

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Report
of the
Auditor-General

Annual Report
for the
year ended 30 June 2009

Tabled in the House of Assembly and ordered to be published, 13 October 2009

Third Session, Fifty-First Parliament

Part B: Agency Audit Reports
Volume IV

By Authority: T. Goodes, Government Printer, South Australia

2009

**Report of the Auditor-General
Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2009**

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REFERENCES TO MATTERS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Issues of importance which are included in this Part of the Report include matters which arose during the course of audit which have been referred to senior agency management, and other matters which are of public interest.

Those matters which are regarded as being more significant are listed below, together with a reference to the appropriate page number. This list is not exhaustive, as many other issues are reported in Volumes I, II, III, IV and V of Part B of this Report.

Reference should also be made to Part A — Audit Overview and Part C — State Finances and Related Matters which also contain comments on specific matters of importance and interest.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The South Australian Forestry Corporation (the Corporation) is a public corporation, established under the *South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000* (the Act). The Corporation is responsible to the Minister for Forests.

Functions

The primary focus of the Corporation is to manage plantation forests for the benefit of the people and the economy of the State. For more information about the Corporation's functions refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

The Act specifies that the Corporation is a statutory corporation to which the provisions of the PCA apply.

Under the PCA the Minister and the Treasurer must prepare a charter and a performance statement for the Corporation after consultation with the Corporation. The charter outlines the nature and scope of the Corporation's operations and its reporting obligations, while the performance statement sets out the various performance targets for the Corporation over a defined period.

Audit Committee

The Corporation has an Audit Committee comprising two members of the Board and one external member which is attended by internal and external auditors as observers. The Audit Committee reports to the Board.

The broad functions of the Audit Committee are to regularly review the adequacy of the accounting, internal auditing, reporting and other financial management systems. The responsibilities extend to monitoring risk management practices, approving and evaluating the internal audit program, reviewing the annual financial statements prior to approval of the Board and communicating on matters raised by the Auditor-General's Department.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA and subsection 32(4) of the PCA provides for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts and financial statements of the Corporation in respect of each financial year.

Assessment of controls

As required by subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA, the audit of the Corporation included an assessment of the controls exercised in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems and was directed primarily to obtaining sufficient evidence to enable an opinion to be formed on the financial statements and internal controls.

During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- forest logging system revenue and expenditure
- revenue, receipting and banking
- expenditure, including purchase cards
- financial accounting
- payroll
- information technology

In addition, specific audit review work and testing was undertaken on the Corporation's systems and processes that underpin the valuation estimate of standing timber disclosed in the financial statements of the Corporation.

Internal audit activities have been reviewed to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to design and perform audit procedures. Use has been made of the work performed by internal audit in relation to payroll.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Forestry Corporation as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Forestry Corporation in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for the matter raised in relation to the purchase of one parcel of land, as outlined under 'Communication of audit matters', are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Forestry Corporation have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in a management letter to the officers responsible for the governance of the Corporation.

The principal matters raised with the Corporation were:

- the need to obtain Cabinet approval for land purchases where the expenditure involved exceeds \$4.4 million
- a need to review purchase card credit limits to ensure consistency with the delegations of authority as approved by the Chief Executive
- a need to document processes for the extraction of data for transfer to the finance team to support the standing timber valuation on an annual basis.

In relation to the purchase of land, during the year the Corporation purchased a parcel of land for a total cost of \$4.5 million. This acquisition was approved within the authorisation processes of the Corporation and was also approved by the Minister for Forests. Audit considers this purchase should also have been approved at Cabinet level consistent with the requirement in TI 8, paragraph 8.13. That requirement provides for the purchase of land where the expenditure involved exceeds \$4.4 million to be approved by Cabinet.

The Corporation has responded to this matter indicating they believe the land purchase price of \$4.3 million, excluding associated costs such as stamp duty, should be considered as the basis for the application of the TI and Cabinet approval was therefore not required.

The Corporation's response to the other matters raised was considered satisfactory.

Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28

Audit review of the work performed by the Corporation to implement the requirements of TIs 2 and 28 identified work had been performed to:

- map internal control processes against requirements of the TIs
- identify specific areas of focus
- establish a framework to report on an annual basis to the Chief Finance Officer and Chief Executive on the outcome of work performed.

The review involved analysis of the documentation prepared and completed by the Corporation and included a review of the summary document presented to the Chief Finance Officer and Chief Executive following completion of the annual program.

The need for the Corporation to finalise and issue a fraud policy in order to comply with TI 2 was identified as a result of the review.

Standing timber valuation

The Corporation's Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income include figures for standing timber and changes in the value of standing timber respectively. The impact of the value of standing timber reported in the financial statements is significant to the Corporation's financial position and operating result. The Independent Auditor's Report on the financial report has previously qualified the Standing Timber valuation for many years.

In 2007-08 significant progress was made, with the Corporation providing further supporting information for reported values to Audit. This information, combined with additional Audit review and assessment work enabled Audit to attest to the estimates of the volume of standing timber within an acceptable level of audit confidence. As a result no qualification was applied to the 2007-08 value for standing timber in the Corporation's financial statements.

Audit review undertaken in 2008-09 identified the Corporation has continued to undertake comparisons between estimated timber yield and actual timber yield, as well as detailed field work in order to support the standing timber volume.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

