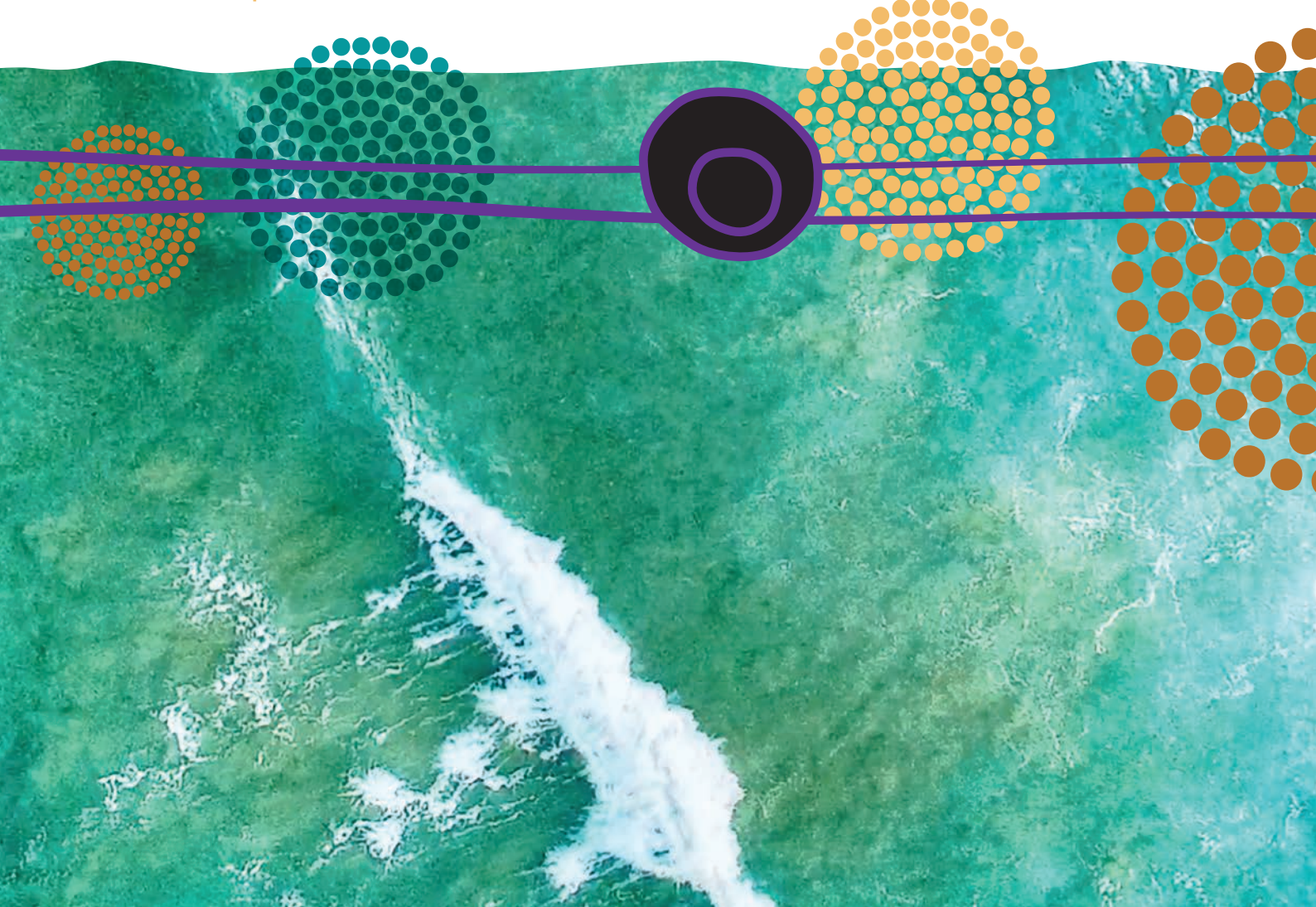




South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
Annual report 2021/2022





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.

For more information contact:

South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS)

P (08) 8110 2800

F (08) 8110 2811

E info@nativetitlesa.org

W www.nativetitlesa.org

SANTS is located at:

Level 4, 345 King William Street, Adelaide SA 5000

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All news articles in this report taken from *Aboriginal Way* quarterly newspaper editions published in 2021/2022. To see current and archive editions of the newspaper, go to www.nativetitlesa.org

Contents

About us	02
Chairperson's report	03
Chief Executive Officer's report	04
Native title groups in South Australia	06
Native title map of South Australia	07
Report on performance	08
Organisational capability	20
Operational plan	22
Business specific reports	25
Human resources	25
Governance	27
Organisation chart	30
Finance	31
Financial statements and audit report	33

About us

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) was introduced following the landmark Mabo decision to provide for the recognition of the prior rights and interests held by First Nations in Australia's lands and waters.

South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS) Ltd, as the native title service provider for South Australia, is committed to the recognition and protection of native title rights and interests. The acknowledgement of culture, kinship and country of First Nations is fundamental in rectifying past injustices.

Native title provides an important foundation for First Nations to strengthen their nationhood, their regional presence and to achieve diverse community aspirations. At SANTS, we seek to listen to and work with native title claimants and native title holders so that they can self-determine, govern, lead, grow and succeed. These are principles we hold close in fulfilling our purpose and role.

Our vision

Empowering Aboriginal Nations to strengthen culture, country and community.

Our mission

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

Our 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 always strive for excellence.

Our goals

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

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 referred to in s.203BB.
- Certification referred to in s.203BF.
- Dispute resolution referred to in s.203BH.
- Internal review referred to in s.203BI.
- The functions referred to in s.203BJ and such others as are conferred on representative bodies by the Act.

Chairperson's report



As the Chairperson of South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS), I am amazed each year by our achievements in helping Aboriginal groups reach their native title aspirations.

This financial year, the SANTS team exceeded expectations by coordinating two native title trials whilst continuing to negotiate outcomes and taking care of day-to-day business.

As a Mirning woman, I attended the Far West Coast Sea Claim trial, where I provided evidence as a witness. I was reminded of SANTS's diverse skillset; from the legal team and anthropologists who are committed to helping applicants and witnesses prepare for trial, to the business services team, who ensure community members are accommodated in remote areas.

A personal highlight this year was joining Far West Coast Aboriginal Corporation members and sea claim applicants, Oscar Richards and Gavin Peel at the AIATSIS Summit, to speak about the next chapter of our native title journey, seeking native title determination over our Sea Country.

The Summit was held on the Sunshine Coast and was an opportunity to connect with the native title sector to commemorate 30 years since the 1992 Mabo decision on Kabi Kabi Country.

I would like to congratulate Walka Wani who was granted native title over Oodnadatta and its surrounds just in time for Christmas 2021. And Nukunu, who on 3 February 2022, was granted the second part of their native title claim, sadly via a conference call due to COVID-19.

While COVID-19 restrictions have eased this financial year, the pandemic continues to impact communities, and SANTS has moved operations online where possible to stop the virus' spread.

Over the last financial year both state and federal elections brought in new leaders, and SANTS welcomes calls for an Aboriginal 'Voice to Parliament' in South Australia and on a national level.

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, working to their aspirations that enable native title to be realised in South Australia.

My sincere thanks to my fellow Board 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



04

The past financial year has been a testing yet productive one for SANTS. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to play havoc with the best made plans, with meetings delayed or cancelled and staff working from home.

SANTS staff, native title groups and other stakeholders have refined the use of technology to meet demanding deadlines, and to enable business to continue. This period has been one of the more difficult experienced by SANTS because of the added impact of the Federal Court placing nearly all claims into a litigation stream. SANTS has been involved with five matters going to trial in this period, which has really tested our team, particularly with the stressful work environment that trials engender.

On a good note, SANTS has much appreciated the ongoing support from the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) in providing funds to meet the cost of increased litigation activity. The additional funding not only relieves funding pressures but ensures SANTS can continue to fully perform its functions under the *Native Title Act*.

SANTS supports and highly values the work being undertaken at the national level through the National Native Title Council (NNTC). The NNTC provides strong leadership and drive in the native title sector to promote and protect First Nations rights and interests.

I continue to appreciate the guidance and support of the SANTS Board and, in particular, value the broad range of skills SANTS' Directors offer the organisation. I continue to be amazed at the resilience of SANTS staff who worked through a difficult year to achieve the best possible outcomes for Aboriginal people in South Australia. It hasn't been all smooth sailing and SANTS has, where necessary, supported staff to work through difficult circumstances.

A big shout out and thank you to the Directors of PBCs who work tirelessly to manage and protect native title rights and interests and to create new pathways to a better future for Aboriginal people and the broader Aboriginal community in South Australia. I consider it a privilege to work with them as individuals and organisations and look forward to continuing our productive and positive relationships.

