A report issued in accordance with clause 10 of the Project Schedule General Grants – Native Title Representative Bodies and Service Providers

During this reporting period, SANTS received funding from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Commonwealth Government

For more information contact:
South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS)
P (08) 8110 2800
F (08) 8110 2811
E info@nativetitlesa.org
W www.nativetitlesa.org

SANTS is located at:
Level 4, 345 King William Street, Adelaide  SA  5000

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ABN: 66 131 591 841

Front cover and page banners:
‘My Country, My Home’ (‘Ngayalu Ngura’) Artwork created by Aboriginal artist Elizabeth Close.
ANNUAL REPORT 2018 - 2019
ABOUT US

OUR VISION
Sustainable Aboriginal Nations.

OUR MISSION
To work with Aboriginal nations to deliver services to realise their aspirations.

OUR VALUES
Across all our work, we uphold the following values:
- **Respect** – for people, culture, country, difference and ideas.
- **Professionalism** – being ethical, accountable and transparent and working with integrity and competence.
- **Inclusiveness** – encouraging collaboration and participation and listening to and considering the views of others.

OUR GOALS:
1. **Native title services**
   To deliver native title services that provide for the recognition and protection of native title rights and interests.

2. **Influence change**
   To provide leadership in native title and the development of Aboriginal Nations.

3. **Community and corporate development.**
   To provide services to Aboriginal Nations to enhance their capacity to achieve their aspirations.

4. **Organisational capability**
   To improve SANTS’ capability through processes, systems and culture that deliver effective business outcomes.

LEGISLATIVE STATUS, ROLES AND FUNCTIONS
SANTS is registered as a public company limited by guarantee pursuant to the Corporations Act (Cth) 2001. SANTS is the Native Title Service Provider (NTSP) for the greater South Australian area and receives funding from the Commonwealth Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet pursuant to section 203FE of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) (NTA) for the purpose of performing all the functions of a representative body.

These functions are:
- Facilitation and assistance functions referred to in s.203BB
- Certification functions referred to in s.203BE
- Dispute resolution functions referred to in s.203BF
- Notification functions referred to in s.203BG
- Agreement-making functions referred to in s.203BH
- Internal review functions referred to in s.203BI

The functions referred to in s.203BJ and such other functions as are conferred on representative bodies by the Act.
I am pleased to present South Australian Native Title services’ (SANTS) 2018/2019 Annual Report.

25 years after the commencement of the Native Title Act, SANTS has had an extremely busy year in pursuing the resolution of outstanding claims and supporting Aboriginal nations who have achieved native title recognition.

In the Federal Court there are currently three claim matters listed for trial, with the timetable for other outstanding matters progressing rapidly. I have been impressed by the capacity and willingness of SANTS to meet these requirements in the best interests of Aboriginal communities in South Australia. To work to an accelerated schedule such as the organisation is currently experiencing requires considerable contributions from lawyers, legal support staff, anthropologists, logistics and support staff and managers. I thank and congratulate all for their work.

With over (60%) of the state now native title determined, many Aboriginal corporations now manage native title rights and interest over their traditional country. This presents many opportunities for communities, but also presents many challenges. SANTS continues to partner with Aboriginal nations on their terms as they explore and grow into these opportunities. SANTS is also growing into this new environment, exploring ways to develop and adjust our service offerings.

I congratulate the Ngadjuri, Adnyamathanha, Wilyakali and Nukunu peoples for their determinations achieved during this financial year. Determination day is an emotional day that often brings to mind the long journey and those community members who have fought so hard for the recognition, and to remember those who have since passed who have played their role in bringing about the successes. I sincerely wish all communities the best as they move forward to manage their new rights.

After a break from the role, I am honoured to have returned to the position of Chairperson of SANTS in May 2019 and thank my predecessor Craig Allen for his contribution to the Board. The SANTS Board of Directors continues to offer professional and culturally appropriate advice to the Chief Executive Officer and to set the strategic direction for SANTS. We look forward to the challenges and rewards ahead for native title in South Australia.

April Lawrie
Chairperson
SANTS has experienced an extremely busy year with an increased level of activities across all native title applications that are currently before the Federal Court.

While SANTS maintains its preference for negotiated native title outcomes, the Federal Court is pushing claims into a litigation pathway. There are two native title applications listed for trial later in the year and all other native title applications are under some form of Federal Court directions.

The Federal Court activity has impacted SANTS in terms of staff working hours and additional funding required to facilitate Court orders. In this environment, SANTS has been successful in obtaining additional funding support from the Commonwealth to deliver on activities imposed by the Court. We are thankful for this support.

I must give thanks for the continued support and guidance of the Board, and the dedication and professionalism of staff working tirelessly to achieve positive native title outcomes for Aboriginal people in South Australia.

Besides the Federal Court activity, SANTS is very busy in supporting PBCs in various activities to promote good governance and management of their native title rights and interests.

Activities have included support services to PBC Director’s meetings and AGMs, governance training, strategic planning, financial management, risk management, decision making, corporate wellbeing, investment opportunities, business development, partnering in projects and employment programs, accounting services, and HR support and advice.

There are vast differences between the capabilities of PBCs and SANTS will continue to support them according to their specific needs to continue their transition to self-operating corporations.

I pay my respects to the Aboriginal community in South Australia and thank them for the privilege to work with them as individuals and organisations. I look forward to continuing our productive and positive relationships.

**Summary of significant issues and developments**

- SANTS is managing activities that stretch the limits of its financial and human resources
- SANTS is now placed in full litigation mode which can only be supported with additional funding from Government
- The SANTS Board is focussed on managing the ongoing external pressures on the corporation
- It is highly likely SANTS will be in this position for the next 2-3 years

**Overview of performance and financial results**

Despite the extent of external pressures on SANTS, the Directors and staff have continued to perform at consistently high levels to maintain the integrity and viability of SANTS.

SANTS has been compliant with both corporation legislative requirements and government funding conditions. SANTS has continued to meet many of its Operational Plan milestones.

The highlights of performance this reporting period would be the two consent determinations achieved for the Nukunu people and the overlap between Adnyamathanha, Ngadjuri and Wilyakali peoples. Both ceremonies demonstrated the emotions involved in realising native title.

The Commonwealth Government commissioned an external review of SANTS and other native title service providers which was finalised during this period. The review clearly supported the good approach and performance of SANTS.

I am pleased with SANTS’ financial results this year, particularly given the challenges we have experienced.

The SANTS finance team have worked extremely hard to maintain the integrity of SANTS’ financial processes, often performing under tremendous pressure to ensure operational and corporate activities progress smoothly.

**Outlook for the following year**

The current pressures on SANTS will continue into the next year.

There are two litigation matters listed for 2019 which will impact SANTS’ financial and human resources. SANTS will again look to the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) for additional funds to support the litigation.

The Board and staff will continue to deliver quality services to the Aboriginal community in South Australia while also looking to consolidate SANTS as a corporate entity.

Keith Thomas
Chief Executive Officer
NATIVE TITLE MAP OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
## Native Title Groups in South Australia

### Prescribed Bodies Corporate in South Australia As at 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporation Name</th>
<th>RNTBC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adnyamathanha Traditional Lands Association (Aboriginal Corporation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antakirinja Matu – Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabana Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barngarla Determination Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Rose Hill – Ilpalka Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far West Coast Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irwanyere Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Dieri Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>The River Murray and Mallee Aboriginal Corporation (RMMAC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tjayuwara Unmuru Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walka Wani Aboriginal Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wankangurru Yarluyandi Aboriginal Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yandruwanha Yawarrawarrka Traditional Land Owners (Aboriginal Corporation)</td>
<td>RNTBC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yankunytjatjara Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC</td>
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### Active Claimant Native Title Applications in South Australia As at 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabana No 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barngarla Native Title Claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far West Coast Sea Claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nations of the South East #1</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Nations of the South East #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malyankapa Peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narungga Nation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nauo #3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nauo Native Title Claim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nauo No. 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngadju Nation #2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngarrindjeri and Others Native Title Claim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nukunu Native Title Claim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walka Wani Oodnadatta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walka Wani Oodnadatta #2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilyakali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wirangu No. 2 Native Title Claim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT ON PERFORMANCE AGAINST STRATEGIC PLAN

SANTS Strategic Plan 2015-2020 establishes goals in four areas: native title services; influence change; community and corporate development and organisational capability. Performance against each of these strategic goals is discussed below.

1. NATIVE TITLE SERVICES

To deliver native title services that provide for the recognition and protection of native title rights and interests.

DETERMINATIONS

This reporting period saw two determinations of native title.

On 14 December 2018, the Adnyamathanha Peoples (Area C & F), Wilyakali No. 2 and Ngadjuri Nation claims were resolved in a joint determination of native title rights over an area in the mid north of South Australia. The determination was the first for the Ngadjuri, who have a larger claim before the courts for an area adjacent to the determined overlap area.

Following the determination in Orroroo, a prescribed Body Corporate, the Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (NAWNTAC) was established to manage their shared affairs.

On 17 June 2019, the Federal Court delivered a determination over the Nukunu Native Title Claim Part A). The Court found that native title exists in parts of the determination area. The determination came by consent 23 years after the Nukunu claim was lodged. There remains a small portion of the claim which is now subject to an overlapping claim with the Barngarla peoples.

COMPENSATION

Across Australia, some compensation matters were delayed pending the resolution of the Timber Creek compensation matter.

