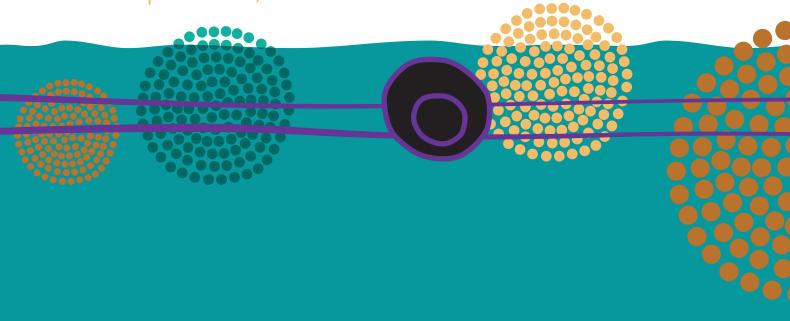


South Australian Native Title Services Ltd Annual report 2019/2020







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 National Indigenous Australians Agency.

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South Australian Native Title Services is a deductible Gift Recipient under Division 30 of the income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (Cth).

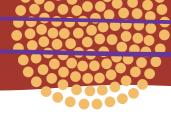
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All news articles in this report taken from *Aboriginal Way* quarterly newspaper editions published in 2019/2020. To see current and archive editions of the newspaper, go to www.nativetitlesa.org

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About us

Our vision

Working to empower Aboriginal Nations to strengthen culture, country and community.

Our mission

To be a provider of choice to support Aboriginal Nations to recognise and protect their native title rights and interests and to realise their aspirations.

Our values

Across all our work, we uphold the following values:

- Respectful we recognise and value people, country, culture, diversity and ideas.
- Collaborative we work together ethically and professionally to ensure leadership and growth.
- Aspirational we aim high, challenge ourselves and strive for excellence..

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.

- 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 National Indigenous Australians Agency 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.
- Notfication functions referred to in s.203BG.
- Agreement-makingfunctions referred to in s.203BH.
- Internal review functions referred to in s.203Bl.
- The functions referred to in s.203BJ and such other functions as are conferred on representative bodies by the Act.

Chairperson's report



I am pleased to present South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS) 2019/2020 Annual Report.

The early part of this financial year was marked by an accelerated approach to resolving native title matters by the Federal Court. SANTS worked to the capacity of its resources to deliver the high level of activities required by the Court in the best interests of native title claimaints.

Several negotiations over potential determinations by consent have taken place in parallell with trial listings and the number of trial listings have dramatically increased over the level of past years. We entered the financial year with three matters listed for trial. By February 2020, we had six claims listed for trial with a further three part heard.

In October 2019 the Walka Wani Oodnadatta No.1 and No.2 and Arabana No.2 matters were heard at trial in Oodnadatta. Providing evidence of cultural knowledge and connection in open court is a significant challenge and I sincerely thank all traditional owners involved for participating in this process to achieve recognition. I also thank SANTS staff who provided the legal, community and logistical support for this on country hearing.

Of course the later part of this financial year, particularly the period from March 2020 has looked significantly different as the full impact of COVID-19 hit around the world.

In March the Federal Court vacated all listings and other Court events until end of June 2020, except for those matters that can be dealt with entirely by phone/video conference. SANTS legal staff continued to advance all matters as best as possible with the many restrictions in place.

The restrictions resulted in the deferral of planned consent determinations scheduled for this year, a difficult outcome for communities who had been working towards such an event for some years. It has also meant that there have been no determinations of native title for South Australia this financial year.

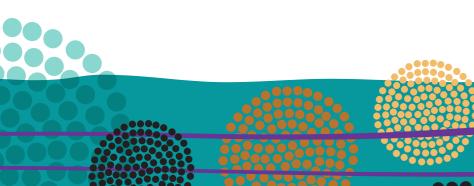
SANTS itself closed its office and ceased all staff travel for three months from late March to early July, with staff working from home. Despite the challenges of remote work, SANTS community and corporate development staff continued to support native title corporations to meet governance requirements. Our Business Services team continued to provide strong support to SANTS operations and to the Aboriginal Corporations we work directly with.

I congratulate members of native title corporations who have continued to do their best to support and develop their communities in the face of such an unprecedented health, economic and social crisis.

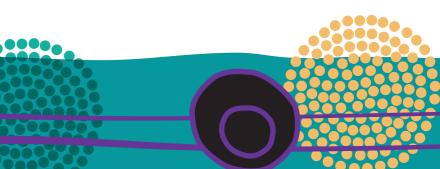
I thank SANTS staff and in particular CEO Keith Thomas for their ongoing commitment to positive outcomes for Aboriginal Nations in South Australia.

April Lawrie Chairperson









Chief Executive Officer's report



This year is unlike any other year that SANTS has ever experienced. The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic in the latter part of the year has had a significant impact on our operations. In order to keep our staff and community safe, SANTS implemented a number of restrictions including closure of the office, working from home for all staff, no face-to-face meetings, no travel and a new reliance on technology to keep in touch with staff and our clients. Nevertheless, it was still a very productive period with claims continuing to be progressed, digitisation of records, catching up on filing and having some respite from the frenetic pace of Court ordered activity.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, two native title claims (the Narungga and the Wirangu) set for consent determinations had the dates vacated with a view to holding on country events when it is safe to do so. In the meantime, two further consent determinations have been agreed to by the State which will be finalised in the next financial year.

SANTS has also been very busy complying with Federal Court Order with eleven matters listed for trial. That is over half of the current 21 active claims. Significant progress was made in compliance with these Orders and seven native title reports were completed in the reporting period.

SANTS continues to work closely with the State Government to reach agreements prior to trial. There has been one trial part heard in the reporting period which was then subsequently delayed by COVID-19.

SANTS has required significant additional funding to undertake the activities described above and we appreciate the ongoing support from the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) in providing funds to meet the increase in Court activity.

The additional funding has ensured SANTS has been able to continue to fully perform its functions under the *Native Title Act* which has given some comfort to our Board.

I must also thank the Board for their support and guidance throughout a year which has tested everyone in some way. The SANTS staff have responded to the many challenges throughout the year and continue to strive to achieve the best outcomes for Aboriginal people in South Australia.

Also, in this period there have been two new native title claims lodged and continued support provided to PBCs and other Aboriginal Corporations to promote good governance and management of their native title rights and interests.

Many of the PBCs have broader aspirations in terms of economic, social and cultural development opportunities with SANTS providing support services and access to service partners to assist in realising those aspirations.

I pay my respects to the many Aboriginal people who are Directors of PBCs who work tirelessly to create new pathways to a better future for Aboriginal people and to the broader Aboriginal community in South Australia and to 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

- COVID-19 has set up a somewhat uncertain future moving forward with some limitations on activities but also providing an opportunity to work differently in a COVID-safe manner.
- SANTS is assessing the impact of COVID 19 on staff and our working arrangements including continued support for the health and wellbeing of staff.
- SANTS is working hard to meet the requirements of the Federal Court in an increasingly interventionist and litigious environment.
- SANTS will continue to monitor and review the way forward in the current environment.

Overview of performance and financial results

SANTS has performed well in a difficult year. It was a year of contrast with a lot of activity taking place between July 2019 to March 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic put the brakes on a lot of activity from April through to June with bans on travel, and face-toface meetings, and staff working from home.

Utilising technology to have meetings and progress matters has become a new norm for the moment. The SANTS financial team continued to perform at a high level maintaining the financial integrity of SANTS.

SANTS tested a new financial system in this period ready for implementation from July 2020. The payroll component of the new finance system was introduced in June 2020. SANTS has continued to perform well ensuring appropriate support to service delivery and being compliant with legislative and government funding conditions. The SANTS Board has embraced the move to virtual meetings and continue to provide timely advice and support.

The SANTS financial results are pleasing this year and are reflective of strong leadership and a dedicated finance team. I would note that SANTS' extremely good financial position this year has only been achieved through the additional funding support received from NIAA.

Outlook for the following year

There will continue to be uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some restrictions have eased in South Australia, but care must be taken to ensure COVID-safe measures are in place to enable staff, clients and other stakeholders to be safe.

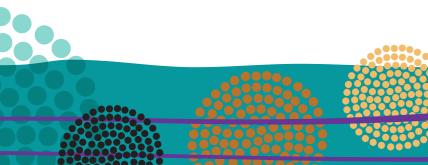
The current pressures from the Federal Court will continue into the next year but these may also be impacted by the pandemic.

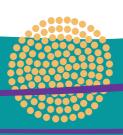
SANTS will be seeking to ensure that larger meetings such as AGMs and community authorisation meetings can take place safely with measures in place to protect participants as much as possible. The holding of virtual meetings will be more prevalent as we continue to deliver services to the Aboriginal community in South Australia.

