

Native Title Resource Guide

South Australia

Updated to December 31, 2010

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1. Native Title Legislation

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Overview

The [Native Title Act 1993 \(Cth\)\(NTA\)](#) is designed to allow a cooperative regime between the Commonwealth and the states and territories by enabling their own bodies to be set up to determine native title, compensation claims and whether future dealings in native land can be done. States and territories can choose, however, to use the Commonwealth regime. States and territories can enact complementary validating legislation and develop other appropriate processes.

The South Australian Government implemented the [Native Title \(South Australia\) Act 1994 \(SA\)](#) (NTSAA) to validate past acts (s.32 & ss.32C-36). The SA Government later passed the [Native Title \(South Australia\) \(Validation and Confirmation\) Amendment Act 2000 \(SA\)](#) to validate intermediate period acts (s.32A & ss.36A-36E).

The [Native Title \(South Australia\) \(Validation and Confirmation\) Amendment Act 2000 \(SA\)](#) also confirms the extinguishment of native title by certain past acts, including some previous exclusive possession acts. Unlike other jurisdictions, certain previous exclusive possession acts in South Australia do not extinguish native title. These acts are:

- a previous exclusive possession act subject to a reservation or condition expressly in favour of Aboriginal people;
- any leasehold interests acquired by the Indigenous Land Corporation; and
- scheduled interests that were no longer in existence as at 23 December 1996, certain leases granted under the [National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 \(SA\)](#), and other miscellaneous leases for grazing and cultivation.

[Section 39 of the Native Title \(South Australia\) Act 1994 \(SA\)](#) confirms Crown ownership of all natural resources; the rights of the Crown to use, control and regulate the flow of water; and all existing fishing access rights as well as, public access to and enjoyment of waterways; beds, banks and foreshores of waterways; coastal waters; beaches; stock routes and areas that were public places as at 31 December 1993.

The [Native Title \(South Australia\) Regulations 2001](#) were drafted to deal with the consequential amendments arising from the operation of the [Native Title \(South Australia\) Miscellaneous Amendment Act 2000 \(SA\)](#) (assented to on 13 July 2000) on the [Native Title \(South Australia\) Act 1994 \(SA\)](#). The regulations came into operation on 27 August 2001.

Alternative State Native Title Regime

South Australia is one of three states to have an [alternative native title regime](#) in place, refer to the [South Australia: alternative native title regime](#) webpage on the [Attorney-General's Department](#) website for further details.

South Australia has three alternative right to negotiate regimes provided for by the:

- [Land Acquisition Act 1969 \(SA\)](#);
- [Mining Act 1971 \(SA\)](#); and
- [Opal Mining Act 1995 \(SA\)](#).

The [Land Acquisition Act](#) and the [Mining Act](#) were determined to comply with s. 43 of the NTA in 1995 by the then Special Minister of State. The [Opal Mining Act](#) was determined to comply with the NTA in 1997 by the then Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs.

The determinations are available at:

- [Determination under s.43 of the Native Title Act 1993 \(re LAA 1969\)](#)
- [Determination under s.43 of the Native Title Act 1993 \(re Mining Act 1971\)](#)
- [Native Title \(Alternative Right to Negotiate Scheme - South Australian Opal Mining Act 1995\) Determination No. 1 1997](#)

In 2003, the sunset clauses in the *Mining Act* and the *Opal Mining Act* were repealed by the *Mining (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2003(SA)* to continue the alternative regimes provided by these Acts. Under this regime determinations are made by the [Environment, Resources and Development Court](#).

Court Processes

Under [s. 5 of the *Native Title \(South Australia\) Act 1994 \(SA\)*](#), the [Supreme Court of South Australia](#) and the [Environment, Resources and Development Court \(ERDC\)](#) have jurisdiction to determine 'native title questions'. The Commonwealth has determined that the Supreme Court and the ERDC are 'recognised State/Territory bodies' under subsection 251(1) (now s. 207A) of the NTA.

[Section 5](#) of the [Native Title \(South Australia\) Act 1994 \(SA\)](#) states that if it is clear that a native title question is to be determined then proceedings should commence in the ERDC. Native title questions are defined in [s. 3](#) of the [Native Title \(South Australia\) Act 1994 \(SA\)](#) as questions about:

- the existence of native title in land;
- the nature of the rights conferred by native title in a particular instance;
- compensation payable for an act extinguishing or otherwise affecting native title;
- acquisition of native title in land, or entry to and occupation, use or exploitation of, native title land under powers conferred by an Act of the Parliament; or
- any other matter related to native title.

The ERDC and the Supreme Court have the power to make a native title declaration under the NTSAA or a determination under the NTA that land is subject to, or not subject to, native title.

[Section 17](#) of the [Native Title \(South Australia\) Act 1994 \(SA\)](#) establishes the State Native Title Register. In 2009–10, 23 notices under mining legislation were lodged to initiate negotiations with native title parties, 10 more than the previous year. There were no searches of the State Native Title Register this year as was the case in the previous year. The Court received five applications for a determination pursuant to s. 63 of the *Mining Act 1971* during the reporting period. ([Annual Report 2009-2010 Courts Administration Authority](#) p.43).

2. Native Title Policy & Procedures

- [State Government](#)
- [Native Title Claims Policy](#)
- [Connection Assessment Processes](#)
- [Consultative Processes](#)
- [Alternative Body](#)
- [Land and Resource Activity](#)

State Government

Ministerial responsibility for native title in South Australia is held jointly by the Premier and the Attorney-General. The [Native Title Section](#) (NTS) of the [Crown Solicitor's Office](#) within the [Attorney-General's Department](#) provides native title, Aboriginal heritage and related legal services to Government. The NTS represents the State in native title claims processes and works with the Attorney-General's Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) Negotiating Team to negotiate Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

Native Title Claims Policy

In 2002 the South Australian Government adopted a policy of pursuing consent determinations of native title as an adjunct to pre-negotiated ILUAs, when appropriate. The South Australian Government considers native title resolution to be closely related to social and economic outcomes for Indigenous Australians. Consequently, creating equitable and sustainable arrangements for the co-existence of Indigenous and non-Indigenous rights and interests is fundamental to the state's approach for resolving native title. While a large portion of South Australia's Native Title issues remain to be addressed, the state aims to resolve 75 percent of Native Title claims by 2014.

