

Completing an application form for the grant of a mineral title

This information bulletin summarises the requirements to be completed where a person is making a mineral title application under the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* (MTA) and *Mineral Titles Regulations 2011* (MTR).

The mineral title application

When making an application for a mineral title, the full application will comprise of a number of approved forms and associated attachments, namely an application form a **fit and proper person form (Approved Form 39)** and for an application for an Exploration Licence, Exploration Licence in Retention or a Mineral Lease a **Technical Work Program Form. (Approved Forms 37a/37b/37c)**

Refer to the information bulletins relating to technical work program and fit and proper person for assistance in completing those approved forms.

The application form must be signed by all applicants. An electronic signature is acceptable.

Notice to landowners

When notifying the landowners you should use approved form 24.

The three sections required for you to complete for an exploration licence are:

- 1) Approved form 24 – **Section A**, applies to **all** applications and should be used for **all** land owner notifications. A map and proposed work program are to be attached.
- 2) Approved form 24 – **Section B**, is an **additional land owner notification** for a **pastoralist** and applies to an application for an **exploration licence on pastoral land only**. A map and proposed work program are to be attached.
- 3) Approved form 24 – **Section C**, is to be used as proof of service.

Detailed information regarding each section can be found on the first page of approved form 24

Addresses of Freehold Land, Aboriginal Land, Pastoral Lease, Crown Lease, Crown Land, Special Purpose Lease and Aboriginal Community Living Areas can be obtained from a full administrative search of the Integrated Land Information System (ILIS). The search must be no more than **six weeks old** at the time of making the application and the address used should be the **owners last known address** shown on the search.

Copies of searches or notification documents are **not** required to be submitted to the department however you must be able to provide a copy, if requested.

Details of Native Title Claims and addresses can be obtained from [STRIKE](#)¹ or [Native Title Vision](#)².

Details of National Parks can be obtained from STRIKE.

¹ <http://strike.nt.gov.au/wss.html>

² <http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx>

Types of land tenure

Land tenure	Landowner	Park/Reserve	Conservation Land Corporation
NT Freehold Pastoral Lease Crown Lease Crown Land Special Purpose Lease Vacant Crown Land	A person recorded in the land register as a person entitled to: The fee simple interest in land; or A lease from the Crown under the <i>Crown Lands Act 1992</i> , <i>Pastoral Land Act 1992</i> or <i>Special Purposes Leases Act 1953</i> . Relevant landowner and address details can be identified from an Integrated Land Information System (ILIS) search.	If a park, reserve or any other type is identified within the application area a landowner notice must be sent to the entity responsible for the care, control and management of the land. Contact details for Parks are: parkmanagement.pwcnt@nt.gov.au or PO Box 1448 Darwin NT 0801	If the land is under the care, control and management of the above a landowner notice must be sent to them. Landowner can be identified by ILIS search
Aboriginal Freehold Land (ABF)	A landowner notice must be sent to the Land Trust that holds the land. Relevant landowner and address details can be identified from an ILIS search.		
Aboriginal Community Living Area (ACLA)	(NT Enhanced Freehold) A landowner notice must be sent to the association that holds the land. Relevant landowner and address details can be identified from an ILIS search.		
Native title affected land (essentially all land that is not NT Freehold or ABF)	For EL, ELR, EMP, EML and ML for mining If the land is native title affected land the holder of the native title must be notified as a landowner only if there is a determined claim in the mineral title application area.		
	For ML's for ancillary purposes and EMEL's - Section 24MD(6A) and 24MD(6B) of the Native Title Act 1993 Native title parties are considered a landowner for the purposes of the <i>Mineral Titles Act 2010</i> (MTA) as they have the same rights as if they held ordinary freehold title to the land. As the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (NTA) does not discriminate between registered or determined claims, the requirement to notify under S66 of the MTA applies to both types of claims. In addition, if no claim is evident a landowner notice must still be sent to the Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body (relevant Land Council), as required by the NTA.		
	Native Title details can be obtained from: - STRIKE, and - A formal search of the National Native Title Tribunal records.		
Landowner is defined at section 14 of the MTA. Multiple landowner notifications may be required to be sent by the applicant for the proposed grant of a mineral title.			