

1. The definition of 'Aboriginal party' in the Cultural Heritage Acts should be changed so that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People with particular knowledge about both tangible and intangible cultural heritage in an area are able to be recognised as a party and consulted on cultural heritage management and protection, regardless of whether there is already a native title party recognised for that area.
2. There is a need for greater powers for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People to prevent or seek redress for illegal impacts to their cultural heritage without high risks of adverse costs orders. The State should also provide financial assistance to Traditional Owners seeking to protect their cultural heritage under the law.
3. There is a need for First Nations to be empowered to facilitate the protection of Country and the right for Traditional Owners to speak for Country by introducing a new First Nations-led, independent body in Queensland.
4. The Cultural Heritage Acts in Queensland have failed the Wangan and Jagalingou People, and many other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People. Currently these Acts simply allow developers a smooth ride to gain their approvals without meaningful consultation with the Traditional Owners for Country and without sufficient accountability when acting illegally.
5. Greater enforcement powers for First Nations people must be created so that they aren't reliant on the State to protect their cultural heritage if it is in imminent danger of harm or destruction.
6. An independent First Nations-led decision-making body must be established that is responsible for dispute resolution and mediation, and for assessing who the right people to speak for Country are.
7. As there is significant cultural heritage on the mine site, the proponents of the mine, Bravus Mining and Resources (Bravus), are required to consult with the 'Aboriginal party' and enter into a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) with them.