



South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
Annual report 2020/2021





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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All news articles in this report taken from *Aboriginal Way* quarterly newspaper editions published in 2020/2021. 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.
3. **Community and corporate development**
To provide services to Aboriginal Nations to enhance their capacity to achieve their aspirations.
4. **Organisational capability**
To improve SANTS' capability through processes, systems and culture that deliver effective business outcomes.

Legislative status, roles and functions

SANTS is registered as a public company limited by guarantee pursuant to the *Corporations Act* (Cth) 2001. SANTS is the Native Title Service Provider (NTSP) for the greater South Australian area and receives funding from the 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.
- Notification functions referred to in s.203BG.
- Agreement-making functions referred to in s.203BH.
- Internal review functions referred to in s.203BI.
- The functions referred to in s.203BJ and such other functions as are conferred on representative bodies by the Act.

Chairperson's report



It gives me great pleasure to present South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS) 2020/2021 Annual Report.

As always, 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 claimants. Several negotiations over potential determinations by consent have taken place and the number of trial listings continues to increase. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the traditional owners involved in these negotiations for it is, in no small part, their participation in the process that enables native title to be realised in South Australia.

COVID-19 is still with us and, while there has not been the same extent of lockdowns this financial year, the pandemic still impacts communities with snap lockdowns and the accompanying restrictions. Despite these restrictions, SANTS legal staff continued to advance all matters as best as possible

Our Business Services team continued to provide strong support to SANTS operations and to the Aboriginal corporations with whom we work with directly. I congratulate members of native title corporations who have continued to do their best to support and develop their communities in the face of the COVID unprecedented health, economic and social crisis.

The highlight of the 2020/2021 financial year was the AIATSIS Summit held in Adelaide at the Adelaide Convention Centre from 31 May to 4 June 2021. I was honoured to present the keynote address and proudly shared with delegates from all over Australia that 60% of South Australia is now covered by determinations of native title. 20 PBCs have now been established and over 100 Indigenous Land Use Agreements are registered. My speech was also a marvellous opportunity to ask delegates to consider what native title would mean to their children and grandchildren in 20 years' time and highlight the need for a balance of governance and wealth opportunities, alongside culture, country and people.

My sincere thanks to my fellow Directors, 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



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South Australian Native Title Services Ltd

The 2020/2021 financial year has been hectic, testing and stressful due to increasing demands from the Federal Court and the impact of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. There have been times when certain work activities could not be completed because the responses to the pandemic included lockdowns, no face-to-face meetings, no travel, working from home, and technology issues in remote areas hampered online meetings. SANTS has also been under extreme pressure from the Federal Court with all remaining native title applications under Court directions.

Despite these pressures SANTS has continued to perform its native title functions, progress native title applications, digitise records, 'gear up' to enable work to be completed from home, and assist PBCs to develop different ways of doing business by utilising technology. The issues mentioned above have also contributed to an unusual turn of events for SANTS where we have experienced six resignations this year – this turnover is well above our usual average of maybe one to two.

SANTS continues its work in progressing native title applications. The Oodnadatta overlap trial was completed and there are seven further native title applications with plenty of activity happening as they near their trial dates. SANTS maintains its focus on negotiated outcomes and it's pleasing that three further native title applications were offered consent determinations in this period while one claim was determined by consent.

SANTS staff work tirelessly to achieve these outcomes but we are also grateful for the attitude of the State Government in reaching these agreements. The State had also offered a consent determination for a sea claim which was accepted by the group, but is now withdrawn as a respondent Indigenous party disagreed with the consent determination and the matter is now set down for trial. There were also three new claims lodged and continued research with a number of reports completed.

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 1993* which has given some comfort to our Board.

A very important aspect of SANTS work are the support services provided to PBCs. A significant part of those services is focused on implementing a good governance framework that builds capability, manages risk, looks to the future, communicates to members and native title holders, and conducts its business professionally. Additionally, SANTS collaborates with the PBCs to support their aspirations in economic development, the development of social programs, cultural maintenance, and protection, looking after country, and nation building.

SANTS was delighted to co-convene the AIATSIS Summit held in Adelaide, with AIATSIS as co-convenor and the Kurna people, traditional owners of the Adelaide region, as the hosts. In the lead up to the Summit, SANTS staff worked closely with the Kurna working group in preparation for the Summit in collaboration with AIATSIS and they did a fantastic job. I am both proud and pleased that SANTS was able to assist in bringing one of the biggest events on the Native Title calendar to fruition.

SANTS has also been busy in other areas including participating as a member of the South Australian Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation Network (SAACON), the State body to implement the Federal Government's Closing the Gap targets. SANTS was also engaged by the Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) to give effect to the Departments Aboriginal Engagement Framework for its major road works program aimed at providing opportunity for Aboriginal people, organisations, and businesses to gain employment and business opportunities. SANTS is also a member and participates in the National Native Title Council (NNTC) and the First Nations Heritage Protection Alliance (FNHPA).

SANTS has also engaged in responding to legislative issues including, the Department of Energy and Mining's (DEM) Mining Regulations, the Department for Environment and Water's (DEW) Landscape South Australia Act, the Department of Primary Industries and Regions' (PIRSA) Pastoral Bill, and the Federal Government's CATSI Act review. Further activities include Aboriginal Heritage concerns around the operation of the South Australian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and implementing amendments to the *Native Title Act 1993* and the CATSI Act. SANTS also made submissions to the South Australian Government's Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee's inquiries into Aboriginal governance and Aboriginal heritage. SANTS also gave oral evidence to the Aboriginal governance enquiry.

The SANTS Board has been very supportive in this very busy year and I have been very grateful for that and their guidance. The Board now has nine Directors, seven of which are Aboriginal. SANTS is well governed, and the broad range of skills SANTS' Directors offer the organisation augurs well for the future of SANTS. I am also very pleased that SANTS staff are continuing to respond to the ongoing challenges of COVID-19 and the workload pressures as they always strive to achieve the best outcomes for Aboriginal people in South Australia. It is also important that SANTS continues to provide a supportive framework for the health and wellbeing of staff.

Finally, 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.

Overview of performance and financial results

SANTS' performance has been outstanding in a difficult year with pleasing progress made on native title applications, the lodging of new claims, continued negotiation of settlement ILUAs, numerous native title reports completed in-house, and support services provided to PBCs and other Aboriginal Corporations. The SANTS Board continues to function at a high level and produced a new strategic plan setting out key focus areas to measure our performance against and to give clear focus to Directors and staff on our activities moving forward.

The contribution of staff to our performance has been exceptional and I thank them for their hard work, professionalism, endeavour to achieve, and sense of doing what is right.

SANTS has again been severely pressured this year in terms of its financial position. SANTS has only been able to fulfill its functions under the Native Title Act through the additional funding support received from NIAA to meet the costs of litigation. SANTS appreciates that ongoing support from NIAA.

The SANTS financial results are pleasing this year and are reflective of strong leadership and a dedicated finance team. A new finance system was implemented at the beginning of the year streamlining our financial processes. Previously timesheets, payroll, and financial processing were performed in three separate systems that did not talk to each other, the new system integrates all these functions. The SANTS financial team continued to perform at a high level maintaining the financial integrity of SANTS.

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Outlook for the following year

There will be an element of uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but the Federal Court will ensure native title applications are progressed to finalisation with SANTS having at least seven matters listed for trial in the early part of the year with more possibly being listed as the year advances. SANTS will necessarily be reliant on additional funding from NIAA to address the costs associated with litigation.

PBCs will continue to grow in terms of their capability and continue to strive for opportunities to participate in the State economy. PBCs will also look to how the State Government might be able to provide support in various ways including financial support, but also look at building relationships with Government and businesses, influencing Government policy, and looking after country, culture, and community.

SANTS will continue to maintain and protect the native title rights and interests of native title holders, continue nation building, and ensure ongoing communication and collaboration with Aboriginal people in South Australia.

Keith Thomas
Chief Executive Officer

Native title groups in South Australia

Prescribed Bodies Corporate in South Australia as at 30 June 2021

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

Tjajuwara Unmurru Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Walka Wani Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

