... Let’s get that fire up and running again.’ (Darwin)²⁷

Activism

The movement for political change continued to grow through the 20th Century. Confronted by discrimination and the oppressive actions of government, First Nations showed tenacity, courage and perseverance.²⁸

‘Those who came before us marched and died for us and now it’s time to achieve what we’ve been fighting for since invasion: self-determination.’ (Adelaide)²⁹

‘Torres Strait Islanders have a long history of self-government. The civic local government was established in the late 1800s, and in the 1930s after the maritime strikes, local councils were created, and in the 1990s, the TSRA. The Torres Strait

²³ Dubbo ROM, p2.

²⁴ Cairns ROM, p1.

²⁵ Adelaide ROM, p2: ‘[We] want the history of Aboriginal people taught in schools, including the truth about murders and the theft of land, Maralinga, and the Stolen Generations, as well the the story of all the Aboriginal fighters for reform. Healing can only begin when this true history is taught.’

²⁶ Perth ROM, p1.

²⁷ Darwin ROM, p2.

²⁸ Darwin ROM, p2: ‘The government will always try to find a way to break you or beat you down. That doesn’t mean that we’re any weaker as Indigenous people because we lost. We’ve only lost in their eyes, they don’t know what we have underneath.’

²⁹ Adelaide ROM, p1.

Islander peoples also have rights under the Torres Strait Treaty.’ (Torres Strait)³⁰

Our leaders knew that empowerment and positive change would only come from activism.³¹ Right across Australia, First Nations took their fight to the government, the people and the international community. From Yorta Yorta country, Yirrkala and many other places, people sent petitions urging the King, the Prime Minister and the Australian Parliament to heed their calls for justice. There were strikes for autonomy, equality and land in the Torres Strait, the Pilbara and Palm Island.

‘The history of petitions reminded people about the nationally significant Palm Island Strike. So many people from this region had been removed from Country to the “penal settlement” of Palm Island since its establishment in 1916. The Strike was also sparked by a petition, this time from seven Aboriginal men demanding improved wages, health, housing and working conditions, being ignored by the superintendent. We commemorate 60 years of the Strike in June 2017.’ (Cairns)³²

Our people fought for and won the 1967 Referendum, the most successful Yes vote in Australian history. In front of the world, we set up an embassy on the lawns of Parliament House and we marched in the streets of Brisbane during the Commonwealth Games.³³ In the west, grassroots leaders like the late Rob Riley took the fight on sacred sites, deaths in custody and justice for the Stolen Generations to the highest levels of government.

Land Rights

At the heart of our activism has been the long struggle for land rights and recognition of native title. This struggle goes back to the beginning. The taking of our land without consent represents our fundamental grievance against the British Crown.³⁴

The struggle for land rights has united First Nations across the country, for example Tent Embassy activists down south supported Traditional Owners in the Territory, who fought for decades to retain control over their country. The Yolngu people’s fight against mining leases at Yirrkala and the Gurindji walk-off from Wave Hill station were at the centre of that battle. Their activism led to the Commonwealth legislating for land rights in the Northern Territory.

The epic struggle of Eddie Mabo and the Meriam people resulted in an historic victory in 1992,

³⁰ Torres Strait ROM, p1.

³¹ Sydney ROM, p2: ‘Several delegates said that it was important to learn from the work of those who have gone before, for example from the demands that were contained in the three Yolngu petitions, including the Barunga statement, the Makaratta, Coe vs the Commonwealth, the Mabo decision, the 1938 10-point plan, as well as the Rights, Recognition and Reform Report compiled by ATSIC as a social justice package.’

³² Cairns ROM, p1.

³³ Canberra ROM, p1: ‘*[We] remember marching in the past despite knowing that we’d be met with police brutality and unwarranted arrests.*’

Brisbane ROM, p1: ‘The dialogue emphasised the unique political activism in Queensland, in particular the South East region. This history reflects the indelible relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the struggle, with and for each other. It is important that this special relationship, based on our old peoples leadership, is recognized and continued.’

³⁴ Perth ROM, p3: ‘*We don’t have access to our own land ... We can’t access special places for women’s and men’s business. Without our spirituality and identity we are nothing ... There needs to be a mechanism to allow these things to take place. ... We don’t have access to our own sea as well.*’

when the High Court finally rejected the legal fallacy of terra nullius and recognised that the land rights of First Nations peoples survived the arrival of the British.³⁵

Makarrata

The invasion of our land was met by resistance. But colonisation and dispossession cut deeply into our societies, and we have mourned the ancestors who died in the resistance, and the loss of land, language and culture. Through the activism of our leaders we have achieved some hard-won gains and recovered control over some of our lands. After the *Mabo* case, the Australian legal system can no longer hide behind the legal fiction of terra nullius. But there is Unfinished Business to resolve. And the way to address these differences is through agreement-making.³⁶

‘Treaty was seen as the best form of establishing an honest relationship with government.’ (Dubbo)³⁷

Makarrata is another word for Treaty or agreement-making. It is the culmination of our agenda. It captures our aspirations for a fair and honest relationship with government and a better future for our children based on justice and self-determination.³⁸

‘If the community can’t self-determine and make decisions for our own community regarding economic and social development, then we can’t be confident about the future for our children.’ (Wreck Bay)³⁹

Through negotiated settlement, First Nations can build their cultural strength, reclaim control and make practical changes over the things that matter in their daily life.⁴⁰ By making agreements at the highest level, the negotiation process with the Australian government allows First Nations to express our sovereignty – the sovereignty that we know comes from The Law.

‘The group felt strongly that the Constitution needed to recognise the traditional way of life for Aboriginal people. ... It would have to acknowledge the “Tjukurrpa” – “*our own Constitution*”, which is what connects Aboriginal people to their creation and gives them authority.’ (Ross River)⁴¹

‘There is a potential for two sovereignties to co-exist in which both western and Indigenous values and identities are protected and given voice in policies and laws.’ (Broome)⁴²

³⁵ Darwin ROM, p2: ‘*We have to fight for black and white. Mabo said to his son – let’s fight for black and white. His son asked, but why are we fighting for whitefellas? And Mabo said, because they are blindfolded, we need to open their eyes and let them recognise that we were in this country before them.*’

³⁶ Broome ROM, p2: ‘There is a potential for two sovereignties to co-exist in which both western and Indigenous values and identities are protected and given voice in policies and laws.’