The Timber Creek matter was determined in the High Court on the 13 March 2019. The court ordered the Northern Territory Government make a once off payment of $2.53m in compensation to the Ngaliwurru and Nungali people for loss of native title rights on a part of their determination area where public works had been undertaken. The Court decision sets out a process by which future claims of native title compensation may be assessed.

NEW CLAIMS

A claim for the remaining portion of the River Murray was authorised in May and it is expected a new claim will be filed early in the new financial year.

UPCOMING DETERMINATIONS

At the end of this reporting period we have eight claim groups potentially with determinations in 2019/2020, subject to negotiations and Court decisions.

The Ngarrindjeri and First Nations of the South East 1 and 2 and the Malyankapa claims are currently expected to be finalised in late 2019 or early 2020.

The Nauo 1,2 and 3 claims are expected to be determined in 2020.

The Far West Coast Sea Claim is expected to be subject to orders or a determination in 2020.

The Narungga Claim, Ngadjuri and Wilyakali claims are under negotiation and a determination is expected in 2020.

LITIGATION

This financial year saw an increase in litigated matters with the Federal Court looking to expedite some claims.

As at the end of June 2019:

The Walka Wani Oodnadatta 1 & 2 and Arabana 2 overlapping claims were listed for trial for 4 weeks commencing 30 September 2019 in Oodnadatta.

The Wirangu 2 claim has been divided into Part A and B. Part B is overlapped by the Nauo 3 claim and was adjourned while the two groups provide supplementary materials. Wirangu Part 2 Part A was listed for trial for a period of 4 weeks commencing on 4 November 2019.

The Nukunu and Barngarla overlapping claims are currently scheduled for trial in March 2020.

All litigated matters are subject to mediation and agreement pre-trial.
Three Aboriginal nations sharing Country

Three Aboriginal nations have overcome challenges to have their shared native title rights recognised in a federal court hearing in the town of Orroroo late last year.

The Federal Court decision brings together the Ngadjuri, Wilakali and Adnyamathanha peoples in a joint determination of their native title rights and interests in the mid-north of South Australia.

The consent determination is the first for the Ngadjuri, who also have a larger claim before the courts for an area adjacent to the determined area.

The Chairperson of the Ngadjuri Nation Aboriginal Corporation, Quenten Agius, spoke to Aboriginal Way following the determination and said that it was a very emotional day for himself and other Ngadjuri people.

"It's been a long time coming. Like the court said, it being over 15 years of us all trying to work towards this. It's upsetting that the Elders that started all this process off weren't here today. A lot of them have passed on, but we feel that their spirit is here with us today in this country for this major milestone."

Mr Agius was very aware of the contribution of Ngadjuri old people on the day.

"Without that knowledge of country and the spirits of our old people with us, walking with us today, I don't think we would have got and achieved what we have.

"My emotions got the best of me today by feeling them old people with me, and accepting the consent determination from the government" he said.

The journey to native title had been long and sometimes difficult said Mr Agius.

"All three groups, Ngadjuri Nations, Wilakali, and Adnyamathanha, it's been a hard slog for us.

"Sometimes you don't see eye to eye, but as people and family we move forward, and the outcome of getting this determination is joyous for us Ngadjuri" he said.

There have been many twists and turns in the Ngadjuri’s journey to native title recognition according to their legal representative and SANTS Principal Legal Officer, Andrew Backworth.

Continued on page 2
Three Aboriginal nations sharing Country

Continued from page 1

At the Federal Court hearing in the Orono Town Hall, Mr Beckett acknowledged those Ngadjuri Elders who have now passed who had been a "driving force in the early days of the native title claim".

Graham Hartard, Lawyer for the Adnyamathanha told the Court that the first Adnyamathanha native title claim was registered in 1994. Several areas were combined into the Adnyamathanha Claim #1. Over the years, areas of the claim have been resolved with this determination involving the claim.

"It was also the last native title matter before the Courts for the Adnyamathanha people."

Original named applicants to the Adnyamathanha claim, Mark McKenzie, Sir and Beverley Patterson were at the hearing to witness the conclusion of the long standing Adnyamathanha claim.

Vince Courtard, Adnyamathanha Traditional Land Owners Association (ATLA) CEO told Aboriginal Way that the day marked "the final leg of a large claim", however the work on managing native title rights would continue.

"That's dealing with third-party interest groups wanting to do things on country, that ranges from mining activities right through to government personnel, like putting up towers and putting in infrastructure like roads and so on."

"The work continues for us, but it's a beginning for some, particularly for the Ngadjuri and Wiyalkai people.” Mr Courtard said.

Wiyalkai Elder and named applicant Maureen O'Donnell told Aboriginal Way before the hearing, that the day is a welcome recognition after a long fight.

"It means so much to be recognised by the white man's law, that it's Wiyalkai country. What we always knew was true, it's been a long hard fight to get it, but we finally did”, she said.

Mrs O'Donnell spoke of the challenges in pursing a native title claim over many years.

"It brings to you again things that were taken away many years ago” she said.

"We had to go to a lot of meetings, a lot of trail even when people were not well. We had to be sure our soul about our culture, things that were not taught to us, but we had to speak about them and put them out there” she said.

"But now that this day has come, we thank the Court, and also the Ngadjuri and Adnyamathanha people for working with us and listening to us” Mrs O'Donnell said.

Lawyer Peter Forkin for the state of South Australia told the hearing in Orono that the determination "shows what can be done if groups work together, and these groups, have been working together for a long time”.

In presenting his written reasons for granting the determination, Justice White for the Federal Court said that "determination involves a recognition that there is one single society made up of three groups."

"The determination will have the effect of recognising that Adnyamathanha, Wiyalkai and Ngadjuri people inhabited this area prior to European settlement and have maintained this connection ever since” he told the crowd assembled in Orono.

Justice White said that “in the case of most the determination is made on the basis that one nation, a claimed claim is relatively rare in native title history, there have only been six in the past. This shared outcome required considerable effort by the members of the three groups."

"They have had to reconcile their differences and this resolution requires some compromise. Each group is to be compensated."

"The area being determined had an ancient history, the geological remnants of the ice age had been documented by explorer Douglas Mawson around 1905."

This ancient physical history of the land is a fitting backdrop to ancient connection of the Adnyamathanha, Wiyalkai and Ngadjuri people” said Justice White.

This is "a new beginning with a very long history” Justice White told the court hearing in Orono.

The Ngadjuri, Wiyalkai and Adnyamathanha people have registered a new corporation to manage the native title overlapping area.
INDIGENOUS LAND USE AGREEMENTS

Four Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) were registered during this reporting period, bringing the total of registered ILUAs in South Australia to 110.

These ILUAs deal with a range of matters including Native Title Settlement, Compensation, Pastoral, Co-Management of Parks, Mining and specific projects.

OUTSTANDING APPLICATIONS

As at 30 June 2019, there were seventeen claimant native title applications for determinations of native title in South Australia.

Native title applications and determined areas for South Australia as at 30 June 2019 are listed in the map provided by the National Native Title Tribunal (see page 9).

For full details of claim areas and determinations in the state, refer to the National Native Title records www.nntt.gov.au

POST NATIVE TITLE LEGAL ASSISTANCE

SANTS provided assistance to a number of Registered Native Title Body Corporates (RNTBCs) or Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs), which are corporations formed under the Native Title Act to hold the native title rights and interest on behalf of the native title holders after determination.

As at June 2019, there are nineteen PBCs registered in South Australia (see page 9). SANTS works closely with seven of these PBCs, provides negotiated services to several others and is available to support and partner with all remaining PBCs and native title groups on request.

SANTS supports these corporations through the provision of assistance including and relating to corporate governance, compliance, agreement making financial and legal representation.
Nukunu native title recognised

The Nukunu people have finally witnessed the Federal Court recognising their native title over a large area around Port Pirie, 23 years after they lodged their claim.

At the Port Germein and Districts Hall on Monday 17 June 2019, Federal Court Justice Charlesworth delivered a determination over the Nukunu Native Title Claim (Area 11).

The court determination came via consent: the state of South Australia considered evidence and agreed that the Nukunu people had an ancient and ongoing connection to their country.

The decision actually split the claim area in two parts, with the Court declaring that in one part of the claim area there could be a positive determination – that Nukunu people had a connection to the country at settlement and that connection continued. However, in another part of the claim area there was a negative determination – that traditional connection to that part of the area had been lost.

To begin the historic court hearing at Port Germein, Nukunu elder John Turner spoke about his country and people before European settlement:

"Before colonisation, my people had laws, they had ceremonial traditions, they had language and they had knowledge of customs and survival, social rules and kinship obligations.

"Imagine what life was like for my ancestors before this area was colonised. Imagine a land with no cars, or factories polluting the environment, no tall buildings, no large farms and no travellers from other parts of the world.

"Nukunu country was a largely unspoilt country where my people respected the environment around them and made sure animals and plants were never overharvested or over-collected. My ancestors only took enough to feed the number of people there at the time and nothing was wasted. This ensured there would be food next time they or someone else needed it.

"It is the responsibility of the Nukunu today to be custodians of our land, to care and protect, to negotiate for its protection. It is legacy handed down to Nukunu for thousands of years. What a privilege, what an honour it is for me to share this with you.

"Today’s living Nukunu carry in their veins the blood of our ancestors. The stories we were told were ancient, as they connected us to our ancestors and the land.

"We are roi, we are here and today we welcome you to our land" he told those assembled for the Court hearing.