Overview of performance and financial results

SANTS continues to perform at a high standard and although we have been tested at times throughout the year, we have been able to progress all matters as and when required. SANTS has successfully navigated the impacts of the pandemic and an extremely busy program set by the Federal Court which have both impacted upon the wellbeing of staff from time to time. All matters in the SANTS operational plan have been progressed with one trial completed, one partly heard, and one determination appealed against. A further two matters have been referred to mediation with progress against other matters progressing to the satisfaction of the Court.

Our work with PBCs continues to develop with their growth and experience. SANTS provides support services to the operations of the PBCs including governance, compliance, financial and HR support, policy development, administrative services, legal services, work area clearances, project support, and additional advice and assistance as required.

The financial results for this year are significant for two factors. Firstly, the additional funding support received from NIAA to address the litigation of claims, and secondly, the funds for litigation carried forward which masks the underlying problem SANTS continues to experience with its base funding allocation.

Regarding the first matter, SANTS has never been able to fund litigation from its base funding allocation and has always relied upon receiving additional funding from the funder, NIAA, to support us to meet our legislative obligations. I again thank NIAA for that funding support.

The second matter is more complex and relates to increased cost pressures not being met by increased funding to our base funding allocation. Salaries, fixed costs, and service delivery costs all fall into this category and have increased to the point where SANTS is no longer able to meet all its operational costs. Despite the financial pressures, prudent financial management by SANTS has seen us successfully navigate through this year.

Outlook for the next year

The outlook for the year to come is extremely positive with a few determinations expected to be finalised. Litigation will still be a key consideration with the Federal Court unrelenting in its approach to listing matters. In that respect, funding will also be at the forefront of issues that need to be addressed.

I expect there will be some staffing issues over the next year with some staff members taking well-earned time off; the resignation of a senior legal officer; the retirement of our Senior Anthropologist and the impact of COVID-19 still evident, with ongoing health concerns continuing to impact some staff members.



05

PBCs will continue to thrive and with that growth look to further opportunities in economic development, social programs supporting their members, cultural activities to protect, teach and inform Aboriginal culture not only to their own Nations but to the broader Australian community.

With the election of Labor governments both Federally and State, there will be much activity for PBCs to be involved in, particularly as they relate to Treaty and a 'Voice to Parliament'. It looks to be a promising year on many different fronts.

Keith Thomas
Chief Executive Officer

Native title groups in South Australia

Prescribed Bodies Corporate in South Australia as at 30 June 2022

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

Tjauwara Unmurur Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Walka Wani Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Wangkangurru Yarluwandi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

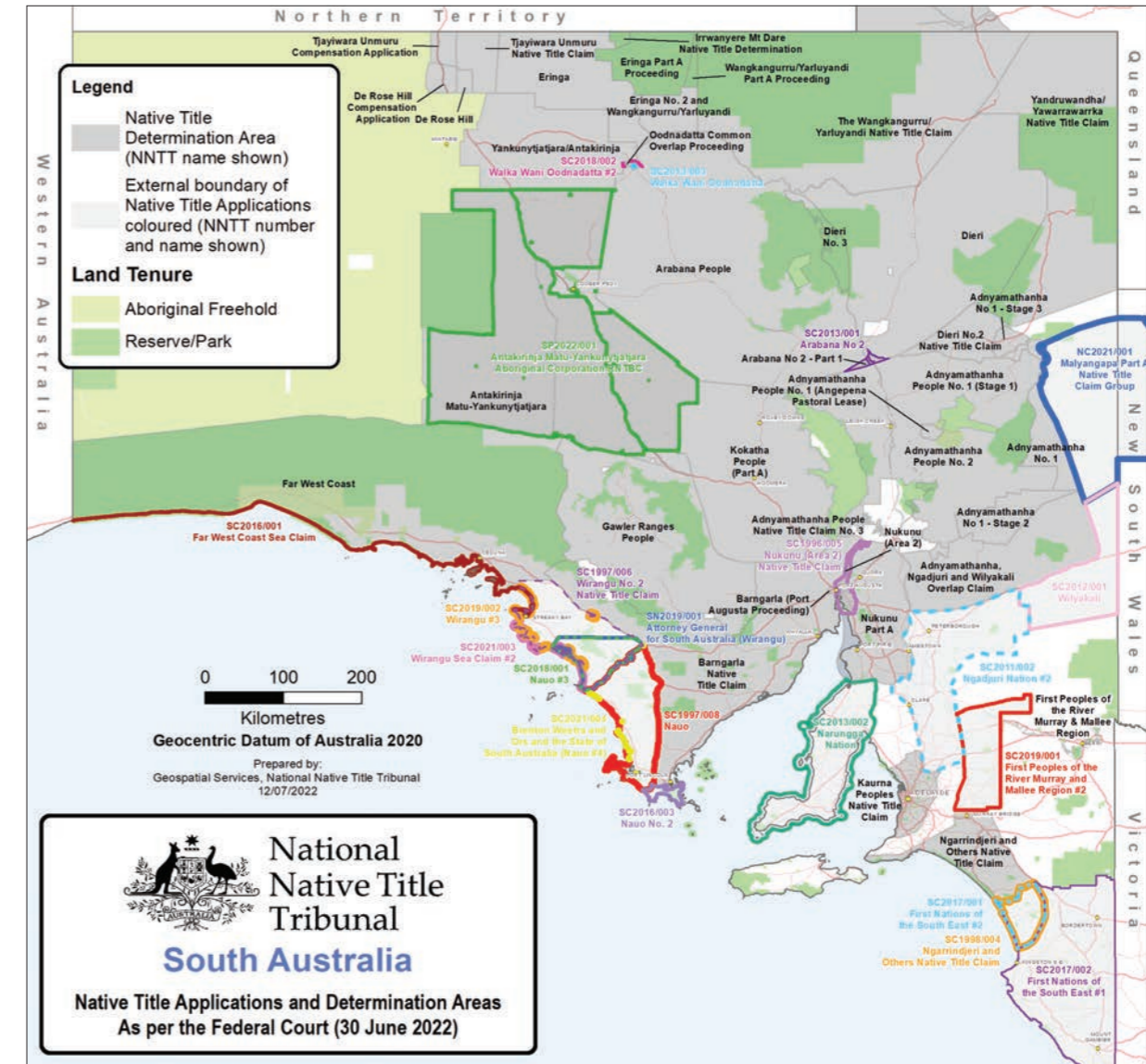
Yandruwanha Yawarrawarrka Traditional Land Owners
(Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC

Yankunytjatjara Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC



Native title map of South Australia

as at 30 June 2021



Left, from top: Captions. 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 were three native title determination in this reporting period for:

- Nukunu (Area 2) – Thomas on behalf of the Nukunu People (Area 2) Native Title Claim v State of South Australia
- Barngarla (Port Augusta Proceeding) – Croft on behalf of the Barngarla Native Title Claim Group v State of South Australia (Port Augusta Proceeding) (No.5)
- Oodnadatta Common Overlap Proceeding – Stuart v State of South Australia (Oodnadatta Common Overlap Proceeding) (No.4) in favour of Walka Wani. The Oodnadatta Determination is being appealed by the State Government and Arabana applicants.

New claims

One new native title application was filed in this reporting period:

- Nauo No.4

One new compensation application was filed in this reporting period:

- Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

Litigation

The Nauo and Wirangu trial involving five claims and the States no claimant application on the Eyre Peninsula was vacated after a resolution in relation to their overlap was reached.

Unfortunately, the Far West Coast Sea claim did not have its programming orders vacated, and the trial was held.

The Mirning Eastern Sea and Land claim was divided into two parts, and part A was struck out and Part B was dismissed by the Court, removing its overlaps with other native title claims.

The First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region 2 was listed for trial commencing in 2023.

During the reporting period two appeals commenced in relation to the Oodnadatta Common Overlap Proceeding.

10 matters out of 22 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 was completed on the Narungga claim as part of their whole of claim settlement negotiations with the State. Consent determination negotiations continue with the Nauo No.2 and First Nations of the South East No.1 and work continues on the reconfigured Malyangapa Part A claim. With respect to those matters for which programming orders were adjourned or vacated, negotiations continue for their resolution.

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

One Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) was registered during this year. The total number of registered ILUAs on 30 June 2022 was 113.

Outstanding applications

As at 30 June 2022, there are 22 active native title applications for determinations of native title in South Australia (including one non-claimant application and one compensation claim).