Connection Assessment Processes

The South Australian Government strongly emphasises resolving native title through negotiation and discussion rather than through court litigation. To support this approach the SA Government seeks evidence of native title claim groups' connections to land or waters during ILUA negotiations. The Government has proposed a claim assessment process that would classify native title claims under one of three categories described respectively as the determination stream, the agreement-only stream and the no agreement stream.

The [Native Title Section](#) of the [Crown Solicitor's Office](#) within the [Attorney-General's Department](#) manages the connection assessment process in South Australia. Details of this assessment process are outlined in the [Consent Determinations in SA: A Guide to Preparing Native Title Reports 2004 \[PDF format 885kb\]](#) developed by the Crown Solicitor's Office in consultation with the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement and the Congress of South Australian Native Title Committees. Refer also to the [South Australian Indigenous Land Use Agreement Statewide Negotiations Strategic Plan 2005-2009 \[PDF FORMAT 1864Kb\]](#) developed by parties involved in the statewide ILUA negotiation process. There does not appear to be a new strategic plan as of June 2011.

Consultative Processes

Consultations about native title matters in South Australia have proceeded through the negotiation of a framework [Statewide Indigenous Land Use Agreement](#). In 2000 the South Australian Government provided funding to the ALRM to facilitate native title groups' involvement in the proposed statewide ILUA negotiation process. Each native title claim in South Australia has a Native Title Management Committee (NTMC) comprising native title claimants from particular claim areas. As at May 6, 2002 there were 23 NTMCs in South Australia. These Committees subsequently formed a statewide representative body called the Congress of South Australian Native Title Management Committees which enables native title claimants to be directly involved in the statewide negotiation process. The [South Australian Native Title Resolution process website](#) has not been updated since 2009.

This negotiation of the statewide ILUA involves representatives of peak bodies in South Australia: the South Australian Government (comprising a five-member ILUA Negotiation Team comprising representatives from the [Attorney-General's Department](#), [Department of Primary Industry Resources](#) and the Department for Environment and Natural Resources), the [Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement](#), the Congress of South Australian Native Title Committees, the South Australian Chamber of Mines & Energy, the [South Australian Farmers Federation](#), the [South Australian Fishing Industry Council](#), and

the [Local Government Association of South Australia](#). For further information refer to the [SA ILUA Statewide Negotiations](#) website developed by the parties involved in these negotiations.

Alternative Body

South Australia is the only state to have an Alternative State Body in operation.

The Environment, Resources and Development Court and the Supreme Court of South Australia have jurisdiction in South Australia to determine 'native title questions' under the *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994* (SA). These Courts were determined to be 'recognised State/Territory bodies' in 1995 pursuant to subsection 251(1) (now section 207A) of the Native Title Act by the Special Minister of State (who was the Australian Government Minister at the time):

- [Determination under section 251 of the Native Title Act 1993](#)

Land and Resource Activity

The Office of Minerals and Energy Resources South Australia within the [Department of Primary Industry Resources](#) has produced [Guidelines for Proposed Activities on Native Title Land \[PDF 178Kb\]](#) and provides information, advice and services relating to mineral and petroleum exploration. Refer to the [Department for Environment and Natural Resources](#) for information and services relating to how native title may affect other land and resource activities.

3. Native Title Representative Body

- [Overview](#)
- [Map](#)

Overview

As at 31 December 2010, [South Australian Native Title Services \(SANTS\)](#) is the only Native Title Service Provider in South Australia. SANTS was recognised as such by the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs on July 1, 2008. SANTS has legal responsibilities and functions under s. 203B of the NTA. Before this time native title services were conducted in South Australia by [Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement Inc.](#)

SANTS native title operations are largely funded by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) under s.203FE(1) of the NTA. The SA Government also funds SANTS with respect to ILUA and Consent Determination Negotiations and other activities associated with South Australian Native Title Resolution (SANTR) process.

The SANTR process (see www.iluasa.com) provides for parties to negotiate native title outcomes. Importantly it creates the opportunity for all parties to participate in a cooperative, supportive and progressive environment to resolve issues between them. This collaborative and strategic initiative provides an important avenue for negotiating sustainable outcomes for native title claimants and providing certainty for all parties.

SANTS is governed by a Board of Directors which is accountable for the overall performance of SANTS. The Board's role is to guide, govern and provide a professional approach to the development of the SANTS. The Board currently consists of the following seven Directors.

STREET ADDRESS	POSTAL ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	EMAIL
Level 4 345 King William St ADELAIDE	345 King William St ADELAIDE SA 5000	(08) 8110 2800 or 1800 010 360	(08) 8110 2811 or 1800 010 370	info@nativetitlesa.org

For more information see the [South Australian Native Title Services website](#) or the [Agreements Treaties and Negotiated Settlements website](#).

Map

[Native Title Representative Bodies Map \[PDF 2.3Mb\]](#) -This map provides details of the Native Title Representative Bodies and their respective boundaries as at 1 July 2010.

4. Native Title Applications

- [Overview](#)
- [Native Title Application Maps](#)
- [Sea Claims](#)
- [Sea Claims: Maps and Tables](#)

Overview

As at **31 December 2010**, **52** native title applications have been lodged within South Australia, comprising 49 claimant applications and 3 non-claimant applications and 0 compensation applications. The table below provides a summary of the status of these applications.