³⁷ Dubbo ROM, p4.

³⁸ Adelaide ROM, p4: ‘*We want Australia to take a giant leap in humanity. This is about truth-telling. Whether it is constitutional change or Treaty. It is not about colour. It is about truth-telling and justice.*’

³⁹ Canberra ROM, p3.

⁴⁰ Brisbane ROM, p8: ‘[A] treaty process will only be worth the effort if its effects and benefits can filter down to the grassroots and make a difference to people in their daily lives.’

⁴¹ Ross River ROM, p5.

⁴² Broome ROM, p2.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following guiding principles have been distilled from the Dialogues. These principles have historically underpinned declarations and calls for reform by First Nations. They are reflected, for example, in the Bark Petitions of 1963, the Barunga Statement of 1988, the Eva Valley Statement of 1993, the report on the Social Justice Package by ATSIC in 1995 and the Kirribilli Statement of 2015. They are supported by international standards pertaining to Indigenous peoples' rights and international human rights law.

These principles governed our assessment of reform proposals:

1. Does not diminish Aboriginal sovereignty and Torres Strait Islander sovereignty.
2. Involves substantive, structural reform.
3. Advances self-determination and the standards established under the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
4. Recognises the status and rights of First Nations.
5. Tells the truth of history.
6. Does not foreclose on future advancement.
7. Does not waste the opportunity of reform.
8. Provides a mechanism for First Nations agreement-making.
9. Has the support of First Nations.
10. Does not interfere with positive legal arrangements.

1. Does not diminish Aboriginal sovereignty and Torres Strait Islander sovereignty

Delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues stated that they did not want constitutional recognition or constitutional reform to derogate from Aboriginal sovereignty and Torres Strait Islander sovereignty. All of the Dialogues agreed that they did not want any reform to have consequences for Aboriginal sovereignty; they did not want to cede sovereignty: Melbourne,⁴³ Hobart,⁴⁴ Broome,⁴⁵ Dubbo,⁴⁶ Darwin,⁴⁷ Perth,⁴⁸ Sydney,⁴⁹ Cairns,⁵⁰ Ross River,⁵¹ Brisbane,⁵² Torres Strait⁵³ and Canberra.⁵⁴

⁴³ Melbourne ROM, 17-19 March 2017, pp3,5-6.

⁴⁴ Hobart ROM, 9-11 December 2016, pp2-6.

⁴⁵ Broome ROM, 10-12 February 2017, pp2,3,6-7.

⁴⁶ Dubbo ROM, 17-19 February 2017, pp1-5.

⁴⁷ Darwin ROM, 22-24 February 2017, pp1,3.

⁴⁸ Perth ROM, 3-5 March 2017, p4.

⁴⁹ Sydney ROM, 10-12 March 2017, pp1,4.

⁵⁰ Cairns ROM, 24-26 March 2017, pp2,3.

⁵¹ Ross River ROM, 31 March-2April 2017, p5.

⁵² Brisbane ROM, 21-23 April 2017, pp1,8.

⁵³ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, pp2,6-7.

⁵⁴ Canberra ROM, 10 May 2017, pp1-2.

The Barunga Statement called ‘on the Commonwealth Parliament to negotiate with us a Treaty or Compact recognising our prior ownership, continued occupation and sovereignty and affirming our human rights and freedoms.’

The Expert Panel’s report in 2012 stated that the legal status of sovereignty is as follows:

‘Phillip’s instructions assumed that Australia was terra nullius, or belonged to no-one. The subsequent occupation of the country and land law in the new colony proceeded on the fiction of terra nullius. It follows that ultimately the basis of settlement in Australia is and always has been the exertion of force by and on behalf of the British Crown. No-one asked permission to settle. No-one consented, no-one ceded. Sovereignty was not passed from the Aboriginal peoples by any actions of legal significance voluntarily taken by or on behalf of them.’⁵⁵

And the final report of the Joint Select Parliamentary Committee found that ‘at almost every consultation, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants raised issues of sovereignty, contending that sovereignty was never ceded, relinquished or validly extinguished. Participants at some consultations were concerned that recognition would have implications for sovereignty’.⁵⁶

2. Involves substantive, structural reform

Delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues stated that the reform must be substantive, meaning that minimal reform or symbolic reform is not enough. Dialogues emphasising that reform needed to be substantive and structural include: Hobart,⁵⁷ Broome,⁵⁸ Darwin,⁵⁹ Perth,⁶⁰ Sydney,⁶¹ Ross River,⁶² Adelaide,⁶³ Brisbane,⁶⁴ Torres Strait⁶⁵ and Canberra.⁶⁶

This is consistent with the Kirribilli Statement that ‘any reform must involve substantive changes to the Australian Constitution. A minimalist approach, that provides preambular recognition, removes section 25 and moderates the races power [section 51(xxvi)], does not go far enough and would not be acceptable to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples’.⁶⁷

This is consistent with Article 3 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*: ‘Indigenous peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they

⁵⁵ The Expert Panel on Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, *Recognising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the Constitution: Report of the Expert Panel*, January 2012, p22.

⁵⁶ Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, *Final Report*, 25 June 2015, p69.

⁵⁷ Hobart ROM, 9-11 December 2016, p6.

⁵⁸ Broome ROM, 10-12 February 2017, p6.

⁵⁹ Darwin ROM, 22-24 February 2017, pp5-6.

⁶⁰ Perth ROM, 3-5 March 2017, pp2,5.

⁶¹ Sydney ROM, 10-12 March 2017, p5.

⁶² Ross River ROM, 31 March-2April 2017, p4.

⁶³ Adelaide ROM, 7-9 April 2017, pp5-6.

⁶⁴ Brisbane ROM, 21-23 April 2017, pp6-7,10.

⁶⁵ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, p7.

⁶⁶ Canberra ROM, 10 May 2017, p2.