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)

2. 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 Bodies Corporate (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 2022, there were 20 PBCs registered in South Australia. In 2021/2022, 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 includes:

- The many Community, Directors and Annual General Meetings of native title groups across the state to facilitate decision making.
- Commonwealth support funding for fourteen 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 offices.
- 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 Aboriginal Ranger Programs.
- Negotiation of agreements with land users including mineral exploration and carbon farming proponents.
- Management of active cultural heritage monitoring programs for major infrastructure projects.
- Support to PBCs to develop partnerships to address social and cultural challenges and opportunities.
- Development and adoption of corporate policies to support good governance.
- Supporting access and delivery of corporate governance training.
- Supporting statewide PBC forum.
- Provision of financial and human resource services to several PBCs.
- Management of future acts including agreements with exploration companies and other land users.



2
South Australia's plan
for Closing the Gap

5
Funding boost for
APY Waru Rangers

6
In Focus: Anangu Pitjantjatjara
Yankunytjatjara Lands

11
Kunyi shares life at Oodnadatta
Children's Home during the 60s

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Native Title Services

ABORIGINAL Way



Vision for Aboriginal Art and Cultures Centre

See article on page 9

2 Aboriginal Way | A publication by South Australian Native Title Services

South Australia's plan for Closing the Gap



South Australia's
Implementation Plan
for the National Agreement
on Closing the Gap



Closing the Gap plan includes:

- increasing Aboriginal employment in the public sector from 2% in 2021 to 3% in 2022
 - an Aboriginal emergency department access team that would work in hospitals to reduce Aboriginal patients' length of stay and discharge against medical advice rates
 - an outpatient clinic in Adelaide's north that would provide specialist care for Aboriginal children with complex needs
 - a South Australian Aboriginal Mental Health and Wellbeing Centre
 - a standard for a basic level of safe and reliable drinkable water for self-supplied remote Aboriginal communities
 - a working group to tackle the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system
 - establishment of a peak body for Aboriginal children and young people
 - development of a languages strategy that would consider legislation to better recognise First Nations languages
 - amendments to the Mining Act that would help Aboriginal people monitor, in real-time, the progress of mining and exploration on their land.
- "The implementation Plan has been designed to be a living document and, in partnership with the state government, we intend to update it as we go," Mr Wilson said. "We believe it is a very good start to making real progress on improving the lives of Aboriginal people."
- SAAACON is auspiced under the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement. CEO Mr Chris Larkin said he is hopeful that real change can come from the agreement.
- "There is a lot of work to be done," Mr Larkin said. "Of course it will take time, but this is the beginning of a new way of doing business between Aboriginal people and governments."

South Australia's Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation Network (SAAACON) has signed an agreement with the state government, which aims to make significant improvements to the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in South Australia.

Alongside SAAACON, a peak body of 17 Aboriginal-controlled organisations, Premier Steven Marshall signed the state's first implementation plan for the National Agreement on Closing the Gap, estimated to cost several million dollars.

"We now have a chance to right the wrongs, and commit to a new way of developing and implementing policies and programs that impact on the lives of Aboriginal people," SAAACON Convenor Scott Wilson said.

Some commitments include a new mental health centre for Aboriginal people, creating a peak body for Aboriginal children and young people, and amending the state's mining legislation to ensure native title holders are better informed about what's happening on their land.

SAAACON Co-Convenor, Ms Tina Quitadamo, said the plan involves all government agencies and statutory bodies.

"We understand there is a lot of work to do, and we know translating the words in this plan into action is critical, as is ensuring accountability and driving structural change to help Close the Gap," Ms Quitadamo said.

Above, left to right: Chris Larkin, CEO Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, Scott Wilson, Lead Convenor South Australian Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation Network (SAAACON), Premier Steven Marshall, Tina Quitadamo Co-Convenor SAAACON. Photo supplied Above right: Closing the Gap plan, available from: <https://www.dpc.sa.gov.au/responsibilities/aboriginal-affairs-and-reconciliation/closing-the-gap/south-australias-implementation-plan-for-closing-the-gap.pdf>



2
Oodnadatta native
title judgement

5
Final resting place
for Kaurna remains

7
In Focus: River Murray and
Mallee Aboriginal Corporation

11
Title Fight: How the Yindjibarndi
battled and defeated a mining giant

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Circulation 10,000

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Native Title Services

ABORIGINAL Way



Nukunu resolve native title claim

See article on page 9

3. Demonstrate leadership and innovation in the native title sector

SANTS continue 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 and staff have engaged in policy and legislative reforms 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. 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.

In South Australia, this year there has been policy and other initiatives in the areas of natural resource management, cultural heritage, Aboriginal organisational governance and an Aboriginal 'Voice to Parliament'. 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.

State issues

Landscapes Reform

During this financial year, the State Government and Landscape Boards continued to implement reforms pursuant to the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. SANTS worked alongside First Nations SA to work with the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) and other partners including in finalising the overarching State Landscapes Plan.

Pastoral Act

In 2020/2021, the Department of Primary Industries and Regions completed a review of the *Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989*. This included releasing a Draft Pastoral Bill to which SANTS made a submission outlining numerous concerns. In this reporting period, we continued to raise concerns with the proposed reforms. The previous Government did not progress the reforms ahead of the election.

Aboriginal Art and Cultures Centre

The State Government has continued to work with partners to establish an Aboriginal Art and Cultures Gallery on the old Royal Adelaide Hospital site ('Lot 14') on North Terrace in Adelaide. SANTS is represented by our CEO on the Aboriginal leadership group informing the project, and we have also worked with First Nations SA and Kaurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation in supporting their engagement and leadership in the project. In December 2021, the centre was officially named Tarrkarri and construction commenced.

Aboriginal Representative Body

The Liberal State Government continued with its Aboriginal Engagement Reform proposal, undertaken by Commissioner for Aboriginal Engagement, Dr Roger Thomas. This led to a targeted consultation on a Draft Aboriginal Representative Body Bill in September 2021. SANTS made submission to the Draft Bill supporting its intent. However, we raised concerns with the membership of the Aboriginal Representative Body with respect to native title representation and the nature of 'election' process. With a change in State Government, establishing a 'Voice to Parliament' will be a significant reform project ahead of treaty and truth telling.

Aboriginal Governance and Aboriginal Heritage

In the previous reporting period, the Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee commenced inquiries into Aboriginal Heritage and Aboriginal Governance. SANTS provided written submissions to both inquiries, and in this period presented to the Committee. The Interim Report on Aboriginal Governance was also tabled in October 2021.

Oodnadatta native title judgement



The Oodnadatta Common Overlap Proceeding between Walka Wani and Arabana concluded with a Federal Court judgment to dismiss Arabana and grant Walka Wani native title over Oodnadatta and its surrounds.

On 21 December 2021, Justice White handed down the judgment based on evidence from linguists, anthropologists, and a historian about each group's connection to the area.

The judgment concerned overlapping native title applications by Arabana and Walka Wani over 150km² in the far north of South Australia.

The Arabana people filed two separate applications for native title on 1 March 2013; the first application near Maree was successful in 2012 and the second involved Oodnadatta.

Evidence provided by anthropologist Dr Rod Lucas proved Arabana's previous connection to the Oodnadatta claim area and was accepted by Justice White.

But Walka Wani contested Arabana and filed two native title applications of their own. The first on 12 April 2013 sought a determination of only part of the area claimed by Arabana; the second application filed on 14 September 2018 requested native title over the remaining area.

Walka Wani include two groups identified as the Lower Southern Arrernte and Yankunytjatjara/Luritja (sometimes referred as the Antakarinja). Their applicants were Audrey Stewart, Christine Lennon, Dean Ah Chee, and Huey Tjami.

The evidence presented by anthropologists Dr Scott Cane, Dr Belinda Liebelt and Mr Robert Graham proved Walka Wani's ongoing connection to Oodnadatta from the time of effective sovereignty. This is the period between 1875–1885 when colonisation impacted Aboriginal traditional laws and customs.



Justice White considered the Arabana led evidence from Aaron Stuart, Sydney Strangways, Joanne Warren, Leonie Warren, Veronica Arbon and Reginald Dodd.

Justice White said the final submissions showed the Arabana people previously had native title rights and interests in the area in accordance with their traditional laws and customs. But he found Arabana have not continued their connection – resulting in the dismissal of their application. Arabana and the state government has sought leave to appeal the decision.

Top, left to right: Anthropologists Belinda Liebelt and Robert Graham, Audrey Stewart, Principal Legal Officer Andrew Beckworth, Dean Ah Chee and Richard Aitken. Above right: Walka Wani members stand outside the Federal Court.

Narungga approve T-Ports Wallaroo project

T-Ports have started developing a grain export facility at Wallaroo after Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation signed an Indigenous Land Use Agreement.



T-Ports Chief Executive Officer Kieran Carvill is looking forward to building a strong partnership with Narungga Nation and bringing development and career opportunities to the traditional owners.

