

MINING AMENDMENT BILL 2023

**700. Hon Dr BRAD PETTITT to the parliamentary secretary representing the Minister for Mines and Petroleum:**

I refer to the Mining Amendment Bill 2023. Will the minister please table a list of the Aboriginal corporations, land councils, native title holders or other First Nations groups that —

- (a) were consulted with in the development of this bill; and
- (b) conduct carbon farming projects on crown land?

**Hon MATTHEW SWINBOURN replied:**

I thank the honourable member for some notice of the question. The Minister for Mines and Petroleum has provided the following answer.

- (a) As there is a range of proponents involved in carbon farming on pastoral leases, there was no specific consultation or individual level of engagement with such groups.
- (b) The Aboriginal corporations conducting carbon farming projects under the “Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) (Human-Induced Regeneration of a Permanent Even-Aged Native Forest—1.1) Methodology Determination 2013” are the Menzies Aboriginal Corporation and the Pindiddy Aboriginal Corporation.

The Aboriginal corporations conducting emissions avoidance projects under the “Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Emissions Abatement through Savanna Fire Management) Methodology Determination 2015” and the “Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2018” are—I apologise to these groups for my poor pronunciation—the Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, registered native title body; the Wanjina–Wunggurr (Native Title) Aboriginal Corporation, RNTBC; and the Nyaliga Aboriginal Corporation.

The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety advises me that the emissions avoidance projects are not impacted by applications for mining tenure as mining and savanna burning comfortably coexist.