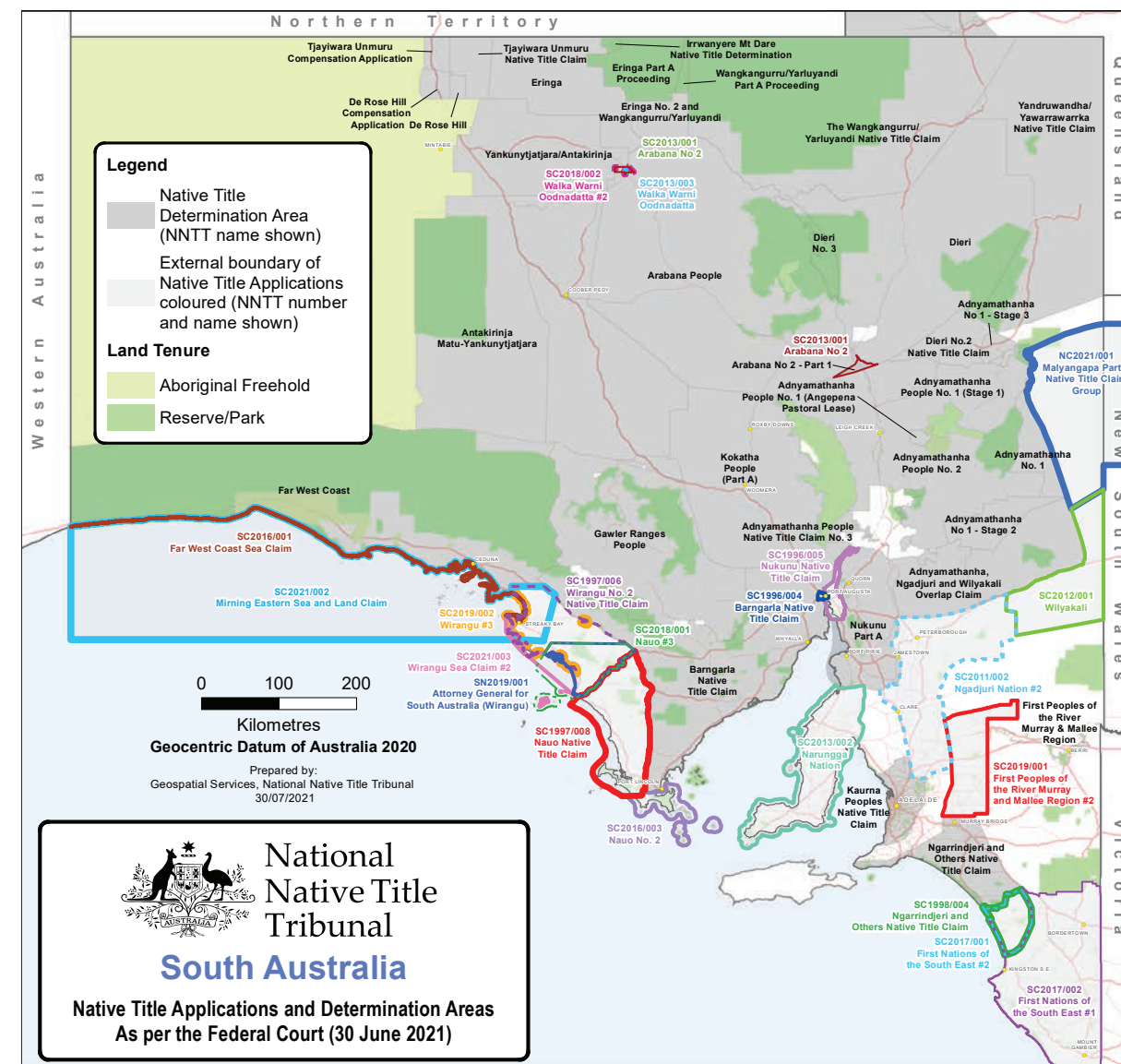
Wangkangurru Yarluyandi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Yandruwanha Yawarrawarrka Traditional Land Owners (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC

Yankunytjatjara Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Native title map of South Australia

as at 30 June 2021



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

Report on performance

against Strategic Plan

1. Native title services

Secure recognition of native title rights and interests.

Determinations

There was one native title determination in this reporting period for Arabana No.2 – Part 1 to the south of Marree.

New claims

Three new claims were filed in this reporting period: Malyangapa Part A Native Title Claim Group, Wirangu Sea claim No.2, and Mirning Eastern Sea and Land claim.

Litigation

During the reporting period we have concluded one trial involving three competing claims over Oodnadatta. Three separate overlapping claim trials were all resolved during this period. The Ngadjuri and Wilyakali trial in the mid north was vacated after both claims amended their boundaries to remove their overlap. The Nauo and Wirangu trial involving five claims and the States non-claimant application as well as the First Nations of the South East No.2 and Ngarrindjeri overlap trial were the subject of intensive Federal Court mediation during this period resulting in the adjournment or vacation of those trial matters. Unfortunately the Far West Coast Sea claim was also listed for trial during this period along with the Mirning Eastern Sea and Land claim. 14 matters out of 21 were at one point listed for trial or in trial during this period which has had a huge impact on the resources of SANTS and the State of South Australia.

Ongoing work

Extensive work has been undertaken on the Narungga claim as part of their whole of claim settlement negotiations with the State. Similarly the Nukunu and Barngarla matters in and around Port Augusta are also in the final stages of their settlement negotiations. Consent determination negotiations continue with the Nauo No.2 and First Nations of the South East No.1. A native title report was provided to the State on behalf of the First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee No.2 claim and work continues on the reconfigured Malyangapa Part A claim.

In addition to the assistance we are providing to claim groups in South Australia we are also assisting with the support of the relevant service providers of the Malyangapa Part B claim group in NSW and the Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka People claim in south west Queensland. Both of these matters are subject to overlaps and have been listed for trial in 2022.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Two Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) were registered during this year, and one ILUA was removed from the register on expiry of the term of the agreement. The total number of registered ILUAs on 30 June 2021 was 112.

Outstanding applications

As at 30 June, 2021, there are 22 active native title applications for determinations of native title in South Australia (including one non-claimant application).

Native title applications and determined areas for South Australia are shown on the native title map of South Australia (see page 7).

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

Changes to native title legislation

For many Aboriginal Nations, the native title journey has shifted from the struggle to get native title, to achieving sustainable native title outcomes.

Since the *Native Title Act 1993*, there have been a significant number of native title claims, with around 60% of South Australia now subject to native title.

In February 2021, the Australian Government passed the *Native Title Legislation Amendment Act 2021* to update the national native title framework.

The amendments aim to strengthen the native title system by giving native title claim groups greater flexibility to set their internal processes.

The act also allows extinguishment over areas of national and state parks to be disregarded if both parties agree, and more pathways to address disputes following a native title determination.

The government also increased transparency and accountability of PBCs in the Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate Legislation Amendment Regulations 2021.

When traditional owners gain native title, they need to establish a Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBC) as a legal entity to manage their affairs and protect their native title interests.

Find out more about the changes to native title legislation at nntt.com.au



Far West Coast Native Title Determination 2013.

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2. Influence change

Demonstrate leadership and innovation in the native title sector.

SANTS continues to engage in policy discussions, legislative reforms and other developments to ensure that there is due consideration of the perspectives and the 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 supports Aboriginal Nations to engage directly with policy makers.

In South Australia, this year there has been legislative reforms and proposals in the areas of exploration and land access, pastoral lands and natural resource management. In the Federal arena, programs and policy developments have continued to be implemented by the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) including with respect Closing the Gap, and *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act) reforms. The Native Title Act was also amended in early 2021.

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 including with respect to ongoing 'Landscape South Australia' reforms.

State issues

Landscapes Reform

During this financial year, the State Government and Landscape Boards implemented reforms pursuant to the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. SANTS has worked alongside First Nations SA to participate in reform processes. SANTS also participated in the Partners Forum with the Department for Environment and Water (DEW). This year there has been a focus on the planning

framework at a regional level for each Landscape Board and the overarching State Landscapes Plan.

Stronger Partners Stronger Futures

The Stronger Partners Stronger Futures (SPSF) program was first introduced by the Mineral Resources Division of the State Government in September 2016. A final report was released in August 2020. SANTS has participated in the program alongside other stakeholders and native title group representatives to promote early engagement between explorers and native title groups and strengthen the rights and interests of native title groups. SANTS continues to work with the SPSF team to this end. SANTS also made submissions in related reforms to the revised Regulations under the *Mining Act 1971*.

First AIATSIS Summit held in Adelaide

Continued from page 1

What we heard at the AIATSIS Summit

Aboriginal Commissioner for Children and Young People and SANTS Chairperson April Lawrie had many heads nodding when she said, "Land needs people and people need the land".

The SANTS chair was proud to share that 60% of South Australia is now covered by determinations of native title, with 20 PBCs established and over 100 Indigenous Land Use Agreements registered.

"This speaks to the resilience of Aboriginal South Australians to sustain kinship and our cultural lives."

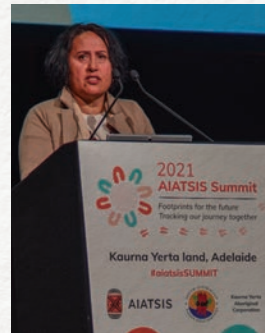
Ms Lawrie, a Mirning and Kokatha woman, asked delegates to consider what they want native title to mean to their children and grandchildren in 20 years' time.

"We need to seriously consider what the impacts are for seven generations ahead, ensuring the balance of governance and wealth opportunities alongside culture, country, and people."

Scan the QR Code to watch April Lawrie's keynote:



Rosalind Coleman, a Kaurna and Narrunga woman of the Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation welcomed delegates to her country, "may you conclude the week ahead with both memories and lessons," she said.



Aboriginal Commissioner for Children and Young People and SANTS Chairperson April Lawrie.

Bunuba woman June Oscar AO, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner, shared the Wiya Yani U Thangani (Women's Voices) Report. She said Indigenous women and girls want systems and services to focus on healing from intergenerational trauma, and a national plan of action to advance wellbeing.

Ms Oscar said many Indigenous women have told her the native title system is male dominated and that a lack of culturally safe structures for women as knowledge holders and decision makers is leading to destruction of women's sacred sites.

"You cannot reduce native title to a singular focus on land; native title is a fundamental part of social justice – it must sit within a whole of systems reform," she said.

Scan the QR Code to watch June Oscar AO's keynote:



Kaurna elder and chair of Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation, Jeffrey Newchurch, held a workshop about repatriation and the 'brick walls' facing Aboriginal people in bringing their old people home.

Donning his 'Repatriate – Return to Country' t-shirt, Mr Newchurch welcomed stronger



Kaurna elder and chair of Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation, Jeffrey Newchurch. Photo: AIATSIS.

relationships with the South Australian Government and South Australian Museum through the process of repatriation.

Mr Newchurch said he would like to see more sorry camps in the future. "We don't take the time to reflect, it's not a business like cemeteries today, we forget the old ways how we should take that time out to reflect and to give you the spirit to heal, to heal together."