"All businesses need to recognise that native title needs to be taken seriously and at T-Ports, we are actively working to develop a culture of respect and inclusion," Mr Carvill said.

"We're looking forward to offering competition for growers in the Yorke Peninsula and Mid North regions and delivering supply chain savings."

Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development David Basham said the new port will be a game changer for local growers.

"The new port has been in planning for a long time and to see construction starting is a fantastic milestone," Minister Basham said.

The grain export facility will feature steel silos with 20,500 tonnes of grain capacity and a 500-metre rock causeway with grain conveyed to a ship loader for loading onto the transshipment vessel.

A bunker site will feature six bunkers with a total of 240,000 tonnes of grain capacity. T-Ports will be ready to receive grain for the 2022/2023 harvest.

Above: Launch of T-Ports Wallaroo project. Photo T-Ports.

From the Editor & SANTS CEO: The Aboriginal Heritage Act is failing Aboriginal people



On 31 December 2021, Treasurer Rob Lucas used the Aboriginal Heritage Act to authorise a mining development at Leigh Creek against the wishes of traditional owners and the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee.

Mr Lucas approved Leigh Creek Energy for construction of a carbon-neutral plant to manufacture urea, which would be sold as fertiliser. It would use *in-situ* gasification, which involves drilling inlet and outlet wells into coalfields. The coal is then heated, and air or oxygen is injected to 'gasify' the coal. The process is banned in Queensland.

On New Year's Eve, the Treasurer said, "I acknowledge that the authorisation I am now giving allows Leigh Creek Energy to undertake works that may result in interference with Aboriginal heritage that Adnyamathanha and Kuyani people say holds specific cultural significance to them because of its association with the Yurlu Kingfisher storyline."

Acknowledgment means Mr Lucas and the state government understand they are authorising potential destruction to cultural heritage. Mr Lucas had previously assessed and refused an application in 2018 by the Adnyamathanha group to ban a demonstration plant being built at the site.

The government's ignorance to the rights of traditional owners is not an excuse in the aftermath of the well-publicised Juukan Gorge disaster.

The problem lies in Section 23 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act, which gives the minister the authority to "damage, disturb or interfere with any Aboriginal site." Ministerial authority needs to be removed to align with Article 26 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which states:

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories, and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired;
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories, and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired; and
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the Indigenous peoples concerned.

As the state election approaches, I am urging bipartisan support of removing Section 23 from the Aboriginal Heritage Act. If the government cares about Aboriginal people, they will stop risking our culture in exchange for economic benefit. Failing to act may lead to another Juukan Gorge disaster.

Opposite page, from top, left to right: From above the memorial park has been shaped to resemble a Kurna shield. Photo: MAV Media SA; Left to right: Kurna elders Uncle Jeffrey Newchurch and Major 'Moogy' Sumner; Left to right: Anna Russo and Madge Wanganeen; Coffins holding the remains draped with the Aboriginal flag; Premier Steven Marshall carrying Kurna remains to the burial ground; Professor John Carty.

World first: Wangayarta Memorial Park final resting place for Kurna remains

Last December, around 100 Kurna ancestral remains that were dug up and disturbed by the development of northern Adelaide were reburied at a Kurna-designed memorial park at Smithfield.

For two years, Kurna elders have worked with the South Australian Museum on the pilot reburial project, the first of its kind in the world.

"The Keeping Place where the Kurna ancestors have been held for so long is shared with all the other ancestors that have been disturbed from across South Australia," said Anna Russo, the SA Museum's Aboriginal Heritage Manager.

"We knew getting ready for the first reburials in the Northern mound, we needed to think about how to do that slowly and in a way that was respectful to those ancestors and to people today."

The SA Museum is the custodian of 4,500 Aboriginal ancestral remains that are held in storage with more than 30,000 Aboriginal cultural artefacts at Netley. The storage facility will be replaced by an \$86 million building in 2024.

Kurna elders Uncle Jeffrey Newchurch, Uncle Major 'Moogy' Sumner and Auntie Madge Wanganeen worked with the museum through the difficult process of repatriating their ancestors.

"I think repatriation in today's society is a lesson and an understanding that we not only as Aboriginal people, but non-Aboriginal people must be on that journey together,"

Kurna Elder Uncle Jeffrey Newchurch

"To the Kurna people it's really important, and this part of our journey is about healing," Ms Wanganeen said.

Kurna and Ngarrindjeri Elder 'Moogy' Sumner said the Wangayarta repatriation was like a lost family coming together. "Our old people's remains were waiting for us to come and get them and to bring them home," he said. "I say our old people because it was a long time ago... a lot of them they're children."



On 7 December 2021, the memorial site opened with a significant and emotional ceremony opened by Premier Steven Marshall whose state government committed \$300,000 towards the pilot project.

"Repatriation is the responsibility of all South Australians as a result of activities and attitudes of the past," he said.

"Our lives here as South Australians are built on the historic disturbance of Aboriginal country. Those activities destroyed Aboriginal burial sites across the greater Adelaide area to create houses and infrastructure that we now use."

Adelaide Cemeteries Authority also donated two hectares of land for the Kurna Wangayarta Memorial Park, which will be protected in perpetuity.

"There are burials and sorry business, but the actual reburial was a new process, and it had some challenges in relation to tradition, culture, and ritual," said Robert Pitt, CEO of Adelaide Cemeteries Authority.

From above the memorial park resembles a Kurna shield, with native plants, and four burial mounds made up of soil taken from each corner of Kurna Country.

The remains from the north of the Adelaide Plains were buried in the Northern mound, while the South, East and West burials will take place in the future. A contemporary Kurna cemetery is also planned for the area.

SA Museum's Head of Humanities, Professor John Carty said it's a place for permanent rest for ancestors who were disturbed and displaced by the construction of the city where we live.

"We need to be reminded of the grief that's at the heart of this process, whether it's through the building of roads in Adelaide or through the scientific practice of the museum, all these ancestors have ended up in our care."

River Murray and Mallee Aboriginal Corporation



River Murray and Mallee Aboriginal Corporation (RMMAC) Director Fiona Giles spoke to *Aboriginal Way* about the corporation's progress since receiving native title in 2011. The consent determination recognised the River Murray and Mallee people's non-exclusive rights and interests to parts of their traditional lands and waters of 260km² around Renmark, Berri, Barmera, Waikerie and Morgan.

How are you caring for Country and protecting culture?

When the First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee (FPRMM) were recognised as native title holders represented by RMMAC, the South Australian Government and RMMAC entered into an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA).

RMMAC and the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) then established the First Peoples Working Group (FPWG) to facilitate participation in planning and implementation of projects and activities within the FPRMM ILUA.

The FPWG started in 2013 after a few FPRMM representatives went out on a bus tour of wetlands where some regulators were planned to be constructed as a part of the Riverine Recovery Project (RRP). DEW and RMMAC arranged formal meetings out on Country and scheduled to meet every second month.

Since the FPWG first started, FPRMM have been involved in the planning and delivery of many environmental projects and have established FPRMM processes including ILUA notifications, cultural heritage management and more.

RMMAC is also caring for Country through our Aboriginal waterways and cultural heritage assessments, track rationalisation, reburials, fencing of culturally sensitive areas, signage and more.

We are proud of developing a cultural heritage database called Fulcrum, which includes documented cultural heritage sites, Aboriginal waterways assessments, electronic forms, language, monitoring station, photo surveys, stories and work reports.

What employment opportunities have you offered?

Cultural heritage officers were employed and rostered within the South Australian Riverland Floodplains Integrated Infrastructure Program (SARFIIP) to recognise, record, and protect cultural heritage sites within the areas of the construction of floodplain regulators, culverts and fishways within the national parks.

After the SARFIIP program ceased, all FPRMM community members were offered the opportunity to enrol in the TAFE Conservation and Land Management (CLM) Certificate II course. Recently, 8 FPRMM students successfully completed the CLM course and received their certificates.

RMMAC has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Berri-Barmera Council (BBC).

RMMAC casual rangers are also employed and rostered for the Barmera Lake Bonney Caring for Country plans – they're currently working on the construction of the walking trail around the lake. We are establishing a new ranger program in partnership with MRLB, consisting of a ranger coordinator, team leader and rangers which are FP identified positions.

Above: Fiona Giles (RMMAC Director), Craig Gillespie (MRLB), Sheryl Giles (RMMAC Director), Philip Johnson (RMMAC Director), Rowena Danks (Murray Mallee Local Action Planning – MMLAP) and Rebecca Arnold (MRLB). Photo supplied.

Federal issues

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)*, releasing an exposure draft of a CATSI Amendment Bill. SANTS will continue to work with native title groups and our partners in influencing these reforms. SANTS made a submission in support of that from the National Native Title Council (NNTC) and encouraged further consideration of a specific chapter for PBCs and raising questions regarding proposed additional compliance and reporting requirements.