Table 1.0 Native Title Applications in South Australia

APPLICATION STATUS	CLAIMANT	NON-CLAIMANT	COMPENSATION	TOTAL
Active	24	0	0	24
Finalised: Discontinued	4	1	0	5
Finalised: Dismissed	2	0	0	2
Finalised: Full Approved Determination	3	0	0	3
Finalised: Non-Approved Determination	0	1	0	1
Finalised: Pre-Combination	13	0	0	13
Finalised: Rejected	2	0	0	2
Finalised: Struck out	4	0	0	4
Finalised: Withdrawn	5	1	0	6
TOTAL	31	3	0	34

(Source: <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Applications-And-Determinations/Search-Applications/Pages/Search.aspx> at 31/12/10)

For the most up to date information regarding native title applications refer to the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website.

Native Title Application Maps

[SA Applications and Determinations Areas Map \[PDF 372Kb\]](#) – This map provided by the NNTT highlights the boundaries of claimant applications recognised by the Federal Court in South Australia as at 31 December 2010.

Sea Claims in South Australia

As at 31 December 2010 there were 7 native title applications including sea areas of South Australia (as per the Register of Native Title Claims). The summary table below provides links to the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website as well as links to explanations of zones.

Table 1.1 Sea Claims as per Register of Native Title Claims (RNTBC)

NNTT Number	Federal Court File Number	Name	Register Status	Zone LWM	Zone 3Nm	Zone 12Nm	Zone 24Nm	Zone EEZ
SC96/4	SAD6011/98	Barnarla Native Title Claim	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
SC96/5	SAD6012/98	Nukunu Native Title Claim	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

SC97/6	SAD6019/98	Wirangu No. 2 Native Title Claim	Accepted for registration	Yes	No	No	No	No
SC97/8	SAD6021/98	Nauo-Barngarla Native Title Claim	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
SC98/4	SAD6027/98	Ngarrindjeri and Others Native Title Claim	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
SC00/1	SAD6001/00	Kurna Peoples Native Title Claim	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
SC06/1	SAD6008/98	Far West Coast	Accepted for registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

(Source: http://www.nntt.gov.au/Publications-And-Research/Maps-and-Spatial-Reports/Documents/Quarterly%20Maps/Sea_RNTC_stats.pdf at 31/12/10.)

Sea Claims: Maps and Tables

Sea Claimant Applications as per the register of Native title Claims: Statistical and Spatial Data

[Geographic Extent of Claimant Applications subject to sea as per the register of native title claims \[PDF 0.4Mb\]](#) - This map details the 77 claimant applications as of 31 December 2010 that include sea within the area being claimed as per the Register of Native Title Claims.

[Native Title Claimant Applications as per Register of Native Title Claims that include Sea within the area being claimed \[PDF 118 Kb\]](#) - This corresponding table shows the name of each claimant application, number, registration status, and seaward extent of each application by jurisdiction.

Sea Claimant Applications as per the Schedule of Applications (Federal Court) and the NNTR: Statistical and Spatial Data

[Geographic extent of claimant applications subject to sea as per the schedule \(Federal Court\) and the National Native Title Register \[0.9MB\]](#) - This map depicts the 106 (8 of which are in South Australia) matters that include sea per the Schedule of Applications Federal Court Status and the National Native Title Register (NNTR).

[Native Title Claimant Applications as per Schedule of Applications \(Federal Court\) and Determinations as per National Native Title Register that include sea \[164 KB\]](#) - This corresponding table shows the name of each claimant application, number, registration status, and seaward extent of each application by jurisdiction. The table shows that there are 8 sea claimant applications as per the Schedule of Applications (Federal Court) and the NNTR in South Australia

5. Native Title Determinations

- [Overview](#)
- [Native Title Determination Maps](#)
- [Native Title Determinations that include Sea Areas](#)

Overview

As at 12 May 2011, there were 9 native title determinations in South Australia. All of the determinations are classified as claimant determinations. The summary table below provides information about the claimant group/native title holders, also information on the determination summaries from the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website, relevant case law from the [Australasian Legal Information Institute \(Austlii\)](#) website (where available) and determination information from the [ATNS](#) website (where available).

Table 1.2 Native Title Claimant Determinations

NATIVE TITLE HOLDERS	SHORT NAME (NNTT Hyperlink)	CASE NAME (Austlii hyperlink)	DATE	OUTCOME	LEGAL PROCESS ATNS Hyperlink
Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People	Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara	Lennon on behalf of the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Native Title Claim Group v The State of South Australia [2011] FCA 474	11/05/2011	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent determination
Adnyamathanha People	Adnyamathanha People No. 2	Adnyamathanha No. 1 Native Title Claim Group v The State of South Australia (No.2) [2009] FCA 359	30/03/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent determination
Adnyamathanha People	Adnyamathanha People No. 1 (Angepena Pastoral Lease)	Adnyamathanha No. 1 Native Title Claim Group v The State of South Australia (No. 2) [2009] FCA 359	30/03/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent determination
Adnyamathanha People	Adnyamathanha People No. 1 (Stage 1)	Adnyamathanha No. 1 Native Title Claim Group v The State of South Australia (No. 2) [2009] FCA 359	30/03/2009	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent determination
Lower Southern Arrernte and Wangkangurru persons	Eringa Part A Proceeding	Eringa, Eringa No.2, Wangkangurru/Yarluyandi and Irrwanyere Mt Dare Native Title Claim Groups v The State of South Australia [2008] FCA 1370	11/09/2008	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent determination
Lower Southern Arrernte and Wangkangurru persons	Wangkangurru/Yarluyandi Part A Proceeding	Eringa, Eringa No.2, Wangkangurru/Yarluyandi and Irrwanyere Mt Dare Native Title Claim Groups v The State of South Australia [2008] FCA 1370	11/09/2008	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent determination
Lower Southern Arrernte and Wangkangurru persons	Irrwanyere Mt Dare Native Title Determination	Eringa, Eringa No 2, Wangkangurru/Yarluyandi and Irrwanyere Mt Dare Native Title Claim Groups v The State of South Australia [2008] FCA 1370	11/09/2008	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent determination
Those Aboriginal people who have a spiritual connection to the Determination Area and the Tjukurpa associated with it, and are recognised under the relevant Western Desert traditional laws and customs	Yankunytjatjara/Antakirinja	Yankunytjatjara/Antakirinja Native Title Claim Group v The State of South Australia [2006] FCA 1142	28/08/2006	Native title exists in parts of the determination area	Consent determination