Scan the QR Code to watch Jeffrey Newchurch's repatriation presentation:



On Mabo Day (3 June) an emotional **Gail Mabo** spoke from the heart about growing up with her father the land rights activist Eddie Koiki Mabo.

She shared her father's legacy and the sacrifices made by her mother Bonita Mabo, who stood by his side during his plight for land rights.

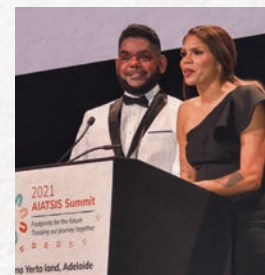
"Take parts of their lives (Eddie and Bonita) and think about how your journey is going," she said. "When you walk forward, and you walk to achieve your goal – just remember who you have who's got your back."

The sacrifices made by the Mabo family have paved the way for native title in Australia. Ms Mabo asked important delegates in the room to put status aside and to use the summit to "humble yourself to be in the presence of elders".

Scan the QR Code to watch Gail Mabo's speech:



Gail Mabo. Photo: AIATSIS.



Joshua Warrior and Rikki Lee Milera-Wilson were the MCs for the gala dinner on Wednesday 2 June.



A dance group led by Agangu Senior Law Man Murray George from the Kaltjiti (Fregon) community captivated delegates at the gala dinner as they performed the Seven Sisters inma.



Delegates from the Indigenous Women's Talking Circle workshop on day 4 of the AIATSIS Summit. Photo: AIATSIS.



Minister for Indigenous Australians, Noongar man the Hon Ken Wyatt AM launched the AIATSIS Education Strategy which aims to develop further resources for educators to support their teaching about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures (more info at aiatsis.gov.au).



AIATSIS CEO Craig Ritchie said, "Native title is a classic example of the complexity of the intersection of Aboriginal and white worlds, but Aboriginal people adapt and use the system to their advantage."

Scan the QR Code to listen to our interview with Mr Ritchie on the Aboriginal Way podcast:



SANTS would like to thank the hosts Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation and members of the conference organising committee: Glenice Sumner, Rosalind Coleman, George Taylor, Tania Taylor and Madge Wanganeen. Thanks also to AIATSIS for their work behind the scenes to hold a successful Summit amid COVID-19.



Tania Taylor and Madge Wanganeen from Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation.

Carbon Farming: an opportunity for pastoralists and Aboriginal groups to work together

There has been a growing interest amongst pastoral managers in the opportunities presented by carbon farming, including through the Emissions Reduction Fund/Climate Solutions Fund. This presents a range of issues for native title groups and is a specific type of non-pastoral land use which has separate regulatory requirements, including native title holder consent.

The *Carbon Farming Act 2011* requires carbon farmers to seek consent from native title holders whose land will be used, something South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS) CEO, Keith Thomas says is important to ensure is being maintained.

"Carbon projects provide a unique interface of the co-existing rights and interests of pastoral lessees and native title holders, and it should not be a given that pastoralists engage in these emerging economic opportunities to the exclusion of native title groups," said Mr Thomas.

"As per national guidelines, project proponents should be engaging with native title groups during the project planning phase to ensure free, prior and informed consent and that partnership opportunities and other matters are explored and negotiated."

Carbon farming creates the opportunity for Aboriginal groups to become involved either through farming on their own or in partnership with non-Indigenous farmers and pastoralists, particularly if they hold native title over the proposed land.

What is carbon farming?

Carbon farming is a set farming practices that essentially alter agricultural or land management practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from livestock, soil or vegetation (known as avoidance), or by storing additional carbon in vegetation and soils (known as sequestration). Deliberate planting of vegetation to sequester carbon with the aim of selling the stored carbon as carbon credit is another of this type of land use, known as carbon planting.

It can range from a single change in land management, such as managing grazing cattle or growing crops or pasture without disturbing the soil through its preparation, known as no-till farming, to an integrated plan for the whole property to maximise carbon capture and emissions reduction. This could be through a range of activities including pasture cropping, mulching, ensuring maximum groundcover and natural sequence farming, among others.

What are the benefits of carbon farming?

Carbon farming purports benefits of both slowing climate change and increasing agriculture productivity by ensuring less erosion and soil loss; better soil structure and fertility; less soil salinity, healthier oils, vegetation and animals; more biodiversity; cushioning against drought and greater water efficiency.

Changing practices to include carbon farming gives landholders the advantage of increasing their own agriculture



Carbon farming is set to take off across SA.

productivity and allows them to assist in meeting national objectives. It can also help generate income for them through the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF), a \$2.55 billion offsets program run by the government that allows landholders to implement carbon storage or emissions reduction activities to produce and sell carbon credits.

The ERF incentivises the amount of greenhouse gases created and carbon storing activities undertaken by offering Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) that can be sold for every tonne of emissions reduced or stored through a project.

How much carbon farming is there currently in Australia?

According to the Clean Energy Regulator, there are 860 carbon projects nationally, though only 25 of those projects are based in South Australia. This figure is likely to grow substantially in coming years, particularly if the newly-drafted

Pastoral Lands Act proceeds with its proposal to increase the maximum term of lease from its current 42 years to 100 years, which change the nature of a lease to become multi-generational and plan for long term outcomes, but has the potential to cut native title holders out for vast periods of time.

To increase meaningful participation from Aboriginal landholders and communities and avoid issues later, it's important that Native Title holders are sought out and adequately engaged early in the process, prior to the registration of land for carbon farming. This helps build better relationships and facilitate mutually beneficial project outcomes.

Indigenous land management is recognised as an important part of land care in Australia, and, as the carbon farming industry grows, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should stay at the forefront.

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Funding for Aboriginal Art and Cultures Centre boosted to \$200 million, new ambassador appointed

Late last year, an additional \$50 million was announced in the South Australian State Budget to complete the new Aboriginal Art and Cultures Centre (AACC), which is expected to be open at Lot Fourteen, the former Royal Adelaide Hospital site, by 2025. This raises the total commitment for the centre to \$200 million, made up of \$85 million from the Australian Federal Government and \$65 million previously allocated by the State Government.

Leader and advocate for South Australia's Aboriginal communities David Rathman AM has also been appointed Ambassador for the AACC.

A proud East Aranda man with family connections to Kokatha, Arabana and other SA nations, Rathman has had a long career representing Aboriginal people and was made a Member of the Order of Australia in 2000 in recognition of this.

He is currently a member of the South Australian Museum Board and Chair of its Aboriginal Advisory Committee, a Board member of the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement and Co-Chair of the SA Water Reconciliation Committee.

"We will help people to gain an appreciation of Aboriginal connection to Country, and

their own connection, in terms of a cultural and spiritual journey over 60,000 years," Rathman said.

"When people walk into our Centre, the Aboriginal experience will walk forward and embrace them. We want people to feel part of their journey too and to come back many times over and bring their future generations. The Centre will have the most comprehensive collection of Australian Aboriginal cultural material in the world," he said.

This is due to more than 30,000 items from the South Australian Museum that will be displayed alongside artefacts and works of art in all forms from around the country and locally, including from Tandanya and the Art Gallery of SA.

The AACC will be Adelaide's second Aboriginal Cultural Institute alongside the Tandanya Aboriginal Cultural Institute, which celebrated its 30th anniversary in 2020.

Project lead Diane Dixon has spent the last 12 months working with Aboriginal communities and cultural institutions including Tandanya in an effort to create something globally unique.

Premier Steven Marshall, who has responsibility for Aboriginal Affairs,



The AACC Aboriginal Reference Group (ARG) from left to right, front row: Jessica Davies-Huynh, Kaurna People through Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation; Sandy Miller, SA Museum Aboriginal Advisory Committee; Kirstie Parker, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation, Department of the Premier and Cabinet. Back row: Karl Teller, Tandanya National Aboriginal Cultural Institute; David Rathman, Project Ambassador (Co-Chair). Some members not present.

said the appointment of Rathman to the role of Ambassador would help strengthen the participation of Aboriginal communities in the Centre's planning and implementation, with construction anticipated to begin this year.

"David Rathman will be an outstanding advocate for the AACC, drawing on his knowledge of Aboriginal cultures and his experience working with and for Aboriginal

communities across culture and history, education, health and community welfare," said the Premier.

"The AACC will position South Australia as the gateway to the oldest living cultures in the world by offering extraordinary immersive experiences, combining traditional storytelling with modern technology, to create a global tourism attraction."

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Pastoral Act

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions completed a review of the *Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989*. The Government released a Draft Pastoral Bill in September 2020 for public consultation. SANTS made a submission on the Bill with some of our key concerns including the proposal to increase the term of leases, removal of stocking limits, the lowering of conservation requirements and monitoring, the consent processes for non-pastoral pursuits including carbon farming, and lack of consideration of co-existing native title rights and interests. The Government is yet to introduce a Bill to parliament.

Aboriginal Art and Cultures Centre

The State Government has continued to work with partners to establish an Aboriginal Art and Cultures Centre at Lot Fourteen on North Terrace in Adelaide. SANTS is represented in the Aboriginal leadership group informing the project and has also worked with First Nations of SA, and Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation in supporting their engagement and leadership in the project.



Far left: Juukan Gorge. Image courtesy of Pudu Kunt Kurrama and Pitikura Aboriginal Corporation. Left: Juukan Gorge from above. Image by Tony Major, National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia.