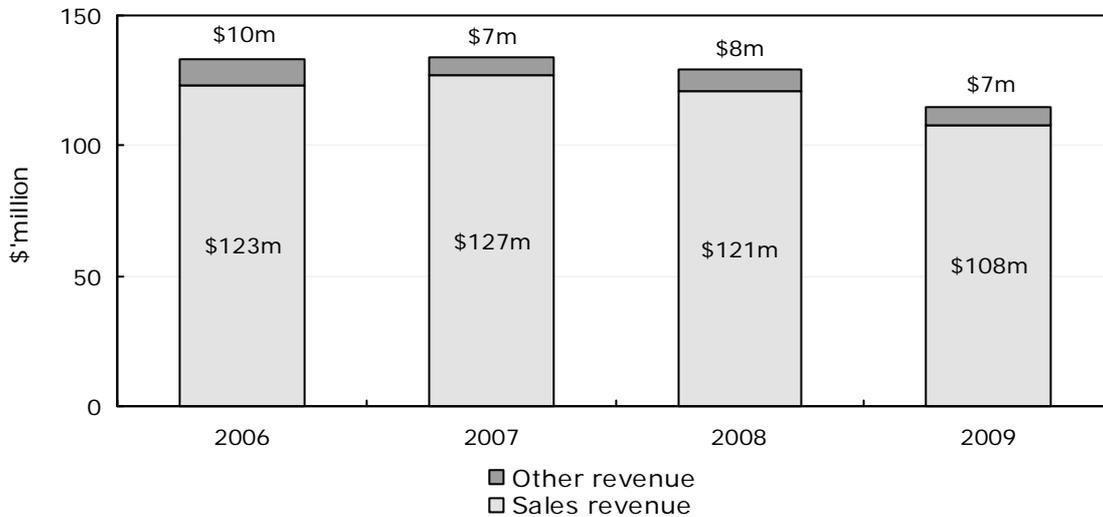
Highlights of the financial statements

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
INCOME		
Sales - timber products	108	121
Revenues from SA Government	3	3
Other revenue	4	5
Total income	115	129
EXPENSES		
Employee benefit costs	16	16
Contractors and wood purchases	46	54
Other expenses	23	20
Total expenses	85	90
Trading profit before revaluation of standing timber	30	39
Net profit (after revaluation and income tax equivalents expense)	93	30
Total comprehensive result	112	59
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	26	34
ASSETS		
Current assets	129	124
Non-current assets	1 127	1 029
Total assets	1 256	1 153
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	16	14
Non-current liabilities	37	33
Total liabilities	53	47
EQUITY	1 203	1 106

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Income

The following chart analyses the main sources of income for the Corporation for the four years to 2009.



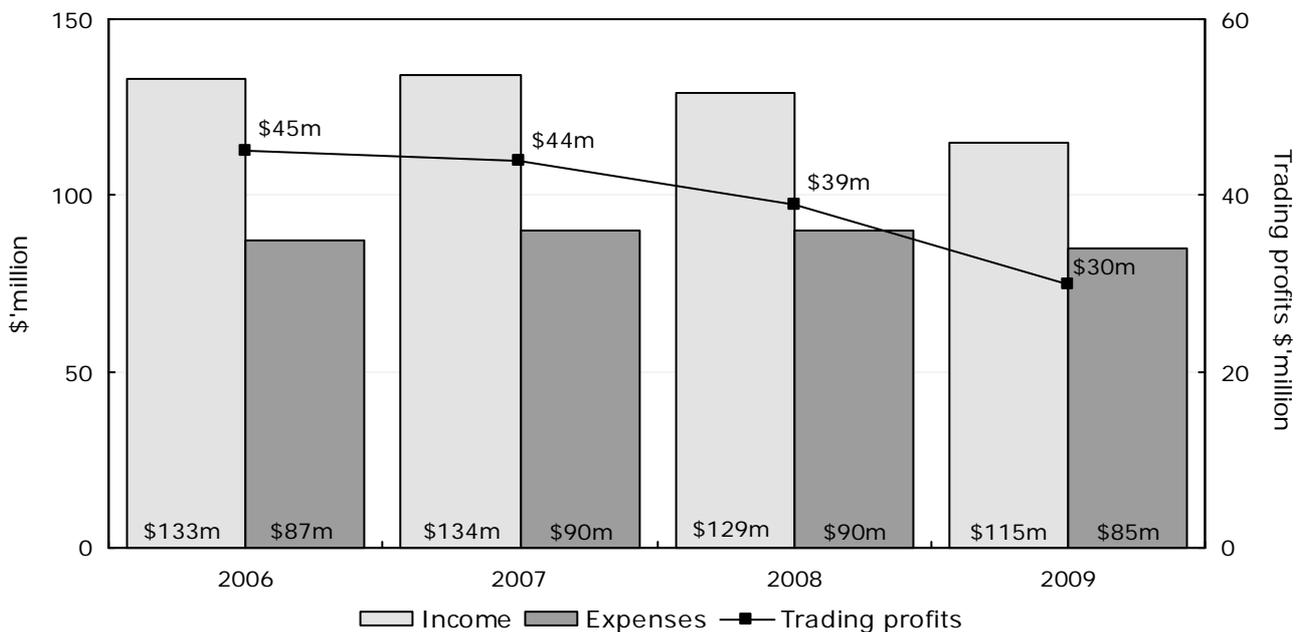
Sales revenue has decreased in 2009 as a result of the downturn in demand resulting from the substantial downturn in economic conditions. Despite this decrease the overall trend is of a stable base demand for the Corporation's product, in part due to the long-term supply sales agreements with the Corporation's customers.

Expenses

Contractors and wood purchases are the main expenditure items for the Corporation representing approximately 54 percent of expenditure. Contractors and wood purchases predominantly include harvesting and transporting costs of \$36 million (\$39 million).

