

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

NOTICE OF FILING

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Details of Filing

File Number: D5/2023

File Title: Commonwealth of Australia v. Yunupingu (on behalf of the Gu

Registry: Darwin

Document filed: Form 27F - AG-Qld intervener's Outline of oral argument

Filing party: Respondents
Date filed: 08 Aug 2024

Important Information

This Notice has been inserted as the cover page of the document which has been accepted for filing electronically. It is now taken to be part of that document for the purposes of the proceeding in the Court and contains important information for all parties to that proceeding. It must be included in the document served on each of those parties and whenever the document is reproduced for use by the Court.

Respondents D5/2023

D5 of 2023

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA DARWIN REGISTRY

BETWEEN:

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Appellant

and

YUNUPINGU ON BEHALF OF THE GUMATJ CLAN OR ESTATE GROUP

First Respondent and others named in the Schedule

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND (THIRTY-FOURTH RESPONDENT) OUTLINE OF ORAL SUBMISSIONS

PART I INTERNET PUBLICATION

1. This outline of oral submissions is in a form suitable for publication on the internet.

PART II PROPOSITIONS TO BE ADVANCED IN ORAL ARGUMENT

Ground 2: Susceptibility to Extinguishment

- 2. Whilst concepts such as "radical title", "sovereign power", and "burden" (whether on the Crown's sovereign power or radical title) are relevant to the determination of that issue, they do not define the issue that is at the heart of this ground.
- 3. Amongst other things, Ground 2 concerns the extinguishment at common law of native title rights and interests by the relevant acts.
- 4. Reduced to its simplest form, that raises for consideration the terms of the common law's recognition of native title rights and interests and the circumstances in which that recognition will be withdrawn. It is *that* issue which arises for resolution: does the common law's recognition of native title rights and interests include within it the withdrawal of that recognition so as to extinguish the native title rights and interests? The answer to that question is "yes".

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- 5. As Brennan J explained in *Mabo* v *Queensland* (No 2) (1992) 175 CLR 1 at 50 (Vol 9, Tab 87), radical title is the "logical postulate" for both:
 - (a) the operation of the common law's "doctrine of tenure (when the Crown has exercised its sovereign power to grant an interest in land)"; and
 - (b) "the plenary title of the Crown (when the Crown has exercised its sovereign power to appropriate to itself ownership of parcels of land within the Crown's territory)",

adapted to Australian conditions.

- 6. That analysis does not rise or fall on whether the sovereign power is exercised so as to grant an interest in or reserve an interest in land. Rather, the common law recognises the existence of native title (albeit not as a common law tenure) and, being recognised, native title "may be protected by such legal and equitable remedies as are appropriate to the particular rights and interests established by the evidence" (*Mabo* at 61 per Brennan J). However, that protection does not extend to denying to the Crown as the sovereign power its capacity to grant an interest in land or to appropriate to itself ownership of parcels of land within the Crown's territory (*Mabo* at 58).
- 7. It also does not extend to deny to the Crown as the sovereign power its capacity to appropriate to itself resources such as (relevantly to this case) minerals. In the context of this case, which concerns native title rights including a claimed right to access, take and use for any purposes the resources of the claim area (including the minerals), the case of *Western Australia v Ward* (2002) 213 CLR 1 (Vol 17, Tab 123) provides an illustration (albeit in obiter) of circumstances where the reservation of rights to the Crown (by the vesting of property in minerals by statute) would have extinguished a native title right to take minerals, if that right had otherwise existed.
- 8. With those additional submissions, the Attorney General for Queensland otherwise adopts her written submissions and the Commonwealth's oral submissions on grounds 2 and 3.

Dated: 7 August 2024

Radere Well		
R J Webb KC	C I Taggart	

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA DARWIN REGISTRY

D5 of 2023

SCHEDULE

Northern Territory of Australia Second Respondent

East Arnhem Regional Council
Third Respondent

Layilayi Burarrwanga Fourth Respondent

Milminyina Valerie Dhamarrandji Fifth Respondent

Lipaki Jenny Dhamarrandji (nee Burarrwanga)Sixth Respondent

Bandinga Wirrpanda (nee Gumana)
Seventh Respondent

Genda Donald Malcolm Campbell
Eighth Respondent

Naypirri Billy Gumana Ninth Respondent

Maratja Alan Dhamarrandji Tenth Respondent

Rilmuwmurr Rosina Dhamarrandji Twelfth Respondent

Wurawuy Jerome Dhamarrandji Thirteenth Respondent

Manydjarri Wilson GanambarrFourteenth Respondent

Wankal Djiniyini Gondarra Fifteenth Respondent

Marrpalawuy Marika (nee Gumana) Sixteenth Respondent

Guwanbal Jason Gurruwiwi
Eighteenth Respondent

Gambarrak Kevin Mununggurr

Nineteenth Respondent

Dongga Mununggurritj

Twentieth Respondent

Gawura John Wanambi

Twenty First Respondent

Mangutu Bruce Wangurra

Twenty Second Respondent

Gayili Banunydji Julie Marika (nee Yunupingu)

Twenty Third Respondent

Bakamumu Alan Marika

Twenty Fifth Respondent

Wanyubi Marika

Twenty Sixth Respondent

Wurrulnga Mandaka Gilnggilngma Marika

Twenty Seventh Respondent

Witiyana Matpupuyngu Marika

Twenty Eighth Respondent

Northern Land Council

Twenty Ninth Respondent

Swiss Aluminium Australia Limited (ACN 008 589 099)

Thirtieth Respondent

Telstra Corporation Limited (ABN 33 051 775 556)

Thirty First Respondent

Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land Trust

Thirty Second Respondent

Amplitel Pty Ltd

Thirty Third Respondent

Attorney-General for the State of Queensland

Thirty Fourth Respondent