Fallout continues from Juukan Gorge mining destruction

Fallout continues over mining destruction to the ancient Aboriginal site Juukan Gorge, with executives sacked, a Senate inquiry and both shareholders from mining companies and the Aboriginal community calling for action. But is this enough to stop it from being repeated?

Following the destruction of two 46,000-year-old sacred rock caves in the Pilbara's Juukan Gorge by mining company Rio Tinto in late May, condemnation and alarm has sounded throughout not just Indigenous communities but wider Australia also. But the inquiry has heard that Rio Tinto is likely to destroy 124 more Aboriginal heritage sites at a new iron ore mine

development under 100km away from Juukan Gorge, with approval already in place for 26 of these sites under section 18 of WA's Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

Under these approvals, the Yinhawangka Aboriginal Corporation (YAC), which was attempting to prevent those additional sites from destruction, is unable to oppose the works.

This is going on behind the scenes whilst Indigenous leaders from land councils across the country band together in the new First Nations Heritage Alliance, pursuing national reform to prevent further destruction of cultural heritage.

Continued on page 4

South Australian sacred site Lake Torrens under review for mining exploration

Here in South Australia, one of the largest inland salt lakes in the country, Lake Torrens, is both a national park and a site of cultural significance to the Barngarla, Kokatha and Adnyamathanha people, but it does not have native title protection and is under review for exploratory drilling.

The South Australian Government is currently reviewing Lake Torrens, 70km south east of Roxby Downs, for exploratory drilling by Kelaray, an Australian subsidiary of mining company Argonaut Resources.

The Kokatha, Barngarla and Adnyamathanha people have undergone a 10-year legal battle to protect the lake from mining and exploration, culminating in the Lake Torrens Overlap Proceedings in 2016, when the Federal Court determined that native title would not be given to any group.

"I am not persuaded that a determination of native title in favour of any of the three applicants should be made in respect of any part of the claim area," said Justice John Mansfield in his determination.

Continued on page 5

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	First Indigenous artist awarded the Archibald Prize	9
	Celebrating OUR MOB with exhibition and spoken word poetry	13
	Memories of Mr De Rose	18

Federal issues

Native Title Act Amendments

The Native Title Legislation Amendment Bill 2019 was introduced in October 2019. It was then referred to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee which tabled its Report in August 2020. Many aspects of the Bill were supported by the native title sector including SANTS with a number of technical and procedural amendments being proposed. SANTS and the National Native Title Council (NNTC) did make submissions against some aspects of the Bill. Subsequently the *Native Title Legislation Amendment Act 2021* was introduced in early 2021 with reforms coming into effect on 25 March 2021. These reforms included changes to the *Native Title Act* and the CATSI Act.

Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (CATSI Act) reforms

The NIAA continued with its review of the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (CATSI Act). The CATSI Act Review Draft Report was released in July 2020 and in February 2021 the CATSI Act Review Final Report was released. The latter made 72 recommendations for reforms to the CATSI Act.

SANTS made submissions to each stage of the reform process with many of the recommendations outlined in the Final Report being supported. A key point we did emphasise was the need for differences between the CATSI Act and the *Corporations Act 2001* to be justified as a special measure in that Aboriginal corporations and their members are better off with the CATSI Act provisions. Some of the recommendations were addressed in amendments pursuant to the *Native Title Legislation Amendment Act 2021* in March. Subsequently in June 2021, the NIAA released an exposure draft of a CATSI Amendment Bill. SANTS will continue to work with native title groups and our partners in influencing these reforms.

Aboriginal Heritage

In May 2020, Juukan Gorge in the Western Pilbara was destroyed by Rio Tinto who used explosives to expand a mine, against the wishes of traditional owners. Thousands of Indigenous artefacts were found at the sacred site before the explosion destroyed caves, the gorge and waterhole. In the aftermath, the National Native Title Council formed the First Nations Heritage Protection Alliance to act against future destruction of cultural heritage. SANTS has joined the Alliance and is lobbying for national reform to protect Aboriginal sites.

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 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.



Jeffrey Newchurch (this page, centre) addresses community attending reburial ceremony conducted by Kaurna men.

Aboriginal Way, Autumn 2020 7

3. Community and corporate development

Support Aboriginal Nations to manage and build on native title.

SANTS works with South Australian Aboriginal Nations to support them to meet the many requirements of their corporations and achieve their community's aspirations. As reflected on the native title map of South Australia (see page 7), native title is determined over large portions of the State with 20 Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs) established to look after the native title rights and interests. We work with PBCs to protect native title rights and interests and build successful corporations

that are able to respond to the many challenges, take up and realise opportunities and meet the aspirations of their members and 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, 2021, there were 20 PBCs registered in South Australia. In 2020/2021, SANTS worked closely with 11 of these PBCs and provided services to some other PBCs as requested.

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 (including responding to and managing circumstances with COVID-19).
- Commonwealth support funding for 14 PBCs.
- PBCs meeting ORIC reporting requirements.
- Development and implementation of strategic plans with PBCs.
- Scoping of specific commercial and socio-cultural opportunities.
- Establishment of PBC office base.
- Establishment and use of cultural heritage databases.
- Ongoing work around repatriation of ancestral remains and objects including those held by Government institutions.
- Implementation of PBC whole of country management plan and an Aboriginal Ranger Program.
- 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.

Lake Bonney Aboriginal Ranger Program

Aboriginal rangers have been employed under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by the River Murray and Mallee Aboriginal Corporation (RMMAC) and the Berri Barmera Council, dedicating the land around Lake Bonney for Aboriginal cultural heritage and conservation.

The Berri Barmera Council is currently developing the foreshore as part of the Lake Bonney Nature and Cultural Tourism Project, also developed under the MOU, and the two part-time rangers are playing an important role to identify, protect and manage areas of cultural significance around the lake, a site of Aboriginal importance that is today actively promoted to tourists.

Lake Bonney is a popular spot for camping, horse riding and cycling as well as water-based activities such as jet skiing, sailing, swimming, boating and fishing. The impact of visitors coming and going for these activities is taking a toll on the native flora, fauna, water and soil conditions in the area. The Council has a five-year plan underway to upgrade and preserve the area, including developing specific day sites for visitors to utilise instead of using the whole region.

The Lake Bonney Nature and Cultural Tourism Project gives RMMAC joint responsibility with the Berri Barmera Council for the care, control and management of Lake Bonney, particularly around protecting, preserving and promoting the First Nations of the River Murray and Mallee Region's cultural heritage.

"The rangers are there to protect our country and do the right thing by our ancestors so that we can pass down our knowledge to the next generation after us and the ones after that. We want to ensure our Elders can take their grandchildren down to the lake and tell them stories about the past there for generations to come. That's really important," said RMMAC Chairperson, Julie Cook.

"Our culture is one of the oldest cultures recorded, but it's not just for the Aboriginal people now – today, we share this land with the wider community. Sharing our dreaming and stories helps other people understand the importance of looking after this beautiful country we are so lucky to live in here in the Riverland.

"We all need to work together as one to protect it, so RMMAC placed our rangers there to do just that – to protect the land and keep our culture strong. Heidi and Bill who have been employed as the Rangers are both really enjoying it so far!"

In the long-term, the Rangers will establish Aboriginal Cultural Awareness and Education programs; conduct walking tours, special events and cultural orientation as needed and manage operations around the lake.

They will also provide guidance and support for the Council for activities in and around the lake and help with natural resource management duties such as rehabilitation of areas of significance; monitoring species, habitats and ecological communities and help with weed and pests control.



Above: Lake Bonney. Images courtesy of Berri Barmera Council.



10 Aboriginal Way, Spring 2020

SA Aboriginal Corporations continue activities despite COVID-19 challenges

Restrictions introduced to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in recent months have created many challenges for native title corporations working to continue their business. Restrictions on large gatherings and travel have affected corporations' abilities to meet and make decisions.

With the support of South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS), many native title corporation Boards have been adapting to meeting remotely and using different technologies. Native title groups have adapted to new ways of doing business to fulfil obligations and continue to meet Board and community goals.

The Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations developed a set of special rules designed to help corporations during this time.

The special rules allow a corporation to:

- postpone or cancel a meeting after it's been called
- more easily pass resolutions without meeting
- meet virtually.

Several South Australian native title groups applied to the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) for an exemption to convening Annual General Meetings this year, given that it was unlikely that large scale community meetings could be held in face of the COVID-19 restrictions.

ORIC granted extensions to all groups only through to the end of June 2020. It is possible that further extensions will need to be sought by all these PBCs.

12 Aboriginal Way, Winter 2020

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

Barnarla 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 Unmurru 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

4. Organisational capability

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

Over the last 12 months, SANTS has continued to focus on delivering against our Strategic Plan and Business Plan. The new 2020–2025 Strategic Plan was launched at the start of 2020/2021 and included three key focus areas:

- Secure recognition of native title rights.
- Support Aboriginal Nations to manage and build on native title.
- Demonstrate leadership and innovation in the native title sector.