Aboriginal Heritage

The reform agenda to Aboriginal heritage has continued to strengthen since the Juukan Gorge disaster of May 2020. SANTS has continued to advocate at a state level (as stated above) but has also been an active participant in national forums and initiatives. SANTS is a member of the NNTC and the newly formed First Nations Heritage Protection Alliance. SANTS continue to lobby and influence change to bring forward national reforms to protect Aboriginal Heritage.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

In March 2022, Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee (the Committee) commenced an Inquiry on the Application of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in Australia. SANTS welcomed this inquiry given the importance of UNDRIP and the need to better understand the opportunities and challenges it presents in the Australian context. SANTS made a submission to this Senate Inquiry drawing attention to some of our work in the native title context, including free prior and informed consent, limited nature of decision-making authority, and non-First Nation governance frameworks.

Communication and awareness

SANTS continues to raise the profile and awareness of native title and policy issues relating to native title holders and claimants in South Australia, and other news that affects the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in South Australia. This is achieved through the production of the multi-platform community news service *Aboriginal Way*.

Aboriginal Way news consists of a long-standing quarterly newspaper, distributed to around 10,000 readers mainly based in South Australia, but many from interstate. It also has a weekly radio show broadcast on Radio Adelaide, which was moved to an earlier prime-time slot at the end of this financial year, meaning a higher listenership.

The radio show is also broadcast on community and Indigenous radio stations across regional SA and into the Northern Territory. The show then lives on as a podcast, which attracts an entirely different audience as it's published on Spotify and Apple Podcasts and promoted across the *Aboriginal Way* social media channels. Other news is published online and shared across the *Aboriginal Way* and SANTS social media channels too.

This financial year, we added a monthly SANTS newsletter to the mix, which focuses on industry and organisational-specific news.

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

Organisational capability



The aim of our Organisational Capacity is to improve the capability of SANTS through processes, systems and culture that deliver effective business outcomes.

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

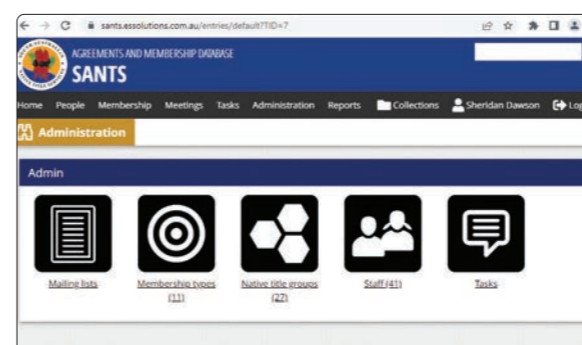
SANTS’s strategic approach is supported by a Business Services Plan, Human Resources Plan, Finance Services Plan, Workplace Health and Safety Plan and a Risk Management Plan. Regular reports on activities are provided to the SANTS Board and to SANTS employees at staff meetings and on the organisation’s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

The SANTS Business Plan was reported to the SANTS board and management during the 2021/2022 financial year. SANTS also has in place a Board Charter and constitution to manage its business.

Key highlights for this year were:

- Continued successful management of the compliance matrix for SANTS finding agreements.
- A review of service provider contracts to ensure cost efficiency and appropriateness for our environment.
- Management and embedding of a Membership Database to assist with communication, efficiency and effectiveness.
- Development and implementation of a Financial Business Plan and Financial Guiding Principles.
- Continued focus on cyber training and awareness.

The SANTS Staff Workshop continues to be a strong focus for employee experience and wellbeing. This year, the key focus of the workshop was ‘Opportunities Post Native Title’.



SANTS continues to manage human resources, leadership structure and capability successfully in ways that focus on a performance culture which will deliver excellent outcomes to our clients. More detailed information regarding these activities can be found in the Human Resources section of this Annual Report.

SANTS continues to manage its statutory and contractual obligations thoroughly 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. As part of National Safe Work Month, SANTS competed in the ‘Organise your own workplace activity’ competition put on by Safe Work SA, where we won the Silver Award for South Australia.

Key activities in 2021/2022 were:

- The COVID-19 response team who reported on restrictions as they affected SANTS.
- The COVID-19 safety plan which included staff guidelines.
- Safety week in October 2021 with a focus on overall awareness. This year’s theme was ‘Think Safe Work, Safe be Safe’ National Safe Work Month – won silver award.
- WHS training provided to all staff.
- Working with Vulnerable People Training and Awareness completed.

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

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

Information Technology continued to be managed by holding regular meetings with our IT provider which focused on the management of cyber threats and effectively mitigating risk. Sound processes for ensuring information and data backups are undertaken were put in place.

Polices that were reviewed over the last financial year:

- Work Health Safety Policy
- Delegation Policy
- External Communication Policy
- Company Vehicles and Driving for Work Policy
- Vehicle Maintenance and Breakdown Policy
- Journey Management Plan
- Traveling Remotely Policy
- Drug and Alcohol Policy
- Ill or Injured Workers Policy
- COVID Vaccine Policy

Operational plan

as at 30 June 2021

Activity Name	Milestone	Report against Milestones
Walka Wani Oodnadatta	1. Contested litigation.	Trial completed. Judgment delivered. Appeals filed.
Arabana No.2	1. Contested litigation.	Trial completed. Judgment delivered. Appeals filed.
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, 2 and 4 complete. Litigation ongoing with respondents.
Wirangu No.2	1. Contested litigation (Part B).	Trial programming orders are suspended, and 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 programming orders are suspended, and 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.	Connection is being assessed by the State and Commonwealth.
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 finalised in February 2022
Barngala	1. Mediation	Consent determination finalised in September 2021.
Narungga Nation	1. Negotiation with respondent or other third parties completed. 2. Consent determination finalised.	Negotiations with State over compensation ongoing. Consent determination remains agreed.
Ngarrindgeri	1. Contested litigation.	Trial programming orders are vacated. Consent determination negotiations ongoing.
First Nations of South East No.2	1. Contested litigation.	Trial programming orders are vacated. Consent determination negotiations ongoing.
Malyankapa	1. Completion of research reports	Completed. Overlap resolved.

Activity Name	Milestone	Report against Milestones
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.	Trial completed.
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.	Trial part completed.
Antakarinja (AMYAC)	1. Compensation – research completed. 2. Tenure analysis completed.	Application filed.
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.
Walka Wani 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	Report against Milestones
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.
Kurna 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.
Malyangapa B	1. Contested litigation 2. Mediation	Trial programming orders vacated.
Dieri	1. Compensation research 2. Tenure analysis	Research part complete.
PBC Forum		Held on Country in Renmark.

Business specific reports



Human Resources

The SANTS Human Resources (HR) Plan was approved by the CEO and endorsed by the SANTS Board in August 2022.

Key focus area:

- 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.
- Management of Enterprise Agreement.

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

The HR Plan was 85% delivered on time and on target. Key highlights were the Staff Workshop held in Kingston SE in early 2022 and working collaboratively with some of our PBC's on employment solutions.

Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention

SANTS continues to be proactive in planning our workforce, managing the turnover of staff and employee retention.

Current HR metrics are:

- 90% of SANTS Employees had performance and development plans in place.
- 30% of the Performance Evaluation and Learning Review discussion were completed last financial year.
- 0.1% voluntary turnover in FY 2021/2022.

SANTS has again enjoyed a stable workforce over the past financial year. The low employee turnover is a reflection of positive business outcomes for SANTS' clients and a satisfied workforce.

Training and development

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

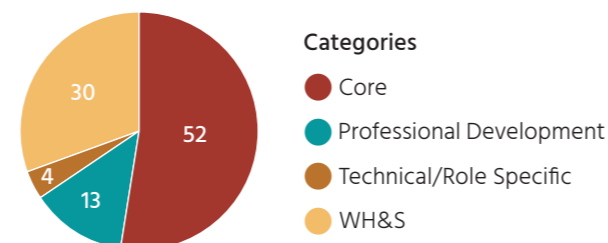
A total of 99 training programs were attended by SANTS staff over 2021/2022. This was a drop in attendance compared to last year where the attendance was 186 for 45 programs undertaken. This was mainly due to the large volume of work towards the end of 2021 leading up to a trial that was held from March 2022 until June 2022, which took precedence over training programs that were initially intended for employees.

Some of the programs undertaken were:

- Remote First Aid.
- Working with Vulnerable People.
- Managing Working from Home.
- Fraud Awareness.
- WHS Officer Training.
- Leadership Training Programs.
- Excel Training.
- Native Title Workshops.
- AIATSIS (Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies) Summit.
- CPD programs for legal officers – compulsory.
- Cultural Awareness Training.
- Leading with Emotional Intelligence.
- Women Leaders: Own Your Success.
- Financial Accounts Workshop.
- Quarterly Workshops.

