

# Treaty in Victoria

**“Treaties can deliver for all citizens, we can share with all Victorians the oldest living culture in the world... Our language, our stories. We can enrich Victoria and all Victorians by exposing them to Victorian Aboriginal cultures.”<sup>1</sup>**

Victorian Treaty Advancement Commissioner, Jill Gallagher

**“Treaty is about putting our people in the driver’s seat so we can have the freedom and power to make our own decisions for our own communities.”<sup>2</sup>**

Co-Chair of the First Peoples’ Assembly of Victoria, Aunty Geraldine Atkinson

**“A treaty forces you to see me as an equal, with a separate identity, history and culture that has existed for tens of thousands of years... The thing we want recognised is our sovereignty.”<sup>3</sup>**

Kurnai, Gunditjmara, Wiradjuri and Yorta Yorta writer and activist, Nayuka Gorrie

**"This statewide treaty marks a new beginning — an invitation to walk forward together, guided by truth, integrity and determination.”<sup>4</sup>**

The Victorian Statewide Treaty

---

<sup>1</sup> Nick Baker, [‘Victoria is on the Cusp of Historic Treaty Negotiations with its Indigenous Peoples’](#), SBS News, July 10, 2019, 1.

<sup>2</sup> Tara Cosoleto, [‘Vic Assembly Makes Moves in Treaty Talks’](#), Newcastle Herald, March 25, 2022, 1.

<sup>3</sup> NITV, [‘Explainer: What is a Treaty?’](#), SBS News, June 22, 2016, 1.

<sup>4</sup> Quoted in Kirstie Wellauer and Stephanie Boltje, [“First Nations Treaty Potentially First of Many.”](#) ABC News, November 14, 2025.

# What is treaty?

In November 2025, Victoria became the first Australian jurisdiction to legislate a treaty with First Peoples.

Before this, Australian governments and First Nations communities had signed many important agreements, including on land rights, native title and the co-management of resources.<sup>5</sup> While these agreements can be significant, they are not treaties. A treaty differs from other agreements by having these three key elements:

1. Recognition of First Nations peoples as distinct political communities, based on their status as prior self-governing societies.
2. A fair negotiation process conducted in good faith between governments and First Nations peoples.
3. An enduring partnership that settles each party's claims and is based on mutual recognition and sharing. This must include the state recognising or establishing meaningful decision-making power and control for First Nations peoples, amounting to some form of self-government.

These conditions matter because treaties are intended to reconcile the past with the present and build a better future for all. A treaty should improve the lives of First Nations communities and secure the foundations for a just and respectful relationship between First Nations peoples and the state.

The Victorian treaty framework establishes Gellung Warl, a permanent First Peoples representative and deliberative body that advises and engages with the Victorian Government and Parliament. Victoria also anticipates further treaties with individual nations within the state.

---

<sup>5</sup> [Harry Hobbs and Georgina Williams](#), 'Treaty-Making in the Australia Federation', *Melbourne University Law Review*, no.1, (2019), 178.

# What is the history of treaty in Victoria?

Victoria was where the first attempted treaty between First Nations people and European colonisers took place. In 1835, grazier John Batman sailed across the Bass Strait to engage with Wurundjeri, Bunurong and Wathaurung peoples near the Yarra River. Batman produced a document that he claimed was signed by tribal elders and amounted to a 'treaty' that ceded him over 200,000 hectares of land. In return, Batman gave away blankets, knives, flour, and scissors.

However, NSW Governor (this was before Victoria was made a separate colony) Richard Bourke annulled the 'treaty' in a proclamation that read:

**'Every ... treaty, bargain and contract with the Aboriginal Natives ... for the possession, title or claim to any Lands ... is void and of no effect against the rights of the Crown.'**<sup>6</sup>

The Governor did not annul the agreement to protect the Wurundjeri from an unfair contract. He objected to the agreement because he did not believe that First Nations peoples had any legal right to the land.

The British Crown claimed to own all of Australia and that only it had the authority to sell or distribute land. The story of Batman's treaty is more complex.<sup>7</sup> Some historians question whether the document was forged. Even if it was signed by Wurundjeri elders, they could not possibly have understood the agreement. Aside from the fact that none of the signatories spoke a common language, the concept of buying and selling land was entirely alien to the Wurundjeri. At best, they may have thought they were allowing Batman and his party temporary access across their country in exchange for gifts.