Keith Thomas

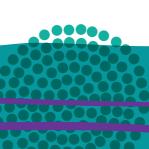
Chief Executive Officer

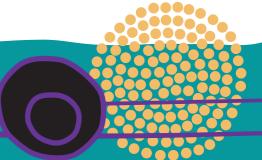


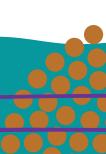




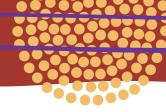






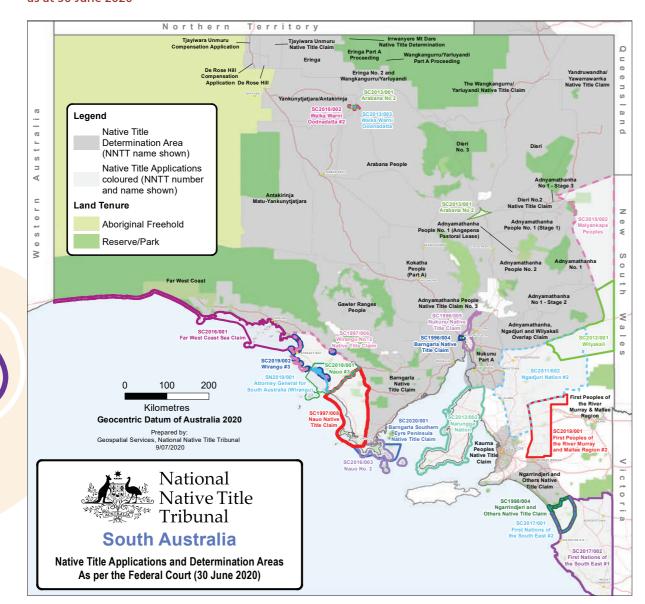






Native title map of South Australia

as at 30 June 2020



Above (Figure 1): The Native Title Registrar at the National Native Title Tribunal has statutory responsibilities including maintaining three Registers: the National Native Title Register, the Register of Native Title Claims and the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements www.nntt.gov.au

Native title groups in South Australia

Prescribed Bodies Corporate in South Australia as at 30 June 2020

Adnyamathanha Traditional Lands Association (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC

Antakirinja Matu – Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Arabana Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Barngarla Determination Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

De Rose Hill – Ilpalka Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Far West Coast Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Irrwanyere Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Ngadjuri Adnyamathanha Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Nukunu Wapma Thura (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC

The Dieri Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

The River Murray and Mallee Aboriginal Corporation (RMMAC) RNTBC

Tjayuwara Unmuru Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Walka Wani Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Wankangurru Yarluyandi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Yandruwanha Yawarrawarrka Traditional Land Owners (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC

Yankunytjatjara Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Active claimant native title applications in South Australia as at 30 June 2020

Barngarla Southern Eyre Peninsula Native Title Claim

Wirangu No.3

First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region No.2

Walka Wani Oodnadatta No.2

Nauo No.3

First Nations of the South East No.1

First Nations of the South East No.2

Nauo No.2

Far West Coast Sea Claim

Malyankapa Peoples

Walka Wani Oodnadatta

Narungga Nation

Arabana No.2

Wilyakali

Ngadjuri Nation No.2

Ngarrindjeri and Others Native Title Claim

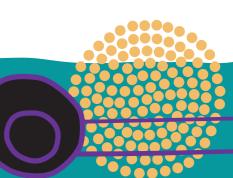
Nauo Native Title Claim

Wirangu No.2 Native Title Claim

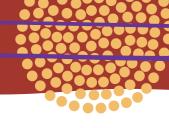
Nukunu Native Title Claim

Barngarla Native Title Claim









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 orgnisational 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

Unfortunately, there were no determinations of native title during this reporting period.

Two consent determinations (for Narungga and Wirangu) were scheduled to be held but were postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions. They will be held later in 2020 if possible.

New claims

Two new claims were filed in this period: the First Peoples of the River Murray; and Mallee No.2 and Wirangu No.3.

Litigation

This financial year again saw an increase in litigated matters with the Federal Court looking to further expedite old claims and claims with overlaps.

As at the end of June 2020 we now have 11 claims listed for trial in South Australia.

The Walka Wani Oodnadatta No.1 and No.2 and Arabana No.2 overlapping claims are now part heard with the remainder of the trial rescheduled due to COVID-19.

The Wirangu No.2 and No.3 claims have been divided into Part A and B. Part B is overlapped by the Nauo No.3 claim and has also been listed for trial. At the same time, the Nauo claim, which does not overlap, was also listed for trial.

The overlap between the Ngadjuri and Wilyakali in the state's North East has also been listed for trial in 2021. Most recently the overlap between the Ngarrindjeri and the First Nations of the South East was also listed for trial.

Ongoing work

Despite the concerning high level of litigation, claims are still being prosecuted and some are actively engaged or close to finalising consent determinations with the State.

We believe there are good prospects of success for the Nauo and Wirangu claims on the Eyre Peninsula and the Far West Coast Sea Claim. All are currently involved in negotiations with the State.

Likewise in the mid North East there are good prospects of success for the Ngadjuri and Wilyakali claims.

We understand the State and the Applicants are close to finalising consent determinations in the unoverlapped portion of the Arabana No.2 claim and the now unoverlapped Nukunu and Barngarla claims in and around Port Augusta.

In the South East, the unoverlapped portion of the First Nations of South East also remains on track for a negotiated consent determination.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

One Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) was registered during this reporting period, bringing the total of registered ILUAs in South Australia to 111.

Outstanding applications

As at 30 June 2020, there are 21 active native title applications for determinations of native title in South Australia.

Native title applications and determined areas for South Australia as at 30 June 2020 are listed in the map provided by the National Native Title Tribunal (see page 6).

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

Kimberley traditional owners attend High Court on exclusive rights including beach access

Kimberley traditional owners have opposed an appeal with the Commonwealth and West Australian Governments over detail of a native title determination

The appeal relates to the public's ability to access beaches and waterways within the Bindunbur and Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl determination area on the Middle Dampier Peninsula. The determination areas are just north of the town of Broome.

The appeal was heard in a full hearing on the 3rd and 4th of December 2019 before the High Court in Canberra. The Kimberley Land Council acted on behalf of the Bindunbur and Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl native title holders in

CEO of the Kimberley Land Council (KLC) Nolan Hunter told the ABC that the idea that the beach belongs to no-one was a hangover from terra nullius.

"This is about how the people should not take it for granted that Aboriginal people are just here to be abused, or taken advantage of, or dispossessed" Mr Hunter said.

"It doesn't make it right that people's

access to beaches are far greater than people's access to be recognised as the people for the land that they've been connected to for thousands of years."

In May 2018, the Federal Court of Australia made a determination of native title in Bindunbur and Jabirr Jabirr/

Ngumbarl native title claims. A part of this determination which related to the public's ability to access beaches and waterways in the Bindunbur and Jabirr Agburr/Ngumbarl determination area was appealed to the Full Federal Court by

Bindunbur and Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl

Later that year, the Full Federal Court allowed the appeal of the Bindunbur and Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl native title holders (Manado on behalf of the Bindunbur Native Title Claim Group v State of Western Australia (2018) FCAFC 238).

native title holders.

Following the decision, the State of Western Australia and Commonwealth of Australia sought special leave to appeal in the High Court, and on 21 June 2019

The WA Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Lands, Ben Wyatt, provided a statement

"The state always seeks to maintain public access rights to beaches and waterways as a part of determinations of paties title" the attempts read in part

The High Court will now rule on whether public access to beaches and waterways should be recognised as an interest in the Bindunbur and Jabirr Jabirr/Ngumbarl native title determinations

It is expected that the High Court will make a decision by mid 2020.



Aboriginal Way, Summer 2020 5

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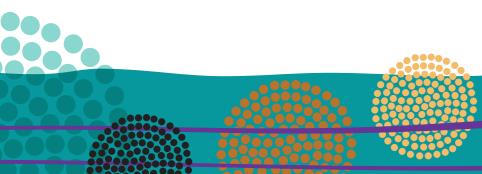
Post native title legal assistance

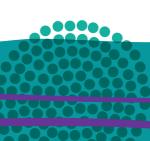
SANTS provided assistance to a number of Registered Native Title Body Corporates (RNTBCs) or Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs), which are corporations formed under the Native Title Act to hold the native title rights and interest on behalf of the native title holders after determination.

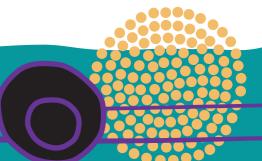
As at 30 June 2020, there are 20 PBCs registered in South Australia (see page 7).

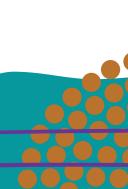
SANTS works closely with many of these PBCs, provides negotiated services to several others and is available to support and partner with all PBCs and native title groups upon request.

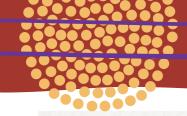
SANTS supports these corporations through the provision of assistance, including and relating to corporate governance, compliance agreement making, financial and legal representation.



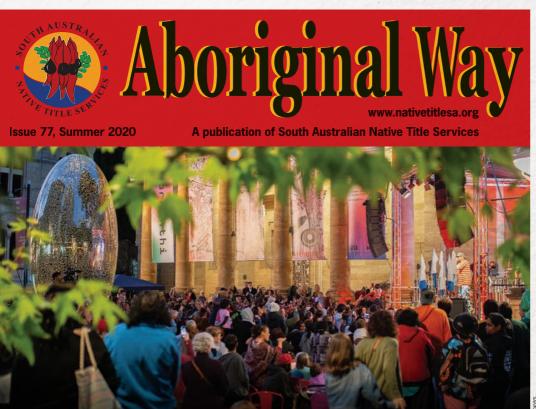












South Australia's true history on show

Above: Baker Boy performs to a large crowd at the opening of Tarnanthi 2019. Read full article on page 14.

A new exhibition close to the site of South Australia's original proclamation tells Aboriginal people's stories about the state's foundations alongside those of European settlers.

Tiati Wangkanthi Kumangka – Truth Telling Together was launched at the Bay Discovery Centre in the Glenelg Town Hall on Monday 9 December.

The exhibit traces settler history in parallel with the historical experiences of Aboriginal people to create a compelling and comprehensive view of our state's early years.

According to Local History Coordinator for the City of Holdfast Bay Julia Garnaut, the display grew out of a recognition of a gap in the story being told by the museum.

"The museum we felt really lacked a space where we were telling the story

of Aboriginal culture. And as we started having discussions with Kaurna about what we might put in here, the theme of truth telling came to the forefront of what we were doing" she said.

"We realised that instead of telling one side of the story or the other side of the story, we could actually do that together. So we saw an opportunity to bring the narrative together and give people a strong understanding of South Australia's true birtors."

In bringing those narratives together, Ms Garnaut worked in partnership with Kaurna elders.

"I primarily worked with senior Kaurna, Elder Lynette Crocker. Lynette has for a very long time been tied into particularly topics around the Letters Patent and advocating for change. So Lynette and I primarily wrote this together and then Merle Simpson also came in" she said. "Kaurna have had a strong influence the entire way through. And you'll see that their words are also on the wall. So this is by no means my voice or the City of Holdfast Bay's voice. It's our voice" she said.

