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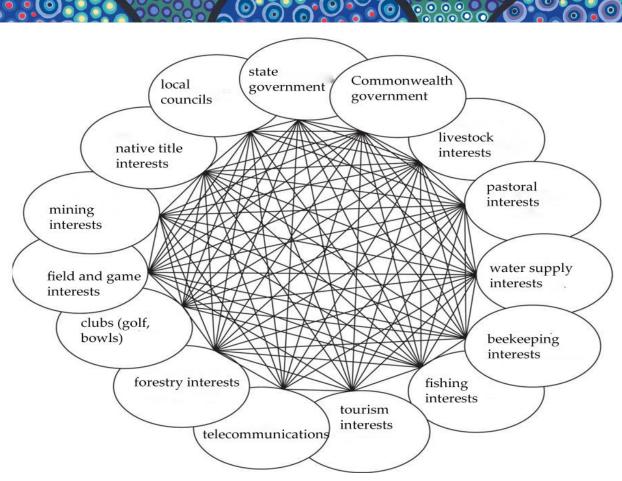
- The Member's role
 - Mediation/Facilitation
 - Arbitration (final binding decision)

Challenges with self represented parties

 Time spent explaining process up front can save time mopping up later

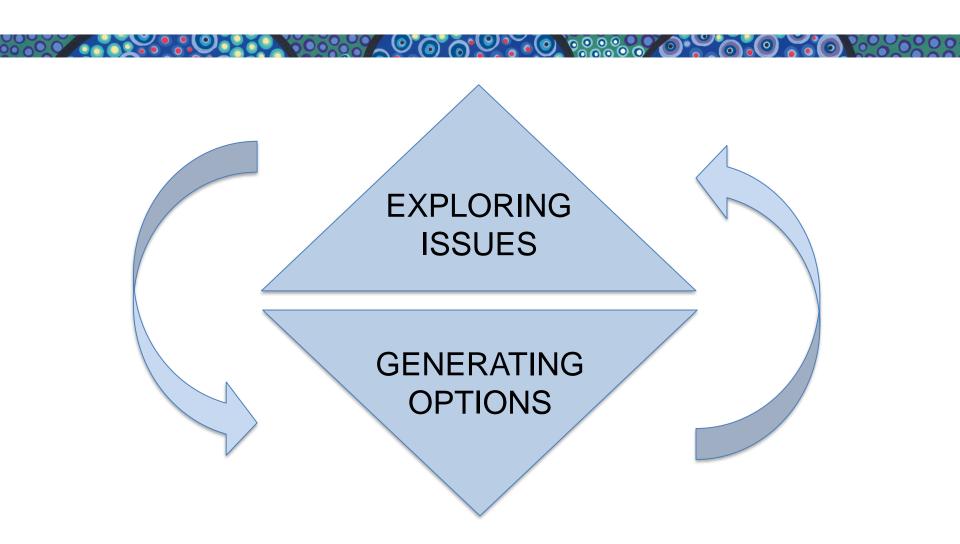
- Can be more flexibility with mediation than arbitration (binding decision making)
- Inconsistent decisions effect trust community has in process
- What are the requirements of justice?

Complex stakeholder networks



Adapted from Coleman, Peter, T, Hacking, Antony G, Stover, Mark A, Fisher-Yoshida, Beth, Nowak Andrzei. Reconstructing Ripeness I: A Study of Constructive Engagement in Protracted Social Conflicts, Conflict Resolution Quarterly, vol. 26, no. 1, Fall 2008, Figure 1, p 14.