Nevertheless, in dealing directly with Aboriginal peoples, Batman implicitly recognised their capacity to exercise authority over their land. It was the first

---

<sup>6</sup> 'Museum of Australian Democracy', [Proclamation of Governor Bourke, 10 October 1835](https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/), accessed July 19, 2023, <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/>.

<sup>7</sup> See Bain Attwood, *Possession: Batman's Treaty and the Matter of History* (Miegunyah Press, 2009).

time that colonists – however poorly – attempted to negotiate their presence on this continent. The rejection of the Batman treaty set the precedent for Indigenous land ownership rights.

This did not change until the High Court of Australia's decision in *Mabo v Queensland (No 2)*. In *Mabo*, the court rejected the idea that First Nations peoples had no rights to land. In 1993, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Native Title Act* with the aim to protect native title 'and to ensure workable, certain, land management'.<sup>8</sup>

Following the passage of the Native Title Act, several Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups lodged claims, seeking recognition and protection of their rights and interests in land. One of the first claims across the nation was made by the Yorta Yorta people in February 1994. The Yorta Yorta are an Aboriginal Nation whose traditional land extends across north-eastern Victoria and southern New South Wales, around the junction of the Murray and Goulburn rivers. They sought native title over 1,840 square kilometres of their traditional lands.

Unfortunately for the Yorta Yorta, Australian courts held that their native title had been extinguished.<sup>9</sup> The case exposed the limits of *Mabo v Queensland (No 2)* and the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*. For areas of the continent most intensively colonised, the decision made it clear that native title would likely be extinguished. First Nations most in need of land justice would find little through native title.

The case thus spurred the development of broader approaches to land reform, particularly in Victoria. In 2010, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 (Vic)*. Designed 'to advance reconciliation and promote good relations' between the state and Indigenous Australians,<sup>10</sup> the Act enables Victorian traditional owners to pursue a negotiated agreement directly

---

<sup>8</sup> 'Commonwealth, Parliamentary Debates', *House of Representatives*, 16 November 1993, 2878.

<sup>9</sup> 'AIATSIS', *Members of the Yorta Yorta Aboriginal Community v State of Victoria [2002] HCA 58*, accessed July 18, 2023.

<sup>10</sup> 'Victoria State Government', *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010*, accessed July 18, 2023.

with the state government outside the native title determination process. In 2013, the first settlement negotiated between the Dja Dja Wurrung and the state government commenced.

The *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) is important, but it is not a treaty. It does not permit First Nations to exercise sovereignty and self-government.

## Where are we up to?

Victoria is the first Australian state to implement Voice, Treaty and Truth, the three pillars of reform set out in the 2017 Uluru statement from the Heart. The state's treaty process has unfolded over nearly a decade, shaped by extensive community consultation, legislative reform, and the establishment of First Nations-led institutions. The process is outlined below:

Victoria's treaty process formally began in 2016, alongside the establishment of the Yoorrook Justice Commission, a formal truth-telling body which heard from First Nations people harmed by colonisation, including members of the Stolen Generations.

Following an Aboriginal Victoria Forum in May 2026, the Victorian government established an Aboriginal Treaty Working Group to lead a consultation process. The Working Group was composed entirely of Aboriginal people with a balance of male and female representatives. There is no available data on whether gender diverse people were included. It was not clan-based, but it had representatives from Traditional Owners groups, state-wide Aboriginal community organisations and members appointed in their individual capacity by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.<sup>11</sup>

Consultations were organised independently from the Victorian government. Initial consultations took place at ten locations across Victoria in the second half of 2016.

---

<sup>11</sup> This was the preferred model following consultations, but it did not obtain unanimous support.

In March 2017, a further six consultations were held to refine the structure and framework of the body. Further community-run conversations run by self-nominated individuals were facilitated by the Working Group secretariat.

A report on these consultations was presented to the Aboriginal Victoria Forum in April the same year.

The state government committed to provide \$28.5 million to progress the treaty process in the 2017–18 budget. Funding included provision for an Aboriginal Community Assembly to discuss and provide further advice to the Working Group on the design of a representative body, and a Victorian Treaty Advancement Commission to operationalise the outcomes of the Community Assembly.