⁶⁷ Statement presented by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander attendees at a meeting held with the Prime Minister and Opposition Leader on Constitutional Recognition, HC Coombs Centre, Kirribilli, Sydney, 6 July 2015.

freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development'.⁶⁸ In addition, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* provides that 'Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of Treaties, Agreements and Other Constructive Arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such Treaties, Agreements and other Constructive Arrangements'.⁶⁹

3. Advances self-determination and the standards established under the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*

Many delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues referred to the importance of the right to self-determination as enshrined in Article 3 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.⁷⁰ In 1988, the Barunga Statement called for the recognition of our rights 'to self-determination and self-management, including the freedom to pursue our own economic, social, religious and cultural development.' One of the fundamental principles underpinning ATSIC's report on the Social Justice Package was 'self-determination to decide within the broad context of Australian society the priorities and the directions of their own lives, and to freely determine their own affairs.'⁷¹

Dialogues that referred to self-determination and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peoples* include: Hobart,⁷² Broome,⁷³ Darwin,⁷⁴ Perth,⁷⁵ Sydney,⁷⁶ Cairns,⁷⁷ Ross River,⁷⁸ Adelaide,⁷⁹ Brisbane,⁸⁰ Torres Strait⁸¹ and Canberra.⁸²

4. Recognises the status and rights of First Nations

Many delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues wanted the status and rights of First Nations recognised. Dialogues that referenced status and rights of First Nations include:

⁶⁸ See also Article 38: 'States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including measures to achieve the ends of this Declaration'; and Article 37: '1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of Treaties, Agreements and Other Constructive Arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such Treaties, Agreements and other Constructive Arrangements. 2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as to diminish or eliminate the rights of Indigenous Peoples contained in Treaties, Agreements and Constructive Arrangements.'

⁶⁹ Art 37, UNDRIP.

⁷⁰ Art 3, UNDRIP.

⁷¹ ATSIC, *Recognition, Rights and Reform: A Report to Government on Native Title Social Justice Measures* (1995), 10.

⁷² Hobart ROM, 9-11 December 2016, pp2,10.

⁷³ Broome ROM, 10-12 February 2017, p2.

⁷⁴ Darwin ROM, 22-24 February 2017, p3.

⁷⁵ Perth ROM, 3-5 March 2017, pp1,3,5.

⁷⁶ Sydney ROM, 10-12 March 2017, pp2-3.

⁷⁷ Cairns ROM, 24-26 March 2017, pp2,3,5.

⁷⁸ Ross River ROM, 31 March-2April 2017, pp2,4-5.

⁷⁹ Adelaide ROM, 7-9 April 2017, pp1-3,5-6.

⁸⁰ Brisbane ROM, 21-23 April 2017, pp2,9.

⁸¹ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, pp2-3,5,7-8.

⁸² Canberra ROM, 10 May 2017, pp2-3.

Melbourne,⁸³ Hobart,⁸⁴ Broome,⁸⁵ Dubbo,⁸⁶ Darwin,⁸⁷ Perth,⁸⁸ Sydney,⁸⁹ Cairns,⁹⁰ Ross River,⁹¹ Adelaide,⁹² Brisbane,⁹³ Torres Strait⁹⁴ and Canberra.⁹⁵

The Barunga Statement called for the government to recognise our rights ‘to respect for, and promotion of our Aboriginal identity, including the cultural, linguistic, religious and historical aspects, and including the right to be educated in our own languages and in our own culture and history.’ One of the fundamental principles underpinning ATSIC’s report on the Social Justice Package was ‘recognition of Indigenous peoples as the original owners of this land, and of the particular rights that are associated with that status.’⁹⁶

Consistent with Article 3 on the right of self-determination, the preamble of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* recognises ‘the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources’.

5. Tells the truth of history

The Dialogues raised truth-telling as important for the relationship between First Nations and the country. Many delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues recalled significant historical moments including the history of the Frontier Wars and massacres. Dialogues that stressed the importance of truth-telling include: Melbourne⁹⁷, Broome⁹⁸, Darwin⁹⁹, Perth¹⁰⁰, Sydney¹⁰¹, Cairns¹⁰², Ross River¹⁰³, Adelaide¹⁰⁴, Brisbane¹⁰⁵, Torres Strait.¹⁰⁶

⁸³ Melbourne ROM, 17-19 March, p5.

⁸⁴ Hobart ROM, 9-11 December 2016, pp6-7.

⁸⁵ Broome ROM, 10-12 February 2017, pp1,2,4,5.

⁸⁶ Dubbo ROM, 17-19 February 2017, pp1-5.

⁸⁷ Darwin ROM, 22-24 February 2017, pp1,4,7.

⁸⁸ Perth ROM, 3-5 March 2017, pp1,3,5.

⁸⁹ Sydney ROM, 10-12 March 2017, pp3-4.

⁹⁰ Cairns ROM, 24-26 March 2017, pp3-5.

⁹¹ Ross River ROM, 31 March-2April 2017, pp2-3, 5.

⁹² Adelaide ROM, 7-9 April 2017, p5.

⁹³ Brisbane ROM, 21-23 April 2017, pp1-3,11.

⁹⁴ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, pp3-4, 6.

⁹⁵ Canberra ROM, 10 May 2017, p2.

⁹⁶ ATSIC, *Recognition, Rights and Reform: A Report to Government on Native Title Social Justice Measures* (1995).

⁹⁷ Melbourne ROM, 17-19 March, pp2, 5.

⁹⁸ Broome ROM, 10-12 February 2017, pp1,7.

⁹⁹ Darwin ROM, 22-24 February 2017, pp2,6.

¹⁰⁰ Perth ROM, 3-5 March 2017, pp1,4.

¹⁰¹ Sydney ROM, 10-12 March 2017, p5.

¹⁰² Cairns ROM, 24-26 March 2017, p1.

¹⁰³ Ross River ROM, 31 March-2April 2017, pp1,5.

¹⁰⁴ Adelaide ROM, 7-9 April 2017, pp2,4,6.

¹⁰⁵ Brisbane ROM, 21-23 April 2017, pp1-2,6-7.

¹⁰⁶ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, pp2,5.