Aboriginal persons who are Nguraritja according to the relevant traditional laws and customs of the Western Desert Bloc people as are applicable to the determination area

[De Rose Hill](#)

[De Rose v State of South Australia \(No 2\) \[2005\] FCAFC 110](#)

[De Rose v State of South Australia \[2003\] FCAFC 286; 133 FCR 325](#)

[De Rose v State of South Australia \[2002\] FCA 1342](#)

08/06/2005

Native title exists in parts of the determination area

Litigated determination

(Sources: <http://www.atns.net.au/>, <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Applications-And-Determinations/Search-Determinations/Pages/Search.aspx> & <http://www.austlii.edu.au/>)

For the most up to date information regarding native title determinations refer to the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website.

The Native Title Research Unit also maintains a national [Native Title Determinations Summary](#) providing links to the determination summaries on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website, relevant case law on the [Australasian Legal Information Institute \(Austlii\)](#) website and determinations information on the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\) Database](#) website.

Further information and resources relating to the De Rose determination can be accessed through the Native Title Research Unit's [De Rose Research Resource Page](#).

Native Title Determination Maps

[NNTT Native Title Determinations National Map \[PDF 884Kb\]](#) - This map provides spatial representation of native title determinations, it depicts the geographic extent of claimant applications as per the schedule of applications, federal court status, and determinations of native title as per the national native title register. Federal court reference numbers are used to show the determination areas. The map is updated quarterly; it reflects applications and determinations to the most recent quarter.

[SA Applications and Determinations Areas Map \[PDF 372Kb\]](#) – This map provided by the NNTT highlights the boundaries of claimant applications recognised by the Federal Court in South Australia as at 31 December 2010.

Native Title Determinations that include Sea Areas

[Table of Determinations as per the National Native Title Register that include Sea within Area Determined \[PDF 62Kb\]](#) - This table includes the name, number status, and seaward extent of each determination by jurisdiction. The map is updated quarterly; it reflects applications and determinations to the most recent quarter. As at **31 December 2010**, there were 0 native title determinations in South Australia that include sea areas.

6. Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate

- [Overview](#)
- [RNTBC Toolkit](#)
- [Map](#)

Overview

Under ss. 55-57 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), native title groups are required to nominate a 'prescribed body corporate' or PBC to hold (as trustee) or manage (as agent) their native title following a determination of native title. PBCs are entered onto the National Native Title Register. At this point, the corporation becomes a registered native title body corporate or RNTBC.

As at 1 May 2011, there were 5 RNTBCs in South Australia. An RNTBC for 1 native title determination is still to be advised. Table 1.3 below provides further details on these RNTBC's.

Table 1.3 Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate

RNTBC NAME (ORIC Hyperlink)	TYPE OF RNTBC (ATNS Hyperlink)	DETERMINATION DATE	DETERMINATION SHORT NAME (NNTT Hyperlink)
Adnyamathanha Traditional Lands Association (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC	AGENT	30/03/2009	Adnyamathanha People No. 1 (Stage 1) Adnyamathanha People No. 1 (Angepena Pastoral Lease) Adnyamathanha People No. 2
De Rose Hill - Ilpalka Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	AGENT	08/06/2005	De Rose Hill
Iriwanyere Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	AGENT	11/09/2008	Iriwanyere Mt Dare Native Title Determination Wangkangurru/Yarluyandi Part A Proceeding Eringa Part A Proceeding
Yankunytjatjara Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	AGENT	28/08/2006	Yankunytjatjara/Antakirinja
Antakirinjamatu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation (Registration TBA)	TBA	11/05/2011	Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People

(Sources: <http://www.oric.gov.au/>, <http://www.atns.net.au/>, <http://www.nntt.gov.au/Applications-And-Determinations/Search-Determinations/Pages/Search.aspx>)

The NTRU has created [profiles for all Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate \(RNTBCs\)](#) in Australia. The profiles contain information (where available) about the organisation recognised as an RNTBC, including the:

- History of the organisation.
- Profile information: name, geographic details, contact details, and website.
- Administrative information: Corporation number, corporation date, and links to relevant corporation documents.
- Native Title Determination Information: links to NNTT determination details, and links to relevant case law.
- Agreements Information: links to Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) details.
- Additional information: media releases.

The Native Title Research Unit (NTRU) also maintains a [Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate Summary document](#). This document provides details about RNTBCs in each state/territory including the RNTBC name, RNTBC type (agent or trustee) and relevant native title determination information. The document provides hyperlinks to the [Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations](#) (ORIC) website to access contact details for the corporation. Relevant case law on the [Australasian Legal Information](#)

[Institute \(Austlii\)](#) website (where available) is hyperlinked through the case name. Hyperlinked to the determination short name is information about the relevant native title determination on the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#), and the hyperlink regarding the legal process provides a link to the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website.