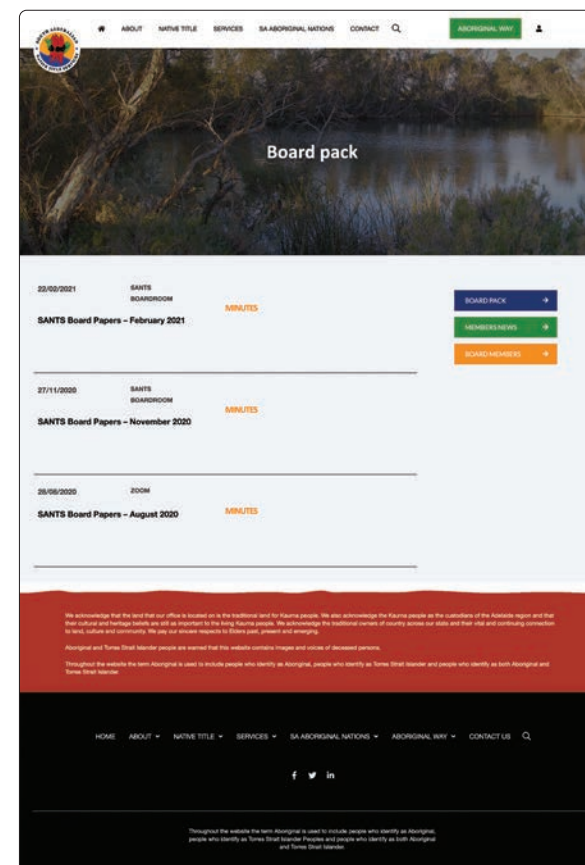
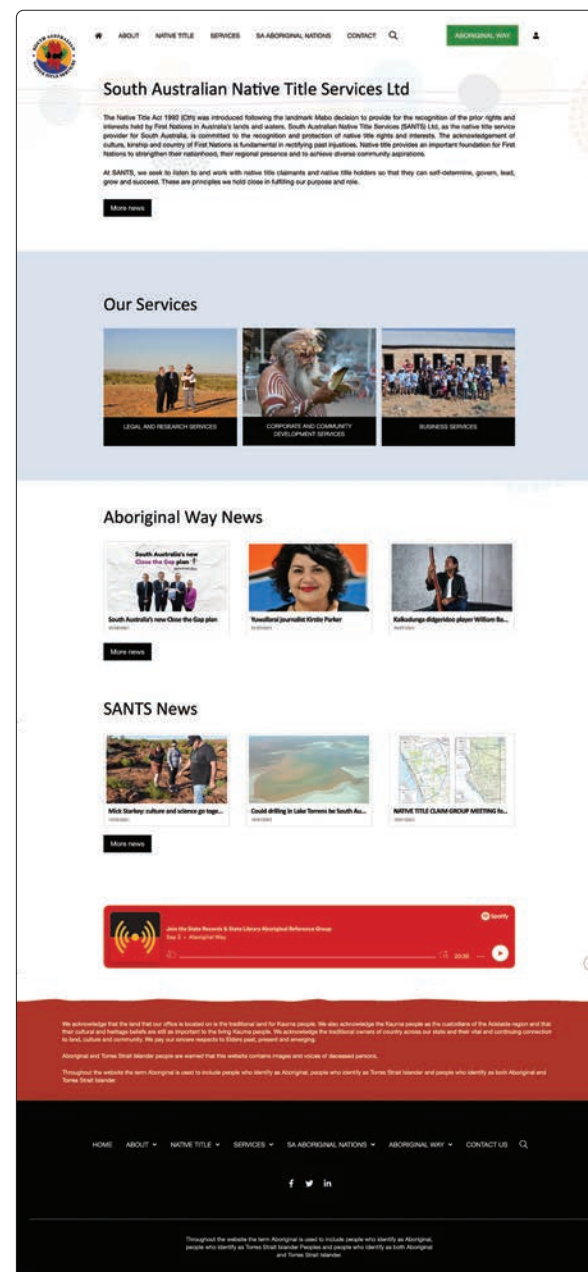
SANTS strategic approach is supported by a Business Services Plan, Human Resources Plan, Finance Plan, Workplace, Health and Safety Plan, and a Risk Management Plan. Regular reports on activities are provided to the SANTS Board and to SANTS employees at staff meetings and on the organisation's intranet.

The SANTS Business Plan was reported to the SANTS Board and Management during the 2020/2021 financial year. SANTS also has in place a Board Charter and constitution that manages its business.

Key highlights for this year were:

- Successful management of the compliance matrix for SANTS funding agreements.
- A review of service provider contracts to ensure cost efficiency and appropriateness for our environment.
- Development and implementation of a new SANTS website and Directors Portal.
- Development and implementation of a Financial Business Plan.

The SANTS staff workshop continues to be a strong focus for employee experience and wellbeing. This year the focus for the workshop was 'Focus on the Future – Good to Great'.



SANTS continues to manage human resources, leadership structure and capability successfully in ways that focus on a performance culture which will deliver excellent outcomes for our clients. More 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, Health and Safety approach for our business.

Key activities in 2020/2021 were:

- COVID-19 response team who reported on restrictions as they affected SANTS.
- Safety Week in October 2020 with a focus on overall awareness.
- WHS Audit completed by BusinessSA.
- WHS training provided to all staff.

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. NIAA has requested additional WHS requirements for all activities as part of our funding. The SANTS Risk Management Plan was updated to include both the impact of COVID-19 and NIAA WHS requirements.

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 2020/2021 and review of possible process improvements.

Information Technology continue to be managed with review regular meetings with our IT provider focusing on managing cyber threats and improvements and mitigating risk effectively.

Polices that were reviewed over the last financial year:

- Domestic Violence Policy (New).
- Conflict of Interest Policy (New).
- Company Vehicle Policy.
- Information Technology Policy.
- Training and Development Policy.
- Records Management.
- Asset Policy.
- Attendance & Timekeeping Policy.
- Leave Policy.
- Procurement Policy.
- Code of Conduct.

Operational plan

as at 30 June 2021

Activity Name	Milestone	Progress
Walka Wani Oodnadatta	1. Contested litigation.	Trial completed.
Arabana No.2	1. Contested litigation.	Trial completed.
Wirangu No.2	1. Supplementary connection material provided to State. 2. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties complete. 3. Consent determination finalised. 4. Rule book settled.	1 and 4 complete. Litigation ongoing with respondents.
Wirangu No.2	1. Contested litigation (Part A).	Trial adjourned to a date to be fixed to allow for consent determination negotiations to be finalised.
Nauo/Nauo No.3	1. Contested litigation.	Trial adjourned to a date to be fixed to allow for consent determination negotiations to be finalised.
Nauo No.2	1. Completion of research reports (supplementary). 2. Supplementary connection material provided to State. 3. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties complete. 4. Consent Determination finalised.	Consent determinatio has been offered by State and Commonwealth and accepted by community.
Nukunu	1. Supplementary connection material provided to State. 2. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties complete. 3. Evidence prepared/preserved 4. Consent determination finalised. 5. Submissions lodged for litigated determination.	Consent determination has been offered by State and Commonwealth.
Barngala	1. Mediation.	Mediation successful and consent determinations being negotiated.
Narungga Nation	1. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed. 2. Consent determination finalised.	Negotitions with State over compensation ongoing. Consent determination remains agreed.
Ngarrindgeri	1. Contested litigation.	Trial listed for September 2021 but mediation has been successful.
Ngarrindgeri/FNSE	1. NGA/FNSE No.1 joinder application.	Complete.
First Nations of South East No.2	1. Contested litigation.	Trial listed for September 2021 but mediation has been successful.

Activity Name	Milestone	Progress
Malyankapa	1. Completion of research report.	Completed. New claim filed and overlap part listed for trial.
Ngadjuri Nation No.2	1. Connection report provided to State. 2. Future act notices processed.	Consent determination offered by State.
Wilyakali No 1	1. Connection report provided to State. 2. Future act notices processed.	Consent determination offered by State.
Wilyakali No.1, Ngadjuri Overlap	1. Contested litigation.	Overlap removed and trial vacated.
Far West Coast Sea claim	1. Connection report provided to State. 2. Consent determination finalised.	Consent determination was offered by State and Commonwealth but matter now listed for trial.
First Nations of South East No.1	1. Consent determination finalised.	Consent determination negotiations are ongoing.
First People of the River Murray No.2	1. Completion of research report. 2. Group decision to prepare claim.	Claim filed.
Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka (QLD and NSW)	1. Completion of research reports. 2. Group decision to prepare claim. 3. External agreement finalised.	Claim filed and now listed for trial.
Antakarinja (AMYAC)	1. Compensation – research completed. 2. Tenure analysis completed.	1 and 2 are ongoing.
De Rose Hill Ipalka Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Irrwanyere Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
River Murray & Mallee Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Tjayiwara Umuru Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.

Activity Name	Milestone	Progress
Walka Wani Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Wangkangurru Yarluyandi Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Ngadjuri, Adnyamathanha, Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Kaurna Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Arabana Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Nukunu Wapma Thura Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Complete.
ATLA	1. PBC continues to comply with ORIC and other future acts requirements and no evidence of serious internal disputes.	Ongoing.
PBC Forum		Ongoing meetings planned.

Business specific reports

Human resources

The SANTS Human Resources (HR) Plan was approved by the CEO and endorsed by the SANTS Board in August 2020.

Key focus areas were:

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

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

The HR Plan was 85% delivered on time and on target. Key highlights were the staff workshop, held at Wirrina Cove, and working with some of our PBCs on employment solutions.

Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention

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

HR metrics for the reporting period are:

- 90% of SANTS employees had performance and development plans for 2019/2020 in place.
- 30% of the Performance Evaluation and Learning Review discussion were completed for the period 2020/2021.
- 18% voluntary turnover in FY 2020/2021.

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.



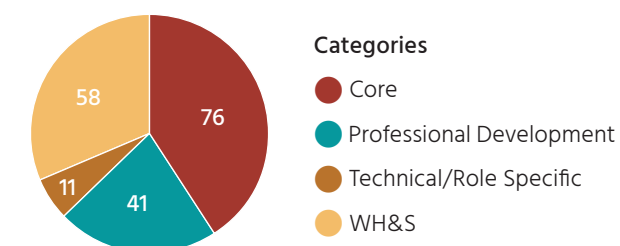
Training and development

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 SANTS employees are undertaking further study through external tertiary institutions.