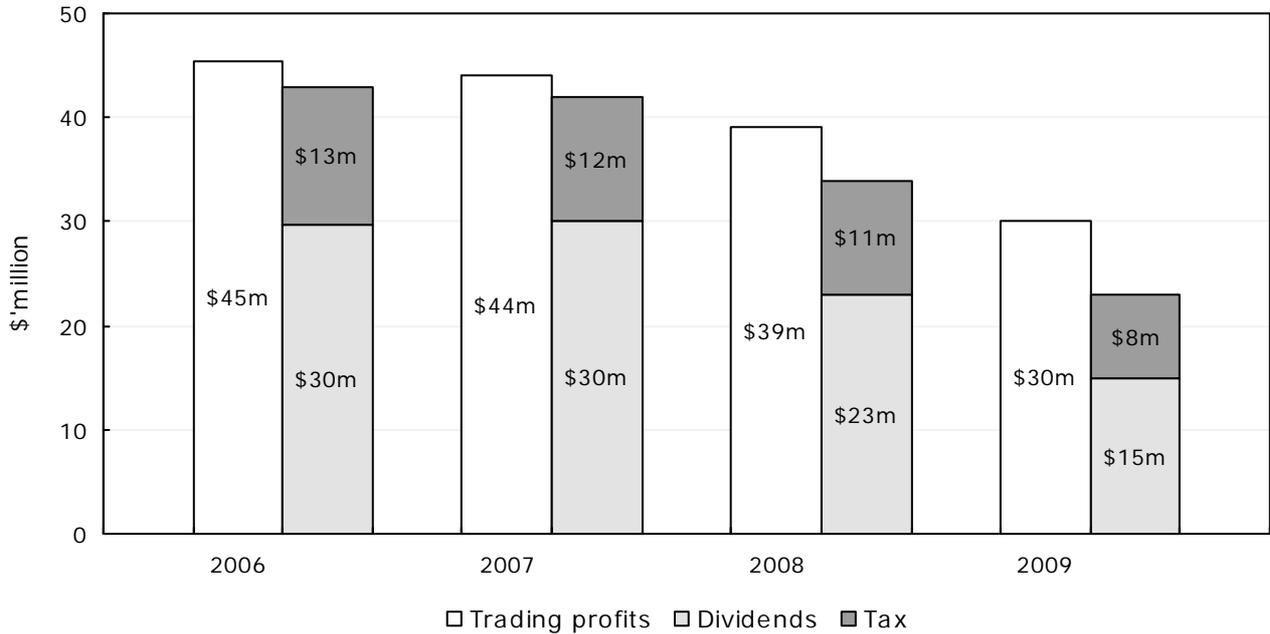
Trading results

The Corporation's financial performance in 2006 and 2007 benefited from the strong demand for housing construction, with the performance in 2008 being impacted by rising fuel, fertiliser and other costs and discontinuation of exporting purchased woodchips. The further decrease in performance in 2009 was the result of an overall decrease in demand as a result of the significant downturn in economic conditions.



Distributions to government

For the four years to 2009 an analysis of the Corporation’s trading profits before revaluation of standing timber compared to returns to government is shown in the following chart.



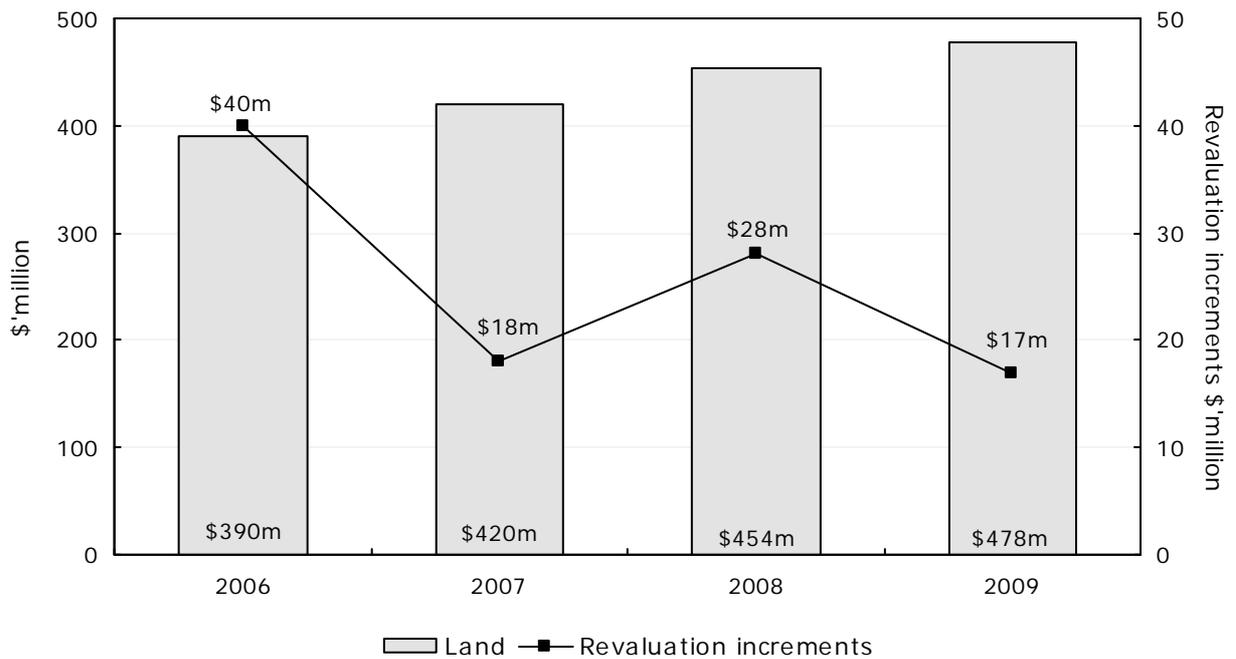
Returns to government are provided by way of income tax equivalent payments and dividends. The above chart indicates that the majority of trading profit is returned to the Government.

Statement of Financial Position

The two dominant items in the Statement of Financial Position are ‘standing timber’ and ‘land’ which represent approximately 93 percent of the total assets of the Corporation. These are analysed below.

Land

An analysis of land balance for the four years to 2009 is presented in the following chart.



The valuation of land is undertaken each year by the Valuer-General in South Australia and local Shires in Victoria at the current market value of unimproved land. The value of land has risen significantly over the past four years due mainly to the strong real estate market. The main reasons for the significant increases from 2006 to 2009 were adjustments to increase the relativity of the Corporation's land to adjoining/nearby properties and normal market movements due to the high demand for land in the south east region of South Australia. In 2009 the Corporation also acquired \$7 million of additional land.

Standing timber

Note 2(m) to the financial statements explains the basis and main features of the Corporation's valuation methodology for standing timber.

The following table summarises valuations of standing timber for the past four years by region and revaluation increments (decrements).

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million	2007 \$'million	2006 \$'million
Region				
South East region:				
Young plantations	41	39	39	38
Mature plantations	576	510	495	474
Central and Northern Regions:				
Young plantations	6	6	5	5
Mature plantations	63	60	74	73
	686	615	613	590
Revaluation increments (decrements)	70	1	23	(19)

The net change in the valuation of standing timber is a combination of the change in the volume of standing timber and the change in price. For further information refer Note 13.

Statement of Cash Flows

The following table summarises the net cash flows for the four years to 2009.