RNTBC Toolkits

The NTRU has compiled [toolkits for Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate \(RNTBC\)](#). These toolkits have been created to assist native title holders to access information and resources regarding funding and training opportunities that may be relevant to their RNTBCs. The need for such toolkits was highlighted in the 2007 Australian Government report 'Structures and Processes of Prescribed Bodies Corporate' (Recommendation 2).

[The South Australia RNTBC Toolkit is available here \[PDF 143Kb\]](#).

Map

[Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate Map \[PDF 825 Kb\]](#) - This map shows the areas covered by RNTBCs and also shows where PBCs are still to be created over determined areas. The map also contains a table which details the areas in each state by square kilometers in which RPBCs exist as well as the areas by square kilometers in which PBCs are yet to be established. It is provided by the NNTT.

7. Indigenous Land Use Agreements

- [Overview](#)
- [Statewide ILUA](#)
- [ILUA Templates](#)
- [ILUA Maps](#)
- [Registered ILUAs including Sea Areas](#)

Overview

As at 31 December 2010 there were 45 registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) in South Australia, all 45 of these are [Area Agreements](#) (AA). The summary table below provides links to ILUA information on the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\)](#) website and the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\)](#) website.

Table 1.4 Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements in South Australia

NAME (ATNS Hyperlink)	NNTT FILE NO. (NNTT Hyperlink)	TYPE	DATE	SUBJECT
Port Vincent Marina	SIA2000/001	AA	18/07/2001	Development
Antakirinja Area Minerals Exploration	SI2003/007	AA	18/05/2004	Mining
Arabunna Area Minerals Exploration ILUA	SI2003/008	AA	13/10/2004	Mining
Todmorden Pastoral ILUA	SI2002/002	AA	29/03/2005	Access
Antakirinja Area Minerals Exploration ILUA	SI2004/003	AA	14/06/2005	Mining
Narunga Local Government (Yorke Peninsula)	SI2003/004	AA	6/10/2005	Consultation Protocol
Ngadjuri Faraway Hills Pastoral ILUA	SI2005/005	AA	20/02/2006	Access
Gawler Ranges Mineral Exploration ILUA	SI2004/004	AA	30/06/2006	Mining
Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges ILUA	SI2005/006	AA	30/06/2006	Co-management
Ceduna Keys Marina ILUA	SI2005/007	AA	11/12/2006	Development
The Allandale Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/006	AA	4/06/2007	Access
The Lambina Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/020	AA	4/06/2007	Access
The Welbourn Hill Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/019	AA	4/06/2007	Access
The Arckaringa-Coorikiana Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/022	AA	19/06/2007	Access
The Evelyn Downs Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/021	AA	19/06/2007	Access
The Wintinna Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/023	AA	19/06/2007	Access
Yandruwandha/Yawarrawarrka White Catch Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/013	AA	7/03/2008	Access
Yandruwandha/Yawarrawarrka Merty Merty Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/016	AA	7/03/2008	Access
Yandruwandha/Yawarrawarrka Innamincka Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/011	AA	7/03/2008	Access
Yandruwandha/Yawarrawarrka Gidgealpa Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/015	AA	7/03/2008	Access
Yandruwandha/Yawarrawarrka Tinga Tingana Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/012	AA	7/03/2008	Access
Yandruwandha/Yawarrawarrka Bollards Lagoon Pastoral ILUA	SI2006/014	AA	7/03/2008	Access
Witjira National Park ILUA	SI2006/017	AA	25/03/2008	Co-management

Koweridda Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/012	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Yarna Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/008	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Siam Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/011	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Lake Everard Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/013	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Marla Township ILUA	SI2006/001	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Lockes Claypan Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/015	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Wilgena Pastoral ILUA (AJ & PA McBride Pty Ltd)	SI2008/016	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Hiltaba Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/017	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Yardea Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/014	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Part Hiltaba Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/009	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Yeltana Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/010	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Thurlga Pastoral ILUA	SI2007/003	AA	26/05/2009	Access
Siam North Pastoral ILUA	SI2008/007	AA	27/05/2009	Access
Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka Fishing ILUA	SI2008/004	AA	5/03/2010	Fishing
Innamincka Regional Reserve ILUA	SI2008/003	AA	5/03/2010	Access Consultation protocol
Strzelecki Regional Reserve ILUA	SI2008/002	AA	5/03/2010	Consultation protocol
Coongie Lakes National Park ILUA	SI2008/001	AA	5/03/2010	Co-management
Innamincka Township ILUA	SI2005/008	AA	5/03/2010	Extinguishment
Gawler Ranges - Kokatha Pastoral ILUA	SI2009/005	AA	13/06/2010	Access
Gawler Ranges - Coondambo Pastoral ILUA	SI2009/004	AA	13/06/2010	Access
Gawler Ranges - Moonaree Pastoral ILUA	SI2009/003	AA	13/06/2010	Access
Yandruwandha/Yawarrawarrka Cordillo Downs Pastoral ILUA	SI2010/002	AA	11/08/2010	Access Co-management Community living area

(Sources: <http://www.atns.net.au/> and <http://www.nntt.gov.au/INDIGENOUS-LAND-USE-AGREEMENTS/SEARCH-REGISTERED-ILUAS/Pages/Search.aspx>)

For information about ILUAs which are in the process of being registered or in notification, refer to the [NNTT Table of Registered and 'In Notification' ILUAs \[PDF 21KB\]](#). For the most up to date listing of registered ILUAs refer to the [NNTT Registered ILUAs by State or Territory webpage](#) of the [National Native Title Tribunal \(NNTT\) website](#). It is also possible to search for ILUA information on the [Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements \(ATNS\) website](#). The Native Title Research Unit also maintains a national [ILUA Summary \[PDF 566Kb\]](#) which provides links to ILUA information.