Multi party mediation



Two party vs. multi-party negotiating

Key differences between two party and multi-party negotiating:

- Coalitions
- Process management
- 'Kaleidoscopic' nature of BATNA analysis

Tribunal mediating



Some tribunal mediation strategies

- Single party sessions
- Bilateral sessions
- All party sessions
- Mapping
- On country meetings



- Practice officer and practice leader expertise
- Co-mediation





Binding decision making - the Member's role

- Issuing directions
 - Compliance directions
 - Non disclosure directions
- Examining evidence
 - In general proceedings
 - In good faith challenges
- Conduct hearings
- Issue binding decision



Case study: Mediation to Binding decision

- Mediation did not → agreement (non participation of a party), referred to arbitration by State
- Arbitration (binding decision) guarantee's an end point
- Tribunal able to add conditions to the grant in the arbitral decision

Binding decisions: Statutory Principles

- Not bound by technicalities, legal forms or rules of evidence
- Tribunal must pursue the objective of carrying out its functions in a fair, just, economical, informal and prompt way
- May take account of the cultural and customary concerns of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders, but not as to prejudice unduly any party to any proceedings

Binding decisions: General Principles

- Bound by the rules of natural justice/procedural fairness and general principles of administrative law
- Will generally accept uncontested evidence
- Parties must be afforded procedural rights, including the reasonable opportunity to present a case
- Where evidence is at issue, procedural fairness may require the issue to be resolved by oral testimony and cross-examination
- May use rules of evidence as a guide

Some tribunal strategies for binding decision making

- Reminders from the outset of consequence of dismissal for non compliance
- Participants able to contact Practice officers and Practice leaders for support
- Issues based, clear communications and decisions eg

- Reason for this message
- What you must do
- What happens if this is not done?

Strict compliance vs. substantial compliance

- Self represented grantee party no phone
- 8 applications
- Printed hardcopies of Tribunal Forms
- Printed hardcopies of info sheets
- Staff assisted him but not advised him
- In some arbitral matters, rejecting application -> terminating rights; in these matters, rejecting means they can re-lodge and remedy defects – as such take pragmatic approach

Case study – process resolves future matters

- Arbitral application made Dec 2016
- No response to Tribunal emails
- SR Grantee requests arbitration commence on a tenement (also has other tenements in the system)

- NTP requests further time to negotiate agreement over this and other tenements also going to inquiry – time granted
- SR Grantee provides heritage survey information
- Interim status conference convened where misunderstandings resolved (conference recorded)
- Parties reach agreement on this matter, and also include 2 exploration and 3 prospecting tenements also under inquiry
- All objections to the grant withdrawn
- Agreement includes all future tenements for that claim

Case Study – springing orders

Five arbitral matters listed for interim status conference's

- 3 different GPs, same NTP self represented
- One GP seeks springing order for dismissal on next non compliance event – springing order granted as second non compliance
- Time allowed for NTP to seek legal advice
- All compliance dates subsequently missed no reasons, no request for extension
- All matters dismissed

So what can you do?

Manage emotions

- 3 questions to ask yourself:
 - Why am I feeling this?
 - What do I want to change?
 - Whose problem is this (how much is mine/theirs)?
- 3 goals in assertive communication:
 - Avoid punishing / blaming
 - Clearly communicate
 - Improve the relationship

So what can you do?

Manage power imbalances

- People need to be able to engage effectively in dispute resolution
- Power imbalances may impact on the agreed outcome or binding decision
- People will have different perceptions of their power than you do

So what can you do?

- Be as prepared as possible
- Ask questions
- Don't be afraid of silence

Practical approach

- Under certain binding decision making processes, no obligation on Tribunal to allow time for parties to negotiate
- Allowing some time gives parties opportunity to
 - withdraw arbitral application or
 - make agreements
 which otherwise wouldn't have occurred (need for long term relationships)
- Can use directions hearings and status conferences to manage process

Final binding decision process, example

riliai billullig decision process, example	
	Total
Determination Expedited Procedure applies	20
(State can grant tenement)	
Determination Expedited Procedure does not apply	14
(State cannot grant tenement until agreement reached between parties)	
Arbitral Application Dismissed	41
(Usually because of non compliance with directions)	
Objection Withdrawn – Agreement	338
(The native title party withdraws arbitral application)	

Questions?