All Lawyers and relevant professional roles undertook the required Compulsory Professional Development for their discipline. All the lawyers have completed mandatory units of professional development over the last financial year.

Overall attendance by program category 2021/2022



Annual Staff Workshop 2021/2022

The SANTS Annual Staff Workshop was held in Kingston, SA from 7 to 10 March 2022, with a focus on 'Opportunities Post Native Title'.

The topics covered were:

- Where we are heading – future directions, PBC reform, new funding.
- Code of Conduct.
- Introducing SANTS Knowledge Hub.
- Cultural training.
- Superannuation requirement for contracts.
- Change Management.
- Fraud & Corruption Webinar.
- Managing Working from Home – WHS and Wellbeing.
- Meditation – WHS and Wellbeing.
- Repatriation – video presentation on the recent repatriation 'bringing them home'.

Feedback for the workshop was good and suggestions for improvement for the future was well received.

Recruitment and HR Support for PBCs

SANTS continues to provide ongoing HR services to some of our PBCs, which provides more opportunities to build closer partnerships with our clients.

SANTS Enterprise Agreement

SANTS Enterprise Agreement expired on 30 June 2022. We are currently in the process of consultation and review of a new agreement.

Governance

Information on Directors

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.

Appointed: 24 November 2014.

Special Responsibilities: Current Chair (from 26 July 2019).

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: 30 November 2015.

Resigned: 29 November 2021.

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.

Appointed: 29 November 2019.

Special Responsibilities: Deputy Chair. (29 November 2019 – Present).

Paul Case

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

Special Responsibilities: Treasurer.

Appointed: November 2008.

John Briggs

- Workplace Trainer.
- General Manager, Intract.

Appointed: 21 November 2011.



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 Nguraritja Inc.
- Activist.
- Artist.

Appointed: 30 November 2015.

Resigned: 29 November 2021.

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: 29 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: 27 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: 27 November 2020.

Cheryl Saunders

- Aboriginal Transitional Outreach Service, Accommodation Service Worker.
 - Aboriginal Project Coordinator, Aboriginal Health, Watto Purrunna.
 - Aboriginal Cultural Consultant – Children, Youth & Women's Health Network, Woodville/Port Adelaide/Salisbury/Enfield.
 - Aboriginal Parent Support Worker, Children, Youth and Women's Health Service, Parenting Network.
- Appointed: 23 May 2022.

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

Board activities

Damian Coulthard and Lavene Ngatokorua resigned from the Board in November 2021. On 23 May 2022, Cheryl Saunders was appointed to the SANTS Board of Directors.

The Board undertook Responsible Officer WHS training in February 2022.

The National Native Title Conference was at the Twin Waters Resort on the Sunshine Coast in 2022 and the majority of Directors were able to attend. Some of the Directors had the opportunity to present at conference sessions, renew acquaintances and make contact with delegates from all over Australia.

Principal company activities

The principal activity of SANTS during the financial year were to act as Native Title Services Provider (NTSP) for the State of South Australia. No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Short-term objectives

The company's short-term objectives are to provide expert native title services in a range of areas to assist 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, as a consequence of which they have been socially, spiritually and economically disempowered and are now the most disadvantaged section of South Australian society, to assist such Aboriginal people to:
 - (a) improve self-reliance and their economic, social and cultural circumstances;
 - (b) regain recognition of their rights and interests in lands and/or waters arising from their traditional laws and customs;
 - (c) access and enjoy their traditional lands and/or waters;
 - (d) have a voice in relation to the future use and exploitation of their traditional lands and/or waters; 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:

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

Performance measures

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

Members' guarantee

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 2022 the collective liability of members was \$35.

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, four 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	4
Paul Case	4	3
John Briggs	4	1
Garry Goldsmith	4	4
Lavene Ngatokorua	2	2
Damien Coulthard	2	1
Paul Gordon	4	3
Rex Tjami	4	3
Cheryl Saunders	1	1

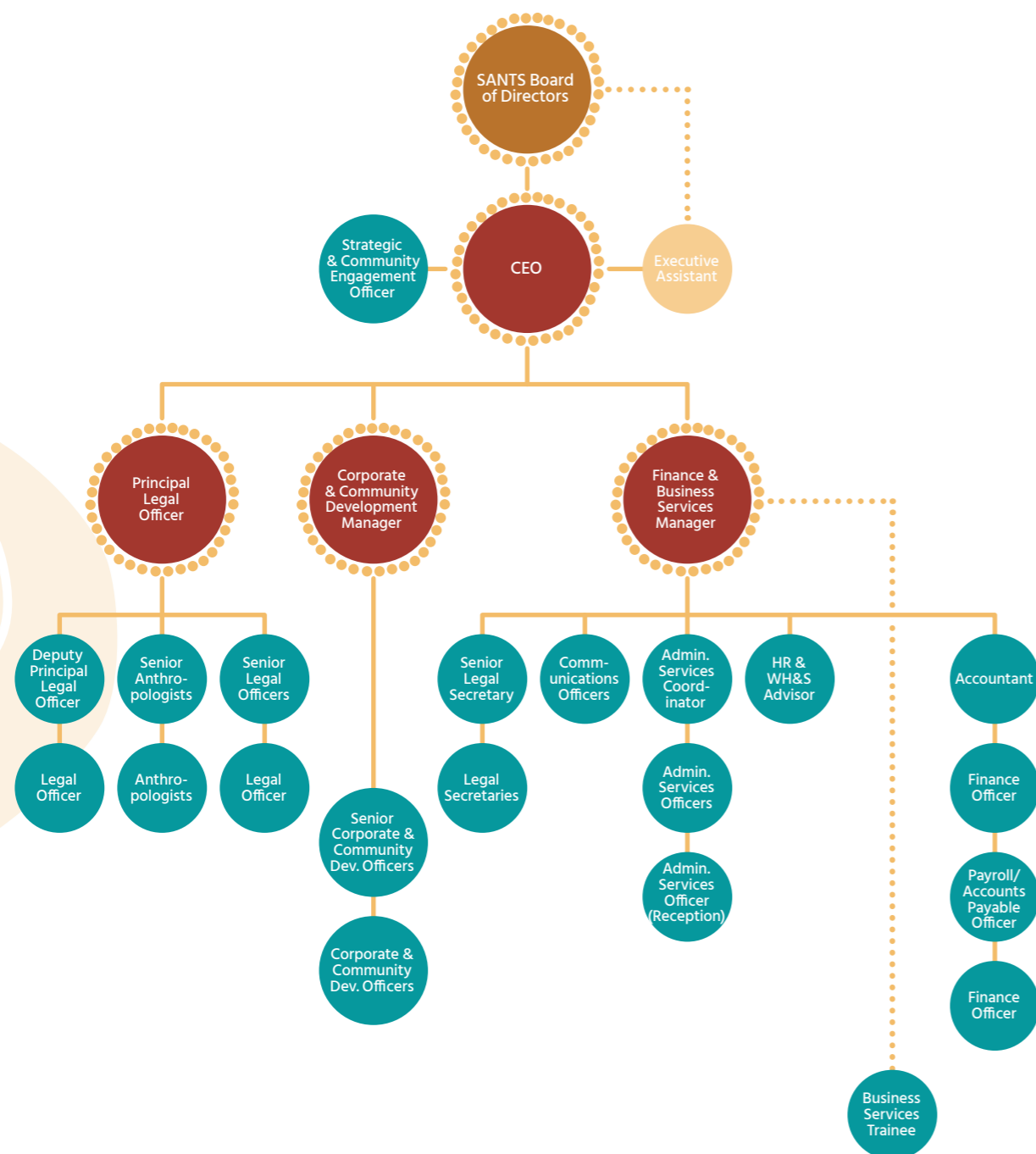
Please note that no Board Committee Meetings were held during this period.

As at 30 June 2021, there were eight SANTS Directors.

As at 30 June 2022, there are eight SANTS Directors.

Organisation chart

as at 30 June 2022



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 \$7,478,624 can be broken down as follows:

• Litigation	\$2,964,933
• Employment costs	\$2,794,990
• Consultants & Lawyers	\$686,076
• Meeting & Travel expenses	\$349,055
• Other expenses	\$683,570

Additional funding received in the last quarter 2021/2022 has resulted in a large carry over of \$4,518,538 into 2022/2023. We serviced 14 PBCs in 2021/2022.

2021/2022 Corporate expenditure was \$2,631,807 comprising of:

• Employment cost	\$1,177,502
• Occupancy cost	\$350,487
• Consulting fees	\$163,625
• Communication/ IT	\$309,835
• Training and development	\$162,782

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 outstanding year.