The importance of truth-telling as a guiding principle draws on previous statements such as the ATSIIC report for the Social Justice Package.¹⁰⁷ The Eva Valley Statement said that a lasting settlement process must recognise and address historical truths.

The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* enshrines the importance of truth-telling,¹⁰⁸ as does the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the basic principles on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law.¹⁰⁹

In its Resolution on the Right to the Truth in 2009, the Human Rights Council stressed that the victims of gross violations of human rights should know the truth about those violations to the greatest extent practicable, in particular the identity of the perpetrators, the causes and facts of such violations, and the circumstances under which they occurred. And that States should provide effective mechanisms to make that truth known, for society as a whole and in particular for relatives of the victims.¹¹⁰ In 2010, the UN General Assembly proclaimed the International Day for the Right to the Truth Concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and for the Dignity of Victims.¹¹¹ In 2012, the Human Rights Council appointed a Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.¹¹² In 2013, the UN General Assembly passed the Resolution on the right to the truth.¹¹³

6. Does not foreclose on future advancement

Many delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues stated that they did not want constitutional reform to foreclose on future advancement. Constitutional reform must not prevent the pursuit of other beneficial reforms in the future, whether this be through beneficial changes to legislation, policy, or moving towards statehood (in the Northern Territory) or towards Territory status (in the Torres Strait). Dialogues that referenced this include: Hobart,¹¹⁴ Sydney,¹¹⁵ Darwin,¹¹⁶ Torres Strait¹¹⁷ and Canberra.¹¹⁸

7. Does not waste the opportunity of reform

Many delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues stated that constitutional reform was an opportunity and therefore should not be wasted on minimalist reform: a minimalist approach, that provides preambular recognition, removes section 25 and moderates the races power (section 51(xxvi)), does not go far enough and would not be acceptable to Aboriginal

¹⁰⁷ ATSIIC, *Recognition, Rights and Reform: A Report to Government on Native Title Social Justice Measures* (1995) Recommendations 53-55.

¹⁰⁸ Preambular paragraphs 3, 4, 8, 15 and 21; Articles 5, 15, 37 and 40.

¹⁰⁹ A/RES/60/147.

¹¹⁰ A/HRC/RES/9/11; A/HRC/RES/12/12.

¹¹¹ General Assembly resolution 65/196 of 21 December 2010.

¹¹² A/HRC/RES/18/7.

¹¹³ A/RES/68/165.

¹¹⁴ Hobart ROM, 9-11 December 2016, p 8.

¹¹⁵ Sydney ROM, 10-12 March 2017, p 4.

¹¹⁶ Darwin ROM, 22-24 February 2017, p 7.

¹¹⁷ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, p 6.

¹¹⁸ Canberra ROM 10 May 2017, p 2.

and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Dialogues emphasising that reform needed to be more than a minimalist position include: Melbourne,¹¹⁹ Hobart,¹²⁰ Broome,¹²¹ Dubbo,¹²² Darwin,¹²³ Perth,¹²⁴ Sydney,¹²⁵ Cairns,¹²⁶ Adelaide,¹²⁷ Torres Strait¹²⁸ and Canberra.¹²⁹

8. Provides a mechanism for First Nations agreement-making

Many delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues stated that reform must provide a mechanism for First Nations agreement-making. Dialogues that referenced a mechanism for agreement-making include: Melbourne,¹³⁰ Broome,¹³¹ Perth,¹³² Cairns,¹³³ Ross River,¹³⁴ Adelaide,¹³⁵ Brisbane¹³⁶ and Torres Strait.¹³⁷

The obligation of the state to provide agreement-making mechanisms is reflected in the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. Article 37 proclaims, ‘Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of Treaties, Agreements and Other Constructive Arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such Treaties, Agreements and other Constructive Arrangements’.

9. Has the support of First Nations

A message from across the First Nations Regional Dialogues was that any constitutional reform must have the support of the First Nations right around the country. The Dialogues emphasised that constitutional reform is only legitimate if First Nations are involved in each step of the negotiations, including after the Uluru Convention. Dialogues emphasising that reform needed the support of First Nations include: Hobart,¹³⁸ Broome,¹³⁹ Dubbo,¹⁴⁰ Darwin,¹⁴¹ Perth,¹⁴²

¹¹⁹ Melbourne ROM, 17-19 March, p4.
¹²⁰ Hobart ROM, 9-11 December 2016, p6.
¹²¹ Broome ROM, 10-12 February 2017, p3.
¹²² Dubbo ROM, 17-19 February 2017, p1.
¹²³ Darwin ROM, 22-24 February 2017, p6.
¹²⁴ Perth ROM, 3-5 March 2017, pp4,5.
¹²⁵ Sydney ROM, 10-12 March 2017, p5.
¹²⁶ Cairns ROM, 24-26 March 2017, p5.
¹²⁷ Adelaide ROM, 7-9 April 2017, pp5-6.
¹²⁸ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, pp5-6.
¹²⁹ Canberra ROM, 10 May 2017, p2.
¹³⁰ Melbourne ROM, 17-19 March, pp2-7.
¹³¹ Broome ROM, 10-12 February 2017, p5.
¹³² Perth ROM, 3-5 March 2017, p5.
¹³³ Cairns ROM, 24-26 March 2017, p5.
¹³⁴ Ross River ROM, 31 March-2 April 2017, pp5-6.
¹³⁵ Adelaide ROM, 7-9 April 2017, p4.
¹³⁶ Brisbane ROM, 21-23 April 2017, pp3,8-10.
¹³⁷ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, pp7-8.
¹³⁸ Hobart ROM, 9-11 December 2016, p9.
¹³⁹ Broome ROM, 10-12 February 2017, pp2, 6.
¹⁴⁰ Dubbo ROM, 17-19 February 2017, pp1, 2, 3.
¹⁴¹ Darwin ROM, 22-24 February 2017, pp2, 5, 7.
¹⁴² Perth ROM, 3-5 March 2017, pp1, 3.