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million	2007 \$'million	2006 \$'million
Net cash flows				
Operating	26	34	37	32
Investing	(11)	(8)	(19)	(7)
Financing	(10)	(20)	(17)	(29)
Change in cash	5	6	1	(4)
Cash at 30 June	46	41	35	34

The Corporation's surplus cash generated through operating activities is applied to fund its financing activities, predominantly returns to government through dividends paid. Movements in cash flows for financing activities relate to dividends paid to government and funds borrowed for land purchases. The higher investing cash flows in 2007 was the result of significant one-off purchases associated with the new corporate head office in Mount Gambier.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
INCOME:	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Sales - timber products		107 769	120 671
Revenues from SA Government	5(i)	3 150	3 081
Interest revenues	5(i)	2 292	3 098
Other revenues	5(i)	1 774	2 075
Total income		114 985	128 925
EXPENSES:			
Employee benefit costs	7	(15 953)	(15 869)
Contractors		(42 193)	(43 650)
Wood purchases		(3 965)	(9 944)
Depreciation and amortisation	5(iii), 14, 15	(2 332)	(2 447)
Council rates		(1 257)	(1 200)
Finance costs	5(iii)	(2 474)	(2 080)
Materials		(5 457)	(4 956)
Equipment and vehicle costs		(3 239)	(3 130)
Other expenses		(5 265)	(5 171)
Loss on the sale of non-current assets	5(ii)	(168)	(27)
Revaluation decrement on non-current assets	14	(2 480)	(1 062)
Total expenses		(84 783)	(89 536)
Trading profit before revaluation of standing timber		30 202	39 389
Net change in value of standing timber	13	70 484	1 048
Profit before income tax equivalents		100 686	40 437
Income tax equivalents expense	2 (f), 6	(7 931)	(10 861)
NET PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX EQUIVALENTS		92 755	29 576
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Land revaluation recorded in asset revaluation reserve	14	19 397	29 181
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		112 152	58 757

Net profit after income tax equivalents and total comprehensive income are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash	9	45 830	41 320
Receivables	10	15 360	12 317
Inventories	11	264	607
Standing timber	13	67 848	70 439
Assets classified as held-for-sale	12	340	150
Total current assets		129 642	124 833
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Standing timber	13	618 138	544 372
Property, plant and equipment	14	508 307	483 963
Intangible assets	15	405	402
Total non-current assets		1 126 850	1 028 737
Total assets		1 256 492	1 153 570
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	16	9 664	8 379
Employee benefits	17	1 550	1 618
Interest bearing loans	18	2 781	2 417
Tax liabilities	6	2 086	2 110
Other provisions	19	95	124
Total current liabilities		16 176	14 648
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	16	774	699
Employee benefits	17	2 395	2 087
Interest bearing loans	18	33 539	29 402
Other provisions	19	268	314
Total non-current liabilities		36 976	32 502
Total liabilities		53 152	47 150
NET ASSETS		1 203 340	1 106 420
EQUITY:			
Contributed capital		4 984	4 984
Reserves		1 111 676	1 017 257
Retained earnings		86 680	84 179
TOTAL EQUITY		1 203 340	1 106 420

Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Commitments and contingencies 21

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Contributed capital \$'000	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Standing timber reserve \$'000	Fire Insurance Fund reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2007	4 984	392 765	581 556	8 770	82 259	1 070 334
Gain on revaluation of property plant and equipment	-	29 181	-	-	-	29 181
Net income/expense recognised directly in equity	-	29 181	-	-	-	29 181
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	29 576	29 576
Total comprehensive income for 2007-08	-	29 181	-	-	29 576	58 757
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(22 671)	(22 671)
Transfers to (from) equity	-	(3)	983	4 005	(4 985)	-
Total change for the period	-	29 178	983	4 005	1 920	36 086
Balance at 30 June 2008	4 984	421 943	582 539	12 775	84 179	1 106 420
Gain on revaluation of property plant and equipment	-	19 397	-	-	-	19 397
Net income/expense recognised directly in equity	-	19 397	-	-	-	19 397
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	92 755	92 755
Total comprehensive income for 2008-09	-	19 397	-	-	92 755	112 152
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(15 232)	(15 232)
Transfers to (from) equity	-	(11)	70 443	4 590	(75 022)	-
Total change for the period	-	19 386	70 443	4 590	2 501	96 920
Balance at 30 June 2009	4 984	441 329	652 982	17 365	86 680	1 203 340

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		106 401	124 818
Payments to suppliers and employees		(75 442)	(83 317)
Finance costs		(2 474)	(2 080)
Interest received		2 439	3 071
Receipts from SA Government		3 150	3 081
GST receipts on sales		11 393	12 825
GST payments on purchases		(6 210)	(6 612)
GST remitted to ATO		(5 190)	(5 850)
Income tax equivalents paid		(7 955)	(11 721)
Net cash flows from operating activities	9 (ii)	26 112	34 215
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including land and timber		(11 324)	(8 818)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		451	353
Net cash flows from investing activities		(10 873)	(8 465)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		7 023	4 860
Repayment of borrowings		(2 520)	(2 033)
Dividend paid		(15 232)	(22 671)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(10 729)	(19 844)
NET INCREASE IN CASH HELD		4 510	5 906
CASH AT 1 JULY		41 320	35 414
CASH AT 30 JUNE	9 (i)	45 830	41 320

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate information

Role and function of the South Australian Forestry Corporation

The South Australian Forestry Corporation (SAFC) was established under the *South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000* on 1 January 2001. The SAFC is subject to the provisions of the PCA. SAFC has key responsibilities to:

- manage plantation forests for commercial production in line with best practice standards for forestry operations and environmental management
- undertake and where appropriate commercialise forestry related research for the benefit of the Corporation and the State
- maximise the value of the Corporation
- encourage and facilitate regionally based economic activities based on forestry and other industries
- support regional forest resource protection initiatives and programs
- support the concept of environmental sustainability which assists in the protection of natural assets and market accessibility
- support cooperative research activities within the forestry industry.

In addition to its business operations, SAFC receives funding from the SA Government for the provision of certain community service obligations (CSOs). These are:

- community use of forests
- native forest management
- community protection (including fire protection).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provisions of the PFAA.

Statement of compliance

Except for the amendments to AASB 101 (September 2007 version), which SAFC has early-adopted, AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by SAFC for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009.

SAFC's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the applicable valuation policy.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying SAFC's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are outlined in the applicable notes.

The preparation of the financial statements requires compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA, by authority of TI 19. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APS require the following Note disclosures that have been included in these financial statements:

- (i) Revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items applies.
- (ii) Expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants.
- (iii) Employees whose normal remuneration is \$100 000 or more (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

(b) *Comparative information*

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where adjusted to reflect the early adoption of AASB 101 or where a specific APS or AAS has required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements has been amended, comparative amounts have been reclassified unless reclassification is impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(c) *Rounding*

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(d) *Changes in accounting policies*

SAFC has early-adopted the September 2007 version of AASB 101 – this includes the preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Except for the amendments to AASB 101, which SAFC has early-adopted, the AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by SAFC for the period ending 30 June 2009. The Corporation has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the Corporation.