NTRB functions (Funds utilised under Native Title Program Funding Agreement)	(1) Actual 2020/2021 \$	(2) Budget 2021/2022 \$	(3) Actual 2021/2022 \$	(4) Variation Actual (3) v Budget (2) \$
Income				
Activity generated income	548,155	297,808	1,165,180	867,372
Activity generated interest	8,693	8,000	4,590	(3,410)
PM&C funding				
Capital	18,000	0	0	0
Operational	6,890,450	11,323,191	11,323,191	0
PBC support	1,140,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	0
Additional funding – litigation				0
Funds brought forward (includes contested litigation)	3,617,977	2,285,262	2,285,262	0
Total	12,223,275	14,964,261	15,828,223	863,962
Expenditure				
Capital	18,000	0	0	0
Activities	7,023,067	11,489,618	7,478,624	(4,010,994)
PBC activities	1,049,780	1,269,238	1,199,254	(69,984)
Corporate	2,146,166	2,205,405	2,631,807	426,402
Total	10,237,013	14,964,261	11,309,685	(3,654,576)
Surplus/deficit	3,600,039	0	4,518,538	4,518,538

The background of the cover is a high-resolution aerial photograph of a coastal landscape. The top half shows a dry, hilly terrain with sparse vegetation in shades of brown and tan. A horizontal band of white, textured paper is placed across the middle of the image. The bottom half shows a vibrant turquoise ocean with white surf breaking along a coastline. Overlaid on the landscape are several decorative elements: a series of concentric circles and clusters of small dots in colors matching the landscape (brown, tan, and teal).

South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
Financial statements 2021/2022

Contents

Independent audit report	36
Directors' report	38
Auditor's independence declaration	41
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	42
Statement of financial position	43
Statement of changes in equity	44
Statement of cash flows	45
Notes to the financial statements	46
Directors' declaration	59

Independent audit report

to the members of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd



Moore Australia Audit (SA/NT) Pty Ltd

Level 2, 180 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 1171
Adelaide SA 5001

T +61 (0)8 8224 3300
F +61 (0)8 8224 3311

www.moore-australia.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd ("the Company") which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' Declaration.

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report. 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.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LTD (CONT)

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Directors of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. This responsibility includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view so that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 this 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 AUDIT (SA/NT) PTY LTD

STEPHEN CAMILLERI
Director

Adelaide, South Australia
Dated: 23 September 2022

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Directors' report

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Your directors present this report on the Entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors

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

April Lawrie
Joshua Haynes
Paul Case
John Briggs
Garry Goldsmith
Rex Tjami
Paul Gordon

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

Principal Activities

The principal activity of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd (SANTS) 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 Entity's activity occurred during the financial year.

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The entity's short-term objectives are to:

The Entity's short term objectives are to provide expert native title services in a range of areas to assist SANTS clients to achieve their aspirations.

The entity's long-term objectives are to:

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

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

- a) Improve self-reliance and their economic, social and cultural circumstances;
- b) regain recognition of their rights and interests in lands and/or waters arising from their traditional laws and customs;
- c) access and enjoy their traditional lands and/or waters;
- d) have a voice in relation to the future use and exploitation of their traditional lands and/or waters;
- e) obtain compensation in relation to their dispossession from their traditional lands and/or waters, and in relation to the future use and exploitation of such traditional lands and /or waters, by providing legal, research and other services.

Strategies

To achieve its stated objectives, the Entity 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	Special Responsibilities	— SANTS Chair Aboriginal Education Director Aboriginal Health Director Aboriginal Justice Director Board Director of AFSA Board Director of FWC Aboriginal Corporation (PBC) Commissioner for Aboriginal Children & Young People
Joshua Haynes	Special Responsibilities	— SANTS Deputy Chair Director National Native Title Council - NNTC Chair of the Marree and Innamincka NRM Group - Department of Environment and Water Deputy Chairperson of the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee South Australia - Attorney-General's Department
Paul Case	Special Responsibilities	— SANTS Treasurer Bachelor of Economics (Accounting) Chartered Accountant Registered Company Auditor Business Consultant
John Briggs		— Workplace Trainer CEO of Intract Australia Pty Ltd
Garry Goldsmith		— Business Manager for Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC) Former Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation Chairperson and signatory to the historic Buthera Agreement Founded/Creative Producer 'Gynburra' the largest single Aboriginal Nation celebration event in South Australia.
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
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

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
Joshua Haynes	4	4
Paul Case	4	3
John Briggs	4	1
Garry Goldsmith	4	4
Rex Tjami	4	3
Paul Gordon	4	3

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 2022, the total amount that members of the Entity are liable to contribute if the Entity is wound up is \$35 (2021: \$50).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022 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

Paul Case

Dated this21stday ofSeptember2022

Director

Paul Gordon

Dated this23rdday ofSeptember2022

Auditor's independence declaration



Moore Australia Audit (SA/NT) Pty Ltd

Level 2, 180 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 1171
Adelaide SA 5001

T +61 (0)8 8224 3300
F +61 (0)8 8224 3311

www.moore-australia.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NATIVE TITLE SERVICES LTD

In accordance with the requirements of subdivision 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the audit of South Australian Native Title Services Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2022 there have been no contraventions of the independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* in relation to the audit.

Moore Australia

MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (SA/NT) PTY LTD

Stephen Camilleri

STEPHEN CAMILLERI
Director

Adelaide, South Australia
Dated: 23 September 2022

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Statement of profit or loss

and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	2	11,005,813	10,438,657
Other revenue	2	760,586	1,073,237
Employee benefits expense	3	(3,968,972)	(3,581,621)
Depreciation of plant and equipment		(52,898)	(52,206)
Depreciation of Right-of-use asset		(322,591)	(317,945)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10	(36,635)	(14,501)
Travel Cost		(223,757)	(200,481)
Occupancy Cost		7,238	(2,421)
Consulting and professional fees		(4,264,307)	(3,925,432)
Other expense		(2,874,747)	(2,733,771)
Current year surplus before income tax		29,730	683,516
Income tax expense		-	-
Net current year surplus		29,730	683,516
Other comprehensive income			
Total other comprehensive (losses)/income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		29,730	683,516
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		29,730	683,516
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		29,730	683,516

42

Statement of financial position

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	6,734,551	4,089,899
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	591,453	162,543
Other current assets	6	78,223	69,911
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		7,404,227	4,322,353
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	7	109,785	162,684
Right-of-use assets	8	722,136	153,471
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		831,920	316,155
TOTAL ASSETS		8,236,147	4,638,508
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	754,926	356,880
Lease liabilities	10	322,910	102,641
Contract Liabilities	11	4,353,623	2,070,718
Employee provisions	12	1,214,610	913,914
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,646,069	3,444,153
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	10	413,316	53,477
Employee provisions	12	24,916	18,762
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		438,232	72,239
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,084,301	3,516,392
NET ASSETS		1,151,846	1,122,116
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		1,151,846	1,122,116
Reserves		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		1,151,846	1,122,116

43

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020		438,600
Comprehensive Income		
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		683,516
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		683,516
Balance at 30 June 2021		1,122,116
Balance at 1 July 2021		1,122,116
Comprehensive Income		
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		29,730
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		29,730
Balance at 30 June 2022		1,151,846

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Commonwealth, state and local government grants		13,636,747	8,800,002
Receipts from donations, bequests and raffles		1,158,389	1,908,751
Payments to suppliers and employees		(11,813,698)	(11,625,230)
Interest paid		(36,635)	(14,501)
Interest received		10,998	18,250
Net cash generated from operating activities		2,955,801	(912,728)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		-	(18,656)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(18,656)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(311,149)	(223,768)
Net cash used in financing activities		(311,149)	(223,768)
Net increase in cash held		2,644,652	(1,155,152)
Cash on hand at beginning of the financial year		4,089,899	5,245,051
Cash on hand at end of the financial year	4	6,734,551	4,089,899

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The Entity has concluded that the requirements of AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures are not applicable as the Entity does not have any interest in other entities. Hence the financial statements comply with the recognition and measurements requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, unless otherwise stated. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and Contract Liabilities

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 revenue

Other income is recognised on an accrual asis 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 revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities for grants which have commenced and are completed after the balance date and for grants commencing after the balance date. Contract liabilities are shown in the statement of financial position and are brought to account as revenue when the performance obligations of the grant has been delivered.

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Plant and Equipment

Each class of 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(f) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets are 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
Furniture, Fixture & Fittings	15%
Plant and equipment	10% - 25%
Motor Vehicles	16% - 20%
Computer Equipment	25% - 33.33%
Computer Software	33%
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.

(d) 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 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.