Statewide Indigenous Land Use Agreement

Consultations about native title matters in South Australia have proceeded through the negotiation of a framework [Statewide Indigenous Land Use Agreement](#). The Statewide ILUA agreement has been negotiated by representatives of peak bodies in South Australia:





- Congress of Native Title Management Committees;
- South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS);
- SA Farmers Federation (SAFF);
- SA Chambers of Mines and Energy (SACOME);
- Wildcatch Fisheries SA;

- Local Government Association (LGA); and the
- South Australian Government

For further information refer to the [South Australian Native Title Resolution](#) website.

ILUA Templates

ILUA templates are available from the South Australian Native Title Claim Resolution Unit: website:

- Local Government. [PDF - 319 kb](#) 
- Minerals Exploration. [PDF - 698 kb](#) 
- Outback Areas. [PDF - 240 kb](#) 
- Pastoral. [PDF - 179 kb](#) 

ILUA Maps

[NNTT Indigenous Land Use Agreements Map \[PDF 927KB\]](#) - This map provides depicts the external boundaries of registered ILUAs as well as ILUAs in notification but not yet registered. The map also shows whether these ILUAs are area agreements or body corporate agreements. The map is updated quarterly. Maps of individual ILUAs are available from the NNTT website.

Registered ILUAs including Sea Areas

As at 31 December 2010, 3 of the registered ILUAs in South Australia included sea areas. [NNTT Map: ILUAs including Sea Areas \[PDF 488Kb\]](#) - This map depicts the areas in which ILUAs include sea. It is updated quarterly.

8. Future Acts

A future act is an act done after 1 January 1994 (the date of the commencement of the *Native Title Act 1993*) which affects native title. If a native title claimant application satisfies the conditions of the registration test, claimants gain the right to negotiate proposed developments over land and waters in the registered area. This right to negotiate does not allow claimants to stop a project going ahead and only applies to certain types of future acts, such as mining.

In South Australia, future act matters are handled by the [Environment, Resources and Development Court](#). Refer to the [Environment, Resources and Development Court](#) website for information about future act matters in South Australia.

States and territories may also establish their own right to negotiate regimes (see [alternative state native title regimes](#) on the [Attorney-General's Department website](#)). Such regimes need to mirror the NTA scheme and gain Commonwealth ministerial approval.

Future act applications in South Australia as of 31 December 2010:

Date lodged	Application name	Status	Tribunal file no.	Tenement no.
04/07/2005	Eagle Bay Resources NL	Finalised - Future Act - Can be done subject to conditions	SF05/1	PEL/182

Future Act Determinations in South Australia as of 31 December 2010:

Determination date	Tribunal file no.	Decision/Determination	Parties	NNTTA number
28/07/2005	SF05/1	Consent determination: future act can be done	Charlie Moore, Fredrick Brown, Leslie Harris, Aaron Paterson, Anita Paterson, Fay Nicholls and Theresa Bottrell on behalf of the andruwandha/Yawarrawarka Native Title Claim - and - David Mungeranie, Irene Kemp, Rhonda Kennedy-Gepp, Sylvia Stewart, Edward Landers and Nellie Edge on behalf of the Dieri Native Title Claim (native title parties) - and - EAGLE BAY RESOURCES NL (grantee party) - and - STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (government party)	NNTTA 53 (28 July 2005)

9. Land Rights

- [Legislation](#)
- [Indigenous owned or controlled land in South Australia](#)

Land Rights Legislation

(information sourced from the [Allens Arthur Robinson website](#))

South Australia was the first state in Australia to enact Aboriginal land rights legislation.

Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1966 (SA)

The [Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1966](#) establishes the Aboriginal Lands Trust to receive, accept, hold, acquire by means of agreement, exchange, or possess, and to dispose of property of every kind and be a party to any legal proceedings. The vesting of land in the Trust does not extinguish or affect native title in the land. No dealing by the Trust with land vested in it extinguishes or affects native title in the land. However, the Trust may, by agreement with the Minister and the holders of native title in land, deal with the land so as to extinguish or affect native title in the land.

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act 1981 (SA)

The [Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act 1981](#) provides for the vesting of title to certain lands in north-western South Australia, in particular the people of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara. Prior to the commencement of amending legislation in October 2005, this Act was known as the [Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act 1981 \(SA\)](#). The name of the Act was changed to recognise Anangu ownership of the land. The main objects of the amending legislation were to provide a legislative framework for better accountability and transparency in the governance of the relevant lands by changing the composition and certain practices of the body corporate's Executive Board.

Effects of the legislation

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara is the body corporate that holds the Pitjantjatjara lands. It is accountable for protecting the interests of the traditional owners in relation to the management and use of the lands. 'Traditional owner' in relation to lands means an Aboriginal person who has, in accordance with Aboriginal tradition, social, economic and spiritual affiliations with, and responsibilities for, the lands or any part of them. The Act describes provisions restricting entry to the lands for the purpose of conducting mining operations. It also deals with the relationship with the Mining and Petroleum Acts and provides for strict controls on the issuing and negotiation of mining and petroleum tenements. The operation of the Act may be reviewed by the Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee, established in 2003.

Breaches and penalties

Unauthorised minerals and petroleum exploration, mining or production or entry to the lands for this purpose is subject to a fine of \$10,000 plus \$1,000 fine for each day the offence continues. A person who enters into an unauthorised agreement with the traditional owners is liable to a \$2,000 fine. The directors of a company will also be guilty of the same offence unless they can show that the exercise of reasonable diligence would not have prevented the offence. The Courts may order a person convicted of an offence against the Act to pay compensation to Anangu Pitjantjatjara for any damage caused by the offence.

Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984 (SA)

The [Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984](#) is similar to the [Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act 1981](#) and provides for the vesting of title to certain lands known as the Maralinga lands in the traditional owners of the lands. The Maralinga lands are in the central-western part of South Australia. Maralinga Tjarutja is the body corporate that holds the Maralinga lands. Its functions are virtually the same as those described above for the Pitjantjatjara. However, under this Act special conditions are made for the compilation of a register of sacred sites on the Maralinga lands. As with the [Pitjantjatjara Act](#), there are considerable restrictions on entry for minerals and petroleum exploration, mining and production purposes. The Act also provides for the notification of sacred sites to prospective tenement holders and for the interaction of the [Mining and Petroleum Acts](#) with this legislation. As with the [Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act 1981](#) and the [Aboriginal Lands Trust Act](#), the operation of this Act may be reviewed by the Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee. The penalties for

illegal entry for mining and petroleum exploration, mining and production purposes are the same as described above. The Court also has the power to order compensation in certain cases.

Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee Act 2003 (SA)

The *Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee Act 2003* has been in operation since September 2003. This Act established the Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee (the Committee). The functions of the Committee include evaluating the operation of the *Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act 1981* (SA), the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984* (SA) and the *Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1966* (SA). The Act also empowers the Committee to inquire into matters affecting the interests of traditional owners and the manner in which lands are being managed, used and controlled under these pieces of legislation. The Act provides for the membership, privileges and powers of the Committee, as well as its functions, which include reviewing the operation of Acts relating to Aboriginal lands, along with a range of matters affecting Aboriginal people.

For further information on South Australia's native title legislation see the '[SA Roundup](#)' on the [Allens Arthur Robinson website](#).

Indigenous owned or controlled land in South Australia

The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009* Report produced by the Steering Committee of the *Review of Government Service Provision* was published in June 2009. It contains information about Indigenous owned or controlled land (excluding native title) as at December 2008. Refer to [Chapter 8](#), Section 8.2 of the Report and Attachment 8 which can be downloaded from the [Productivity Commission's Website](#). The table below (Table 1.5) is an extract from this Report (Table 8A.2.1).

Table 1.5 Indigenous owned or controlled land in Western Australia (December 2008)

LAND TENURE INFORMATION	UNIT	TOTAL
Area of land by Tenure Type		
Freehold (inalienable)	KM ²	188,863.0
Freehold (alienable)	KM ²	385.5
Leasehold	KM ²	15,018.4
License	KM ²	26.4
Aboriginal Reserve	KM ²	0
Tenure Not Stated	KM ²	3.7
Total Indigenous Land	KM ²	207,296.9
Total Land Area of South Australia	KM ²	983,482.0
Indigenous Land as a Proportion of Total Land Area	%	20.8
Number of Indigenous Land Parcels^a	Number	1489

(Source: Table 8A.2.1 Indigenous owned or controlled land by State/Territory, December 2008, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage 2009: Key Indicators Report*, Attachment 8)

^a Parcels are individual geographic features rather than legal entities. That is a legal parcel may be dissected into two or more parcels by, for example, a road, and are represented in these data as two parcels while only a single legal land entity.

10. ILC Land Acquisitions

At 31 December 2010 the [Indigenous Land Corporation](#) (ILC) had purchased 25 properties within South Australia, covering a total area of 834747.47 hectares. For further information refer to the [South Australian Regional Indigenous Land Strategy 2007-2012 \[PDF 868KB\]](#) or the [Indigenous Land Corporation](#) website. Table 1.6 below lists the Indigenous Land Corporation land purchases in South Australia.

Table 1.6: ILC Land Purchases South Australia

Property	Area (ha)	Date Granted	Title Holding Body
Mt Clarence	178390.000	28/08/98	Walarintja Landholding Inc
Waterfall	3639.150	06/01/98	Wongi Ahrah Aboriginal Association Inc
Mouth House	5.197	07/08/01	Meningie Ngarrindjeri Land Council Inc.
Warrengie	354.243	02/05/98	Meningie Ngarrindjeri Land Council Inc.
Myrtle Springs Stn	89767.500	12/12/01	Vinya Aboriginal Corporation
Bonython Section 188 HD	88.547	29/03/99	Munda Munda Watutjinna Inc
Leigh Creek Station	46485.400	17/07/99	Adnyamathanha Land Council Inc
Mt Willoughby	479608.000	17/07/99	Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation
Manunka Farm	365.656	30/09/00	Manunka Aboriginal Corporation
Seaview	234.394	01/12/99	Akenta Inc
Laura Bay	1991.360	29/05/01	Bullinda Incorporated
Montillie	0.971	29/02/00	Kuranya Family Association Incorporated
Narinyeri House	21.781	02/09/99	Meningie Ngarrindjeri Land Council Inc.
Songvaar Road	24.363	07/06/02	Narungga Nations Aboriginal Corporation For Land
Davies Terrace	17.327	11/07/02	Narungga Nations Aboriginal Corporation For Land
Yappala	17642.000	24/05/01	Viliwarinha Yuras
Montillie Excision	469.737	05/07/00	Kuranya Family Association Incorporated
Glen Boree	11502.700	22/02/01	Wirangu Association
Millers	307.605	16/03/02	Narungga Nations Aboriginal Corporation For Land
Pumphouse	0.385	08/06/06	Tangglun Piltengi Yunti Aboriginal Corporation
Warriparinga	5.830		Indigenous Land Corporation
River Road	1059.250	01/11/06	Sugar Shack Aboriginal Corporation
Cape Elizabeth	2643.390		...
Murray's Lagoon	112.368		Indigenous Land Corporation
White Avenue Mt Gambier SA	10.320		Indigenous Land Corporation

(Source: <http://www.ilc.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=204>)

ILC Land Acquisitions Map

[South Australia ILC Land Acquisitions \(August 2010\) \[PDF 229Kb\]](#) – This map highlights ILC owned and ILC granted land in South Australia.