In delivering her judgement on Nukunu native title, Justice Charlesworth spoke about the historical connection of Nukunu people with the area and the reasons for the loss of connection with one part of the total claim area.

"In the 60s and the early 70s, two women from the Australian National University, Doctor Lusia Horsus and Catherine Ellis took audio recordings of Aboriginal people across large areas of South Australia including recordings of the voices of Nukunu people.

"One of the people whose voices were recorded was Frederick Graham."

Continued on page 10.
Nukununu native title recognised

Continued from page 1

"He was a Nukununu man, in which he described as the Mount Remarkable tribe. In the field tape, he's recited an saying this: "I was brought up by my grandfather Mary, she was pure Aborigina. Her own parents were frightened when they saw the first white man, thought it was a ghost. It was when some crew from a ship came up on the harbours."

"It's likely that the ghosts that Mary's parents saw were the crew from a ship that was navigated by Captain John German. He was a pilot of ships, that were owned by the South Australia Company. This state was founded by a company, as a commercial enterprise, in western terms, as terms of European history.

"That first contact would have occurred sometime in the 1840s, and from then European settlement and expansion in this area spread out from Crystal Brook, swiftly and with devastating consequences for the traditional owners.

Justice Charlesworth also spoke about the impact of land clearing and farming on the Nukununu people and culture."

"By the turn of the 20th century, so much land had been cleared and settled, that there could be at any one time, 10 or more international ships out there at the end of that jetty. Taking wheat, cargoes of wheat, 42,000 bags of wheat on one ship alone. That's some commercial achievement, when looked at through a western view of history. You are entitled to view that history somewhat differently, the volume of bags gives an indication of the volume of land cleared. Imagine the size. This statistic was built in 1892, on Nukununu country. I hazard to guess the Nukununu people weren't asked for permission when that was done. By that time the numbers of Nukununu people still living in the area had diminished drastically."

"There was a very sharp decline in the population of the Nukununu living in this area, at the same time the land was appropriated into pastoral leases and other holdings. It was interspersed with boundaries, and borders. The gorges were gouged through with roads. Stock came and rampaged. Salvation Jane rolled out, like a bouche coloured carpet over Nukununu land" she said.

Justice Charlesworth also spoke about the impact of land clearing and farming on the Nukununu people and culture."

"It's difficult to have that conversation without referring to places like Port Pelican, Port McLean, and the purposes for which those places were established, ostensibly for protective purposes."

"If the people at Port Pelican, Harry Brimfield was recorded by Catherine Ellis as saying this: They came from different places, collect them all up, send them to Port Pelican, Port McLean and places like that, and my father, he was collected from a place called Brimfield on the west coast. That is why he and mum were different.

"The dispossession of Aboriginal people, their collection, to use Harry Brimfield's words, had consequences for your traditions, and your customs, and your language, and your culture."

"So, if it be acknowledged, that the eastern portion of the determination area was probably Nukununu country, it's sovereignty that it must follow, that the loss of connection to that country, is probably attributable to dispossession of the people, their relocation and consequent dislocation from each other. All of this combined in a catastrophe wrought by European contact. Justice Charlesworth said to the people gathered for the handing down of the determination.

One of the original claimants in the Nukununu native title application, Ross Turner spoke about the long native title process after being presented with the written court decision."

"It's been a long battle. I've been a named claimant since the jump off. This brother of mine nominated me at a community meeting to be one of the named claimants, and it's been a long, hard battle. It's not just been with government, it's been with mining companies, oil companies, theywant to put a nuclear facility up here. But hopefully this will put us in a better position to negotiate with interested parties," Mr Turner said.

Outside the hall following the hearing, Nukununu elder and claimant Lindsay Thomas spoke to local media about how he felt about the finding.

"I feel it's a good day for me. It's a mind that the stress is all gone. It's such a long fight, and we got it there in the end."

"We never thought we were going to because we are such a small group."

"I'm as happy as hell to tell you the truth. I'm not quite showing it but inside, you get to think on what we went through to get here. It's just a long time and a big part of my life. But now it's worth it. I'm still young enough to enjoy my country here."

Mr Thomas also spoke about Nukununu plans now that the native title claim was settled."

"What it means to us is that we can now actually rehabilitate our lands. And the waters, we've already started planting remnant that were here originally. And we're also looking at the oyster reefs, to bring back the waters, to clean them again, and bring back fish species to the waters. We've got enough skilled people in our groups to actually move forward there."

Mr Thomas also reflected on what the determination means for the next generation of Nukununu people."

"It means a whole new thing for them because they did understand the native title fight and what it meant. Along with the Elders, they went through the hard times with them. So their grandparents and great uncles dying. That means a great deal to them now because they know that they've got control of their destination now. And we will encourage others as the older Nukununu, we will encourage them all the way," Mr Thomas said.
2. INFLUENCE CHANGE

To provide leadership in native title and the development of Aboriginal Nations.

During the financial year, SANTS actively engaged with Aboriginal program initiatives and legislative reform, seeking to ensure that the perspectives of native title holders are represented in policy discussions and developments.

SANTS senior managers continued to contribute to policy and reform, providing input and strategies in areas relating to the interests of South Australian traditional owners.

As well as engaging directly on key policy and legislative developments, SANTS supported Aboriginal Nations to engage directly with policy makers.

In South Australia, the policy environment was strongly influenced by a new state government led by Premier and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Steven Marshall.

In the Federal arena, the re-election of the existing government saw the creation of National Indigenous Australians Agency, with a new Minister responsible for the portfolio – Minister for Indigenous Australians, Ken Wyatt.

An important development this year was the creation of a new corporation, the First Nations of South Australia Aboriginal Corporation, (First Nations SA) which was registered on 15 November 2018.

The purpose of the corporation is to operate as a peak body to represent, advocate and progress the collective interests of all South Australian Aboriginal Nations. The role of First Nations SA is not to replace local engagement or take on or interfere with any decision making or governance of individual Aboriginal Nations.

The group has participated in consultation and discussions on a range of policy and legislative reform areas.
STATE ISSUES

Landscapes Reform

During this financial year, the State Government undertook consultation to repeal the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 and associated processes and replace it with a new Landscape South Australia Act.

SANTS encouraged and facilitated Aboriginal Nations, including First Nations SA and community members to participate in this consultation.

The Landscape SA Bill 2019 was introduced into Parliament on 20 March 2019. Key changes relevant to native title groups are related to regional Board governance, composition and the election of regional members.

Stronger Partners Stronger Futures

The Stronger Partners Stronger Futures (SPSF) program aims to encourage more effective engagement between Native Title Groups, Industry and Government in matters relating to mining and exploration. It was first introduced by the Mineral Resources Division of the State Government in September 2016.

In March 2019, SPSF issued three discussion papers proposing concrete reforms, including some policy and operational changes to Part 9B of the Mining Act 1971. Submissions and feedback to the project were invited.

SANTS facilitated and encouraged Aboriginal nations and individuals to participate in the consultations. SANTS made a submission to the project. SANTS supported a number of the changes proposed in the reforms, however argued that legislative change is required to make the system consistent with the Native Title Act.

Pastoral Act

Responsibilities for the Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act were transferred to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development under the new State Government during this period.

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Affairs SA (PIRSA) then commenced a review of the Act. A discussion paper and invitation for feedback and submissions are expected in July 2019.
State Government Aboriginal Action Plan

The new State Government ceased the previous Treaty discussions with Aboriginal communities and withdrew from the Aboriginal Regional Authorities policy.

In December 2018 the Premier Steven Marshall launched the first South Australian Government Aboriginal Affairs Action Plan.

The Action Plan outlines thirty two initiatives and actions for completion by State Government agencies during 2019-20. These actions fall within three objectives: creating opportunities for Aboriginal jobs and businesses, improving the quality and the delivery of services to Aboriginal South Australians and building strong and capable Aboriginal communities. Responsible government agencies are required to publicly report on progress on a regular basis.

A small selected group of Aboriginal organisations were consulted before the Action Plan was developed by the State Government, with SANTS or native title groups not offered the opportunity to participate in its development.

Repatriation of Ancestral Remains

During this period, the South Australian Museum reviewed and amended its repatriation policy and has become more active in the management of remains and associated objects in consultation with Aboriginal communities.

SANTS staff attended a repatriation workshop convened by SA Museum and State Government early in the year. First Nations SA representatives participated in discussions with the SA Museum about future directions in this area. South Australian Aboriginal Nations are increasingly involved in repatriation projects.

Aboriginal Cultures Gallery

The State Government has made public commitments to build an institution for the display and storage of Aboriginal materials on the old Royal Adelaide Hospital site on North Terrace in Adelaide.

SANTS participated in early discussions on this concept along with the SA Museum, Art Gallery of South Australia and Tandanya. SANTS has facilitated the role of native title holders in the development of this concept through support for the First Nations SA.

Aboriginal Lands Trust Act

During this financial year, the Parliament of South Australia’s Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee completed a review into the operations of the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 2013. The Aboriginal Lands Trust is the body that manages some areas of land held in Trust for Aboriginal communities under that Act.

In its report the Committee has recognised a ‘widespread desire’ from Aboriginal communities to have greater control over land. It also stated that ‘there still needs to be a level of protection’ if any land currently held by the Aboriginal Lands Trust is returned to community control.