All Aboriginal Victorians aged over 18 years were eligible to apply for membership of the Aboriginal Community Assembly. Three Aboriginal Victorians reviewed all applications, and 33 people were eventually selected to ensure accurate demographic representation in the Assembly. In November and December 2017, 31 of these members met over six days to deliberate and provide their advice.

The Victorian Treaty Advancement Commission was empowered to guide the establishment of the representative body, maintain the momentum for a treaty, consult with Aboriginal People in Victoria, provide research and advice on the process, and keep all people in Victoria informed. In December 2017, Jill Gallagher was appointed the Victorian Treaty Advancement Commissioner.

In June 2018, legislation was passed to establish a legislative basis for negotiating a treaty with Aboriginal people in the State. Importantly, consistent with the principle and purpose of treaty, the legislation was drafted in partnership with the Victorian Treaty Advancement Commission.

That same month, the 'Deadly Questions' community education campaign was launched. As an online, in print and billboard campaign, Deadly Questions was

designed to raise public awareness and support for treaty. Initial research suggests modest success, improving support for the process.<sup>12</sup>

In late 2018, a state-wide First Nations representative body was also established. After several months of building an electoral roll, elections for the First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria were held in 2019. Despite a low turnout, and some dispute over how Aboriginal people were represented on the Assembly,<sup>13</sup> the body has now built significant legitimacy and influence. The election of the Assembly marked the conclusion of the first phase of the Victorian Treaty process.

The second phase aimed to establish the elements necessary to support Treaty negotiations. This includes: an independent Treaty Authority, to oversee and facilitate negotiations; a Treaty negotiation framework, setting out rules and processes; a self-determination fund, to finance Aboriginal Victorians negotiations; and a dispute resolution process, to guide the relationship between the parties.

Phase 2 began in August 2020. That month, the First Peoples Assembly and the State government began to work together in partnership to establish a treaty negotiation framework. Since then:

- The Dispute Resolution Process was agreed to in February 2021
- Treaty Conduct protocols agreed in April 2021
- Negotiations on Treaty Negotiation Framework and Treaty Authority commenced in May 2021.

In February 2021, a second community education campaign was launched. Building on the Deadly Questions campaign, 'Deadly and Proud' aims to increase awareness of, and support for, Victoria's treaty and truth and justice processes.

---

<sup>12</sup> Aboriginal Victoria, [Advancing the Treaty Process: Annual Report and Plan 2018–19](#), (Victorian State Government, 2019) 18.

<sup>13</sup> See, generally, Sarah Maddison, Julia Hurst and Dale Wandin, 'The Mess of Colonialism, the Complexity of Treaty' in Harry Hobbs, Alison Whittaker and Lindon Coombes (eds), *Treaty-Making 250 Years Later* (Federation Press, 2021) 179.

The treaty process revealed a desire for truth-telling. In March 2021, the Yoorrook Justice Commission was established. Australia's first formal truth-telling commission, the Yoorrook Justice Commission is required to support and inform the treaty negotiation process in Victoria.<sup>14</sup> The Commission has a comprehensive mandate to examine systemic and continuing injustices against Aboriginal People in Victoria in all areas of social, political, and cultural life. It comprises five commissioners (four First Nations individuals and one non-Indigenous). The Commissioners report to both the Victorian government and the First Peoples Assembly of Victoria. Public hearings were delayed due to Covid, but began in April 2022.

On 10 June 2022, the Treaty Authority was formally signed at the First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria chamber meeting, with Premier Andrews and Minister for Treaty and First Peoples' Gabrielle Williams present.<sup>15</sup> As the 'independent umpire' for treaty processes in Victoria, the Treaty Authority will be an institution that protects First Nations 'lore, law and cultural authority' in treaty negotiations whilst drawing upon international treaty practices that can be found in New Zealand and Canada.<sup>16</sup>

On 23 August 2022, the Victorian Parliament enacted the Treaty Authority and Other Treaty Elements Act.<sup>17</sup> The Treaty Authority has been designed to avoid litigation in treaty processes, a characteristic of the Native Title Processes that required First Nations peoples to sue the State government for recognition.<sup>18</sup>

Funding of the Treaty Authority will not be influenced by election cycles, but rather operate independently and be quarantined from the State budget to ensure sustainability.<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>14</sup> ['Yoo-rrook Justice Commission', Letters Patent](#) (12 May 2021) 2(f), accessed July 12, 2023.