(e) 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 15.63.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement**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
- 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.

(f) 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.

(g) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee provisions

A 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.

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.

(h) 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.

(i) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for services provided. 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(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(j) 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).

(k) 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*.

(l) Accounts payable and other creditors

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. As a financial liability, trade payables are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocating the interest expense over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount of the financial liability.

Due to their short-term nature trade and other payables are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(m) 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.

(n) Comparative Figures

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

(o) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements are 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) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in Note 1(c), the Entity 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.

(p) Economic Dependence

The Entity is dependent on the Federal and State Government Departments ('Department's') 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's will not continue to support the Entity.

(q) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity

There are no new or amended accounting standards which had an impact on the Entity during this reporting period.

(s) New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the Entity**AASB 2020-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**

The amendment amends AASB 101 to clarify whether a liability should be presented as current or non-current.

The Entity plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

AASB 2020-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments

AASB 2020-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments is an omnibus standard that amends AASB 1, AASB 3, AASB 9, AASB 116, AASB 137 and AASB 141.

The Entity plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2023. The impact of the initial application is not yet known.

AASB 2021-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendment amends AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134 and AASB Practice Statement 2. These amendments arise from the issuance by the IASB of the following International Financial Reporting Standards: Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) and Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).

The Entity plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024. The impact of the initial application is not yet known.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

	2022	2021
Revenue	\$	\$
— Revenue from grants	10,266,159	9,736,136
— Provision of services	739,654	702,521
Total revenue	11,005,813	10,438,657
Other Revenue		
— Other	79,304	21,586
— ATO income	(107)	768,236
— Interest	10,998	18,250
— Recoveries	670,391	265,165
Total other revenue	760,586	1,073,237
Total revenue and other income	11,766,399	11,511,894

Note 3 Employee Benefits expense

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Expenses		
— Salary and wages	3,159,774	3,005,616
— Defined Superannuation Contribution	465,086	465,086
— Other employee expenses	344,112	110,919
Total employee benefits expense	3,968,972	3,581,621

Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Cash at bank and in hand	5,773,323	3,130,364
Short-term deposit	961,228	959,535
	6,734,551	4,089,899
	6,734,551	4,089,899

All cash and cash equivalents are financial assets at amortised cost.

Note 5 Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Accounts receivable	556,197	120,035
Other debtors	31,615	42,508
Interest	3,641	-
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	591,453	162,543

All accounts receivable and other debtors are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Note 6 Other Current Assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Prepayments	78,223	69,911
	78,223	69,911

Note 7 Plant and Equipment

	2022 \$	2021 \$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	74,805	74,805
Less accumulated depreciation	(70,912)	(68,968)
	<u>3,894</u>	<u>5,837</u>
Computer equipment		
At Cost	225,415	225,415
Accumulated Depreciation	(189,671)	(153,992)
	<u>35,744</u>	<u>71,423</u>
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	131,191	131,191
Accumulated depreciation	(77,496)	(62,221)
	<u>53,695</u>	<u>68,970</u>
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At Cost	39,291	39,291
Accumulated depreciation	(39,291)	(39,290)
	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Improvements		
At Cost	18,690	18,690
Accumulated depreciation	(18,690)	(18,690)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Artwork		
At Cost	16,452	16,453
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	<u>16,452</u>	<u>16,453</u>
	<u>109,785</u>	<u>162,684</u>
Total plant and equipment		

Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Plant and Equipment \$	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Computer Equipment \$	Artwork \$	Total \$
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>
2022						
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,838	1	68,970	71,423	16,452	162,684
Additions at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(1,944)	(1)	(15,275)	(35,679)	-	(52,899)
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>3,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,695</u>	<u>35,744</u>	<u>16,452</u>	<u>109,785</u>

Note 8 Right-of-use Assets

The Entity's lease portfolio includes motor vehicles and buildings. These leases have an average of 3 years as their lease term.

i) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Right-of-use assets		
Leased building	1,744,768	853,512
Accumulated depreciation	(1,075,020)	(777,934)
	<u>669,748</u>	<u>75,578</u>
Leased motor vehicles	108,488	256,819
Accumulated depreciation	(56,100)	(178,926)
	<u>52,388</u>	<u>77,893</u>
Total right-of-use asset	<u>722,136</u>	<u>153,471</u>

2022

Balance at the beginning of the year	75,578	77,893	153,471
Additions to right-of-use asset	891,257	-	891,257
Depreciation expense	(297,087)	(25,505)	(322,592)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>669,748</u>	<u>52,388</u>	<u>722,136</u>

Leased Buildings \$	Leased Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
75,578	77,893	153,471
891,257	-	891,257
(297,087)	(25,505)	(322,592)
<u>669,748</u>	<u>52,388</u>	<u>722,136</u>

Note 9 Accounts Payable and Other Payables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
CURRENT		
Accounts payable	1,220	152
Other current payables	605,227	360,648
GST Payable	148,479	(3,920)
	<u>754,926</u>	<u>356,880</u>
	2022 \$	2021 \$

a Accounts payable and other payables classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost

Accounts payable and other payables:

— Total current

Financial liabilities as accounts and other payables

	606,447	360,800
	<u>606,447</u>	<u>360,800</u>

Note 10 Lease Liabilities**Lease Liabilities**

Current Lease Liabilities:

Building

Landcruiser - GXL S953BSY

Landcruiser - Sahara S462CHT

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Building	296,950	76,908
Landcruiser - GXL S953BSY	-	167
Landcruiser - Sahara S462CHT	25,960	25,566
	<u>322,910</u>	<u>102,641</u>

Non-Current lease Liabilities:

Building

Landcruiser - Sahara S462CHT

Building	385,081	-
Landcruiser - Sahara S462CHT	28,235	53,477
	<u>413,316</u>	<u>53,477</u>

Total Lease Liability

	<u>736,226</u>	<u>156,118</u>
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The Entity does not have any short term or low value leases

i) Total future lease payments at the end of the reporting period

No later than 1 year

Between 1 to 5 years

Greater than 5 years

Total future lease payments

No later than 1 year	322,910	102,641
Between 1 to 5 years	413,316	53,477
Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total future lease payments	<u>736,226</u>	<u>156,118</u>

Note 11 Contract Liability

	2022 \$	2021 \$
CURRENT		
Grants revenue received in advance	4,353,623	2,070,718
Total Contract Liabilities	<u>4,353,623</u>	<u>2,070,718</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 12 Employee Provisions

	2022 \$	2021 \$
CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave	428,109	325,483
Provision for employee benefits: annual leave	500,913	437,246
Other employee benefits	285,588	151,185
	<u>1,214,610</u>	<u>913,914</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave	24,916	18,762
	<u>24,916</u>	<u>18,762</u>
Total employee provisions	<u>1,239,526</u>	<u>932,676</u>

Analysis of total provisions:

Opening balance at 1 July 2021

Additional provisions raised during the year

Amounts used

Balance at 30 June 2022

	Annual	Long Service	Other	Total
Opening balance at 1 July 2021	437,246	344,245	151,185	932,676
Additional provisions raised during the year	256,195	128,415	403,057	787,667
Amounts used	(192,528)	(19,635)	(268,654)	(480,817)
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>500,913</u>	<u>453,025</u>	<u>285,588</u>	<u>1,239,526</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(g).

Note 13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Entity does not have any contingencies at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: None).

Note 14 Events After the Reporting Period

There are no other matter's or circumstances that have arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the Entity's operations, the result of those operations, or the Entity's state of affairs.

Note 15 Related Party Transactions

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

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Entity is \$835,612 (2021 \$787,019).

b. Other Related Parties

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.

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 other related parties:

A company directed by Paul Case, a Director, provided consulting services of \$46,915 (2021 \$25,300).

Note 16 Remuneration of Auditors

Remuneration of Auditors:
auditing/reviewing financial statements
FBT services

	2022 \$	2021 \$
	8,500	22,000
	4,500	-
	<u>13,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>

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 2022 the number of members was 7 [2021: 10].

Directors' declaration

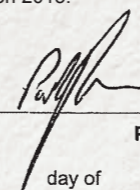
ABN: 66131591841

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

- The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 21, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
 - comply with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified disclosures applicable to the Entity; and
 - give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the 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



Paul Case

Dated this

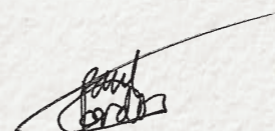
21st

day of

September

2022

Director



Paul Gordon

Dated this

23rd

September

2022





South Australian Native Title Services (SANTS)
Level 4, 345 King William Street, Adelaide SA 5000
P (08) 8110 2800 | Freecall 1800 010 370 | F (08) 8110 2811
E info@nativetitlesa.org | W www.nativetitlesa.org