Sydney,¹⁴³ Melbourne,¹⁴⁴ Canberra,¹⁴⁵ Brisbane,¹⁴⁶ Torres Strait,¹⁴⁷ Adelaide,¹⁴⁸ Ross River¹⁴⁹ and Cairns.¹⁵⁰

The failure to consult with First Nations has been a persistent cause of earlier activism. For example, the 1963 Yirrkala Bark Petition was launched by the Yolngu people after the Federal Government excised their land without undertaking consultation or seeking Yolngu consent. They complained that ‘when Welfare Officers and Government officials came to inform them of decisions taken without them and against them, they did not undertake to convey to the Government in Canberra the views and feelings of the Yirrkala aboriginal people.’ The Eva Valley Statement of 1993 demanded that the development of legislation in response to the *Mabo* decision have ‘the full and free participation and consent of those Peoples concerned.’

The importance of First Nations’ support is recognised by the *United Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which states in Article 3, that through the right of self-determination, Indigenous peoples must be able to ‘freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development’. The *Declaration* also recognises in Article 19 that, before any new laws or policies affecting Indigenous peoples are adopted, ‘States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent’.

10. Does not interfere with positive legal arrangements

Many delegates at the First Nations Regional Dialogues expressed their concerns that any constitutional reform must not have the unintended consequence of interfering with beneficial current arrangements that are already in place in some areas, or with future positive arrangements that may be negotiated. Dialogues that supported this principle were: Cairns,¹⁵¹ Torres Strait¹⁵² and Canberra (Wreck Bay).¹⁵³

¹⁴³ Sydney ROM, 10-12 March 2017, pp2, 4, 5.

¹⁴⁴ Melbourne ROM, 17-19 March 2017, p5.

¹⁴⁵ Canberra ROM, 10 May 2017, pp2-3.

¹⁴⁶ Brisbane ROM, 21-23 April 2017, pp2, 4.

¹⁴⁷ Torres Strait ROM, 5-7 May 2017, pp2, 6.

¹⁴⁸ Adelaide ROM, 7-9 April 2017, pp2-3, 6.

¹⁴⁹ Ross River ROM, 31 March-2 April 2017, pp2-3, 6.

¹⁵⁰ Cairns ROM, 24-26 March 2017, p6.

¹⁵¹ Cairns ROM, 24-26 March 2017, p5.

¹⁵² Torres Strait, 5-7 May 2017, ROM, pp2-3.

¹⁵³ Canberra ROM 10 May 2017, p3.

REFORM PRIORITIES

This is a synthesis of the reforms that emerged from the Dialogues with the highest level of support across the country. These were the Voice to Parliament, Treaty and Truth-telling.

The Dialogues’ responses to the reform proposals are evidenced in the table below.

	Statement of Acknowledgement	Head of Power	Prohibition on Racial Discrimination	A Voice to Parliament	Agreement-Making
Hobart	Not endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed
Broome	Inconclusive	Endorsed	Not recorded	Endorsed	Not recorded
Dubbo	Not endorsed	Inconclusive	Not recorded	Endorsed	Endorsed
Darwin	Not endorsed	Inconclusive	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed
Perth	Not endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed
Sydney	Inconclusive	Inconclusive	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed
Melbourne	Not endorsed	Not recorded	Not recorded	Endorsed	Endorsed
Cairns	Inconclusive	Inconclusive	Not recorded	Endorsed	Endorsed
Ross River	Endorsed	Inconclusive	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed
Adelaide	Inconclusive	Inconclusive	Not recorded	Endorsed	Endorsed
Brisbane	Inconclusive	Not endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed
Thursday Island	Not endorsed	Inconclusive	Endorsed	Endorsed	Endorsed
Canberra	Not endorsed	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded

Endorsed	endorsed
Not endorsed	not endorsed
Inconclusive	inconclusive
Not recorded	not recorded

Below is an assessment of the various reform options against the Guiding Principles.

	Statement of Acknowledgement	Head of Power	Prohibition on Racial Discrimination	A Voice to Parliament	Agreement-Making
Does not diminish Aboriginal sovereignty and Torres Strait Islander sovereignty	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Involves substantive, structural reform	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
Advances self-determination and the standards established under the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Recognises the status and rights of First Nations	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Tells the truth of history	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Green
Does not foreclose on future advancement	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green
Does not waste the opportunity of reform	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
Provides a mechanism for First Nations agreement-making	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green
Has the support of First Nations	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Does not interfere with positive legal arrangements	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green

Green	Meets principle
Red	Does not meet principle
Yellow	Inconclusive

Voice to Parliament

A constitutionally entrenched Voice to Parliament was a strongly supported option across the Dialogues.¹⁵⁴ It was considered as a way by which the right to self-determination could be achieved.¹⁵⁵ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples need to be involved in the design of any model for the Voice.¹⁵⁶

There was a concern that the proposed body would have insufficient power if its constitutional function was ‘advisory’ only, and there was support in many Dialogues for it to be given stronger powers so that it could be a mechanism for providing ‘free, prior and informed consent’.¹⁵⁷ Any Voice to Parliament should be designed so that it could support and promote a treaty-making process.¹⁵⁸ Any body must have authority from, be representative of, and have legitimacy in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities across Australia. It must represent communities in remote, rural and urban areas, and not be comprised of handpicked

¹⁵⁴ **Hobart:** Supported a powerful representative body.

Broome: Four out of five groups ranked the Indigenous voice as number one, either on its own or in combination with other options.

Dubbo: All groups supported the voice to parliament, with two groups prioritising this option.

Darwin: Considered important by all groups and was ranked as a priority in any reform package.

Perth: First preference for a voice for the First Nations people of Australia to Parliament and agreement making.

Sydney: Constitutionally guaranteed a First Nations Voice to Parliament was priorities by several groups and was considered as crucial.

Melbourne: The most supported package alongside agreement making. The Voice to Parliament was important to increase political power and authority and needs to be enshrined into the Constitution.

Cairns: Strong agreement across the groups for a Voice to Parliament as an important priority.

Ross River: Some people suggested embedding a representative body for Aboriginal people in the Constitution as a good option.

Brisbane: Well supported option.

Torres Strait: A Voice to Parliament was seen as an ‘engine room’ for change and a way of realising the right to self-determination.