Total attendance for 2020/2021 was 186 for 45 training programs undertaken. There has been a 55% increase in the attendance and programs undertaken in comparison to last financial year where the attendance was 120 for 20 programs undertaken.

Overall attendance in training and development by program category 2020/2021





Some of the programs undertaken were:

- First Aid.
- Introduction to HR Law.
- Domestic Violence.
- Fire Warden.
- 4WD Training.
- Cultural Programs.
- Sun Smart – Workplace Info session.
- Mindful Eating.
- Mental Health.
- Fraud Awareness.
- Debt Collection.
- Leadership Program.
- Excel Training.
- NTRB Legal Workshop.
- Legal Forum.
- WHS programs.



All lawyers and relevant professional roles undertook the required compulsory professional development for their discipline. Lawyers have all completed mandatory units of professional development for the last financial year.

Annual Staff Workshop 2020/2021

The SANTS annual staff workshop was held at Wirrina Cove in February 2021 with the theme 'Focus on the future – Good to Great'.

The topics covered were:

- New Code of Conduct.
- Native title in the media/next stage for website.
- HR awareness – timesheet/leave application.
- Superannuation information session.
- Investments.
- Team building activities.
- WHS information session.

Feedback for the workshop was excellent with many of these activities used for future planning of 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 is actively managed for compliance with a nominal expiry date of 30 June 2022.



Governance

The SANTS governance framework comprises of 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, who are South Australian residents, and 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);
- South Australian 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 2021 are:

April Lawrie

- Director of Aboriginal Health Branch.
- Director of Aboriginal Justice.
- Director of AFSA.
- Member of FWC Traditional Lands Association.
- Commissioner for Aboriginal Children & Young People.

Special responsibilities: Chairperson.
Appointed: November 2014.

Joshua Haynes

- Director National Native Title Council and the First Nations SA Aboriginal Corporation.
- Chair of the Marree and Innamincka NRM Group and Cooper and Eromanga Basin.
- Aboriginal Executive Committee Director.

Special responsibilities: Deputy Chair.
Appointed: November 2019.

Paul Case

- Bachelor of Economics (Accounting).
- Chartered Accountant.
- Registered Company Auditor.
- Business Consultant.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer.
Appointed: November 2008.

Damien Coulthard

- Certificate IV Training and Assessment (Vocational Education).
- Certificate IV Sport and Recreation.
- Bachelor of Education (Physical Education, Society and Culture).
- Sports Co-ordinator, LeFevre High School.
- Geophysical Terrain Surveyor, Beverly Uranium Mine.
- Aboriginal student mentor and teacher.

Appointed: November 2015.

Allan Hunter

- LLB (Adelaide).
- Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Adelaide.
- Solicitor and Senior Manager.

Appointed: November 2008.
Resigned: November 2020.

John Briggs

- Workplace Trainer.
- General Manager, Intract.

Appointed: November 2013.

Lavene Ngatokorua

- CEO Davenport Community Council.
- Director, Aboriginal Community and Engagement Group.
- Director, Davenport Pty Ltd.
- Director, Yimba Warta Pty Ltd.
- Director, Olympic Dam Aboriginal Trust.
- Chairperson, Umeewarra Nguritja Inc.
- Activist.
- Artist.

Appointed: November 2015.

Garry Goldsmith

- Business Manager for Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC).
- Community radio.
- Founded and delivers the largest single Aboriginal Nation event in South Australia, 'Gynburra'.

Appointed: November 2019.

Paul Gordon

- Bachelor of Laws and Legal Practice (1st class Hons) (LLB/LP) and B Com (Computer studies).
- Partner, Wallmans Lawyers.
- Committee Member – Aboriginal Health Research Ethics Committee.
- Committee Member – University of South Australia Human Research Ethics Committee.

Appointed: November 2020.

Rex Tjami

- 20 years as Director of Administration for Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara.
- Chairperson of Mimili Community Council on APY lands.
- Interpreter for meetings, field work and court, providing evidence for native title claims.
- Chairperson Walka Wani Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.
- Chairperson De Rose Hill Ilpalka Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.
- Director Yankunytjatjara Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.
- Director Irrwanyere Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.

Appointed: November 2020.

Report on Board activities 2020/2021

Allan Hunter, a long-serving, original Board member of SANTS resigned in November 2020. Two new Directors were appointed, Mr Rex Tjami and Mr Paul Gordon, both of whom bring a wealth of experience and knowledge to the Board.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the Board did not participate in their regular Governance training with Shane Carroll in February 2021. However, the National Native Title Conference was held in Adelaide this year at the Adelaide Convention Centre and the majority of Directors were able to attend. The Chair delivered a keynote address and the Directors had the opportunity to renew acquaintances and make contact with delegates from all over Australia.

The new Board portal went live in May, a 'one-stop shop' for Directors to access important information such as Government reports, Board papers and SANTS' news.

Principal company activities

The principal activity of SANTS during the financial year was 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 SANTS' clients to achieve their aspirations

Long-term objectives**The company's long-term objectives are to:**

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

3. Assist such Aboriginal people to:
 - (a) improve self-reliance and their economic, social and cultural circumstances;
 - (b) regain recognition of their rights and interests in lands and/or waters arising from their traditional laws and customs;
 - (c) access and enjoy their traditional lands and/or waters;
 - (d) have a voice in relation to the future use and exploitation of their traditional lands and/or waters; and
 - (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:

- 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;
- provide leadership in native title;
- enhance our clients' capacity to achieve their desired objectives;
- enable SANTS to achieve excellence through all operations and working relationships;
- 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; and
- successful consent determinations.

Performance measures

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

Member's guarantee

SANTS 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.

Meetings of Directors

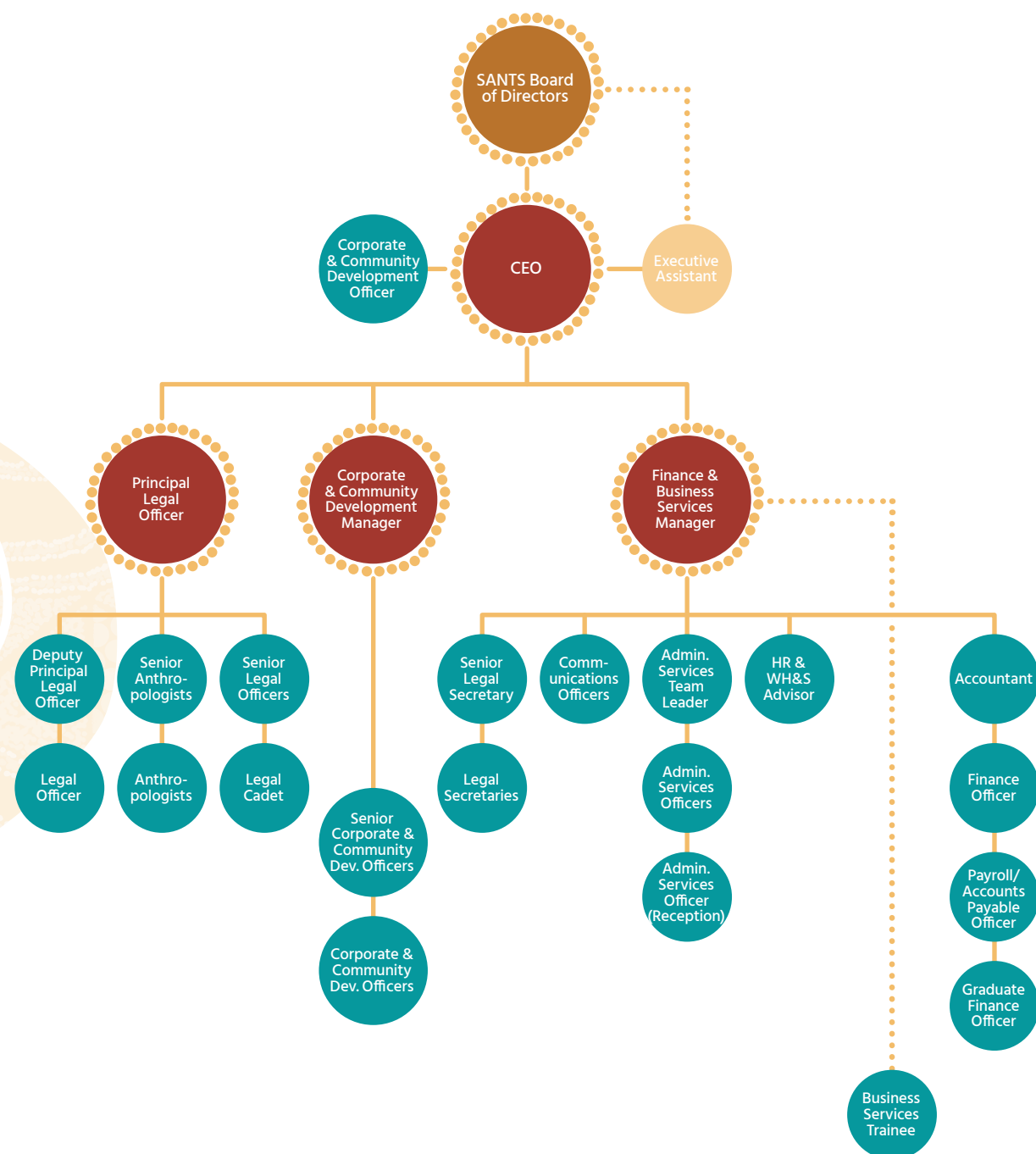
During the financial year, eight meetings of Directors were held. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Name	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
April Lawrie	4	4
Joshua Haynes	4	2
Paul Case	4	3
Allan Hunter	2	2
John Briggs	4	4
Garry Goldsmith	4	2
Lavene Ngatokorua	4	2
Damien Coulthard	4	2
Paul Gordon	2	2
Rex Tjami	2	1

No committee meetings were held during this period.