(e) *Foreign currency transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. All exchange differences are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(f) *Taxes*

SAFC is liable for income tax equivalent payments, payroll tax, FBT, GST, emergency services levy, land tax and local government rates.

Income tax equivalent

SAFC is an income tax exempt body. As SAFC engages in trading activities in competition with private sector enterprises, a payment in lieu of income tax is paid to the SA Government Consolidated Account. The tax calculation method is prescribed by TI 22.

An amended TI 22 was approved in September 2005 requiring SAFC, as at 1 July 2005, to use the State Tax Equivalent Regime (STER). Under the STER the tax equivalent payment is calculated on the Accounting Profit Model. AASB 112 does not apply to SAFC. The Department of Treasury and Finance provided SAFC with a ruling that excludes unrealised gains and losses relating to standing timber revaluations from the accounting profit used to calculate the income tax equivalent payment. The capital gains tax (CGT) division of the ITAA does not apply to SAFC under the STER.

Under the Accounting Profits Model no future tax assets or future tax liabilities are recognised apart from tax assets or tax liabilities in relation to timing differences in the payment of tax equivalent payments.

GST

Revenue, expenses, liabilities and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except where the amount of GST incurred by SAFC as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the ATO is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net GST receivable/payable to the ATO has been recognised as a receivable/payable in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(g) *Income and expenses*

Income and expenses are recognised in SAFC's Statement of Comprehensive Income when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefit(s) has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Income and expenses have been classified according to their nature in accordance with APF II, APS 3.2 and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard.

Revenue from sales – timber products is derived from the provision of goods and services to customers. This revenue is driven by consumer demand.

Grants are recognised as income when the SAFC obtains control over the assets. Funding for CSOs received from SA Government related to operational expenditure is recognised as income when the SAFC obtains control over the assets. Funding for CSOs received from SA Government related to capital expenditure is recognised in line with the use of the underlying assets.

Interest revenue is recorded on an accrual basis. Interest is calculated on the average daily balance of the account.

The gain or loss on disposal of assets, including revalued assets, is determined as the difference between the book value of the asset at the time of disposal and the proceeds of disposal, and is included in the results in the year of disposal. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation increments are transferred to retained earnings in accordance with APF III, APS 3.9.

Finance costs are recognised as an expense.

(h) *Current and non-current classification*

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. SAFC has a regular operating cycle of 12 months. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle, even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date, or held primarily for the purpose of being traded, have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

(i) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position include cash at bank, cash on hand and cash administered on behalf of other organisations (refer Notes 9 and 22).

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash at bank and deposits at call that are readily convertible to cash and are used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

(j) Financial Assets

In accordance with the SA Government's APF IV, SAFC measures financial assets and liabilities at historical cost.

(k) Trade and other receivables

Receivables include trade receivables, prepayments and other revenue accruals. Receivables are recorded at amounts due to SAFC less a provision for doubtful debts.

Trade receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services. Trade receivables are due within one month after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under contractual arrangements. Other debtors arise outside the normal course of selling goods and services to the public and agencies.

If payment has not been received within the terms and conditions of the contractual arrangement, SAFC is able to charge interest at commercial rates as specified until the whole amount of the debt has been paid.

SAFC determines the provision for doubtful debts based on a review of balances within trade receivables that are unlikely to be collected.

(l) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value in accordance with AASB 102. Harvested log stocks represent timber harvested for sale and are disclosed as a current asset.

(m) Forestry accounting

Standing timber of a marketable size is valued at its fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs and disclosed as a current asset for the portion expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date and as a non-current asset for the portion expected to be realised more than 12 months after the reporting date. The fair value is determined as the amount which could be expected to be received from the disposal of the existing mix of forest products in an active and liquid market. SAFC has determined the fair value by sampling market conditions over the 12 months preceding balance date and has calculated the weighted average return for each diameter class, after deducting direct costs incurred in realising those returns. This policy is in accordance with the requirements of AASB 141. All amounts are calculated in pre-tax dollars in accordance with the TIs.

Standing timber below a marketable size (classified as young forest in Note 13) is valued at fair value by annually compounding the historical establishment and maintenance cost, from the date of preparation of the site for planting, at the 10 year Commonwealth bond rate. This applied to trees up to 9 years old in the Green Triangle region, 10 years old in the Mount Lofty Ranges region and 12 years old in the Mid North region.

The difference between the fair value of the standing timber held at the reporting date and the fair value at the previous reporting date is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as the net change in value of standing timber. The reduction in the value of standing timber attributable to fire during the period is reported under other expenses. All forest expenditure is recognised as an expense in the year the expenditure takes place.

The net change in the value of standing timber is accounted for in the movement in the standing timber reserve.

The volume of standing timber is estimated using a model that simulates forest growth. Actual growth will invariably differ to some extent from growth predicted by the model resulting in periodic adjustments to net market value for these growth variations. The model uses sample inventory data as the base line from which to start growth simulations. Inventory data is continuously being collected from sample inventory plots with the complete forest estate being covered in five yearly intervals. The inventory master database is updated every three to five years and on these occasions the model simulations are repeated. For the Green Triangle forests, the master database was last updated as at June 2007, affecting the standing timber valuation as at 30 June 2008. For the Mount Lofty Ranges forests the master database was last updated in 2008, affecting the standing timber valuation as at 30 June 2008, while for the Mid North forest the master database was last updated in 2006, affecting the standing timber valuation as at 30 June 2006.

The method used to determine the volume of timber contained in the radiata and non-radiata plantations is 'standing volume' (the volume of wood in the stem of trees which is potentially useable) less an allowance for residues incurred under current harvesting practices. This ensures that the fair value is based upon expected realisable volumes.

There is inherent uncertainty in the standing volume estimate and resultant standing timber valuation of profit determination. This is endemic to all forest valuations and best practice methodology is used to generate reliable estimates.

(n) Property, plant and equipment**(i) Recognition and measurement**

Assets are initially recorded at cost, plus any incidental costs involved with the acquisition. Where assets are acquired without cash consideration they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

(i) *Recognition and measurement (continued)*

SAFC individually capitalises all non-current physical assets with a value of \$1000 or greater and a low value pool is created for assets between \$300 and \$1000. Componentisation of complex assets is performed when the complex asset's fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million. These benchmarks are within the limits prescribed in APF III.