¹⁵⁵ **Torres Strait:** A Voice to Parliament was seen as an ‘engine room’ for change and a way of realising the right to self-determination.

¹⁵⁶ **Brisbane:** The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People need to be consulted on the model.

¹⁵⁷ **Hobart:** Supported a powerful representative body with the consensus that a body must be stronger than just an advisory body to Parliament.

Broome: Someone suggested that the Parliament would need to be compelled to respond to the advice of the Body, and there was discussion of giving the body the right to address the Parliament.

Dubbo: There was a strong view that the Indigenous body must have real power: a power of veto and the power to make a difference.

Melbourne: There was a concern that the body could become a tokenistic process. Hence, it must be more than advisory and consultative. It needs powers of compliance and to be able to hold Parliament on account against the standards of the UNDRIP.

Brisbane: The body needs to be more than just advisory. It needs to be able to provide free, prior and informed consent that is binding on government.

¹⁵⁸ **Melbourne:** Support was also given for the statement that would underpin and strengthen a Voice to Parliament to enable it to progress and protect a treaty process. This should be a statement of ‘intent’ and a statement of the ‘inherent rights of the First Peoples’. The statement could refer to Australia’s international obligation (e.g. UNDRIP) and acknowledge the sovereign position of Australia’s First Peoples and the crimes committed against the humanity.

Cairns: It could be used to pursue economic developments and to pursue negotiations of treaties with government.

Torres Strait: It could support and promote a treaty-making process.

leaders.¹⁵⁹ The body must be structured in a way that respects culture.¹⁶⁰ Any body must also be supported by a sufficient and guaranteed budget, with access to its own independent secretariat, experts and lawyers.¹⁶¹ It was also suggested that the body could represent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples internationally.¹⁶²

A number of Dialogues considered ways that political representation could be achieved other than through the proposed constitutional Voice. These included through the designation of seats in Parliament for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (although there was some concern that these politicians would be bound by party politics),¹⁶³ the creation of a ‘Black Parliament’¹⁶⁴ that represents communities across Australia.¹⁶⁵ There was discussion about how these reforms could be connected to a constitutional body. For instance, the body’s representation could be drawn from an Assembly of First Nations, which could be established through a series of treaties among nations.¹⁶⁶

Treaty

The pursuit of Treaty and treaties was strongly supported across the Dialogues.¹⁶⁷ Treaty was seen as a pathway to recognition of sovereignty and for achieving future meaningful reform for

¹⁵⁹ **Hobart:** A selection process should be put in place to ensure that the body is representative of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

Darwin: The body would need to be elected and connected to the community.

Perth: Very strong support for a Voice to Parliament that would represent all lands and waters across Australia.

Ross River: The body must represent communities across Australia and have legitimacy in remote, rural and urban areas. It was also suggested that it should include representatives across generations.

Brisbane: The body needs to be representative of grassroots. Not a handpicked organisation like the Indigenous Advisory Council. It needs to be elected by grassroots and consult back with the community.

Adelaide: The Aboriginal Voice could be drawn from the First Nations and reflect the song lines of the country.

¹⁶⁰ **Brisbane:** The structure of the body needs to respect Aboriginal cultural heritage – ‘the oldest governance structure on the planet’.

¹⁶¹ **Broome:** The body must be supported – with a budget, with experts (eg, through a supporting secretariat) and with lawyers.

Darwin: The body would need to be properly resourced.

Brisbane: The body needs to have guaranteed funding. One way of guaranteeing funding that was discussed was through a percentage of taxes (land taxes, water taxes) or linked to representatives.

¹⁶² **Thursday Island:** The body could be a way of achieving representation internationally (at the UN) and also connecting with other First Nations people internationally.

¹⁶³ **Hobart:** A number of delegates also supported reserved parliamentary seats. “but... are they slave to party politics.”

Broome: The body could be a vehicle through which to achieve other things, such as Indigenous representation in Parliament itself. For example, it was suggested that the body could appoint Indigenous MPs (designated seats) or be the start of a new political party.

¹⁶⁴ **Dubbo:** “We need a Black Parliament”.

Brisbane: “We need to be looking at our own Parliament.”

¹⁶⁵ **Sydney:** Constitutionally guaranteed a First Nations Voice to Parliament was prioritised by several groups and was considered as “crucial”. Suggestions to achieve this by designation of seats for Aboriginal people in the Senate and an Aboriginal Parliament that represents communities across Australia.

¹⁶⁶ **Cairns:** A number of groups suggested the body could be drawn from an Assembly of First Nations which could be established through a series of treaties among nations.

Brisbane: Other ways of achieving political representation were discussed, including designated seats, or the creation of ‘our own Parliament’.

¹⁶⁷ **Hobart:** Supported and firmly committed to pursuing Treaty.

Dubbo: Strong consensus across all groups for a treaty as a form of establishing an honest relationship with government and perhaps achieving other options.

Darwin: As an overarching aspiration, Treaty was regarded as important.

Perth: Agreement making and Treaty was a high priority for a number of groups.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. Treaty would be the vehicle to achieve self-determination, autonomy and self-government.¹⁶⁸

The Dialogues discussed who would be the parties to Treaty, as well as the process, content and enforcement questions that pursuing Treaty raises. In relation to process, these questions included whether a Treaty should be negotiated first as a national framework agreement under which regional and local treaties are made. In relation to content, the Dialogues discussed that a Treaty could include a proper say in decision-making, the establishment of a truth commission, reparations, a financial settlement (such as seeking a percentage of GDP), the resolution of land, water and resources issues, recognition of authority and customary law, and guarantees of respect for the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.¹⁶⁹ In relation to enforcement, the issues raised were about the legal force the Treaty should have, and particularly whether it should be backed by legislation or given constitutional force.

There were different views about the priority as between Treaty and constitutional reform.¹⁷⁰ For some, Treaty should be pursued alongside, but separate from, constitutional reform.¹⁷¹ For others, constitutional reform that gives Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people a voice in the political process will be a way to achieve Treaty.¹⁷² For others, specific constitutional amendment could set out a negotiating framework, and give constitutional status to any concluded treaty.¹⁷³

Sydney: While there was strong support in many of the groups for pursuing Treaty negotiations, there was no overall consensus as to how this could be achieved.