<sup>15</sup> 'Victorian Government', [Pathway to Treaty](#), accessed July 12, 2023.

<sup>16</sup> Dechlan Brennan, ['First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria takes key step in Treaty process'](#), *National Indigenous Times*, May 22, 2023, 1.

<sup>17</sup> 'Victorian Government', [Pathway to Treaty](#), accessed July 12, 2023.

<sup>18</sup> Dechlan Brennan, ['First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria takes key step in Treaty process'](#), *National Indigenous Times*, May 22, 2023, 1.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

On 20 October 2022, the Victorian government and First Peoples Assembly of Victoria agreed to the Treaty Negotiation Framework. The Framework outlines who can enter treaty negotiations, how negotiations should be conducted, and the need for state-wide and local Treaties in order to secure First Nations peoples self-determination.<sup>20</sup> The Victorian government and First Peoples Assembly of Victoria also established a Self-Determination Fund that will support First Nations peoples financial independence from the Victorian state during treaty negotiations and amount to a minimum of \$65 million over three years. Additionally, the Treaty Act provides legislative support for supplementary funding when necessary.<sup>21</sup>

The Assembly's state-wide voting for its second term commenced on 16 May 2023 and was open until 3 June 2023, providing First Nations peoples an opportunity to elect local representatives to engage in treaty negotiations with the Victorian state.<sup>22</sup>

The successful candidates represent the second term of the First Peoples' Assembly in Victoria and engage in community yarns on treaty and Truth-telling that will inform the Assembly's decision-making.<sup>23</sup>

In May 2023, the First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria and the Victorian Government announced the delegates, comprised of First Nations and non-Indigenous peoples, who will select the Treaty Authority panel members.<sup>24</sup>

In January 2024, the Victorian opposition withdrew its support for a state-based treaty, ending years of bipartisan support. The Coalition claimed this decision was driven by concerns of delays being caused by cultural heritage processes resulting in higher construction costs for Victorian homes. The Shadow Aboriginal Affairs Minister and Victorian Nationals leader, Peter Walsh, said the Coalition would not support a treaty until there had been

---

<sup>20</sup> Victorian Government', [Pathway to Treaty](#), accessed July 12, 2023.

<sup>21</sup> Victorian Government' [About the Agreement](#), accessed July 12, 2023.

<sup>22</sup> 'The Assembly', [Voting opens in Treaty Elections in Victoria](#), accessed July 12, 2023.

<sup>23</sup> 'Treaty for Victoria', [About the Assembly](#), accessed July 12, 2023.

<sup>24</sup> [Dechlan Brennan, 'First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria takes key step in Treaty process', National Indigenous Times, May 22, 2023, 1.](#)

changes to the Traditional Owner Settlement Act and Cultural Heritage Act to reduce the burden of compliance on landowners.<sup>25</sup> Despite these withdrawals of support, the First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria stated that movement toward treaty negotiations would continue.<sup>26</sup>

In April 2024, The First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria held a statewide treaty gathering. First Nations people shared their aspirations for the treaty process and determined priorities to take into the upcoming negotiations with the Victorian Government about a Statewide Treaty.<sup>27</sup> Also in April 2024, Victorian Premier Jacinta Allan became the nation's first state leader to provide evidence at the Yoorrook Justice Commission.<sup>28</sup>

In July 2024, Victoria's Treaty Authority launched its database as the first official step towards treaty talks. The database will hold information detailing which land and waters a proposed treaty could cover, and the status of negotiations.<sup>29</sup> This means that for the first time in Australia's history, First Nations individuals and communities can formally request to enter a treaty with an Australian government.<sup>30</sup> In other words, treaty is now 'live'. As of July 2024, The First Peoples' Assembly of Victoria has also notified the Treaty Authority that they are ready to negotiate a Statewide Treaty.<sup>31</sup>

The Victorian Parliament passed the Statewide Treaty Bill on 30 October 2025, with the Legislative Council approving it by 21 votes to 16, without amendment.<sup>32</sup> On 13 November 2025, the government and the First Peoples'

---

<sup>25</sup> ABC Radio Melbourne, "[Victorian Coalition withdraws Aboriginal treaty support, citing cultural heritage concerns](#)," *ABC News*, January 22, 2024.