SANTS submitted a written submission to the review and the Chief Executive Officer addressed the Committee. SANTS supports the reform of this Act including increased self-management by Aboriginal Nations.
**FEDERAL ISSUES**

**Native Title Act Amendments**

Over this period, the Commonwealth government consulted on and released exposure drafts of Bill and Amendment Regulations to amend the Native Title Act and PBC Regulations. Submissions on these changes closed on 10 December 2018, with SANTS’s perspective represented in the National Native Title Council submission.

The Bill was introduced in February 2019 and after the Senate Scrutiny Committee raised concerns on the retrospective nature of some parts of the Bill, it lapsed in April 2019.

**Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI) Act Reforms**

A discussion paper on reforms to the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act) was released in August 2018 and SANTS made a submission on that proposal in September 2018. A bill was introduced to Federal Parliament and further feedback was collected, including stakeholder consultations.

The outcome of this process is that significant amendments will not be considered by the current Federal Government. The Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) has agreed to undertake a comprehensive review of the CATSI Act, including the particular place of PBCs within the legislation.

Commonwealth PBC Policy

Over the reporting period, SANTS staff attended national PBC Forums that were convened by the National Native Title Council. Main topics under discussion included the Native Title Act, ORIC reforms and dispute resolution.

Communication and awareness

SANTS continues to contribute to awareness of native title and policy issues relating to native title holders and claimants in South Australia through the production of the multi-platform community news service Aboriginal Way. This financial year, Aboriginal Way news included a weekly radio program broadcast in Adelaide and across Central Australia via community and Indigenous radio stations, an online news service promoted via SANTS’ social media and the long-standing quarterly Aboriginal Way newspaper, distributed to 10,000 readers.

Over the year, Aboriginal Way news published reports on all determinations in the state and on related policy issues such as repatriation, government policy launches, Aboriginal corporation initiatives and developments in related organisations such as ORIC and the Indigenous Land and Sea Council (ILSC).
A voice for First Nations in South Australia

First Nations groups in South Australia will have a new voice after representatives from across the state resolved to incorporate a new peak body that will promote the perspectives and interests of Aboriginal Nations.

Representatives from native title groups met in Adelaide on 30 October to discuss the functioning and creation of the ‘First Nations of South Australia Aboriginal Corporation’. The group will provide leadership, advocacy and a resource for Aboriginal Nations in South Australia.

Those present for the decision represent traditional owner communities who hold or seek native title rights across the state, from the far north west of South Australia through the centre and north of the state and into the south east.

The delegates also resolved to invite representatives from the west of the state, the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands and Maralinga Tjarutja Lands communities to join the new body.

After voting to progress to incorporation of the new group, representatives appointed an inaugural board of 12 people from those present.

Those individual members will guide the organisation through to the first General Meeting. Aboriginal Nations including Prescribed Bodies Corporate and native title claim groups will be encouraged to join the new corporation prior to a general meeting early in 2019.

Lorraine Merrick, General Manager of the Arabana Aboriginal Corporation and an inaugural Director of the new corporation said that she felt positive about the decision.

“I see it as an opportunity to strengthen the Prescribed Bodies Corporate and our native title bodies in the sense that we have our nation groups and our governance structure, but this would be a body that can provide additional support by prioritising and looking at issues that are common across all nations and for developing strategies and means of addressing those issues.”

“This is a mechanism by which if there is an issue we want to escalate and get additional political support from others, then this is a way we can do that”, Ms Merrick said.

Travis Thomas from the Nukunu nation and an inaugural member of the new body said he thinks the decision provides important opportunities.

“I believe it sets up a great opportunity for each of the different groups to have a voice which is a direct conduit into the government departments, where in the past it may be difficult for each group to get their voice heard and to make access to the relevant people.”

Continued on page 3.
A voice for First Nations in South Australia

Continued from page 1

"This provides a streamlined approach to be able to have those conversations and convey the messages from our groups and our people to the government in regards to the issues that we are experiencing, the problems we have and the ideas we have for the future - our own development and our own opportunities.

"Thebody also provides an opportunity for Aboriginal Nations to learn from each other" Mr Thomas said.

"I believe it’s into a great place for ideas to be shared amongst the different groups, solutions to problems, often the problems we find are found in other areas and often there are solutions or able to assist us with our own issues or vice versa in that regard! I believe it’s a fantastic start!" he said.

"While native title groups and other Aboriginal nations will collaborate in the new organisation, it will not take on any of the individual decision making that now happens in individual communities," Mr Thomas said.

"It’s designed to be a conduit, to take the voice of groups forward and present it to government and departments. The group manages itself so they always have, this is an avenue for whoever they decide to appoint to represent them in a more direct and easy manner, so hopefully their concerns are heard," Mr Thomas said.

Ms Merrick said that the new organisation would be a valuable addition to the governance structures for Aboriginal organisations in the state.

"This doesn’t replace the PBCs. This enhances the governing structure for South Australia, and it’s an opportunity for us to escalate and advocate for the issues, the common issues that we have as Prescribed Bodies Corporate," she said.

The new corporation will receive support and some funding from South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS) and will seek further sources of revenue.

Tom Jenkins, Manager of Corporate and Community Development at SANTS, said the decision by delegates was a great outcome.

"It’s a positive and significant decision for native title groups to come together and establish a representative peak body to work for the collective interest and benefits of their communities and others across the state," he said.

"The decision has been made in a considered and informed manner and there is much enthusiasm for the future of the new organisation."

"It will give Aboriginal Nations a chance to collaborate and lead discussions on shared issues and opportunities, including relevant reforms to government policies, programs and legislation. It provides a framework for leaders to the leader dialogue at a state level, to communicate and drive an Aboriginal agenda, and to realise many long-desired changes and opportunities," Mr Jenkins said.
3. COMMUNITY AND CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT

To provide services to Aboriginal Nations to enhance their capacity to achieve their aspirations.

SANTS works in partnership with South Australian Aboriginal Nations as they work to meet the many requirements of their corporations and achieve their community’s aspirations.

In July 2018, SANTS marked ten years of operation as an independent corporation. As reflected on the Native title Map of South Australia (page 8) in 2019, native title has been successfully determined over large portions of the State. Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs) now face the challenges and opportunities of managing those determined native title rights and interests.

The Corporate and Community Development team partners with the Business Services Team and legal and research staff at SANTS to provide services in response to the priorities of each Aboriginal nation.

SANTS provides services to support Aboriginal Nations to meet the governance and development requirements for PBCs.

As at 30 June 2109, there were nineteen PBCs registered in South Australia.

SANTS worked closely with nine of these PBCs, provides negotiated services to three others, occasional support to others and is available to partner with all remaining PBCs on request.

Highlights of the year of community and corporate development work include:

- SANTS supported many Community, Directors and Annual General Meetings of native title groups across the state to facilitate community decision making.
- Commonwealth support funding for eight PBCs were submitted and all applications were approved.
- ORIC reporting requirements for all PBCs working directly with SANTS were completed and submitted.
- One PBC is exploring specific commercial opportunities on their country.
- One PBC made a formal agreement with ILC for a business development project.
- A cultural heritage database was established for two PBCs and training was undertaken.
- One PBC has been particularly active in establishing a cultural heritage monitoring program for major infrastructure projects in their region.
- A Corporate Governance Handbook to meet the specific needs of PBCs has been developed.
- SANTS continues to provide financial and human resource services to several corporations.
- A number of corporations have completed strategic planning to inform their activities.
- Negotiations with exploration companies have continued.
- Future Act matters have been managed.
10 years of SANTS

SA Native Title Services (SANTS) celebrated ten years of work as an independent organisation in July 2018.

Native title representative body functions in South Australia were initially the responsibility of the Native Title Unit of the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement. In July 2008, after a lengthy process, SANTS was recognised as the Native Title Service Provider for South Australia.

SANTS Chief Executive Officer Keith Thomas says that it has been a decade marked by work in partnership with Aboriginal nations which has achieved native title recognition over more than half of the state.

“As well as gaining native title recognition, we have supported native title bodies in forming and maintaining essential governance to manage their country by providing logistical and legal support.”

“I am pleased that our efforts have led to increased recognition and influence for South Australian Aboriginal people and nations” Mr Thomas said.

SANTS Chairperson Yandruwandha Yawarrawarra man Craig Allen said that SANTS has played an important role in our state over the past decade, helping to make the promise of the Native Title Act a reality in our region.

“It has been a long and sometimes difficult process and has required commitment and resilience by Aboriginal people and nations in South Australia”, said Mr Allen.

“The expert support and focus that has been given to this task by staff and directors at SANTS has been crucial to the native title environment that we now see” he said.

SANTS Director and past Chair April Lawrie said that SANTS provides an important focus for the voices of Aboriginal people in South Australia.

“It’s been really the voice that brings together traditional owners, without saying ‘we’re speaking for health, or we’re speaking for education’.

“We’re actually speaking from the Aboriginal community about land, culture and heritage and about our rights to access country” she said.