Melbourne: The most supported package alongside the Voice.

Cairns: Strong support for treaty, but not a clear consensus when a treaty should be pursued.

Torres Strait: A strong support for the pursuit of treaty that would give Torres Strait Islander Peoples self-determination, autonomy and self-government.

Sydney: Strong support to pursue Treaty negotiations but no overall consensus on how to do that.

¹⁶⁸ **Torres Strait:** A strong support for the pursuit of treaty that would give Torres Strait Islander Peoples self-determination, autonomy and self-government.

¹⁶⁹ **Hobart:** Treaty needs to recognise sovereignty, a land and a financial settlement, and recognition of rights.

Broome: People looked to agreement-making for a proper say in decision-making, recognition of authority and customary law, guaranteed or quarantined funding so people can plan for the long term, addressing issues that fall outside the scope of native title agreements, a better form of legal enforcement and better legal protection of rights.

Dubbo: Strong consensus across all groups for a treaty as a form of establishing an honest relationship with government and perhaps achieving other options.

Adelaide: Strong support for Agreement Making as a vehicle for implementing policies such as a truth and reconciliation commission, designated seats in Parliament, self-determination policies, and economic measures such as seeking a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

¹⁷⁰ **Dubbo:** Treaty could be pursued outside the constitutional reform process, or it could be pursued together with constitutional recognition through a voice to Parliament and a racial non-discrimination clause.

Darwin: This could be achieved inside or outside the Constitution.

Perth: For a number of groups, agreement making and Treaty was a high priority, but that in terms of timing it could follow constitutional reform.

Cairns: Strong support for treaty, but not a clear consensus when a treaty should be pursued.

Brisbane: This was a primary aspiration for the region but not ranked as a major priority for the reform.

¹⁷¹ **Hobart:** Treaty needed to be included in the final report from the Referendum Council and put into legislation, but not included in a referendum proposal.

¹⁷² **Sydney:** Some suggested that this could be done simultaneously while pursuing constitutional reform or achieved and strengthened through constitutional change such as through the inclusion of a Voice in Parliament.

Broome: The general sense was that agreement-making should be in the Constitution, because it is proper recognition of people, sovereignty and the importance of local culture, values and customary law.

Perth: Should be timed to follow constitutional reform.

Adelaide: Some chose to package the Voice with Agreement Making because they felt the agreement making process would be enhanced by the involvement of the Aboriginal Voice.

¹⁷³ **Darwin:** Negotiating framework for the treaty needs to be enshrined in the Constitution.

Truth-telling

The need for the truth to be told as part of the process of reform emerged from many of the Dialogues.¹⁷⁴ The Dialogues emphasised that the true history of colonisation must be told: the genocides, the massacres, the wars and the ongoing injustices and discrimination.¹⁷⁵ This truth also needed to include the stories of how First Nations Peoples have contributed to protecting and building this country.¹⁷⁶ A truth commission could be established as part of any reform, for example, prior to a constitutional reform or as part of a Treaty negotiation.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁴ **Sydney:** One group also suggested that dealing with question of ‘truth and justice’ had to be part of the process of constitutional reform.

Melbourne: People repeatedly emphasised the need for truth and justice, and for non-Aboriginal Australians to take responsibility for that history and this legacy it has created. The group believed that there needed to be a truth and reconciliation process as part of the larger process.

Cairns: This history and the suffering needed to be acknowledged before progress could be made with constitutional reform.

Ross River: The meeting recalled the Coniston massacre, and the many other massacres throughout the region. The meeting remembered the Aboriginal people who had been involved in fighting in the frontier wars. They also spoke of the Aboriginal people who fought in the wars, such as in the Vietnam war, but have not been recognised. If the government want to speak about ‘recognition’ they need to recognise the true history, recognise the frontier wars. They need to recognise the atrocity of Maralinga.

¹⁷⁵ **Broome:** The need to generate greater understanding of our people and our history across Australia. The massacres were referred to many times across the Dialogue.

Dubbo: One group stated that it was important to correct the record. Delegates spoke of the need to acknowledge the illegality of everything done since colonization, the first act of aggression of first contact, the extreme cruelty and violence of the government, and the impact of the forced removals.

¹⁷⁶ **Darwin:** There was a very strong feeling that the true history of Australia, the massacres and frontier killings, the stolen generations and other stories of how First Nations peoples have contributed to protecting and building this country are not taught in Australian education institutions.

¹⁷⁷ **Melbourne:** One suggestion was to achieve change by 2020, with a truth and reconciliation commission to occur during that time, and a checkpoint in 2018.

Adelaide: Strong support for Agreement Making as a vehicle for implementing policies such as a truth and reconciliation commission, designated seats in Parliament, self-determination policies, and economic measures such as seeking a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

ROADMAP

First Stage: Uluru

1. The delegates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander First Peoples gathered at Uluru this week to sign the Uluru Statement from the Heart which seeks constitutional reforms that will enable the establishment of a Voice of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander First Peoples, as the precursor to the establishment of a Makarrata Commission to supervise agreements with First Peoples at the local level.
2. As part of the Roadmap, the delegates endorse the following process for appointing a Makarrata Roadmap Working Group:
 - a. One female and one male representative from each of the 13 Regions
 - b. Representatives selected on the basis of their ability to contribute to the working group's functions
 - c. Representatives are signatories to the Uluru Statement from the Heart and committed to its strategic goal

Second Stage: Following Uluru

3. The Makarrata Roadmap Working Group will be assisted by an Expert Group and an appropriately resourced secretariat.
4. The Working Group will convene as soon as practicable following Uluru and meet with the Referendum Council to convey the Uluru Statement from the Heart, prior to the Referendum Council's report to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.
5. The Working Group will establish a program of meetings and shuttle diplomacy with representatives of the government, the opposition and all of the parliamentary parties and independent cross-benchers to advance the development of a Makarrata Roadmap to be settled between representatives of First Peoples and Parliamentary Representatives.
6. The Working Group will negotiate the specific wording of constitutional reforms. This wording will be brought back for endorsement to a national gathering of the Regional Dialogue representatives to be held at Garma on 4-7 August 2017.