Ms Simpson said that the new exhibition offers a valuable opportunity for people to learn about the the reality of South Australia's origins.

"It's about education and learning the true history of their state. Hopefully from there we can begin to move forward" Ms Simpson said.

"Whether people's feelings about South Australia's true history are positive or negative, it still needs to be discussed."

For Ms Garnaut, nothing tells the truth about the state's formation more clearly than the Letters Patent, a crucial founding legal document that was on display at the Gallery on opening day. The document was signed by King William in 1836 to establish the state according to British law and outlines various aspects of its management.

"There is a section in the Letters Patent, it's a paragraph that says that 'Provided always Aboriginal people in South Australia have a right to occupy and use the land'.

"Basically it's a paragraph that says that when we settled, Europeans were meant to consider the rights of Aboriginal people and their rights to occupy their land. So it acknowledged that Aboriginal people were living in South Australia at the time."

This document and the recognition it gave Aboriginal people was forgotten for many years in the face of 'terra nullius' a belief that the country was not owned or legally occupied prior to settlement according to Ms Garnaut.

Continued on page 2

Inside: Aboriginal stories a success on screen Stolen generations survivors lunch A new home for Kura Yerlo community hub Ngarrindjeri pipi business underway

South Australia's true history on show

Continued from page

"We all had this understanding that Australia was terra nullius when we settled, when Cook arrived. But the history books and the facts will show you that that is not true. So this exhibition works to tell you what we think we know, and then what is also there hidden in the history books" she said.

The story of the state's origins is illustrated with a wide range of historical materials, many of which have been held in storage by the Council.

"The City of Holdfast Bay has quite a large collection of works, which date to around European settlement, 1836' said Ms Garnaut.

"We worked with Kaurna to choose a range of those paintings that are now on display, including some by John Michael Skipper, a well known artist from the colonial period" she said.

The first copy of the Proclamation, the statement read out on behalf of South

Australia's first Governor John Hindmar on arriving in the new colony in 1836 is also on display at the exhibition.

The exhibition also features a striking animation of a Kaurna emu dreaming story – Nganu and Tjilbruke: a tale of two heroes, which was produced by Monash University in partnership with Uncle Lewis O'Brien and other Kaurna community members. The video provides a significant glimpse of Kaurna culture prior to the arrival of the British

The works of historian Rober Foster feature in the exhbition and he spoke at the opening event.

He told those assembled that the materials held in the archive reveal an early commitment to respect between European and Kaurna peoples.

"Upstairs in the exhibition you'll see a painting by Martha Berkeley and it captures a ceremony in 1838. The ceremony is sometimes referred to as 'Gawler's Feast'. It shows the newly-arrived Governor Gawler with his white feather

"I've known that painting for a very long riking time but it eventually struck me. There was an event that had all the hallmarks

time but it eventually struck me. There was an event that had all the hallmarks of a treaty ceremony, the sort of thing that's characteristic of the sort of treaty ceremonies in North America. For 200 years prior to this, leading members of the Aboriginal communities would meet with British representatives. Gifts would be exchanged. Both sides would make speeches and negotiations would take place. These could be secure peace and friendship. or they could be negotiations

meeting with Kaurna leaders in what is now known as the Parklands" he said.

about war" Mr Foster explained.

However while early meetings between
Kaurna people and the British resembled
treaty discussions seen around the world
during colonial times, these meetings

"This ceremony in 1838 had all those features, except the last: negotiation. It was all form without substance.

were different he said.

"Those early settlers didn't act upon the undertakings that were given.

"These promises were not forgotten in

later debates in the state" Mr Foster said.

"People with good will, at least,
remember them so at key moments

hroughout our history, South Australian

leaders would be reminded of them.

"For instance, in 1921 when efforts were made to establish the North-West Reserve, what's now Pitjantjatjara Lands, the

"In the mid 1960s, when Don Dunstan navigated the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act through Parliament, he quoted chapter and verse from these documents And they're reminded again during the campaign for Pitjantjatjara land rights in

"So as I said at the outset, foundation stories are important, and I hope this exhibition helps reset the record" Mr Foster said

Re-establishing a place for Kaurna and Aboriginal culture in this key location has been an important achievement and can be a source of pride, according to Ms Crocker.

"This has been about giving a platform to Aboriginal people to explore the stories of the past but also their aspirations for the future."

Ms Garnaut hopes that the exhibition will influence visitors to reconsider their established ideas about the state's history.

"As we were working through the exhibition, one of the strongest points we realised is that you can't just tell people something, can assume that they are going to believe what you're saying. People will always walk away from history with their own perceptions and their own understandings of what they've read or the main themes they've grasped onto.

"We realised that truth can mean a different thing to different people. And so I guess with this exhibition, in some ways what we're saying is these are the facts, make up your mind. What do you think? What is your truth and how is that shaped for you?"

Tiati Wangkanthi Kumangka – Truth Telling Together is on at the Bay Discovery Centre in the Glenelg Town Hall on Moseley Square







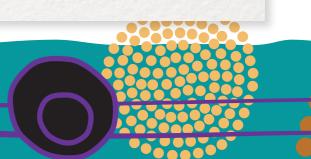




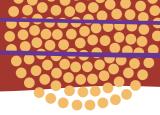
Above, left to right from top: Stephen Patterson MP, Aunty Lynette Crocker, Holdfast Bay Mayor Amanda Wilson and Kaurna man and shield maker Corey Turner with the original Letters Patent document; Lawyer Shaun Berg speaks at the launch. The Bay Discovery Centre is at the Glenet Town Hall att Mosely Source; Historian Robert Foster, Taile schibition, Julia Garanut and Jack Buckskin; Tail schibition.

2 Aboriginal Way, Summer 2020

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2. Influence change

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

SANTS engaged in policy discussions, legislative reforms and other developments to ensure that such Aboriginal program initiatives duly consider the perspectives, rights and interests of native title holders.

SANTS senior managers have continued to contribute to policy and reform, providing a range of contributions through submissions and direct representation on areas relating to the interests of South Australian traditional owners. As well as engaging directly on key policy and legislative developments, SANTS also has supported Aboriginal Nations to engage directly with policy makers. In South Australia, the policy environment has been focussed on project initiatives alongside broader legislative reforms in areas of exploration, land access and natural resource management. In the Federal arena, programs and policy developments have been implemented by newly established National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) under the leadership on the Minister for Indigenous Australians, Ken Wyatt. This has included review of the Closing the Gap targets. SANTS has also continued to work with the First Nations of South Australia Aboriginal Corporation (First Nations SA), which has been established to operate as a peak body to represent and advance the collective interests of all South Australian Aboriginal Nations. First Nations SA has participated in consultation and discussions on a range of policy and legislative reform areas particularly at a state level.

South Australia's landscape management changing

Australia Act 2019 (the Act) was approved to replace the Natural ources Management Act 2004, after a period of consultation with industry, stakeholders and nmunity groups, including South Australian Aboriginal Nations. The new legislation was open to public consultation in 2018 and submissions were invited.

NRM reform promises to establish a framework for managing South Australia's natural resources based on renewed vision for decentralised decision making and a more streamlined and accessible system, that is delivered with a wholeof-landscape approach and managed by community and land owners.

The state government has said that the

It focuses on having an on-ground approach that encourages local engagement and gives local community a greater voice in decision-making and opportunity for board representation

Current NRM boards will be replaced by eight new regional landscape boards and a new metropolitan Green Adelaide

The Act focusses on reallocation of board positions from being ministerially appointed, to introduce some community elected positions. Keith Thomas, CEO of South Australian

Native Title Services said that SANTS advocated strongly for appointed position on each of the landscape boards. "We are disappointed that that commitment

was not written into the new legislation"

Act offers opportunity to improve and strengthen Aboriginal Nation's engagement, leadership and participation in natural resource management policy, planning and implementation.

"However, not having compulsory representation for traditional owner

the Landscape Boards implement formal advocacy mechanisms that do so. It is up to individual Aboriginal Nation groups and their supporting organisations to ensure that they have a seat at this decisionmaking table" Mr Thomas said.

Mr Thomas said that it is a positive move to have regional boards with greater autonomy and at arms-length from the

He believes that the on-ground focus and a Grassroots Grants Program offers potential funding for natural and cultural resource management and capacity development projects and initiatives run by Aboriginal Corporations or other Aboriginal Nation's leadership bodies.

"It's also a well-placed opportunity for whole of country or country-based planning frameworks to be implemented by the landscape boards with Aboriginal Nations within their respective regions" Mr Thomas said.

The Natural Resources Management Act 2004 delivered an integrated

managing the state's landscape and its biological assets. However, over time the decentralised approach of the NRM Act was nulified by centralised government

"The new Act is a positive step, as the model potentially offers opportunity for better representation and leadership opportunity for Aboriginal Nations, and inclusion of their unique understandings of landscape management" Mr Thomas said.

"The way it stops short of requiring compulsory appointment of traditional owner representation means that ognition and promotion of the inherent rights of Aboriginal Nations and their tinuing interests and obligations remains uncertain.

"In order to ensure representation of Aboriginal Nations on each of the landscape hoards it is up to the effective advocacy of Aboriginal Nations mselves and supporting organisations to ensure that their rights and interests

State-wide consultations seek feedback on engagement reform

The Aboriginal community in South Australia could have its representative body which would engage with the state governme according to Aboriginal Engagement

Dr Thomas is leading a State-wide consultation to seek the views of Aboriginal South Australians on ways to improve the working relationship between State Government and Aboriginal nations

An engagement reform was included in the Aboriginal Affairs Action Plan released in December 2018 by the Premier Steven Marshall. Since then, the Commissioner reports that he has consulted with Aboriginal advisors to develop a proposed engagement reform and receive community feedback.

Commissioner Thomas told Aboriginal Way that it is important that this engagement model is driven by Aboriginal people.

"If we want to be serious about selfdetermination, we have got to reform how we engage with government and we must take ownership of that process. including how we select people to talk on our behalf" said the Commissioner.

The currently proposed model is a sentative body which is made up of 10 members and a chairperson.