Timeline of native title in South Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Mabo Decision in the High Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Native Title Act passed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>ALRM becomes native title representative body for South Australia, except for APY &amp; Maralinga lands</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Native Title Act (NTA) comes into effect. National Native Title Tribunal established</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) established</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Wik decision finds native title can co-exist with other land interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Major amendments to the NTA create registration test, Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) key role of Federal Court in processing claims</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Statewide (ILUA) process commenced</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>ALRM is native title representative body for all of South Australia. The Native Title Unit manages native title business in the ALRM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>De Rose Hill first determination - mitigated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Yarlungyutjara Antakirna first consent determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 2008</td>
<td>SA Native Title Services becomes the native title service provider for greater SA</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>Ennginya, Wangkangurru Yarluyandi, Irrwanyere determined</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>Adnyamathanha determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Antakirnia Matu-Yankuntjatjara, First Peoples of the River Murray &amp; Mallee Region, Ennginya, Gweri Ranges People consent determinations</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Dieri &amp; Arabara people consent determinations</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Far West Coast consent determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>De Rose Hill Compensation Claim consent determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Adnyamathanha, Dieri, Kokotha, Wangkangurru Yarluyandi consent determinations</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Adnyamathanha consent determinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Yandruwandha Yawarrawarra consent determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Narangarla consent determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Dieri, Ngarinyerri, Nganarri and Koonamla, Wangkangurru Yarluyandi consent determinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kaurna People’s consent determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 2018</td>
<td>SA Native Title Services 10th Anniversary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Narungga nation work underway

The Narungga Nation has started work on the economic and community development projects made possible by the Bulbarsa agreement which was signed with the state government early this year.

The formal agreement was signed in the first days of the last state government and has been honoured by the current government. It grew out of talks with Aboriginal people statewide about possible treaty with the state government.

Narungga man and experienced executive Klyton Hamburan (centre right) has been appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NANAC), with Gary Gliddon taking on the role of Business Manager and Carl Karkarviet Project Officer.

Now that the Narungga Nation team has been established, they want to get to work on “the nitty gritty”, which is co-designing and co-delivering the two elements of the agreement,” Mr Wanganeen told Aboriginal Way.

“We have the two strategies, the capacity building, economic participation and economic development including co-management of Narungga National Park.

“This is how we do the social services stream, we’re looking at the social justice strategy, economic participation and economic development and co-management of Narungga National Park.

“The team doesn’t want to get stuck without input from the community and it has plans to convert an office in the community and to consult with the community.”

“Two of the main things that we want to get started with are an education committee, and then the community service, and involve the community and we’ll be promising that pretty soon,” he said.

“We will ensure that our Elders committee get to liynx over everything that we are going to do, that is cultural advice that we need, to make sure that we don’t run full speed ahead without bringing the community and the Elders along with us,” Mr Wanganeen said.

“Liyanl with all the parts of the state government will also be crucial for the success of the agreement,” Mr Wanganeen said.

“Next week we’ll be in the process of meeting with the Commissioner for Public Employment and the Commissioner for Aboriginal Engagement and the Executive Director for Aboriginal Affairs and Recreation to really kickstart the formal process of co-designing how Narungga services will be delivered,” he said.

Narungga National Park is a protected area of land, only 10km from the Narungga lands. The park is managed by the Narungga Nation and is an area that is owned by the Narungga people.

“Mr Wanganeen has identified Fishery and aquaculture businesses to be a key to future economic development” said Mr Wanganeen.

“We have already held a workshop at Flinders University of the first consultation phase with the fishery industry and that’s the (example) with licence, we’re going to work with our people around the bar. We’re pretty close to starting the business and then building assets. It’s a Narungga land strategy and negotiating that shareholders, so we are looking at the right level first in which is aboriginal land but we are also looking at things that are in joint venture in terms of joint ventures.”

“The team is also looking at ways to further accumulate and experience in business, it’s beginning with the Visual Bi, Narungga Board, it’s looking at a tourism operation and aboriginal land. They run, as part of the tourism business, sightseeing, swimming with seals and dolphins.”

Those kinds of activities can really be done on the Narungga Peninsula as well, if they wanted to do something around Wangga, then they have the capacity to do that, and the experience.

While on Waingga Island, we farm fish and fish and fish and fish.

The community that has that, they have a farm on Tammarr, down in the south east, and we’re looking at opportunities to get into aquaculture, land-based as well as marine,” Mr Wanganeen said.

While economic development is important, the Narungga Nation is also turning their attention to social issues.

“We are also developing a visual strategy and looking at residential sites for Narungga people. We’ll be exploring different areas for different areas of activity, and our social welfare, are the domestic violence and exploring options for keeping our youth out of detention, and our adults out of the detention environment, and looking at ways we can support rehabilitation and work onto pathways for employment and education.

“While we’re doing that, we will also be developing a Narungga Health Assembly, because the wellbeing of our community and the health of our community is vital, and we can’t afford to lose people where they’re quite young.”

In the future agreement, the state government agreed to support a consent determination process for the Narungga people, Mr Wanganeen says that process will start in 2019 as far as the community is concerned.

“In the mind of government or lower they may be working on it for 5 years, but we need to start working on it immediately, and then we need to get that consent determination and what it means, if it’s really needed (it) means something.

“We need to remove the fact that native title is not a panacea for the Narungga people,” he said.

For Mr Wanganeen, supporting Narungga people to live in country on the Narungga Peninsula is key.

“How do we create opportunities for Narungga people to actually establish themselves and have home ownership and land parcels on their Peninsula, which is our traditional country, which is so much of it has already been chipped and sold off.”

“By building an economic base, we can support families to get into small business, family businesses, small businesses.”

“Then the aspirations of us all Nioka we can develop our own processes for development, so that people can be supported by our organisations to really get their footing to create something that’s long-lasting for their children and grandchildren.”

“The work that we’re doing now, the result of that, won’t be seen for another generation or so. But it’s one of our Reasals, that we build the process whereby Narungga people will be economically independent of all government and won’t rely on anyone else except the Narungga people for their future,” Mr Wanganeen said.
4. ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITY

To improve SANTS’ capability through processes, systems and culture that deliver effective business outcomes.

Over the last 12 months, SANTS has continued to focus on delivering against our Strategic Plan and Business Plan. A number of outcomes were achieved this financial year in assisting SANTS to have ‘excellence through all operations and working relationships’.

SANTS strategic approach is supported by a Business Services Plan, Human Resources Plan, Workplace, Health & Safety Plan and a Risk Management Plan. Regular reports on activities are provided to the SANTS Board and to SANTS employees at staff meetings and on the organisation’s new intranet (“the SANTranet”).

Key highlights for this year are:

- Introduction of a new communications tool and centralised “Policy Hub” for all employees with the launch of the SANTS Intranet “the SANTranet” which assists SANTS to keep employees informed and engaged, with ready access to current and historical news items.
- An Information Technology (IT) strategic review of the SANTS infrastructure which resulted in a ‘refresh project’ that enables SANTS to have improved and robust IT facilities in place to support our current and future business.
- Continued successful management of the compliance matrix for SANTS funding agreements.
- A review of service provider contracts to ensure cost efficiency and appropriateness for our environment (with a change in some providers).
- Completion of the cataloguing process of our hard copy records.
- Following a positive Staff Survey in 2017, agreed actions were implemented.

The SANTS Staff Workshop continues to be a strong focus for employee experience and wellbeing. This year the focus of the Workshop was “Where are we and where are we going?”. SANTS continues to manage human resources, leadership, structure and capability successfully in ways that focus on a performance culture which will deliver excellent outcomes to our clients. More detail information regarding these activities can be found in the Human Resources section of this Annual Report.

Key activities in 2018/2019 were:

- The Emergency Management Committee met and organised a successful fire drill, implementing agreed improvements.
- Safety Week in October 2018 with a focus on overall awareness.
- A focused session offered for all employees on Mental Health in the Workplace
- Implementation of a new Ladder procedure for SANTS.

From a risk perspective, the Board and Management of SANTS review and monitor our risk management approach to ensure areas are effectively mitigated, where possible, or managed appropriately. Following a risk training session in 2017, the SANTS Risk Management Framework was reviewed and a fresh approach taken with the Risk Management Plan. Risk Management key performance indicators were set for financial year 2018/2019 and an end of year report will be provided to the SANTS Board in August 2019.
The Business Services team continued to deliver improved administrative and business services internally and externally. Two business services workshops were held with a focus on reviewing our current strategic approach, setting priorities for the coming six months and a review of possible improvements.

Information Technology continued to be managed with cyber threats managed or mitigated appropriately. Sound processes for ensuring information and data backups are undertaken were put in place. This was significantly improved with the IT Refresh Project.