Third Stage: Garma

7. The Uluru signatories will gather at Garma in August.

8. The Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition and the leaders of the parliamentary parties, as well as independent cross-benchers will be invited to Garma to settle the Makarrata Roadmap.
9. The Roadmap will provide for the Parliament to legislate the Voice and any constitutional provisions will buttress the Voice.

Fourth Stage: Following Garma

10. The Working Group will continue to work with representatives of the government, the opposition and the parliamentary parties, including independent cross-benchers, on the details of the Bill establishing the referendum.

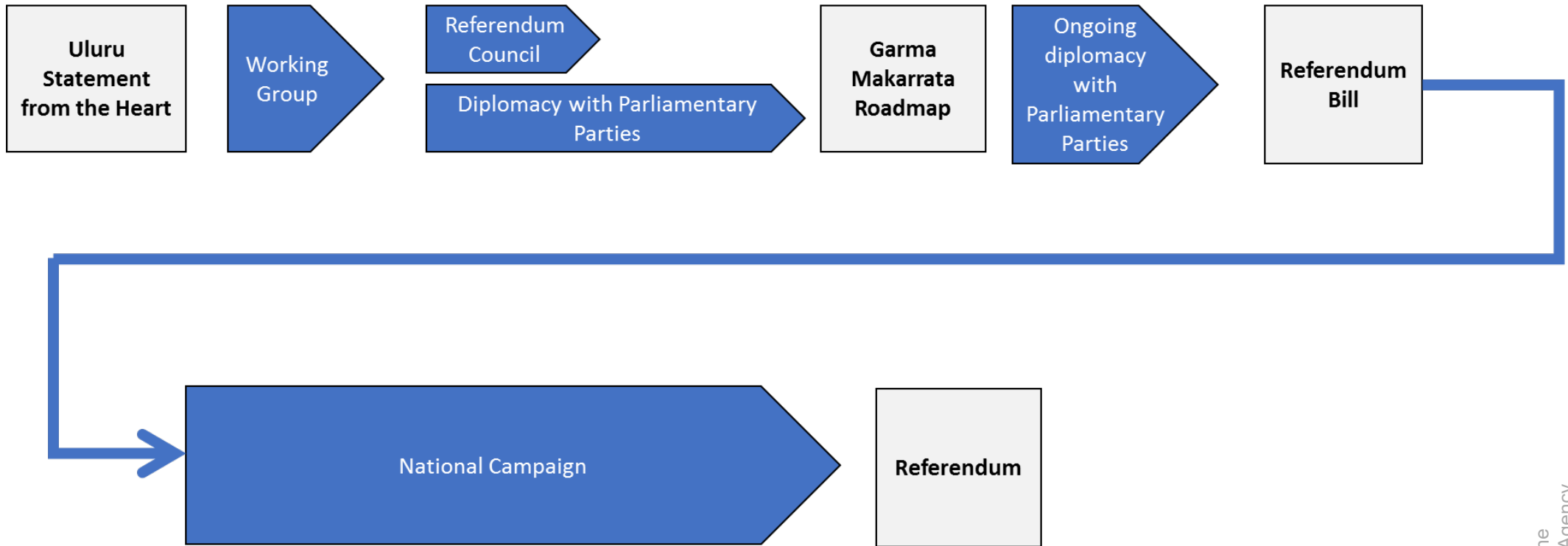
Fifth Stage: Establishing the Voice

11. The Commonwealth Parliament should legislate the powers, functions and representation of the Voice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander First Peoples.
12. The Voice should be established to enable it to perform its functions as a representative institution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander First Peoples, enabling First Peoples to deal with the Executive Government of the day as well as the Parliament.
13. The Voice should be accommodated on an appropriate site within the parliamentary circle in Canberra.
14. The promulgation of a Bill to establish the Voice should follow this process:
 - a. A special Joint Parliamentary Committee should be established to report to the Commonwealth Parliament on a Bill, with 2 First Peoples representatives (one male and one female) from each State and Territory appointed by the First Peoples of that jurisdiction, and 2 representatives of each State and Territory (one government and one opposition) appointed by the parliament of each jurisdiction.
 - b. This Committee should report to the Commonwealth Parliament within 12 months of its appointment, and to each State and Territory parliament.
 - c. All First Peoples and representative organisations should be engaged in the design of the Voice and contribute to the development of a Bill.
 - d. Regional Conferences should be convened to give the opportunity for First Peoples to workshop the design of the Voice, and to make representations to the Committee.
15. A Bill establishing the Voice should be presented to the Commonwealth Parliament within the second year following a successful referendum or settlement of the Garma Makarrata Roadmap.
16. The Voice should be established within 12 months of the passage of the enabling Bill.

Sixth Stage: Towards Makarrata

17. Following the report of the special Joint Parliamentary Committee on a Bill establishing the Voice, the Committee should undertake an inquiry into a second Bill establishing an appropriate institution (to be called the Makarrata Commission) to supervise the making of agreements between First Peoples and Australian governments.
18. Engagement and consultation with First Peoples and public hearings should follow the same process as for the promulgation of a Bill establishing the Voice.
19. The Bill establishing the Makarrata Commission should confer all necessary powers and functions to facilitate the settlement of a National Makarrata Framework Agreement between Australian Governments and First Peoples, as well as subsequent First People Agreements at the local level (named in the relevant ancestral language of the First Nation, representing for example the Meriam, Yorta Yorta, Anangu, Wiradjuri and the many First Nations of Australia). The role of the National Native Title Tribunal should be subsumed by the Makarrata Commission, which should have as one of its functions the role of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to enable all Australians to face the truth of the past and to embrace a common hope for the future.
20. The consultation and negotiation leading up to the settlement of the National Makarrata Framework Agreement should take place between the Voice and the governments of all relevant jurisdictions in a process supervised by the Makarrata Commission.
21. The Makarrata outcome should be legislated by the parliaments of all relevant jurisdictions.

ROADMAP 1



ROADMAP 2