14 Aboriginal Way, Spring 2019



Five members are to be elected by the community and five members to be selected through an expression of interest process.

representatives can be elected, the Aboriginal community need to have its own electoral roll, and this will take time

"If we propose to have half the members elected, this means we need to establish our own electoral roll Well, it's going to take at least three own electoral roll and this is part of

he told Aboriginal Way.

The Commissioner said the electoral roll will be voluntary and an integral step towards self-governance.

I would like to see people wanting to participate and not be penalised if they choose not to vote. It will be all inclusive. f you're Aboriginal you can vote. I honestly pelieve that if we're going to be serious about our own self-determining respons ibilities, then this is the way to

Dr Roger Thomas said he is optimistic about the new engagement model and how it will benefit all Aboriginal South Australians

"My positiveness is driven by a reform that is going to be a legacy for the future of our community in South Australia.

"We are looking for feedback and we will be putting a plan together soon to progress with an electoral roll. I think we're in new phase in our community, where we can put in place some very important milestones to help us move forward" said Commissioner Thomas.

The Commissioner has developed guiding principles as a reference point for the discussion and development of potential models of Aboriginal engagement:

- · improve government engagement with Aboriginal people
- · ensure the views of Aboriginal people are represented in government decision making
- make recommendations regarding improved partnerships between government and the Aboriginal

An engagement body will be

 contributes to state policy debate by nfluencing policy and laws affecting Aboriginal South Australians

community of South Australia.

- makes recommendations to government on issues and barriers raised by Aboriginal people or identified by the body
- makes recommendations to agencies on policy and programs that impact Aboriginal people
- continues the ongoing relationship with strategic Cabinet meetings.

Contact: Commissioner for Aboriginal Engagement Free call 1800 931 733 AboriginalEngagement@sa.gov.au GPO Box 320 Adelaide SA 5001 Fax (08) 8226 8999



State issues

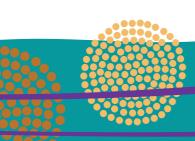
Landscapes reform

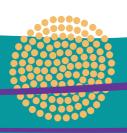
During this financial year, the State Government implemented reforms to natural resource management with the Landscape South Australia Act 2019. SANTS encouraged and facilitated First Nations SA, Aboriginal Nations and community members to participate in reform processes. SANTS also participated in the Partners Forum with the Department for Environment and Water (DEW). Key changes relevant to native title groups are related to regional Board governance, composition and the election/appointment of regional members along with more regional leadership, autonomy and service delivery. Towards the end of the year, the Landscape Board appointments were confirmed.

While SANTS is concerned with the level of direct Aboriginal representation on the Boards, we remain committed to ensuring that each Landscape Board engages appropriately with all Aboriginal Nations within the region.

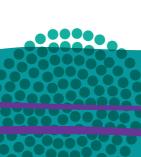


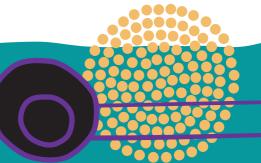
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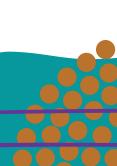












Stronger Partners Stronger Futures

title group representatives.

early in 2020/2021 financial year.

title rights and interests.

The Stronger Partners Stronger Futures (SPSF) program

was first introduced by the Mineral Resources Division

of the State Government in September 2016 with the

aim to encourage more effective engagement between

Native Title Groups, Industry and Government in matters

relating to mining and exploration. SANTS has participated

in the program alongside other stakeholders and native

In 2019/2020, consultation was undertaken on three

SANTS supported a number of matters raised in the

discussion papers including those aimed to promote

early engagement between explorers and native title

In related reforms, the Statutes Amendment (Mineral

Resources) Act 2019 was passed on 17 October 2019

to amend the *Mining Act 1971*. These reforms are

subject to the passage of Regulations which were

released at the time of writing. SANTS will continue to

participate in these reforms in order to protect native

groups. The final report on the SPSF initiative is due

discussion papers released through the SPSF initiative.

In this financial year, the Department of Primary

a review of the Pastoral Land Management and

from August to September 2019 and a summary

considered include the diversification of land use,

Industries and Regional Affairs SA (PIRSA) commenced

Consultation on a discussion paper was undertaken

consultation report released in May 2020. Key matters

length and cost of leases, maintaining and monitoring

land condition, and cultural and economic opportunities

It is expected that proposed reforms will be announced

in 2020/2021. It is not anticipated that these will involve

changes to the land access provisions for Aboriginal

The State Government has continued to work with

for the display and storage of Aboriginal materials on

the old Royal Adelaide Hospital site ('Lot 14') on North

SANTS was involved initially alongside First Nations SA

in promoting the potential value of this proposal and

putting forward Aboriginal governance and leadership.

The State Government is leading the project development

process with identified key partners. SANTS will continue

to advocate for engagement and leadership of native

title holders in this important development.

partners following its commitment to build an institution

people under Section 47 the current Act.

Pastoral Act

Conservation Act 1989.

for Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal Cultures Gallery

Terrace in Adelaide.

00000



has called for support for a Centre for Aboriginal Culture and Arts, saying that Aboriginal people must have a venue for truth telling about their displacement to enable South Australians to properly understand our shared history.

The comments were made by former public service executive and current Chair of the SA Museum's Aboriginal Advisory Committee David Rathman on delivering the 13th Annual Lowitja O'Donoghue Oration with the topic of 'Storytelling: Culture, Truth Telling and the Arts'.

Aunty Lowitia O'Donoghue, CBF, former ATSIC Chairperson and Australian of the Year, was present for the address.

A large audience gathered in the historic Ronython Hall at the end of Reconcilation Week to hear Mr Rathman's speech.

Mr Rathman argued strongly for the for Aboriginal Culture and Arts to be built at the old Royal Adelaide Hospital site.

"It will be a place devoted to Australian Aboriginal Cultures, truth telling, art, history, science and contemporary life

"A living breathing cultural experience, it must recognise and celebrate the longest continuous human culture on the planet, provide a dynamic cultural and economic hub and be a beacon of reconciliation for generations to come" he said.

Mr Rathman spoke at length about the history of South Australia and the treatment of Aboriginal cultures and governance in our state's past.

"A history based on exclusion, a set of demeaning government practices put in place to create a negative impression of our people. The system considered Aboriginal people as an inconvenience to the business interests of the coloniser" Mr Rathman said.

Mr Rathman said that there was clear evidence that Aboriginal people had social arrangements and clear governance at settlement.

"The Lutheran Missionary Teichelmann observed the Kaurna peoples community arrangement, 'Each tribe has a certain district of the country as property received by their forefathers, the boundaries of which are fixed'.

However, that governance system and social structures were quickly undermined he explained.

"A lack of sustained Government commitment and the continuing loss of arrangements that enabled Aboriginal neonle to continue the system of Aboriginal governance were ignored and the arrogance allowed the English colonials to treat our people as irrelevant.

"Aboriginal peoples attempts to build a base of traditional influence to protect interests of the people in dealing with authorities and government was thwarted can move to a positive space where

in place from the very beginning when the South Australia Act was assented to in England" Mr Rathman explained

That Act played a strong part in the dispossession of the state's Aboriginal people, Mr Rathman said.

"The South Australia Act of 1843, 'an Act to empower His Maiesty to erect South Australia into a British Province or Provinces, and to provide for the Colonisation and Government therefore proclaimed the Lands of South Australia to be waste and unoccupied lands, fit for the purpose of colonisation.

"The first Colonisation Commission report by the settlement authorities was humiliating for Aboriginal people' said Mr Rathman

"It introduced what could be described as a form of slavery. The report recommended the provision of Aboriginal 'asylums' which would be 'weather-proof sheds'. In the asylum Aboriginal people could receive food and clothing in exchange for labour" he said.

There were some concessions to Aboriginal interests in early documen

"In that same report the colonisers promised the ceding, for the use of Aboriginal people, 16 acres of every 80-acre allotment of land sold.

"It didn't happen. I once raised the ntention in the report with a Premier of South Australia who said if Aboriginal people called on and proved its right to recover the debt it would send the State broke."

Mr Rathman spoke about Aboriginal people who had over the years worked towards a better future, including Lowitja O'Donoghue herself, who "stood up against ignorance and racism while remaining a voice for reason and sensible co-operative progress".

"She was a woman who faced being apart from her family but her inner strength allowed her to stare down barrier makers" he said.

Another inspiring individual was the late Elsie Jackson, who through perseverance and with the support of others against the existing system became the first Aboriginal Teacher Aide to be employed in a state school in South Australia.

"The commitment to Aboriginal people comes from groups or the action of individuals who have taken the time to build a relationship with the community and individual Aboriginal people" Mr Rathman said.

Looking to the future. Mr Rathman said that there remains opportunities to make changes.

"I am optimistic if the South Australian political, business and general population convert intent into to action based on mutual respect and partnership we

respected and valued as a partner in building a strong healthy Aboriginal community of people.

"The wider Australian people must build a relationship with Aboriginal people and remove the colonised mindset to reform their thinking and close the gap amongst Australians about Aboriginal people to create a future based on transparency and a modern place for

"An Aboriginal presence on lot 14 will shine a light on the past, demonstrat how we can work together now and forge a nath to a future which reflects the true story of country.

"My work is not done, our work is not done" Mr Rathman concluded

Full transcript of the 13th Annual Lowitja O'Donoghue Oration is available at the Don Dunstan website: https://dunstan.org.au/



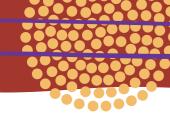




6 Aboriginal Way, Winter 2019







Minister announces review of Aboriginal Corporations Law

announced a review into the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act).

Forecast to take up to 12 months, the review will be coordinated by the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA).

The CATSI Act is the law that establishes the role of the Registrar of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations and provides for a special form of incorporation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations.

The Minister's Office said that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations play a critical role in delivering services and supporting economic development in Indigenous communities, particularly

This review will build on the findings of the Technical Review of the CATSI Act which was conducted in 2017.