Plant and equipment and roads and land improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Land, buildings and structures are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and structures and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Fair value represents the value that is able to be achieved in an active and liquid market. Where an active and liquid market does not exist, then the asset will be brought to account at its written down current cost.

(ii) *Impairment*

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For property, plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except for revalued assets where impairment losses are treated as a revaluation decrement to the extent that a revaluation amount exists for the impaired asset.

(iii) *Non-current assets held-for-sale*

Assets held for sale are separately disclosed and measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

(iv) *Revaluation*

Land has been revalued as at 30 June 2009, whilst buildings and structures were revalued as at 30 June 2006 in accordance with APF III. Assets in the other asset classes are deemed to have been revalued to their fair values immediately following recognition at cost.

The basis of the revaluation of land is the current site value of the unimproved land. In accordance with this policy, land was revalued in 2008 and 2009 using valuations provided by the Valuer-General and/or local Shires. SAFC undertakes an annual revaluation of land to fair value at the end of June. In accordance with APF III, APS 3.8, SAFC has elected to take revaluation adjustments to the non-current assets on an individual asset basis.

At least every five years, an independent valuation appraisal of SAFC's buildings and structures will be performed. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset class materially differs from its fair value, then the asset class will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. SAFC undertook an independent valuation appraisal of its buildings and structures in June 2006.

Non-current physical assets that are acquired between revaluations and are below the revaluation threshold (fair value at the time of acquisition greater than \$1 million and useful life greater than three years) as per APF III will be deemed to have been revalued to their fair values immediately following recognition at cost, until revaluation will take place, when they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrement of the same asset previously recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, in which case the increase is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any revaluation decrease is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent of the credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve for that asset.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

- (v) **Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets**
All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated or amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets, while depreciation is applied to physical assets such as property, plant and equipment.

The useful lives of all major assets held by SAFC are reassessed on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements, included in plant and equipment, is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Land and assets held-for-sale are not depreciated.

The depreciation/amortisation for non-current assets is determined as follows:

<i>Class of asset</i>	<i>Depreciation method</i>	<i>Useful life (years)</i>
Buildings and structures	Straight-line	25-57
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Life of lease
Roads and land improvements	Straight-line	20-25
Plant and equipment	Straight-line	3-25

- (vi) **Crown land**
The value of Crown land amounts to \$438 million (\$420 million). SAFC is entitled to the value of the Crown land and has the use of the Crown land for forestry purposes. Generally, the issue of title over Crown Land is required before the land can be disposed of, however, SAFC is exempt from some policies and procedures related to the purchase and disposal of Crown land, as per the Premier and Cabinet Circular 114 'Purchase and Disposal of Government Real Property (including Crown Lands)'.

(o) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include purchased software and development costs for software tools. An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost.

The acquisition or internal development of software is capitalised when the expenditure meets the definition and recognition criteria of an asset outlined in AASB 138 and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$1000.

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.

Capitalised software is amortised over the useful life of the asset, with a maximum time limit for amortisation of five years, using the straight line method. If an impairment indication arises, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

(p) Trade and other payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employment on-costs.

Payables are recorded at the agreed amounts at which the liabilities are to be settled. They are recorded when the goods and services have been provided.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to, but remaining unpaid, at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of SAFC.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All amounts are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days after invoice date.

Employment on-costs include superannuation contributions and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

SAFC makes contributions to several superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as the schemes have assumed these. The only liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period relates to any contributions due but not yet paid.

(q) Employee benefits

Employee benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

Liability for salary and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at the reporting date. The liability for annual leave reflects the value of total annual leave entitlements of all employees as at 30 June 2009 and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

In accordance with APF IV, APS 5.10, SAFC applies 6.5 years of service (6.5 years) by an employee as the benchmark at which a liability for long service leave is recognised.

(r) Interest bearing loans

In accordance with APF IV, APS 6.1, SAFC uses the historical cost measurement for interest bearing loans.

All loans are measured at the principal amount. Interest and guarantee fees are recognised as an expense as they accrue.

(s) Leases

SAFC has entered into operating leases but has not entered into any finance leases.

In respect of operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the lease items. Operating lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis, which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

(t) Insurance

SAFC has arranged, through South Australian Government Financing Authority, SAICORP Division, to insure all major property and liability risks of SAFC. The excess payable under this arrangement is \$250 000 from an event or occurrence covered by the agreement.

SAFC is self-insured for major fire losses of the forest (refer Note 2(w)). In addition, SAFC is self insured for workers compensation.

(u) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when SAFC has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When SAFC expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

SAFC self-insures its workers compensation obligations. The workers compensation liability is based on an actuarial assessment provided by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet of the estimated unsettled workers compensation claims.

(v) Contributed equity

Contributions made by the SA Government through its role as owner of SAFC, which increase the net assets of the entity, are treated as contributions of equity.

(w) Fire insurance fund and reserve

Cabinet approved SAFC to self-insure for the risk associated with major fire losses of forest from 1 October 2004 and SAFC set up a fund for this purpose at that date. The Fire Insurance Fund has been created as part of SAFC's self-insurance policy. SAFC's annual lump sum contributions to the Fire Insurance Fund are quarantined for both tax equivalent payments and dividend purposes. The use of the Fire Insurance Fund available cash balance is restricted to fund annual fire losses to the plantation of greater than \$250 000. These funds will provide cash for clearing, re-establishment and associated costs. Monies in the Fire Insurance Fund are restricted and are therefore not available for distribution. The movement in the Fire Insurance Fund is transferred between retained earnings and the Fire Insurance Fund reserve.

3. Financial risk management

SAFC has significant non-interest bearing assets (receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (deposits) and liabilities (borrowings from the SA Government). SAFC's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest rate risk is in accordance with the risk management policies and procedures approved by the SAFC Board.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

The nature and location of SAFC's forestry operations cause concentration of credit risk in relation to trade receivables as 79 percent of transactions for the financial year (81 percent) were transactions with the six largest of SAFC's customers.

As part of its financial risk management policies, SAFC manages and monitors log supply commitments to ensure the commitments are within the long term forest yield forecasts, thereby maintaining SAFC's long-term viability and profitability.