Organisation chart

as at 30 June 2021



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 \$7,023,067 can be broken down as follows:

- Litigation – \$3,762,055
- Employment costs – \$2,520,632
- Consultants and lawyers – \$329,571
- Meeting and travel expenses – \$298,245
- Other expenses – \$112,564

COVID-19 has continued to impact the availability to conduct meetings with communities with the main impact being boarder restrictions and limiting face-to-face meetings. Even with these limitations Walka Wani Oodnadatta No.1 and No.2 and Arabana No.2 trial concluded 12 March 2021. In 2020/2021 SANTS serviced 21 separate matters which included seven litigation actions.

Additional funding received in the last quarter 2020/2021 has resulted in a large carry over of \$1,986,262 into 2021/2022. We serviced 14 PBCs in 2020/2021.

2020/2021 corporate expenditure was \$2,164,166 comprising of:

- Employment cost – \$1,061,959
- Occupancy cost – \$320,121
- Consulting fees – \$57,773
- Communication/IT – \$220,966
- Training and development – \$77,819

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 2019/2020 \$	(2) Budget 2020/2021 \$	(3) Actual 2020/2021 \$	(4) Variation Actual (3) v Budget (2) \$
Income				
Activity generated income	305,723	452,904	548,155	95,251
Activity generated interest	26,427	4,500	8,693	4,193
PM&C funding				
Capital	36,000	18,000	18,000	0
Operational	11,102,741	6,890,450	6,890,450	0
PBC support	860,000	1,140,000	1,140,000	0
Additional funding – litigation				0
Funds brought forward (includes contested litigation)	150,715	3,617,977	3,617,977	0
Total	12,481,606	12,123,831	12,223,275	99,444
Expenditure				
Capital	34,640	18,000	18,000	0
Activities	5,873,516	8,657,981	7,023,067	(1,634,914)
PBC activities	757,041	1,140,000	1,049,780	(90,220)
Corporate	2,216,370	2,307,850	2,146,166	(161,684)
Total	8,881,567	12,123,831	10,237,013	(1,886,818)
Surplus/deficit	3,600,039	0	1,986,262	1,986,262



South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
Financial statements 2020/2021

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Independent audit report

to the members of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd



Moore Australia Audit (SA/NT) Pty 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, as set out on pages 4 to 18, which comprises the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the 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 2021 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 the Directors (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.

Moore Australia Audit (SA/NT) Pty Ltd – ABN 34 144 550 461. Authorised Audit Company Registered Number 374246.
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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 it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

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

Moore Australia

MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (SA/NT) PTY LTD
ABN 34 144 550 461

GRAEME RODDA
Director - Audit & Assurance Services

Adelaide, South Australia

8 October 2021

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Directors' report

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Your directors present this report on the entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors

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

April Lawrie
Damien Couthard
Joshua Haynes
Paul Case
Allan Hunter resigned
John Briggs
Lavene Ngatokorua
Garry Goldsmith
Paul Gordon
Rex Tjami

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 the entity during the financial year was:

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 and Long-term Objectives

The entity's short-term objectives are to:

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.

The Company's long-term objectives are to:

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

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

- 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;
- access and enjoy their traditional lands and/or waters;
- have a voice in relation to the future use and exploitation of their traditional lands and/or waters;
- 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.

Strategies

To achieve its stated 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

Information on Directors

April Lawrie
Experience

Director of Aboriginal Health Branch
Director of Aboriginal Justice
Director of AFSA
Member of FWC Traditional Lands Association
Commissioner for Aboriginal Children & Young People
Chair

Special Responsibilities

Damien Couthard
Qualifications

Certificate IV Training and Assessment (Vocational Education)
Certificate IV Sport and Recreation
Bachelor of Education (Physical Education, Society and Culture)

Experience

Sports Co-ordinator, LeFevre High School
Geophysical Terrain Surveyor, Beverly Uranium Mine
Aboriginal student mentor and teacher

Joshua Haynes
Experience

Director National Native Title Council and the First Nations SA Aboriginal Corporation
Chair of the Marree and Innamincka NRM Group and Cooper and Eromanga Basin
Aboriginal Executive Committee Director
Deputy Chair

Special Responsibilities

Paul Case
Qualifications

Bachelor of Economics (Accounting)
Chartered Accountant
Registered Company Auditor
Business Consultant
Treasurer

Experience
Special Responsibilities

Allan Hunter
Qualifications

Resigned
LLB (Adelaide)
Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Adelaide
Solicitor and Senior Manager

Experience

John Briggs
Qualifications
Experience

Workplace Trainer
General Manager, Intract

Lavene Ngatokorua
Experience

CEO Davenport Community Council
Director, Aboriginal Community and Engagement Group
Director, Davenport Pty. Ltd
Director, Yimba Warta Pty Ltd
Director, Olympic Dam Aboriginal Trust
Chairperson, Umeewarra Ngurariija Inc.
Activist
Artist

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Garry Goldsmith
Qualifications
Experience

Business Manager for Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC)
Community radio
Founded and delivers the largest single Aboriginal Nation event in South Australia, 'Gynburra'

Paul Gordon
Qualifications

Bachelor of Laws and Legal Practice (1st class Hons) (LLB/LP) and B Com (Computer studies)

Experience

Partner, Wallmans Lawyers
Committee Member - Aboriginal Health Research Ethics Committee
Committee Member - University of South Australia Human Research Ethics Committee

Rex Tjami
Experience

20 years as Director of Administration for Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara
Chairperson of Mimi Community Council on APY lands
Interpreter for meetings, field work and court, providing evidence for native title claims
Chairperson Walka Wani Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
Chairperson De Rose Hill Ilpalka Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
Director Yankunytjatjara Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
Director Irrwanyere Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 4 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
April Lawrie	4	4
Damien Couthard	4	2
Joshua Haynes	4	2
Paul Case	4	3
Allan Hunter	2	2
John Briggs	4	4
Lavene Ngatokorua	4	2
Garry Goldsmith	4	2
Paul Gordon	2	2
Rex Tjami	2	1

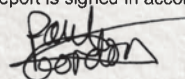
The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2021, the total amount that members of the entity are liable to contribute if the entity is wound up is \$50 (2020: \$35).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director



Dated this 7th [day] day of October [month] 2021

Auditor's independence declaration



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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 2021, there have been:

- 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
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (SA/NT) PTY LTD
ABN 34 144 550 461


GRAEME RODDA
Director - Audit & Assurance Services

Adelaide, South Australia

8 October 2021

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Statement of profit or loss

and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue	2	10,438,657	8,807,669
Other income	2	1,073,237	496,689
Employee benefits expense		(3,581,621)	(3,489,716)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(370,151)	(335,275)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3	(14,501)	(20,860)
Travel Cost		(200,481)	(256,912)
Occupancy Cost		(2,421)	(961)
Consulting and professional fees		(3,925,432)	(3,262,896)
Other expense		(2,733,295)	(1,710,313)
Current year surplus before income tax		683,990	227,425
Net current year surplus		683,990	227,425
Other comprehensive income			
Total other comprehensive (losses)/income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		683,990	227,425
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		683,990	227,425
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		683,990	227,425

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Statement of financial position

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4,089,899	5,245,051
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	162,543	85,953
Other current assets	6	69,911	65,242
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		4,322,352	5,396,246
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	162,684	196,233
Right-of-use assets	8	153,470	367,558
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		316,154	563,791
TOTAL ASSETS		4,638,506	5,960,037
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	356,404	495,024
Contract liabilities	10	2,070,718	3,825,126
Lease liabilities	8	102,641	304,992
Employee provisions	11	913,915	808,166
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,443,678	5,433,308
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	8	53,477	74,893
Employee provisions	11	18,762	13,236
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		72,239	88,129
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,515,917	5,521,437
NET ASSETS		1,122,590	438,600
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		1,122,590	438,600
TOTAL EQUITY		1,122,590	438,600

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Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2019		
Comprehensive Income		
Surplus for the year attributable to owners of the entity		222,036
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		227,425
Adoption of AASB 16 Leases		(10,861)
Total other comprehensive income		216,564
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the entity		438,600
Balance at 30 June 2020		438,600
Balance at 1 July 2020		438,600
Comprehensive Income		
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		683,990
Prior year adjustment		-
Total other comprehensive income		683,990
Total comprehensive income for the year		683,990
Balance at 30 June 2021		1,122,590

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Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from grants		7,970,222	9,034,986
Receipts from customers		1,735,228	1,802,850
Payments to suppliers and employees		(10,621,927)	(11,035,884)
Lease interest payments		(14,501)	-
Interest received		18,250	26,426
Net cash generated from operating activities		(912,728)	(171,622)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	32
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(18,656)	(33,008)
Net cash used in investing activities		(18,656)	(32,976)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(223,768)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(223,768)	-
Net increase in cash held		(1,155,152)	(204,598)
Cash on hand at beginning of the financial year		5,245,051	5,449,649
Cash on hand at end of the financial year	4	4,089,899	5,245,051

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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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 accrual 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. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

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

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 receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

When the performance obligation 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.

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.

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount, the Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(e) for details of impairment).