It will have an expanded scope to include an assessment of the effectiveness of the CATSI Act as a special measure under will be used to help shape the scope the Racial Discrimination Act 1975,

including whether it can better support opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The Minister has called for input from people involved in Aboriginal corporations into the review.

In phase 1, the review will collect information on which parts of the CATSI Act should be reviewed. This feedback of the review.

You can provide feedback through the short survey or via email to CATSIActReview@niaa.gov.au

The public consultation closes 14 February 2020.

In the second phase of the review, the review will seek opinions about proposed amendments to the CATSI Act.

More information on the CATSI Act can be found on the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporation (ORIC) website: www.oric.gov.au

Aboriginal Way, Summer 2020 5

Federal issues

Native Title Act amendments

The Native Title Legislation Amendment Bill 2019 was introduced in October 2019 and was referred to Committee. The Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee is due to report in August 2020. SANTS made submissions on a previous Bill that was in much the same form but had lapsed. The October 2019 Bill puts forward a number of technical and procedural amendments which are mostly supported by SANTS and the National Native Title Council (NNTC). However. there are some aspects of the Bill not supported by SANTS or the NNTC and submissions to the Committee were made by the NNTC regarding these. Through the NNTC, we will continue to advocate for associated amendments to the Bill.

The NIAA commenced a two-phase review of the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act). The first phase sought input on those aspects of the CATSI Act that should be considered as part of the review through an online survey (December 2019 - February 2020).

A summary report was then release in June 2020. At the time of writing, the second phase of the review commenced with the release of the CATSI Act Review Draft Report. SANTS will be working with native title groups to engage in this comprehensive review of the CATSI Act.

Communication and awareness

SANTS continues to contribute to raise the profile and awareness of native title and policy issues relating to native title holders and claimants in South Australia. This is achieved through the production of the multi-platform community news service Aboriginal Way.

Aboriginal Way news includes 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 more than 10,000 readers.

Over the year, Aboriginal Way news published reports on South Australian native title achievements, Aboriginal community events and news, and related policy issues such as repatriation, government policy launches, and Aboriginal initiatives and developments at local, regional and national levels.

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. As reflected on the native title map of South Australia (page 6), native title has now been successfully determined over large portions of the State, and Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs) have been established to look after the native title rights and interests.

PBCs face the challenges and opportunities of managing those determined native title rights and interests on behalf of native title holders.

The Corporate and Community Development team partners across SANTS to provide services in response to the priorities of each native title group and PBC. SANTS provides services to support PBCs to meet the governance and development requirements and work with their respective members and native title holders. As at 30 June 2020, there were twenty PBCs registered in South Australia. In 2019/2020, SANTS worked closely with ten of these PBCs and provided services to other PBCs as requested.

Five-day training workshop for PBC Directors

to develop their skills in important with custom built training delivered



with partners at RMIT, AIATSIS and Melbourne Business School have created training for Traditional Owners, PBC





The Native Title Operations & Management

Training for people involved in Aboriginal

Corporations took place in Adelaide at

relationships, governance structures, HR and finance, PBC regulations and CATSI Act requirements and fiduciary obligations and future acts. The workshop also addressed how to pitch for grants, board personality and balance, leadership, negotiating and diplomacy within a PBC and included challenging and interactive activities

> Participants were from South Australian and interstate PBCs

proughout the week.

communications and marketing,

Force Field Analysis), strategic

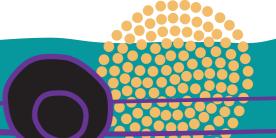
conversations and stakeholder

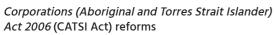
Presenters included Ian Allson, Senior Fellow at the Melbourne Business School and Dr Michal Carrington, Senior Lecturer at the University of Melbourne

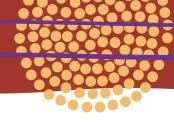
National Native Title Council

10 Aboriginal Way, Spring 2019

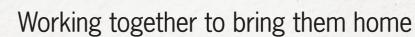












After years of uncertainty and loss, the Kaurna community were able to lay some of their old people to rest on their traditional lands in an emotional ceremony in late July.

Kaurna leaders went to Canberra to collect around 800 ancestral remains, some of which had been stored in London's Natural History Museum and brought them home to be buried.

Kaurna Elder Jeffrey Newchurch has been a driving force behind the repatriation of Aboriginal remains.

"I have been entrusted by my elders, years ago, and my community, to push this conversation, and to make sure it happens. We are starting to get a better relationship with the SA museum and the State Government, and we are now pushing for more to be returned. For me it's about allowing us to heal and for us do our business our way" he told Aboriginal Way.

Mr Newchurch said the support of the wider community is important.

"We can't as Aboriginal people heal alone. We need the wider community and this is not only government this all community people. Because, they add strength" he said.

Support was shown at the reburial at Kingston Park last month where around 400 people and media attended the emotional ceremony.

Kaurna man Allan Sumner, spoke at the ceremony about the importance of understanding history.

"When we think about the devastation of our culture here, particularly in the southern states; our loss of language, our systems, our family systems, our groups. Things got mixed up. But, as we come together, we understand those histories. We need to understand those histories to move on. So I encourage you today, young people here today, learn your histories. Because, without those histories, we can't move on. If we learn those histories, that informs us to make better decisions about how and where we stand in this country" he said

Mr Newchurch told *Aboriginal Way* that educating the next generation is crucial for success.

"Most importantly for me, is for our young people to be educated. Because we are locked in the past and not only Aboriginal people, non-Aboriginal people need to be educated. We need to empower young people so that they can take on more and build a better future" he said.

The Premier, Steven Marshall MP did not attend the ceremony but in a statement said the work of the Kaurna community should not go unnoticed.

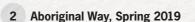
"The significance, and importance, of this occasion and what this reburial means for your community, cannot be overstated However Lalso acknowledge the emotional and spiritual distress that the taking of old people from country has caused. I extend my sympathies to you all. This repatriation ceremony, as with the Tennyson repatriation in August 2018, marks a turning point for the Kaurna community and Aboriginal South Australians more broadly. The Kaurna community's ongoing efforts to repatria ancestral remains continues to forge a path for, and inspire, other Aboriginal communities in South Australia to do the same" said the Premier















Highlights of the year from SANTS' community and corporate development work with PBCs include:

- The many Community, Directors and Annual General Meetings of native title groups across the state to facilitate decision making.
- Commonwealth support funding for eleven PBCs.
- PBCs meeting ORIC reporting requirements.
- Development and implementation of strategic plans with PBCs.
- Scoping of specific commercial and socio-cultural opportunities.
- Acquisition of a commercial property and PBC office base through grant agreement with Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation (ILSC).
- Establishment and use of cultural heritage databases.
- Ongoing work around repatriation of ancestral remains and objects including those held by government institutions.
- Development of a whole of country management plan and an Aboriginal Ranger Program as a partnership with a local council.
- Management of active cultural heritage monitoring programs for major infrastructure projects.
- Development and adoption of corporate policies to support good governance.
- Provision of financial and human resource services to several PBCs.
- · Management of future acts including agreements with exploration companies and other land users.

Narungga Nation Native Title Claim Group meeting

SAD 62/2013 Notice of Native Title Claim Group Meeting to authorise the Consent Determination and the Discontinuance of the Native Title Application over portions of the sea area and over Innes National Park

Take note on Friday 14 February 2020 and Saturday 15 February 2020 at 10am at the Maitland Town Hall, South Australian Native Title Services Limited will be facilitating a meeting of Narungga Nation Native Title Claim Group. The meeting is open to all members of the Native Title Claim Group, being those living Aboriginal people who:

(a) Are the biological descendants of the following ancestors: (i) a 'full-blooded

married to Charlie Angie (China);
(ii) King Tommy; (iii) a 'full-blooded
woman named Mary ('Queen Mary',
married to King Tommy); (iv) Ben Simms
(of Wallaroo); (x) Maria ('Aboriginal
Narungga of Wallaroo', married to
white jailer, surname 'Hughes', at
Wallaroo); (xi) Sttlansbury 'Narungga
woman of Moonta'; (xvi) Annie Radford.

(b) Identify and are accepted as Narungga under traditional law and custom on the basis of one or more of the following: descent from a Narungga person; adoption; birth in the claim area; long-term physical connection with the claim area; parent or grandparent buried in the claim area.

the Narungga People, and to authorise the discontinuance of the native title application over portions of the sea area, and over Innes National Park.

Limited assistance will be provided for costs associated with travel to and from the meeting and some accommodation is available for those

the Consent Determination, nominate

as the Prescribed Body Corporate for

Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation

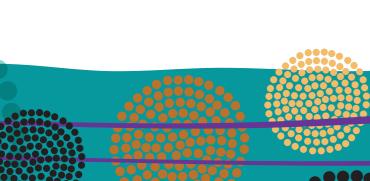
who contact SANTS early. Lunch will be provided to those attending. Please contact Marilyn Wilson on

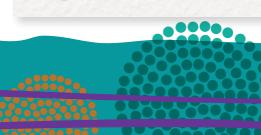
Please contact Marilyn Wilson on 1800 010 360 for assistance to attend or for further information about this meeting

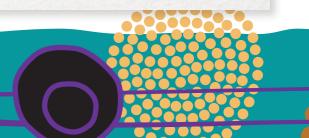


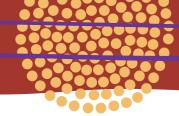
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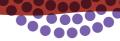
4 Aboriginal Way, Summer 2020











SA communities ask for control of country

has recognised a 'widespread desire' from Aboriginal com nunities to have greater control over their land. including the Aboriginal Lands Trust

While the committee recognised the desire for change, it also stated that "there still needs to be a level of protection so the land is not put at risk". It has recommended an independent inquiry into Aboriginal land ownership

The Parliament of South Australia's Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee has 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.

South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS) submitted a written submission to the review and Chief Executive Officer Keith Thomas also addressed the Committee

In speaking to the Committee Mr Thomas said that Trust land exists within several native title determined areas in the state. including Ngarrindjeri, Antakirinja Matu Yankunytjatjara, Adnyamathanha Far West Coast, First People of the River Murray and Mallee, Barngarla

SANTS believes that divestment of ALT lands to native title groups is desirable and that the ALT Act 2013 should be for this to occur.