4. Segment information

SAFC has no separately identifiable geographic or business segments which require separate preparation and disclosure of segment information.

5. Revenue, other income and expenses

Profit from ordinary activities before income tax has been determined after:

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
(i) Crediting as revenue			
CSO funding ⁽¹⁾	1	2 800	2 731
Government Network Radio funding		350	350
Revenues from SA Government		3 150	3 081

(1) CSO funding is received for operating expenditure, and is recognised in revenue upon receipt, and for capital expenditure, which is recognised in revenue over the life of the asset.

Interest received or receivable:

Interest received or receivable related to cash balances ⁽²⁾		2 226	3 056
Interest received or receivable related to trade receivables		66	42
Interest revenue		2 292	3 098

Other operating revenue:

Other revenue from non-SA Government entities		1 774	2 075
Other revenues		1 774	2 075

(ii) Net gain (loss) from disposal of assets

Land and buildings:

Net proceeds from disposal		(7)	14
Net book value of assets disposed	14	(11)	(16)
Net loss from disposal of land and buildings		(18)	(2)

Plant and equipment:

Net proceeds from disposal		458	339
Net book value of assets disposed	14	(608)	(364)
Net loss from disposal of plant and equipment		(150)	(25)

Total assets:

Net proceeds from disposal		451	353
Net book value of assets disposed	14	(619)	(380)
Net loss from disposal of total assets		(168)	(27)

(iii) Charging as expenses

Harvesting and transport costs		36 073	38 615
Interest and guarantee fee paid or payable ⁽²⁾	18	2 474	2 080
Depreciation of non-current assets	14	2 259	2 347
Amortisation	15	73	100
Rental expense on property operating leases		110	93
Consultants		28	117
Total other expenses related to SA Government entities		2 815	2 928

(2) To or from SA Government entities.

6. Income tax equivalents

As at 1 July 2005, as per a South Australian Department of Treasury and Finance determination, SAFC has become subject to the STER. Under the STER SAFC uses the Accounting Profits Model to calculate the income tax equivalent payment, in accordance with TI 22. Under the Accounting Profits Model, the rate of company income tax is applied to the audited accounting profit. The accounting profit is the net profit/result from ordinary activities determined in accordance with AASB 101.

- (i) The prima facie tax on operating profit is reconciled to the income tax equivalent payment provided in the accounts as follows:

Income tax equivalents

Accounting for income tax for the 2009 financial year is based on the tax equivalent calculations under the Accounting Profits Model prescribed in the STER and the applicable accounting standards (refer Note 2, not including AASB 112).

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Prima facie tax equivalent at 30 percent on trading profit before revaluation of standing timber ⁽¹⁾ less Fire Insurance Fund contributions ⁽²⁾	7 931	10 861
Income tax expense	7 931	10 861

- (1) The Under Treasurer has provided SAFC with written approval to exclude unrealised gains and losses relating to standing timber revaluations from the accounting profit before SAFC calculates its income tax equivalent payment.

- (2) The contributions to the Fire Insurance Fund, which equate to \$3.8 million (\$3.2 million) are treated as expenses for tax equivalent purposes.

(ii) The income tax equivalent expense comprises amounts set aside as:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Income tax expense	7 931	10 861
Paid during financial year related to financial year	(5 845)	(8 751)
Income tax equivalent payable as at 30 June	2 086	2 110

7. Employee benefit costs

Salaries and wages	12 221	11 993
Long service leave	507	488
Annual Leave	1 019	1 023
Employment on-costs - superannuation	1 532	1 511
Employment on-costs - other	674	854
Total employee benefit costs	15 953	15 869

8. Auditor's remuneration

Amount received, or due and receivable, by the auditors for auditing the accounts	107	106
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9. Cash

Cash	1	1
Deposit account - SAFC	28 509	28 623
Fire Insurance Fund	17 320	12 696
	45 830	41 320

The increase in the Fire Insurance Fund includes the annual contribution of \$3.8 million (\$3.2 million) and the interest received during the year of \$860 000 (\$785 000).

Cash flows

- (i) *Components of cash*

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and deposit account. Cash as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the beginning and end of period Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash	45 830	41 320

- (ii) *Reconciliation of net profit after income tax equivalent payments to net cash flows from operating activities*

Net profit after income tax equivalents	92 755	29 576
Other reconciling movements:		
Net change in value of standing timber - attributable to fire	41	65
Net change in value of standing timber - other	(70 484)	(1 048)
Loss on revaluation of land	2 480	1 062
Depreciation and amortisation	2 332	2 447
Other asset transactions	-	(14)
Loss on sale of assets	168	27
	(65 463)	2 539

(ii) <i>Reconciliation of net profit after income tax equivalent payments to net cash flows from operating activities (continued)</i>	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in debtors	(3 142)	2 011
(Increase) Decrease in GST receivable	(84)	267
Decrease (Increase) in interest receivable	146	(27)
(Increase) Decrease in other debtors and prepayments	(47)	30
Decrease in assets held-for-sale	-	25
Decrease in inventories	343	718
Increase (Decrease) in trade creditors	1 453	(475)
Increase in GST payable	78	96
Increase (Decrease) in employee provisions	206	(44)
Decrease in income tax payable	(24)	(860)
(Decrease) Increase in other creditors	(109)	359
Net cash flows from changes in operating balances	(1 180)	2 100
Net cash flows from operating activities	26 112	34 215

10. Receivables

Current:		
Trade receivables	15 163	11 964
Doubtful debts	(20)	-
Other receivables	-	23
Accrued revenue	130	293
Prepayments	87	37
	15 360	12 317

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received.

Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Trade receivables and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing until after 30 days. It is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand.

For details of credit and interest rate risks refer to Note 25.

As at 30 June 2009 SAFC did not have any material amounts outstanding greater than 30 days.