<sup>26</sup> Rafael Epstein, "[First Peoples' Assembly says treaty 'definitely' not over](#)," *ABC Radio Melbourne*, January 22, 2024.

<sup>27</sup> "[Highlights from the Statewide Treaty Gathering](#)," First Peoples' Assembly Of Victoria, accessed August 22, 2024.

<sup>28</sup> Adeshola Ore, "[Truth-telling 'critical' to treaty, Victorian premier says before historic appearance at Indigenous-led inquiry](#)," *The Guardian*, April 28, 2024.

<sup>29</sup> Nate Woodall and Bridget Brennan, "[Victoria's nation-leading Aboriginal treaty negotiations are 'live' – here's what that means](#)," *ABC News*, July 1, 2024.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> "[Declaration to the Treaty Authority](#)," First Peoples' Assembly Of Victoria, accessed August 22, 2024.

<sup>32</sup> Benita Kolovos, "[Australia's First Formal Treaty with Indigenous Traditional Owners Passed in Victoria](#)," *The Guardian*, October 31, 2025.

Assembly formally signed the 34-page Statewide Treaty, which was enacted into law the same day.<sup>33</sup>

The legislation establishes the First Peoples' Assembly as a permanent representative body to advise the government, under a new statutory corporation called Gellung Warl.

Gellung Warl has three arms:

- The democratically elected First Peoples Assembly, which will represent Indigenous people to parliament and be consulted on laws and policies that affect them;
- Nyerna Yoorrook Telkuna, a truth-telling body that continues the work of the Yoorrook Justice Commission, examining the ongoing impacts of colonisation.
- Nginma Ngainga Wara, meaning "you will do" in Wadi Wadi language, which is an accountability arm that will monitor the work of government to close the gap between First Nations peoples and the rest of the community, and can conduct hearings and inquiries.<sup>34</sup>

However, it must be noted that the Assembly will not have veto powers.<sup>35</sup> Its additional responsibilities include confirming Aboriginal identity for official purposes, managing community infrastructure and cultural programs, and establishing an education institute focused on Indigenous leadership and skills development.

In 2026, this makes Victoria the first Australian jurisdiction to have a treaty with First Nations peoples and also the first to have adopted all three pillars of reform set out in the Uluru statement from the Heart – Voice, Treaty and Truth.<sup>36</sup>

---

<sup>33</sup> Jessica Riga, Bridget Fitzgerald, and Tahnee Jash, "Australia's First Treaty Agreement Signed into Law in Victoria," *ABC News*, November 13, 2025,

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2025-11-13/australia-first-treaty-agreement-signed-law-victoria/106002730>

<sup>34</sup> Kate Ashton, "'Gellung Warl' and Other Victorian Aboriginal Words That Are Part of Australia's First Treaty," *ABC News*, October 18, 2025, updated October 19, 2025.

<sup>35</sup> Benita Kolovos, "[Victoria Has Tabled Treaty Legislation in an Australian First – Here's What You Need to Know About the Bill.](#)" *The Guardian*, September 9, 2025.

<sup>36</sup> Uluru Statement from the Heart, "[The Statement](#)", accessed February 26, 2026.

© ANTAR 2026

Email: [hello@antar.org.au](mailto:hello@antar.org.au)

Phone: 02 9280 0060

PO Box 77

Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

**With thanks:**

This background report was authored by  
Mr Paul Wright, ANTAR National Director,  
Ms Luckylyn Wallace, ANTAR Intern.

This report was revised by  
Dr Harry Hobbs (Research Consultant) in 2022,  
Dr Ed Wensing (Research Consultant) with Laura Nolan (ANTAR Intern) in 2023,  
Ms Sisi Zeng (ANTAR Intern) in 2024, and  
Ms Lillian Scott in 2026 (ANTAR Volunteer).

**ANTAR is proud to acknowledge and pay our respects  
to First Nations Peoples as the traditional owners  
of the lands on which we work across the continent.**

**For more information visit:**

**ANTAR.ORG.AU**