Mr Thomas said that the pieces of legislation around native title and Trust lands in South Australia are not complementary and can't co-exist successfully within the complex legal frameworks that surround them. That can leave Aboriginal people directly involved confused and in some instances in conflict with each other, he told the Committee.

Mr Thomas said that native title group's corporations, Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBCs) are the



drivers of social, cultural and economi participation and provide the foundation for an ALT return of country to native title holders and claimants.

The divestment of the lands currently held the by the ALT is consistent with the principles of self-determination

SANTS will continue to participate in any reform to this area, with the aim of supporting traditional owners and Aboriginal communities to achieve sustainable nations.

The Report of the Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee's Review into the Operations of the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 2013 of South Australian website: www.parliament.sa.gov.au

Aboriginal Way, Winter 2019 13



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 to assist SANTS with the goal of excellence through all operations and working relationships. This has been challenging with restrictions introduced across the state during the latter half of the financial year to keep the community safe from the impacts of COVID-19.

SANTS strategic approach is supported by a Business Services Plan, Human Resources Plan, Workplace, Health and 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 intranet (the 'SANTranet').





The SANTS Business Plan was reported to the SANTS Board and Management during the 2019/2020 financial year. SANTS also has in place a Board Charter and constitution managing its business.

Key highlights for this year are:

- Continued successful management of the compliance matrix for SANTS finding agreements.
- A review of service provider contracts to ensure cost efficiency and appropriateness for our environment.
- Manage and embed SANTS intranet 'SANTranet' to assist with communication, efficiency and effectiveness.

The SANTS staff workshop continues to be a strong focus for employee experience and wellbeing. This year the focus for the workshop was 'Now and Beyond 2020'.

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 detailed information regarding these activities can be found in the Human resources section of this Annual Report.

SANTS continues to manage its statutory and contractual obligations well, with an unqualified audit report. Compliance with our funding agreement is managed by a compliance matrix with regular reviews undertaken by SANTS Management.

More information on our governance approach can be found in the Governance section of this Annual Report.

SANTS continues to improve overall management of the workplace and health and safety standards for our organisation.

Key activities in 2019/2020 were:

- COVID-19 response team virtual meetings held weekly during restrictions.
- COVID-19 safety plan included in staff guidelines.
- Safety week in October 2019 with a focus on overall awareness. This year's theme was 'Be a Safety Champion'.
- · A health and nutrition session offered for all employees.

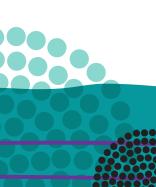
From a risk perspective, the Board and Management of SANTS review and monitor our risk management approach to ensure areas are effectively mitigated where possible or managed appropriately. The SANTS Risk Management Plan was updated to include risks associated with the impact of COVID-19.

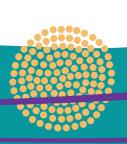
The Business Services team continued to deliver improved administration and business services internally and externally. Two business workshops were held with a focus on reviewing our current strategic approach, setting priorities for the coming six months and review possible improvements.

Information Technology continue to be managed, with cyber threats mitigated or controlled appropriately. Sound processes for ensuring data is backed up appropriately were put into place.

Polices that were reviewed over the last financial year were a Study Leave Policy, Fraud Policy, Accounts Payable Policy and Social Media Policy, with a new Conflict of Interest Policy (Legal Representation) established.

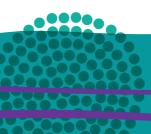


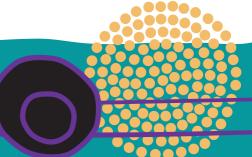


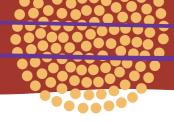












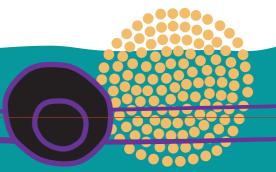
Operational plan

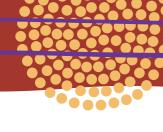
as at 30 June 2020

Activity Name	Milestone	Progress
Walka Wani Oodnadatta No.1 and No.2	1. Contested litigation.	Trial part heard and delayed due to COVID-19.
Arabana No.2	1. Contested litigation.	Trial part heard and delayed due to COVID-19.
Wirangu No.2	 Supplementary connection material provided to State. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed. Consent determination finalised. Rule book settled. 	Claim was listed for a consent determination but delayed due to COVID-19 and a tenure issue. Will be rescheduled.
Wirangu No.2 Part A	1. Contested Litigation (Part A).	Listed for trial in 2021. Orders delayed due to COVID-19.
Nauo No.1, No.2 and No.3	 Supplementary connection material provided to State. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed. Consent determination finalised. Rule book settled. 	Claim in final stages of negotiating consent determination. Nauo No.1 and No.3 listed for trial in 2021.
Nukunu	 Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed. Consent determination finalised. 	Milestones achieved.
Barngarla	 Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed. Consent determination finalised. 	State still assessing connection evidence.
Narungga Nation	 Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed. Consent determination finalised ILUA negotiations completed, authorised and registered. 	Claim was listed for consent determination but adjourned due to COVID-19. Will be rescheduled.
Ngarrindjeri	1. Contested litigation.	Listed for trial in 2021. Orders delayed due to COVID-19.
First Nations of the South East No.2	1. Contested litigation.	Listed for trial in 2021. Orders delayed due to COVID-19.
Malyankapa	 Amendment to claim authorised by claim group. Claim lodged. Claim registered. 	Milestone met.

Activity Name	Milestone	Progress	
Ngadjuri Nation No.2	 Supplementary connection material provided to the State. State accepts connection. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties in relation to extinguishment completed. Consent determination finalised. Ovelap area – matter listed for trial. 	Part A being considered for a consent determination by the State. Part B is listed for trial with orders delayed due to COVID-19.	
Wilyakali No.1	 Supplementary report provided to the State. State accepts connection. 	Part A being considered for a consent determination by the State. Part B is listed for trial with orders delayed due to COVID-19.	
Far West Coast Sea Claim	 Supplementary connection material provided to the State. State accepts connection. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties in relation to extinguishment completed. Consent determination finalised. 	Supplementary evidence provided to State for assessment. Mediation scheduled for later in the year with Indigenous Respondents.	
First Nations of the South East	 State accepts connection. Consent determination finalised. Rule book settled. 	State still assessing connection evidence.	
First people of the River Murray No.2	 Connection report provided to the State. 	Milestone met.	
Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka (QLD and NSW)	 Claim authorised by claim group. Claim lodged. Claim registered. Connection report provided to the State. 	Milestone met.	
PBC Forum		Ongoing meetings planned.	
AMYAC	 Compensation – research completed. Tenure analysis completed. 	Compensation claim being progressed.	







Business specific reports

Human resources

The SANTS Human Resources (HR) Plan was approved by the CEO and endorsed by the SANTS Board in August 2019.

Key focus area were:

- Effective performance management processes and a quality CEO performance review.
- Working with the SANTS Board on implementing the Board Development Plan.
- Reviewing and improving all HR processes
- Running staff workshops and quarterly update sessions for all employees on key topics.
- Delivering the Cultural Awareness Strategy.
- Recruitment and HR support for Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs).
- Timely and effective management of HR activities including induction, recruitment, workforce planning and any staffing issues or grievances.

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

The SANTS HR Plan was 85% delivered on time and on target. Key highlights were the SANTS staff workshop, held at Hahndorf, and working with 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:

- 55% of SANTS Employees have performance and development plans in place.
- 55% of the Performance Evaluation and Learning Review discussion were completed last financial year.
- 12.9% voluntary turnover in FY 2019/2020 (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

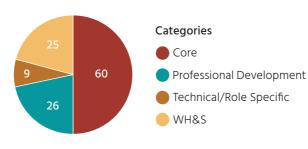
SANTS provides professional development for all employees in support of their learning and development plans. This ranges from core training, specific professional development training, to workplace, health and safety training. A number of SATNS employees are undertaking further study through external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

Total attendance for 2019/2020 was 120 over 20 training programs undertaken (lower than the previous financial year of 168 attendees at 20 training programs).

All lawyers, anthropologists and relevant professional roles undertook the required compulsory professional development for their discipline.

Some scheduled training programs in the second half of the financial year had to be cancelled or postponed due to COVID-19.

Overall attendance in training and development by program category 2019/2020





Some of the programs attended were:

- · Taxation and Payroll Training.
- Introduction to Excel.
- SANTS Quarterly Workshop Anthro to Ethno.
- SANTS Quarterly Workshop Risk Management.
- Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Cultural Competence online course.
- AIATSIS National Indigenous Research Conference 2019.
- Introduction to Repatriation: Principles, Policy and Practice.
- Supporting Psychological Injury.
- Content Manager Training.
- WH&S Wellbeing Cut Your Cancer Risk.
- WH&S Wellbeing Bouncing Back.
- WH&S Fire Extinguisher/Fire Warden/Chief Warden Training.
- WH&S 4WD Training.
- CNTA Annual Conference 2020 Culture and Native Title: Making the Most of the Opportunities.
- Law Society Forum 2020.
- Being an Inclusive and Disability-Friendly Legal Practice.
- Burial and Cremation Law.
- Staff Workshop 2020.
- Contract Management Training.
- Corporate Governance Training.

Staff training activity 2019/2020

The SANTS staff workshop was held at Hahndorf in February 2020 with a focus on 'Now and Beyond 2020'.

The topics covered were:

- Website project update.
- Anthropology in a post native title environment.
- YYTLOAC and Narungga NAC presentations.
- RMMAC and Irrwanyere AC presentation.
- Using the SANTranet.
- Staff Survey workshop team results.
- New draft Strategic Plan 2020–2025 workshop.
- Team-building activities.

Key highlights for staff were the cultural and team building activities.