Policies that were reviewed over the last financial year were our Confidentiality Policy, Travel Allowance Policy, Travel Policy, Intellectual Property Policy, Liability Policy, EEO Harassment and Discrimination Policy. New Policies were also implemented, Community Travel and Community Travel Allowance Policy, Working with Vulnerable People Policy, Media Relations Policy.
## OPERATIONAL PLAN

### ACTIVITY NAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Name</th>
<th>Milestone 1</th>
<th>Milestone 2</th>
<th>Milestone 3</th>
<th>Progress</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wirangu 2</td>
<td>Supplementary connection material provided to State.</td>
<td>Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed.</td>
<td>Consent Determination finalised.</td>
<td>Supplementary connection material provided to State. Claim programmed for trial commencing November 2019 for Part A. Part B (overlap with Nauo) is adjourned until December with no trial orders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauo/Nauo 2/Nauo 3</td>
<td>Completion of research reports</td>
<td>Connection report provided to State</td>
<td>Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed</td>
<td>Research reports completed and connection report provided to State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukunu</td>
<td>Supplementary connection material provided to STATE.</td>
<td>Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed</td>
<td>Evidence prepared/preserved</td>
<td>Nukunu consent determination made on June 17, 2019. A portion of this claim remains overlapped and those matters are listed for trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukunu/Barrngara</td>
<td>Strike Out of Kokatha Application</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narungga Nation</td>
<td>Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed.</td>
<td>Consent determination finalised.</td>
<td>ILUA negotiations completed, authorised and registered</td>
<td>Milestones not completed but Consent Determination listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY NAME</td>
<td>MILESTONE</td>
<td>PROGRESS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngarrindjeri</td>
<td>1. Consent Determination finalised.</td>
<td>Milestones met, State considering Native Title Report</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. External Agreement Finalised</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Nations of South East No 2</td>
<td>1. Consent Determination finalised.</td>
<td>Milestones met, State considering Native Title Report</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. External Agreement Finalised</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Rule Book Settled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walka Wani Oodnadatta</td>
<td>1. External agreement finalised</td>
<td>Reports for agreement completed, trial scheduled for September 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Completion of research report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabana 2</td>
<td>1. External agreement finalised</td>
<td>Reports for agreement completed, trial scheduled for September 2019</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Completion of research report</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Consent Determination finalised.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malyankapa</td>
<td>1. Connection report provided to State</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngadjuri Nation 2</td>
<td>1. Connection report provided to State</td>
<td>Connection report now due end of September 2019</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Future act notices processed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilyakali No 1</td>
<td>1. Connection report provided to State</td>
<td>Connection report now due end of September 2019</td>
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<td>2. Future act notices processed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Far West Coast Sea Claim</td>
<td>1. Connection report provided to State</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>First Nations of South East</td>
<td>1. Completion of research report</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>First People of the River Murray No. 2</td>
<td>1. Completion of research report</td>
<td>Work continues on this matter with limited capacity to progress. Meeting has authorised claim.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Group decision to prepare claim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka (QLD and NSW)</td>
<td>1. Completion of research reports</td>
<td>Native title group have now made application for joinder which is listed for hearing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Group decision to prepare claim.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. External agreement finalised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokatha Lake Torrens</td>
<td>1. High Court Appeal (litigated determination)</td>
<td>Matter completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY NAME</td>
<td>MILESTONE</td>
<td>PROGRESS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaurna</td>
<td>1. Consent Determination finalised</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Incorporation of PBC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peramangk</td>
<td>1. Completion of research reports</td>
<td>Not complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngarrinjeri</td>
<td>1. Sea Claim</td>
<td>Matter has not progressed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Rose Hill Aboriginal Corporation.</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrwanyere Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Murray and Mallee Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjayiwara Umuru Aboriginal Corporation.</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walka Wani Aboriginal Corporation.</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangkangurru Yarluyandi Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation.</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngadjuri, Adnyamathanha, Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation.</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka Aboriginal Corp</td>
<td>1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future act requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes</td>
<td>Milestones met</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUSINESS SPECIFIC REPORTS

HUMAN RESOURCES

The SANTS Human Resources (HR) Plan was approved by the CEO and endorsed by the SANTS Board in August 2018.

Key focus areas were:

- Effective Performance Management Processes and a quality CEO performance review.
- Working with the SANTS Board on implementing the Board Development Plan.
- Overseeing the SANTS Enterprise Agreement and overall employee wellbeing.
- Reviewing and improving HR processes at SANTS.
- Running Staff Workshops and quarterly update sessions for all employees on key topics.
- Implementing the Staff Survey Action Plan.
- Delivering the Cultural Awareness Strategy.
- Recruitment and HR support for PBCs.

The HR Plan supports the SANTS Strategic Plan and Business and Operational Plans to deliver excellent outcomes for our business.

The HR Plan was 85% delivered on time and on target. Key highlights were the Staff Workshop held in the Barossa Valley and working with some of our PBCs on employment solutions.

Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention

SANTS continues to be proactive in workforce planning, staff turnover and retention.

Current HR metrics are:

- 100% of SANTS Employees have performance and development plans in place.
- 80% of the Performance Evaluation and Learning Review discussions were completed last financial year.
- 16% voluntary turnover in FY2018/2019 (which includes contract expiry departures).

SANTS has enjoyed a stable workforce again this financial year which contributes to positive business outcomes for SANTS clients and satisfaction at work for our employees.

Training and Development

In the first half of the financial year, SANTS experienced a significant reduction in available funding for training and development as funds were re-directed towards core activities. Although with funding secured from our funder in quarter 1 2019, SANTS was able to offer additional opportunities to employees. This has slightly impacted on SANTS ability to deliver training outcomes for our employees.

SANTS provides professional development for all employees in support of their learning and development plans. This ranges from core training, specific professional development training, to workplace, health and safety training. A number of SANTS employees are undertaking further study through external tertiary institutions.

Total attendance for 2018-19 was 168 for 34 training programs undertaken (slightly lower than the previous financial year, 184 for 40 training programs).
Some of the programs provided were:
- 4WD Training
- Taxation & Payroll Training
- Quarterly Update - Risk Management
- National Indigenous Legal Conference and Specialist Anthropology Conferences
- Information Technology/Security Training – Cyber Protection
- Effective Presentations
- Fatigue Management & Mental Health in the Workplace briefings

All Lawyers, Anthropologists and relevant professional roles undertook the required Compulsory Professional Development (CPD) for their discipline.

**Staff Training Activity 2018/2019**

The SANTS Staff Workshop was held in the Barossa in March 2019 with a focus on “Where are we and where are we going?”. The topics covered were:
- Overview of 15 years of native title
- SANTS Strategic Plan Workshop (2020 and beyond)
- Overview of PBCs that work with SANTS
- Native Title in the Media
- SANTS and the post native title environment
- Code of Conduct training/workshop
- Cultural activities and Nangkaris
- Specialist topic sessions: Working with Vulnerable People, Budget Codes and NTBC, Fraud Policy and Fraud Risk Assessments
- Team building activities

During the staff workshop key highlights were the cultural activities and team building activities.

Feedback for the workshop was excellent with many of these activities used for future planning for SANTS.

**Recruitment and HR Support for PBCs**

SANTS is pleased to be working with some of our PBCs on employment solutions. This continues to be a strong area of partnership for SANTS and our clients.

**SANTS Enterprise Agreement**

A new SANTS Enterprise Agreement was sent to all employees as a draft in May 2019 with updates provided through June 2019. Notice has been provided to all employees with the Agreement planned to be voted on in July 2019.

**Staff Statistics**

Overall Attendance as at 30.6.19
GOVERNANCE

The SANTS governance framework comprises the following elements:

- SANTS Constitution.
- SANTS Board Charter.
- Board of Directors.
- CEO and management team.

Board of Directors

According to the SANTS constitution, the Board must comprise of the following:

- a majority of Aboriginal persons, resident in South Australia, who are universally respected for their integrity in the Aboriginal community of South Australia;
- a South Australian legal practitioner;
- a South Australian accountancy practitioner who holds the designation of either Chartered Accountant (CA) or Certified Practising Accountant (CPA);
- a South Australian resident who has lengthy experience in public administration or as a corporate manager or leader; and
- such other person or persons as the Board Selection Committee deems fit.

In addition, the Chairperson of the Board shall be an Aboriginal person elected by the Board.

The SANTS Directors as at 30 June 2019 are:

April Lawrie – Chairperson/Director
Damien Coulthard – Deputy Chair/Director
Paul Case – Treasurer/Director
Allan Hunter – Director
John Briggs – Director
Lavene Ngatokorua – Director
Melanie Burton – Director

Report on Board activities in 2018/2019

The SANTS Board of Directors provides valuable advice and support to the SANTS CEO and Management Team in terms of SANTS governance and strategic directions. Meetings were well attended during the 2018/19 financial year and the quality of discussions high.

The Board conducted a variety of activities to assist in the development of new and existing Directors. These activities included the annual Board Induction session with the CEO, the Corporate Governance Training conducted by Shane Carroll, a Preferred Board Behaviours session as well as detailed briefings from the Chief Executive Officer and the Principal Legal Officer on the current state of native title issues and funding.

April Lawrie was appointed as the new Chair of SANTS in May 2019 after the departure of Craig Allen. The Board values Ms Lawrie's extensive experience and knowledge of native title issues and her dedication to the advancement of Aboriginal people in South Australia.

Currently, SANTS is undergoing the Board Selection process for 2019 and it is hoped the appointment of two new Directors will bring the total number of Directors on the SANTS Board to nine people.

Board subcommittee

The Board subcommittee meets regularly to review all financial aspects of the company, including approving finance policies, identifying financial risks and assessment of financial statements. The Committee also discusses human resource and governance issues and makes recommendations to the Board as necessary.

The Committee is responsible for overseeing management roles and remuneration at SANTS.

The Committee’s main role is to endorse relevant information and material prior to Board approval, including providing direction to the CEO for the day-to-day operations of SANTS as needed.

Senior management team

The SANTS management team comprises four senior staff members including the CEO who meet regularly to discuss organisational and native title program operations, strategy and other matters relevant to the operations of the company.

For further details of SANTS’ governance, management and staffing structures, refer to the organisational chart overleaf.
A summary of the financial performance of the Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) functions has been provided in the table over.

The activities expenditure of $4,453,251 can be broken down as follows:

- Litigation - $1,289,733
- Employment costs - $2,235,693
- Consultants & Lawyers - $355,291
- Meeting & Travel expenses - $344,593
- Other expenses - $227,941

We had a slow start to 2018/19 as the PM&C base funding amount of $4,256,000 was only enough to cover employment and fixed corporate costs. This was compounded by the fact that there was no state funding and we only had modest carry forward funds of $390,000. By comparison in the 2017/18 year we had carry forward funds of $1,480,000 from the 2016/17 year.