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	2.5 -16.67%
Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings	10%
Motor Vehicles	20%
Computer Equipment	20-33.33%
Computer Software	20%
Improvements	33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised as income in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(c) Leases

The Entity as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Entity assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Entity where the Entity is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (ie a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Entity anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

(d) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the entity no longer controls the asset (i.e. the entity has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (e.g. amounts due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g. loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

(e) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(f) Employee Provisions**Short-term employee provisions**

Provision is made for the entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries, sick leave and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee provisions

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee provisions expense.

The entity's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current employee provisions.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(h) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

(j) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(k) Intangible Assets**Software**

Software is recorded at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Software has an estimated useful life of between one and three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity 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.

(m) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the entity.

Key Estimates**(i) Impairment**

At 30 June 2021, the directors reviewed the key assumptions made by the valuers at 30 June 2020. They have concluded that these assumptions remain materially unchanged, and are satisfied that carrying amount does not exceed the recoverable amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2021.

(ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in Note 1(d), the company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

Key Judgements**(i) Performance obligations under AASB 15**

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

(ii) Lease term and option to extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised are a key management judgement that the Entity will make. The Entity determines the likelihood to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the Entity.

(iii) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The company expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

(o) Economic Dependence

The Entity is dependent on the Federal and State Government Departments ('Department') for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the Department will not continue to support the Entity.

(p) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity**Initial adoption of AASB 2020-04: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions**

AASB 2020-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19- Related Rent Concessions amends AASB 16: *Leases* by providing a practical expedient that permits lessees to assess whether rent concessions that occur as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and, if certain conditions are met, account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications.

Initial adoption of AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business

AASB 2018-6: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business* amends and narrows the definition of a business specified in AASB 3 Business Combinations, simplifying the determination of whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or an asset acquisition. Entities may also perform a calculation and elect to treat certain acquisitions as acquisitions of assets.

The adoption of these standards did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(q) New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the Entity**AASB 2020-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities**

The AASB has issued AASB 2020-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities. AASB 2020-2 makes various amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and amends the Conceptual Framework to require entities that are required by legislation to prepare financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards (or with "accounting standards") to prepare general purpose financial statements.

AASB 2020-2 may be early-adopted and is mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021 (and is mandatory for the Entity's 30 June 2022 year end) and will require the Entity to prepare general purpose financial statements. The Entity plans to adopt the standard for its 30 June 2022 financial statements and the impact of the initial application of AASB 2020-2 is not yet known.

AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities

The AASB has issued AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*. AASB 1060 defines the disclosure requirements for Tier 2 general purpose financial statements, as defined by Australian Accounting Standards, and serves as a replacement for the existing reduced disclosure regime.

AASB 1060 may be early-adopted and is mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021 (and is mandatory for the Entity's 30 June 2022 year end).

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue		
Revenue from delivery of services		
— State/federal government grants – operating	9,736,136	7,594,931
— Provision of services	702,521	1,212,738
Total revenue	10,438,657	8,807,669
Other income		
— Other	21,586	35,667
— ATO income	768,236	217,651
— Interest	18,250	26,427
— Recoveries	265,165	216,944
Total other income	1,073,237	496,689
Total revenue and other income	11,511,894	9,304,358

Note 3 Finance Costs

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Expenses		
Finance costs:		
— interest expense on lease liabilities	14,501	20,860
Total interest expense	14,501	20,860

Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT		
Cash at bank and in hand	3,130,364	4,294,594
Short-term deposit	959,535	950,457
	4,089,899	5,245,051

Note 5 Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT			
Accounts receivable		120,035	86,248
Other debtors		42,508	(295)
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors		162,543	85,953

Credit risk

The entity has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counter party or group of counter parties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 5. The class of assets described as Trade and Other Receivables is

Note 6 Other Current Assets

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Prepayments	69,911	65,242
	<u>69,911</u>	<u>65,242</u>

Note 7 Property, Plant and Equipment**PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Plant and equipment:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At cost	74,805	74,809
Less accumulated depreciation	(68,968)	(66,810)
	<u>5,838</u>	<u>7,999</u>
Computer equipment		
At Cost	225,415	206,759
Accumulated Depreciation	(153,992)	(119,236)
	<u>71,423</u>	<u>87,523</u>
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	131,191	131,192
Accumulated depreciation	(62,221)	(46,946)
	<u>68,970</u>	<u>84,246</u>
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At Cost	39,291	39,291
Accumulated depreciation	(39,290)	(39,278)
	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>
Improvements		
At Cost	18,690	18,690
Accumulated depreciation	(18,690)	(18,690)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Artwork		
At Cost	16,452	16,452
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	<u>16,452</u>	<u>16,452</u>
	<u>162,684</u>	<u>196,233</u>

Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Plant and Equipment \$	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Computer Equipment \$	Artwork \$	Total \$
2020						
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,265	273	61,627	91,020	10,569	175,754
Additions at cost			33,009			33,009
Additions at fair value						-
Disposals						-
Revaluations					5,883	5,883
Depreciation expense	(4,266)	(260)	(10,390)	(3,497)		(18,413)
Impairment losses						-
Reversals of impairment losses						-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>7,999</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>84,246</u>	<u>87,523</u>	<u>16,452</u>	<u>196,233</u>
2021						
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,999	13	84,246	87,523	16,452	196,233
Additions at cost				18,656		18,656
Additions at fair value						-
Disposals						-
Revaluations						-
Depreciation expense	(2,161)	(12)	(15,276)	(34,756)	-	(52,205)
Impairment losses						-
Reversals of impairment losses						-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>5,838</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>68,970</u>	<u>71,423</u>	<u>16,452</u>	<u>162,684</u>

Note 8 Right-of-use Assets

The Entity's lease portfolio includes equipment, motor vehicles and buildings. These leases have an average of [insert number] years as their lease term.

AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet**Right-of-use assets**

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Leased building	853,512	853,512
Accumulated depreciation	(777,934)	(497,882)
	<u>75,578</u>	<u>355,630</u>
Leased motor vehicles	256,819	152,963
Accumulated depreciation	(178,926)	(141,035)
	<u>77,892</u>	<u>11,928</u>
	<u>153,470</u>	<u>367,558</u>

Lease Liabilities

Current Lease Liabilities:

Building	76,908	292,519
Landcruiser - GXL S953BSY	167	12,473
Landcruiser - Sahara S462CHT	25,566	-
	<u>102,641</u>	<u>304,992</u>

Non-Current Lease Liabilities:

Building	-	74,893
Landcruiser - Sahara S462CHT	53,477	-
	<u>53,477</u>	<u>74,893</u>

Total Lease Liability

156,118 379,885

Note 9 Accounts Payable and Other Payables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT		
Accounts payable	152	12,640
Other current payables	360,172	253,122
GST Payable	(3,920)	229,262
	<u>356,404</u>	<u>495,024</u>

Note 10 Contract Liability

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Additions:		
Grants for which performance obligations will only be satisfied in subsequent years.		
Closing balance at the end of the year	<u>2,070,718</u>	<u>3,825,126</u>
	<u>2,070,718</u>	<u>3,825,126</u>

If grants are enforceable and have sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15, the amount received at that point in time, is recognised as a contract liability until the performance obligations have been satisfied.

Note 11 Employee Provisions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave	325,483	327,276
Provision for employee benefits	437,246	381,455
Other employee benefits	151,185	99,435
	<u>913,915</u>	<u>808,166</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave	18,762	13,236
	<u>18,762</u>	<u>13,236</u>
	<u>932,676</u>	<u>821,402</u>
Analysis of total provisions:	Employee Benefits	Total
Opening balance at 1 July 2020	821,402	821,402
Additional provisions raised during the year	111,274	111,274
Amounts used		-
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>932,676</u>	<u>932,676</u>

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the entity does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(f).

Note 12 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: None).

Note 13 Events After the Reporting Period

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while it has been financially positive for the Company up to 30 June 2021, 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 stimulust that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2021 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the result of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial year.

Note 14 Related Party Transactions**a. The Company's main related parties are as follows:**

The total of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd during the year is as follows:

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$787,019 (2020 \$784,940).

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. Other Related Parties

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

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

A company directed by Paul Case, a Director, provided consulting services \$25,300 (2020 \$5,907)

Note 15 Financial Risk Management

The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and lease liabilities.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
— cash and cash equivalents	4	4,089,899	5,245,051
— accounts receivable and other debtors	5	162,543	85,953
Total financial assets		<u>4,252,441</u>	<u>5,331,004</u>
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
— accounts payable and other payables	9	356,404	495,024
— lease liabilities		156,118	379,885
Total financial liabilities		<u>512,522</u>	<u>874,909</u>

Financial Risk Management Policies

The finance committee is responsible for monitoring and managing the entity's compliance with its risk management strategy and consists of senior board members. The finance committee's overall risk management strategy is to assist the entity in meeting its financial targets while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the finance committee on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the entity is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk.

There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the entity is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

Note 17 Members' Guarantee

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2021 the number of members was 9 [2020: 7].

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd, the directors of the Registered Entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 18, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

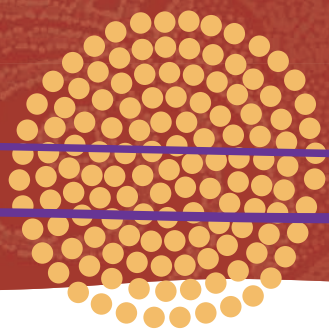
This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Director 

Dated this [day] 7th day of October [month] 2021

Director 

Dated this [day] 7th day of October [month] 2021



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