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

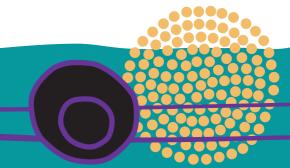
Recruitment and HR support for PBCs

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.

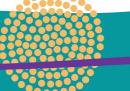
SANTS Enterprise Agreement

A new SANTS Enterprise Agreement was approved in October 2019 and actively managed for compliance, with a nominal expiry date of 30 June 2022.

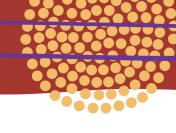














Governance

The SANTS governance framework comprises the following elements:

- Legislative framework (NTA 1993, *Corporations Act 2001*).
- 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 Accountants (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 2020 are:

April Lawrie - Chair/Director

Joshua Haynes – Deputy Chair/Director

Damien /Coulthard - Director

Paul Case - Treasurer/Director

John Briggs - Director

Lavene Ngatokorua – Director

Allan Hunter - Director

Garry Goldsmith - Director

Melanie Burton - Director

Report on Board activities in 2019/2020

The SANTS Board of Directors provides valuable advice, encouragement and support to the SANTS CEO and Management Team in terms of SANTS governance and strategic directions. Meetings were well attended in 2019 and in February of 2020, however the COVID-19 crisis meant that May's meeting was held via Zoom.

Despite the pandemic, 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, as well as briefings from the Chief Executive Officer and the Principal Legal Officer on the current state of native title issues and funding.

April Lawrie, first appointed as Chair of SANTS in May 2019, continues in this role. Ms Lawrie's extensive experience and knowledge of native title issues and her dedication to the advancement of Aboriginal people in South Australia is very much appreciated by her fellow Board Members and senior SANTS staff.

Mr Allan Hunter, an original, foundation member of the SANTS Board announced his plan to retire as a Director following the SANTS' AGM in November. This will necessitate a search for his replacement.

Following the Board Selection Process 2020 with the appointment of two, new Directors, it is hoped that the total number of Directors will reach nine people as per the recommendations of the Constitution.



Board subcommittee

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

The Committee meet regualarly to review all financial aspects of the organisation, including approving finance policies, identifying financial risk and assessing financial statements. The Committee also discusses human resource and governance issues and makes recommendations to the Board as needed.

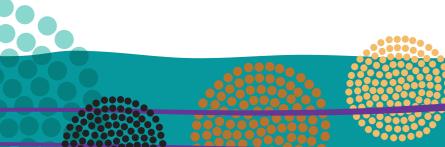
The Committee's main role is to endorse relevant information and material prior to Board approval, including providing direction to the CEO for the day-to-day operations of SANTS as necessary.

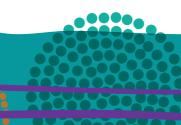
Senior management team

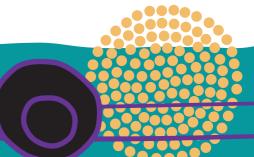
The SANTS management team comprises of four senior staff members including the CEO. This group meet regularly to discuss organisational and native title program operations, strategy and other matters relevant to the operations of the company.

For further details of SANTS' governance, management and staffing structures, refer to the organisational chart overleaf.



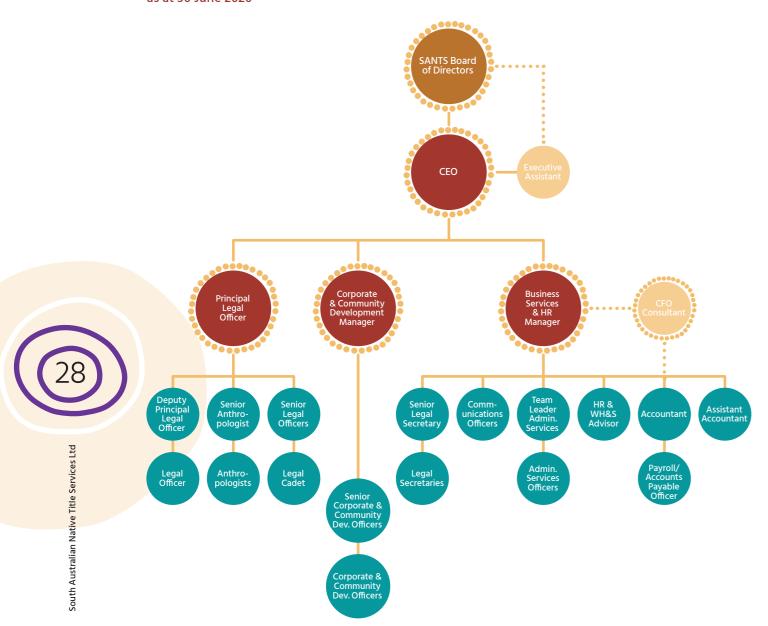






Organisation chart

as at 30 June 2020



Finance

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 \$5,873,516 can be broken down as follows:

- Litigation \$2,300,863
- Employment costs \$2,349,361
- Consultants and lawyers \$676,843
- Meeting and travel expenses \$337,519
- Other expenses \$208,930

2019/2020 has seen an increase in activity for the first six months with two trials starting in October 2019. The impact of COVID-19 has resulted in a slowdown in the trial process and mediations for all cases due to restrictions imposed by the State Government, with the biggest being boarder restrictions and not having face-to-face meetings. In 2019/2020 SANTS serviced 20 separate matters which included three litigation actions.

Additional funding received in the last quarter 2019/2020 and the impact of COVID-19 has resulted in a large carry over of \$3,387,862 into 2020/2021, with trials scheduled for early 2021.

We serviced 11 Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs) in 2019/2020, with one additional PBC determined late in 2019/2020. It has been a slow year for most PBCs, this is mainly due to the impact of COVID-19 and restrictions imposed by the State Government.

2019/2020 corporate expenditure was \$2,2,16,370 comprising of:

- Employment costs \$1,025,880
- Occupancy costs \$311,299
- Consulting fees \$285,645
- Communication/IT \$108,036
- Training and development \$76,454

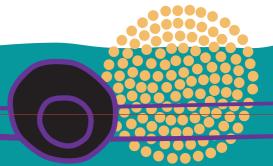
Corporate cost was higher than last year due to an additional Anthropologist position required.

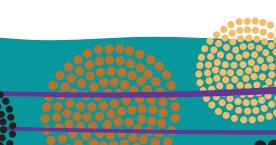
The business has continued to stay up to date with all of its statutory and reporting obligations. Once again, the auditors have provided SANTS an unqualified audit report and did not identify any major control matters.

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.

NTRB functions (Funds utilised under Native Title Program Funding Agreement)	(1) Actual 2018/2019 \$	(2) Budget 2019/2020 \$	(3) Actual 2019/2020 \$	(4) Variation Actual (3) v Budget (2) \$
Expenditure				
Capital	132,003	36,000	34,640	(1,360)
Activities	4,453,251	9,261,378	5,873,516	(3,387,862)
PBC activities	571,524	860,000	757,041	(102,959)
Corporate	2,079,237	2,288,665	2,216,370	(72,295)
Total	7,236,015	12,446,043	8,881,567	(3,564,476)
Income				
Activity generated income	200,638	285,704	305,723	20,019
Activity generated interest	4,406	10,883	26,427	15,544
PM&C funding				
Capital	132,003	36,000	36,000	0
Operational	6,939,804	11,102,741	11,102,741	0
PBC support	584,000	860,000	860,000	0
Additional funding – litigation	1,324,733			0
Funds brought forward (includes contested litigation)	389,570	150,715	150,715	0
Total	9,575,154	12,446,043	12,481,606	35,563
Surplus/deficit	2.339.139	0	3,600,039	3,600,039











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Independent audit report

to the members of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd



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South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, 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 responsible persons' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Registered Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

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 Registered Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Responsible Persons for the Financial Report

The responsible persons of the Registered Entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the responsible persons are responsible for assessing the Registered Entity'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 responsible entities either intends to liquidate the Registered Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Registered Entity's financial reporting process.

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South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

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

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 the 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 Australia.

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GRAEME P RODDA

MOORE

Director - Audit & Assurance Services

Adelaide, South Australia

03 September 2020

Directors' report

for the year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their report on South Australian Native Title Services Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

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

Bachelor of Psychology

Bachelor of Social Science (majoring in Psychology and

Criminology)

Deputy Director (Poche), Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Experience

Sciences

Assisstant Professor, Centre for Aboriginal Medical and Dental

Health UWA 2008-2016

Special responsibilities

Ceased 26 July 2019

April Lawrie

Director of Aboriginal Health Branch Experience

Director of Aboriginal Justice

Director of AFSA

Member or FWC Traditional Lands Association

Special responsibilities

Damien Coultard

Experience

Qualifications

Certificate IV Training and Assessment (Vocational Education)

Certificate IV Sport and Recreation

B. Education (Physical Education and Society and Cultures)

Sports Coordinator - Le Fevre High School

Geophysical Terrain Surveyor - Beverly Uranium Mine

Aboriginal student mentor and teacher

Special responsibilities Deputy Chair

Ceased 29 November 2019

Joshua Haynes

Experience Director the First Nations SA Aboriginal Corporation

Chair of the Maree and Innamincka NRM Group and Cooper and

Eromanga Basin

Aboriginal Executive Committee Director

Special responsibilities Deputy Chair

Paul Case

Qualifications B. Economics (Accounting)

Chartered Accountant

Registered Company Auditor **Business Consultant**

Experience Special responsibilities Treasurer

Information on directors

Allan Hunter

Qualifications LLB (Adelaide)

Solicitor of the Supreme Court of SA Solicitor and Senior Manager Experience

John Briggs

Qualifications

Workplace Trainer

Experience General Manager of Intract

Lavene Ngatokura

Experience **CEO Davenport Community Council**

Director of Aboriginal Community and Engagement Group, Davenport Pty Ltd, Yimba Warta Pty Ltd and Olympic Dam

Aboriginal Trust

Chair of Umeewarra Nguraritja Inc.