Our funding position significantly improved throughout the year based on a number of submissions made to the PM&C. Additional funding was received throughout the year as follows:

- Litigation submissions - $844,000
- Mid year funding variation - $675,000
- Capital funding - $90,000
- Additional support funding received in the last quarter of 2018/19 - $2,530,000

In 2018/19 SANTS serviced 20 separate matters which included 3 litigated actions. In the end expenditure levels were in line with the budget and that of 2017/18, reflecting the continued high activity levels in the native title domain in South Australia.

We serviced 9 PBC’s in 2018/19 with expenditure largely in line with that of 2017/18. The 2019/20 budget has funding for 11 PBC’s, reflecting the success with which SANTS is settling native title claims and ultimately creating PBC’s.

2018/19 corporate expenditure was $2,079,237 comprising of employment costs $931,516 occupancy costs $342,970, consulting fees $283,433, communications/IT $146,545 and training & development $107,224. For the second year running corporate costs were down on the prior year. This is due to the on-going efforts of the executive in tightly managing the cost base of the organisation. This feat is all the more credible given that wage rates continue to increase at around 3%.

Base Commonwealth funding for 2019/20 is $4,176,250 which is a decrease of $79,950 on the 2018/19 funding of $4,256,200. 2019/20 will get the benefit of carry forward funding of $2,339,139 as reported in the attached table. This has allowed management to plan the year with some certainty and to compile an operational plan which covers 17 individual matters. The great unknown is the extent of contested litigation throughout the year. SANTS will need to apply for additional funding should any of these matters go to litigation.

As in previous years PM&C will oversee a mid year variation process. The quantum of funds made available to SANTS through the mid year variation will be a function of our performance against program milestones. In 2018/19 SANTS received $675k which was well up on the $190k received in the 2017/18 year. As in 2018/19 it is unlikely SANTS will receive state government funding in 2019/20.

The business has continued to stay up to date with all of its statutory and reporting obligations. Once again, the auditors have provided SANTS an unqualified audit report and did not identify any major control matters. This is largely due to the efforts of the finance team in continuing to maintain good financial management practices. Having timely and accurate numbers enables senior management to be confident with their decision making. SANTS would like to thank the finance team for another strong year.
### TABLE 1: SUMMARY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

#### NTRB Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTRB Functions</th>
<th>1 Actual 2017-18</th>
<th>2 Budget 2018-19</th>
<th>3 Actual 2018-19</th>
<th>4 Variation Actual (3) v Budget (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>132,003</td>
<td>132,003</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>4,203,993</td>
<td>4,433,322</td>
<td>4,453,251</td>
<td>19,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBC Activities</td>
<td>600,379</td>
<td>584,000</td>
<td>571,524</td>
<td>(12,476)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>2,119,350</td>
<td>1,939,831</td>
<td>2,079,237</td>
<td>139,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,923,722</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,089,156</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,236,015</strong></td>
<td><strong>146,859</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1 Actual 2017-18</th>
<th>2 Budget 2018-19</th>
<th>3 Actual 2018-19</th>
<th>4 Variation Actual (3) v Budget (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity Generated Income</td>
<td>251,498</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,638</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Generated Interest</td>
<td>19,995</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>4,406</td>
<td>(3,594)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Funds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,313,860</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,578,110</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,575,154</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2,956)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PM&C Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1 Actual 2017-18</th>
<th>2 Budget 2018-19</th>
<th>3 Actual 2018-19</th>
<th>4 Variation Actual (3) v Budget (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>132,003</td>
<td>132,003</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>4,212,211</td>
<td>6,939,804</td>
<td>6,939,804</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBC Support</td>
<td>581,000</td>
<td>584,000</td>
<td>584,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Funding – Litigation</td>
<td>219,533</td>
<td>1,324,733</td>
<td>1,324,733</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds Brought Forward (includes contested litigation)</td>
<td>1,479,623</td>
<td>389,570</td>
<td>389,570</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,313,860</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,578,110</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,575,154</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2,956)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Surplus / Deficit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1 Actual 2017-18</th>
<th>2 Budget 2018-19</th>
<th>3 Actual 2018-19</th>
<th>4 Variation Actual (3) v Budget (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus / Deficit</td>
<td>390,138</td>
<td>2,488,954</td>
<td>2,339,139</td>
<td>(149,815)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2018 - 2019
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019
# Contents
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

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<td>Auditor's Independence Declaration</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</td>
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<td>Statement of Financial Position</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Statement of Changes in Equity</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statement of Cash Flows</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes to the Financial Statements</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors' Declaration</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Audit Report</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 661 841

Directors’ Report
30 June 2019

The directors present their report on South Australian Native Title Services Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Craig Allen
Qualifications
Masters of Aboriginal Health
B. Psychology
B. Social Science (Psychology & Criminology)

Experience
Deputy Director (Poche), Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences
Assistant Professor, Centre for Aboriginal Medical and Dental Health
UWA 2008-2016

Special responsibilities
Chair

Ceased
26 July 2019

April Lawrie
Experience
Director of Aboriginal Health Branch
Director of Aboriginal Justice
Director of AFSA
Member of FWC Traditional Lands Association

Damien Coulard
Qualifications
Certificate IV Training and Assessment (Vocational Education)
Certificate IV Sport and Recreation
B. Education (Physical Education and Society and Cultures)

Experience
Sports Coordinator - Le Fevre High School
Geophysical Terrain Surveyor - Beverly Uranium Mine
Aboriginal student mentor and teacher

Special responsibilities
Deputy Chair

Paul Case
Qualifications
B. Economics (Accounting)
Chartered Accountant
Registered Company Auditor

Experience
Business Consultant

Special responsibilities
Treasurer

Allan Hunter
Qualifications
LLB (Adelaide)
Solicitor of the Supreme Court of SA

Experience
Solicitor and Senior Manager

John Briggs
Qualifications
Workplace Trainer

Experience
General Manager of Intract
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Directors' Report
30 June 2019

Information on directors

Lavene Ngatokura
Experience
Community Police Constable
Youth Program Coordinator
Activist

Troy McNamara
Experience
Ranger, Department of Defence, Cultuna Army Barracks
Manager, Whallina Heritage Management Corporation
Aboriginal Liaison Officer, SA Department of Correctional Services
Worked with two Aboriginal owned mining companies in WA & NT

Ceased
28 September 2018

Melanie Burton
Qualifications
B. Law
B. Arts (Jurisprudence)
Graduate Certificate in Legal Practice

Experience
Over 19 years of experience in civil litigation, insurance, risk and advisory
Partner of an Adelaide law firm

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd during the financial year were to act as Native Title Services Provider (NTSP) for the State of South Australia.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Short term objectives

The Company's short term objectives are to provide expert native title services in a range of areas to assist South Australian Native Title Services Ltd's (SANTS) clients to achieve their aspirations.
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Directors' Report
30 June 2019

Long term objectives

The Company's long term objectives are to:

1. relieve poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, destitution and helplessness amongst the Aboriginal people of South Australia;

2. recognise that such poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, destitution and helplessness resulting from such Aboriginal people having been progressively dispossessed of their lands and/or waters, without compensation, as a consequence of which they have been socially, spiritually and economically disempowered and are now the most disadvantaged section of South Australian society, to assist such Aboriginal people to:

   (a) improve self-reliance and their economic, social and cultural circumstances;

   (b) regain recognition of their rights and interests in lands and/or waters arising from their traditional laws and customs;

   (c) access and enjoy their traditional lands and/or waters;

   (d) have a voice in relation to the future use and exploitation of their traditional lands and/or waters;

   (e) obtain compensation in relation to their dispossession from their traditional lands and/or waters, and in relation to the future use and exploitation of such traditional lands and/or waters, by providing legal, research and other services.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve these objectives, the Company has adopted the following strategies:

- To deliver a full range of statutory services to our clients in order that they are able to achieve the formal recognition and exercise of native title rights;

- To provide leadership in native title;

- To enhance our clients' capacity to achieve their desired objectives;

- To enable SANTS to achieve excellence through all operations and working relationships
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 691 841

Directors' Report
30 June 2019

How principal activities assisted in achieving the objectives

The principal activities assisted the Company in achieving its objectives by:

- The provision of legal services for providing timely advice in attaining and maintaining native title rights and interests;
- Facilitating community meetings to enable the progression of native title and compensation claims;
- Addressing future acts as they arise to inform about and protect native title rights and interests;
- Assisting native title groups to achieve their broader aspirations in terms of social, economic and cultural opportunities;
- Successful Consent Determinations.

Performance measures

The following measures are used within the Company to monitor performance:

- Key performance indicators are approved each year by the Board for the company in terms of the achievements of SANTS in native title.

Members' guarantee

South Australian Native Title Services Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to $5 for members that are corporations and $5 for all other members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 30 June 2019 the collective liability of members was $35 (2018: $40).
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

ABN: 56 131 591 841

Directors' Report
30 June 2019

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 10 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directors' Meetings</th>
<th>FAGNHR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number eligible to</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attend</td>
<td>attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April Lawrie</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damien Coultard</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Case</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Hunter</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Briggs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavene Ngstokura</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Allen</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy McNamara</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanie Burton</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director: .................................................. Director: ..................................................