11. Indigenous Protected Areas

As at 31 December 2010 there were 6 Indigenous Protected Areas within South Australia. The table below provides links to IPA information on the [Department of Environment & Water Resources: Indigenous Protected Areas Program website](#).

Table 1.7 Indigenous Protected Areas in South Australia

Name (IPA Hyperlinked)	Date Declared	Area (Hectares)
Nantawarrina	26/08/1998	58348
Yalata	5/10/1999	464230
Walalkara	16/06/2000	986972
Watarru	16/06/2000	1392525
Mount Willoughby	22/08/2002	420672
Kalka / Pipalyatjara	3/03/2010	578594
	TOTAL	3 901 341

(Source: <http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/declared/index.html>)

For further information refer to the [Department of Environment & Water Resources: Indigenous Protected Areas Program website](#).

Map of Indigenous Protected Areas

[National Map of Indigenous Protected Areas in Australia](#) - This map highlights the nationally declared Indigenous Protected Areas, as well as Indigenous Protected Area Consultation Projects and Co-Management Consultation Projects. It was last updated in March 2011 and at that stage there were 42 declared IPAs.

12. Population Profile

The 8 August 2006 census count calculated that the Australian Indigenous population is 455,031 of the total population in Australia of 19,855,288. The total population in South Australia is calculated to be 1,514,337 of which 25,557 or 1.68% is calculated to be Indigenous. This data can be found in the Australian Bureau of Statistics report on [Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2006](#).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics indicates that this data does not take into consideration the undercount of Indigenous peoples as well as unknown Indigenous status. As such the ABS has produced a report of the estimated resident population (ERP) as of 30 June 2006. It suggests that the Australian Indigenous population is 517,200 of a total Australian population of 20,697,880, whereby Indigenous Australians make up 2.5% of the total population. It is estimated that the total South Australian population is 1,567,888 of which 28,055 or 1.79% of the population are calculated to be indigenous. This data can be found in the Australian Bureau of Statistics report entitled [Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006](#).

The table below (Table 1.8) compares the calculated Australian Indigenous population in South Australia as at 8 August 2006 with the experimental estimated resident population as at 30 June 2006.

Table 1.8 South Australian Indigenous Population Profile, 2006

Population Profile	Aboriginal Population	Torres Strait Islander Population	Both Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Population	Total Indigenous Population	Total NT Population	% of Indigenous Population of Territory Population
Census, 8 AUGUST 2006	98,716	18,374	10,488	127,578	3,904,532	3.26
ERP, 30 JUNE 2006	112,095	20,902	11,888	144,885	4,090,908	3.54

(Sources: [3238.0.55.001 Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006](#) and [2006 Census Community Profile Series: Australia](#))

Further Information

- [\(4705.0\) 2006 Census Counts Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians: South Australian Indigenous geographic classification \(Table 23-25\) \[PDF 7.2kB\]](#)
- [2006 Census Community Profile Series: South Australia: Indigenous Profile \[excel 199kB\]](#)
- The ABS also provides further information by dividing South Australia into Statistical Subdivisions (by geographical location). See the [2006 Census Community Profile Series South Australian Statistical Division](#) webpage for more information.

13. Sources

1. Native Title Legislation

NAME	SOURCE
Allens Arthur Robinson	http://www.aar.com.au/
Attorney-General's Department	http://www.ag.gov.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
ComLaw	http://www.comlaw.gov.au/
Environment, Resources and Development Court	http://www.courts.sa.gov.au/courts/environment/index.html

2. Native Title Policy & Procedures

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS) project	http://www.atns.net.au/
Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement	http://www.alrm.org.au/
Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA	http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	http://www.environment.sa.gov.au
Local Government Association of South Australia	http://www.lga.sa.gov.au/
South Australian Native Title Resolution	http://www.iluasa.com/
South Australian Farmers Federation	http://www.saff.com.au/
South Australian Attorney Generals Department	http://www.agd.sa.gov.au

3. Native Title Representative Body

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS) project	http://www.atns.net.au/

Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement	http://www.alrm.org.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
NTRB.net	https://www.ntrb.net/
South Australian Native Title Resolution	http://www.iluasa.com/
South Australian Native Title Services	http://www.nativetitlesa.org/

4. Native Title Applications

NAME	SOURCE
National Native title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/

5. Native Title Determinations

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute (Austlii)	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/
AIATSIS – NTRU	http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/ntru/

6. Registered Native Title Body Corporate

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute (Austlii)	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/
Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC)	http://www.oric.gov.au/
AIATSIS – NTRU	http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/ntru/

7. Indigenous Land Use Agreements

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/
AIATSIS – NTRU	http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/ntru/
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/
South Australian Native Title Resolution	http://www.iluasa.com/

8. Future Acts

NAME	SOURCE
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/
Attorney-General's Department	http://www.ag.gov.au/
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	http://www.nntt.gov.au/
Environment, Resources and Development Court	http://www.courts.sa.gov.au/courts/environment/index.html

9. Land Rights

NAME	SOURCE
Allens Arthur Robinson	http://www.aar.com.au/
Australasian Legal Information Institute (Austlii)	http://www.austlii.edu.au/
Australian Productivity Commission	http://www.pc.gov.au/
Agreements, Treaties and Negotiated Settlements (ATNS)	http://www.atns.net.au/

10. Indigenous Land Acquisitions & Management

NAME	SOURCE
Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC)	http://www.ilc.gov.au/

11. Indigenous Protected Areas

NAME	SOURCE
Department of Environment & Water Resources: Indigenous Protected Areas Program	http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/index.html

12 Population Profile

NAME	SOURCE
Australian Bureau of Statistics	http://www.abs.gov.au