Activist Artist

Garry Goldsmith

Business Manager for Narungga Nation Aboriginal Coporation Experience

Community radio

Founded and delivers the largest single Aboriginal Nation event in

South Australia, 'Gynburra'

Melanie Burton

Qualifications B. Law

B. Arts (Jurisprudence)

Graduate Certificate in Legal Practice

Over 19 years of experience in civil litigation, insurance, risk and Experience

Partner of an Adelaide law firm

Ceased 29 November 2019

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.

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Long term objectives

The Company's long term objectives are to:

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

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 2020 the collective liability of members was \$ 35 (2019: \$ 35).



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:

Directors' Meetings		
Number ttended		
3		
3		
4		
4		
3		
3		
-		
1		
1		
1		

No committee meetings were held during this period...

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

Dated 28 August 2020

Auditor's independence declaration



Moore Australia Audit (SA/NT) Pty Ltd

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South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

ABN: 66 131 591 841

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

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Moore australia.

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ABN 34 144 550 461

GRAEME P RODDA

Director - Audit & Assurance Services

Adelaide, South Australia

3 September 2020

Moore Australia Audit (SA/NT) Pty Ltd - ABN 34 144 550 461. Authorised Audit Company Registered Number 374246. An independent member of Moore Global Network Limited - members in principal cities throughout the world. Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Statement of profit or loss

and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue - trading	5	8,807,669	7,359,630
Other income	5	496,689	458,487
Employee benefits expense		(3,489,716)	(3,359,529)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(335,275)	(37,832)
Travel costs		(256,912)	(308,546)
Occupancy costs		(961)	(298,709)
Consulting and professional fees		(3,262,896)	(2,013,456)
Other expense		(1,710,313)	(1,604,867)
Finance costs		(20,860)	17/1/2
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		227,425	195,178
Other comprehensive income			12 12 17
Total comprehensive income for the year		227,425	195,178

Statement of financial position

for the year ended 30 June 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,245,051	5,449,649
Trade and other receivables	8	85,953	207,913
Other assets	9	65,242	58,764
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5,396,246	5,716,326
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	196,233	175,754
Right-of-use assets	11	367,558	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		563,791	175,754
TOTAL ASSETS		5,960,037	5,892,080
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	265,762	2,351,264
Current tax liabilities	13	229,262	181,493
Employee benefits	14	808,166	720,633
Contract liabilities	15	3,825,126	2,382,071
Lease liabilities		304,992	MARKET ST
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		5,433,308	5,635,461
Employee benefits	14	13,236	34,583
Lease liabilities	14	74,893	34,303
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		88,129	34,583
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,521,437	5,670,044
NET ASSETS			
NET ASSETS		438,600	222,036
EQUITY			
Retained Earning/profit		438,600	222,036
TOTAL EQUITY		438,600	222,036



Annual report 2019/2020

2020

1,802,850

2019

745,929

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Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2020

Balance at 1 July 2019
Surplus attributable to members of the entity
Adoption of AASB 16 Leases
Balance at 30 June 2020

2019

Balance at 1 July 2018
Surplus attributable to members of the entity
Balance at 30 June 2019

Surplus
\$
222,036
227,425
(10,861)
438,600

Accumulated
Surplus
\$
104,858
195,178
300,036

Accumulated

Statement of cash flows

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Receipts from customers

Payments to suppliers and employees		(11,035,884)	(7,847,417)
nterest received		26,426	35,987
Receipts from grants		9,034,986	9,014,329
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(171,622)	1,948,828
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		32	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(33,008)	(164,891)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(32,976)	(164,891)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(204,598)	1,783,937
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		5,449,649	3,665,712
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	5,245,051	5,449,649

Note



Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

The financial report covers South Australian Native Title Services Ltd ('the Company'). South Australian Native Title Services Ltd is a not 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 Change in Accounting Policy

Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Adoption of AASB 15

The Company has adopted AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities for the first time in the current year with a date of initial application of 1 July 2019.

The Company has applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations. All adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 have been taken to retained earnings at 1 July 2019.

The key changes to the Company's accounting policies and the impact on these financial statements from applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 are described below.

Timing of revenue recognition based on transfer of control of performance obligations

Prior to the adoption of AASB 15, the Company recognised service revenue based on the stage of completion of those services.

AASB 15 requires revenue to be recognised when the performance obligations to transfer goods and services have been satisfied. The Company considers that performance obligations are satisfied when the physical transfer of the goods has occurred as this is when control transfers to the customer.

Changes in presentation

In addition to the above changes in accounting policies, the Company has also amended the presentation of certain items to align them with the requirements of AASB 15 and AASB 1058:

Additional line items of contract assets and contract liabilities have been created.

Leases - Adoption of AASB 16

The Company has adopted AASB 16 *Leases* using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method from 1 July 2019 and therefore the comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2019 has not been restated and has been prepared in accordance with AASB 117 *Leases* and associated Accounting Interpretations.

Impact of adoption of AASB 16

Under AASB 117, the Company assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the Company or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets).

The Company has elected to use the exception to lease accounting for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, and the lease expense relating to these leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis

The impact on the financial statements of the company is as follows:

- Rent payments made during the year have been reallocated from the rental expense account and apportioned between lease liability and lease interest expense.
- Amortisation of the right-of-use asset has been recognised in the profit and loss.
- Covid-19 related rent concessions have been recognised in the profit and loss per AASB 2020-4.

3 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.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- 1. Identify the contract with the customer
- 2. Identify the performance obligations
- Determine the transaction price
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred



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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

When the performance obligations attached to grant income have not been met a, contract liability is recorded in the statement of financial position equal to the amount of revenue attached to those performance obligations.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

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.

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

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Property, plant and equipment

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

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	2.50 - 16.67%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	10.00%
Motor Vehicles	20.00%
Computer Equipment	20.00 - 33.33%
Computer Software	20.00%
Improvements	33.33%

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

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Right-of-use asset

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At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

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loans and receivables;

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

assessment of lease term.

Financial instruments

Financial Assets

Leases

Lease liability

financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;

becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

- 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.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the

readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company

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).

recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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

rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's

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.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

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.

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.





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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

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.

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.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(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 cashgenerating 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.

(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.



3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(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.

(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.

4 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.

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.

Key judgments - Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the Company operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

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5 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Sales revenue		
- Operating grants	7,594,931	7,074,670
- Provision of services	1,212,738	284,960
	8,807,669	7,359,630
Other revenue		
- Interest received	26,427	35,987
- Recoveries	216,944	422,500
- Gain on disposal of assets	32	
- Other	35,635	
- ATO income	217,651	215566
	496,689	458,487
Total Revenue	9,304,358	7,818,117
		SEPCIFICAÇÃO LO

6 Result for the Year

Expenses		
	2020	2019
	\$	
The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:		
Superannuation contributions	415,705	380,969
Audit fees	15,600	9,250
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	4,294,594	2,625,735
Short-term deposits	950,457	2,823,914
	5,245,051	5,449,649

8 Trade and Other Receivables

9 Other Non-financial Assets

Prepayments

(295)	4,784
	(1,100)
	(1,100)
86,248	204,229

65,242

58,764

10 Property, plant and equipment

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment At cost Accumulated depreciation	74,809 (66,810)	74,807 (62,542)
Total plant and equipment	7,999	12,265
Furniture, fixtures and fittings At cost Accumulated depreciation	39,291 (39,278)	39,291 (39,018)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	13	273
Motor vehicles At cost Accumulated depreciation	131,192 (46,946)	98,185 (36,558)
Total motor vehicles	84,246	61,627
Computer equipment At cost Accumulated depreciation Total computer equipment	206,759 (119,236)	206,759 (115,739)
Total computer equipment	87,523	91,020
Improvements At cost Leasehold Improvements	18,690 (18,690)	18,690 (18,690)
Total improvements		
Artwork At cost Accumulated depreciation	16,452	16,452 (5,883)
Total artwork	16,452	10,569
Total property, plant and equipment	196,233	175,754

Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Plant and Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Artwork	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2020						
Balance at the beginning of year	12,265	273	61,627	91,020	10,569	175,754
Additions			33,009			33,009
Depreciation	(4,266)	(260)	(10,390)	(3,497)	5,883	(12,530)
Balance at the end of the year	7,999	13	84,246	87,523	16,452	196,233

11 Leases

Dight of use accets

Right-c	of-use assets			
		Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
		\$	\$	\$
Year er	nded 30 June 2020			
Balance	e at beginning of year	853,512	152,963	1,006,475
Deprec	ation charge	(497,882)	(141,035)	(638,917)
Balanc	e at end of year	355,630	11,928	367,558
2 Trade a	and Other Payables			
			2020	2019
			\$	\$
Curren				
Trade p	payables		12,640	374,846
Sundry	payables and accrued expenses		253.122	82.454

13 Tax assets and liabilities

Payments received with outstanding performance obligations

Funds held in trust

Current Tax Liability		
GST Payable	229,262	181,493

14 Employee Benefits

Current liabilities		
Long service leave	327,276	296,367
Provision for employee benefits	381,455	314,385
Other employee benefits	99,435	109,881
	808,166	720,633
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	13,236	34,583
	13,236	34,583
15 Contract Liabilities		

16 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:

		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Available-for-sale financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,245,051	5,449,649
Trade and other receivables	8	85,953	207,913
Total financial assets		5,331,004	5,657,562
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities at fair value			
- Trade and other payables	12	265,762	2,351,264
Total financial liabilities	12 =	265,762	2,351,264

17 Contingencies

1,893,964

2,351,264

2,382,071

265,762

3,825,126

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019:None).

18 Related Parties

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

Key management personnel - refer to Note 20.

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 5,907 25,250



19 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while it has been financially positive for the Company up to 30 June 2020, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

20 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:

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$ 784,940 (2019: \$ 735,657).

21 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 2020 the number of members was 7 (2019: 7).

22 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

Directors' declaration

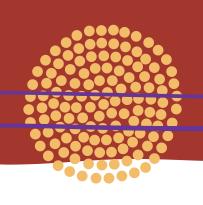
The directors of the Company declare that:

- 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 2020 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 James Director James

Dated 28 August 2020





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