Dated this ................................ day of ............................................. 2019
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Auditor’s Independence Declaration under Section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Directors of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MOORE STEPHENS

Graeme Rodda
Director

30 August 2019
Adelaide
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>7,359,630</td>
<td>7,479,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>468,487</td>
<td>315,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits expense</td>
<td>(3,359,529)</td>
<td>(3,430,469)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation expense</td>
<td>(37,832)</td>
<td>(42,101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel costs</td>
<td>(308,546)</td>
<td>(394,208)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy costs</td>
<td>(298,709)</td>
<td>(311,885)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting and professional fees</td>
<td>(2,091,456)</td>
<td>(1,927,681)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expense</td>
<td>(1,604,867)</td>
<td>(1,702,624)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surplus/(deficit) for the year | 117,178 | (14,261) |
Other comprehensive income | - | - |
Total comprehensive income for the year | 117,178 | (14,261) |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
Statement of Financial Position
As At 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASSETS**

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | 5,449,649 | 3,665,712 |
Trade and other receivables | 7 | 207,913  | 239,794  |
Current tax receivable | 11 | - | 38,179 |
Other assets | 8 | 58,764  | 63,384  |
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | | 5,716,326 | 4,007,069 |

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment | 9 | 175,754 | 55,282 |
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | 175,754 | 55,282 |
TOTAL ASSETS | | 5,892,080 | 4,062,351 |

**LIABILITIES**

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Trade and other payables | 10 | 2,351,264 | 2,805,444 |
Current tax liabilities | 11 | 181,493  | - |
Employee benefits | 12 | 720,633  | 574,537 |
Other financial liabilities | 13 | 2,382,071 | 532,215 |
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | | 5,635,461 | 3,912,196 |

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Employee benefits | 12 | 34,583  | 45,297 |
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | 34,583 | 45,297 |
TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 5,670,044 | 3,957,493 |
NET ASSETS | | 222,036 | 104,858 |

**EQUITY**

Accumulated surplus | | 222,036 | 104,858 |
TOTAL EQUITY | | 222,036 | 104,858 |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd  
ABN: 66 131 891 841

Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accumulated Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 July 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus attributable to members of the entity</td>
<td>$104,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2019</td>
<td>$117,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$222,036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accumulated Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 July 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit attributable to members of the entity</td>
<td>$(14,281)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2018</td>
<td>$104,858</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
## Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from customers</td>
<td>745,929</td>
<td>595,133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to suppliers and employees</td>
<td>(7,847,417)</td>
<td>(7,666,453)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>35,987</td>
<td>22,186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt from grants</td>
<td>9,014,329</td>
<td>5,996,203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</td>
<td>1,948,828</td>
<td>(1,053,931)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(164,891)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</td>
<td>(164,891)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in trust funds held</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>297,283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>297,283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held</td>
<td>1,783,937</td>
<td>(756,648)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</td>
<td>3,665,712</td>
<td>4,422,360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</td>
<td>5,449,649</td>
<td>3,665,712</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial report covers South Australian Native Title Services Ltd ("the Company"). South Australian Native Title Services Ltd is a not for profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

South Australian Native Title Services Ltd applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Grant revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Rendering of services
that are recoverable.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixed asset class</th>
<th>Depreciation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant and Equipment</td>
<td>2.50 - 16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Equipment</td>
<td>20.00% - 33.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Software</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(c) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to the Company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(d) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).
2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Financial Assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument’s category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the ‘finance income’ or ‘finance costs’ line item respectively.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company’s trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets:

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the entity to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition or
- which are derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

The Company has some derivatives which are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial Instruments

Assets included within this category are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss arising from derivative financial instruments is based on changes in fair value, which is determined by direct reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company’s management to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets or which have been designated in this category.

All available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are only recognised in profit or loss when they are sold or when the investment is impaired.

In the case of impairment or sale, any gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit or loss.

Losses recognised in the prior period statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income resulting from the impairment of debt securities are reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if the subsequent increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired.

The Company’s financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(h) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(i) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Economic dependence

South Australian Native Title Services Ltd is dependent on the Commonwealth and State Governments for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe the Commonwealth and State Governments will not continue to support South Australian Native Title Services Ltd.

(m) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

"Fair value" is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant’s ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity’s own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

4 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Operating grants</td>
<td>7,074,670</td>
<td>7,129,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Provision of services</td>
<td>284,960</td>
<td>349,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,359,630</td>
<td>7,479,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Interest received</td>
<td>35,987</td>
<td>22,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Recoveries</td>
<td>422,500</td>
<td>293,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>458,487</td>
<td>315,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,818,117</td>
<td>7,794,707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Result for the Year

Expenses

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Superannuation contributions 380,969 358,066
Rental expenses on leases
- minimum lease repayments 393,245 409,544
Audit fees
- audit services 9,250 17,750
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd  
ABN: 66 131 991 841

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td>2,625,735</td>
<td>817,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term deposits</td>
<td>2,823,914</td>
<td>2,848,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,449,649</td>
<td>3,665,712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Trade and Other Receivables

**CURRENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>204,229</td>
<td>219,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for impairment</td>
<td>(1,100)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>4,784</td>
<td>20,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current trade and other receivables</strong></td>
<td>207,913</td>
<td>239,794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Other Non-financial Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>58,764</td>
<td>63,384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Property, plant and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>74,807</td>
<td>114,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(62,542)</td>
<td>(88,636)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total plant and equipment</td>
<td>12,265</td>
<td>25,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, fixtures and fittings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>39,291</td>
<td>39,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(39,018)</td>
<td>(37,296)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total furniture, fixtures and fittings</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>1,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>98,185</td>
<td>74,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(36,558)</td>
<td>(66,311)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total motor vehicles</td>
<td>61,627</td>
<td>8,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>206,759</td>
<td>136,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(115,739)</td>
<td>(120,322)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total computer equipment</td>
<td>91,020</td>
<td>15,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer software</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(11,937)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total computer software</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>18,690</td>
<td>18,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold Improvements</td>
<td>(18,690)</td>
<td>(18,690)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total improvements</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>16,452</td>
<td>7,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(5,883)</td>
<td>(4,238)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total artwork</td>
<td>10,569</td>
<td>3,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>175,754</td>
<td>55,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

9 Property, plant and equipment

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Plant and Equipment</th>
<th>Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings</th>
<th>Motor Vehicles</th>
<th>Computer Equipment</th>
<th>Computer Software</th>
<th>Artwork</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year ended 30 June 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at the beginning of the year</td>
<td>25,550</td>
<td>1,995</td>
<td>8,469</td>
<td>15,706</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,562</td>
<td>56,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62,699</td>
<td>93,780</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,652</td>
<td>164,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>(39,379)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(39,054)</td>
<td>(33,049)</td>
<td>(11,937)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(113,419)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>28,694</td>
<td>(1,732)</td>
<td>29,753</td>
<td>4,083</td>
<td>11,937</td>
<td>(1,645)</td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at the end of the year</td>
<td>12,285</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>51,627</td>
<td>91,020</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,669</td>
<td>176,754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Trade and Other Payables

Current

Trade payables | 374,846 |
Sundry payables and accrued expenses - payroll liabilities | 82,454 |
Funds held in trust | 1,893,964 |
Credit cards | - |

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,351,264</td>
<td>2,805,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


11 Tax assets and liabilities

Current Tax Asset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GST receivable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38,179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current Tax Liability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GST payable</td>
<td>181,493</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Employee Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long service leave</td>
<td>296,367</td>
<td>242,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual leave</td>
<td>314,385</td>
<td>272,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other employee benefits</td>
<td>109,881</td>
<td>59,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>720,633</td>
<td>574,537</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long service leave</td>
<td>34,583</td>
<td>45,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,583</td>
<td>45,297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 Other Financial Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants received in advance</td>
<td>2,382,071</td>
<td>532,215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 Leasing Commitments

Operating leases

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- not later than one year</td>
<td>351,483</td>
<td>152,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- between one year and five years</td>
<td>535,536</td>
<td>61,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>887,019</td>
<td>213,925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating leases are in place for office equipment, rental of the premises at King William Street and motor vehicles. Lease payments are increased on an annual basis to reflect market rentals.
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

15 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available-for-sale financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5,449,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>207,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,657,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities at fair value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Trade and other payables</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,351,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial liabilities</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,351,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: None).

17 Related Parties

(a) The Company’s main related parties are as follows:

Key management personnel - refer to Note 19.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

(b) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

A company directed by Paul Case, a director, provided consulting services 25,250 39,833

18 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

19 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd during the year are as follows:
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 591 841

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

19 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is $735,657 (2018: $687,841).

20 Members’ Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $5 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2019 the number of members was 7 (2018: 9).

21 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
Level 4
345 King William Street
Adelaide SA 5000
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
ABN: 66 131 691 841

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 25, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.

2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director .................................................. Director ..................................................

Dated this ................................... day of August ........... 2019
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

Independent Audit Report to the members of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd


Opinion

We have audited the financial report of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors’ declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company’s financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor’s report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

Independent Audit Report to the members of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

MOORE STEPHENS

Graeme Rodda
Director

Adelaide

25 September 2019
All news articles in this report are taken from Aboriginal Way quarterly newspaper editions published during 2018/2019. To see current and archive editions of the newspaper, go to www.nativetitlesa.org