SA Government receivables:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade debtors	-	284
Other than trade receivables	120	266
	120	550
Non-SA Government receivables:		
Trade debtors	15 143	11 680
Other than trade receivables	97	87
	15 240	11 767

11. Inventories

Current:		
Harvested log stocks	-	59
Chip stocks	-	69
Materials and stores	264	479
	264	607

12. Assets classified as held-for-sale

Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale:		
Land and buildings	150	150
Plant and equipment	190	-
	340	150

13. Standing timber

	2009		2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance		614 811	612 748
New plantings	3 115		2 793
Harvesting	(64 655)		(72 655)
Physical changes (ie growth)	61 791		68 956
Price changes	70 233		1 954
Net change recorded in Statement of Comprehensive Income		70 484	1 048
New standing timber acquisitions		732	1 080
Loss due to fire		(41)	(65)
Closing balance		685 986	614 811

13. Standing timber (continued)

The standing timber comprises the following:

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Fair value:		
Mature forest	639 136	570 212
Young forest	46 850	44 599
Total fair value	685 986	614 811
Volume:		
Mature forest	18 532	18 406
Young forest	934	969
Total volume	19 466	19 375
Area:		
Mature forest	61 097	60 755
Young forest	24 962	23 599
Total area	86 059	84 354
Current asset:		
Current portion of standing timber valuation	67 848	70 439
Non-current asset:		
Non-current portion of standing timber valuation	618 138	544 372

14. Property, plant and equipment

	Land \$'000	Bldgs and structures \$'000	Roads and land improvmts \$'000	Plant and equipmnt \$'000	Total \$'000
2009					
As at 1 July 2008, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	453 718	10 194	4 216	15 835	483 963
Additions	7 100	289	581	2 526	10 496
Disposals	-	(11)	-	(608)	(619)
Assets reclassified to assets held-for-sale	-	-	-	(190)	(190)
Revaluation increments	19 481	-	-	-	19 481
Revaluation decrements	(2 565)	-	-	-	(2 565)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(353)	(308)	(1 598)	(2 259)
Net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	477 734	10 119	4 489	15 965	508 307
At 1 July:					
Cost or fair value	453 718	10 873	7 078	26 577	498 246
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(679)	(2 862)	(10 742)	(14 283)
Net carrying amount	453 718	10 194	4 216	15 835	483 963
At 30 June:					
Cost or fair value	477 734	11 149	7 660	26 411	522 954
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1 030)	(3 171)	(10 446)	(14 647)
Net carrying amount	477 734	10 119	4 489	15 965	508 307
2008					
As at 1 July 2007, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	419 985	10 459	4 002	17 215	451 661
Additions	5 778	144	505	633	7 060
Disposals	(14)	(2)	(8)	(356)	(380)
Assets reclassified to assets held-for-sale	(150)	-	-	-	(150)
Revaluation increments	29 181	-	-	-	29 181
Revaluation decrements	(1 062)	-	-	-	(1 062)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(407)	(283)	(1 657)	(2 347)
Net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	453 718	10 194	4 216	15 835	483 963
At 1 July					
Cost or fair value	419 985	10 731	6 583	26 825	464 124
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(272)	(2 581)	(9 610)	(12 463)
Net carrying amount	419 985	10 459	4 002	17 215	451 661
At 30 June:					
Cost or fair value	453 718	10 873	7 078	26 577	498 246
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(679)	(2 862)	(10 742)	(14 283)
Net carrying amount	453 718	10 194	4 216	15 835	483 963

Revaluation of land and buildings and structures

In 2006 SAFC engaged Maloney Field Services, an accredited independent valuer, to determine the fair value of its Buildings and Structures. The effective date of the revaluations is 30 June 2006.

SAFC uses the services of the Valuer-General in SA and local government shires in Victoria to determine the fair value of its land. Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence, which is the amounts for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date. The effective date of the land revaluations is 30 June 2009 (30 June 2008).

Fair value of roads and land improvements and plant and equipment

The roads and land improvements and plant and equipment asset classes contain no single asset with a purchase price (regarded as the fair value at the time of acquisition) of over \$1 million. In accordance with APF III, SAFC has no requirement to revalue any of the assets but applies the assumption that the written down value is an appropriate proxy for fair value.

If land, buildings and structures were measured using the cost model the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Net carrying amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 30 June 2009:			
Land	44 576	-	44 576
Buildings and structures	8 390	(3 733)	4 657
Roads and land improvements	7 659	(3 170)	4 489
Plant and equipment	26 411	(10 446)	15 965
Total	87 036	(17 349)	69 687
At 30 June 2008:			
Land	37 477	-	37 477
Buildings and structures	8 114	(3 379)	4 735
Roads and land improvements	7 078	(2 862)	4 216
Plant and equipment	26 576	(10 741)	15 835
Total	79 245	(16 982)	62 263

The carrying value of plant and equipment held under finance leases at 30 June 2009 is \$nil (\$nil). Leasehold Improvements are included in plant and equipment.

Included in the roads and land improvements and plant and equipment at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 are some plant and improvements in the course of construction.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of roads and land improvements and plant and equipment assets at 30 June 2009.

15. Intangible assets	2009	2008
Computer software:	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	402	446
Additions	76	56
Amortisation charge for the year	(73)	(100)
Total computer software, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	405	402

The intangible assets consist of software for operational systems. SAFC has no contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.

As at 30 June:		
Cost or fair value	1 395	1 319
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(990)	(917)
Net carrying amount	405	402

16. Payables		
Current:		
Trade payables	7 251	6 805
Accrued expenses	841	1 275
Other payables - deferred income	1 269	25
Employee benefit on-costs	303	274
	9 664	8 379
Non-current:		
Other payables - deferred income	330	300
Employee benefit on-costs	444	399
	774	699

16. Payables (continued)	2009	2008
SA Government payables:	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	413	224
Accrued expenses	107	106
	520	330
17. Employee benefits		
Current:		
Accrued salaries and wages	311	406
Long service leave	422	410
Annual leave	761	748
Other payables - superannuation	56	54
	1 550	1 618
Non-current:		
Long service leave	2 395	2 087
	2 395	2 087

The total current and non-current employee benefits and employee benefit on-costs for 2009 is \$4.7 million (\$4.4 million). Employee benefit related on-costs are disclosed as payables.

18. Interest bearing loans		
Current:		
Unsecured ⁽¹⁾	2 781	2 417
Non-current:		
Unsecured ⁽¹⁾	33 539	29 402

(1) SAFC's loans are all provided by the South Australian Government Financing Authority and are unsecured.

Details of the fair value of SAFC's interest bearing liabilities, maturity analysis and analysis of interest rate risk are set out in Note 25.

Repayments of principal and interest are due monthly with the final payment due on 18 March 2019 (25 June 2018).

19. Other provisions	2009	2008
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Workers compensation	95	124
Opening balance	124	95
Payments	(87)	(92)
Increments in provision	58	121
Closing balance	95	124
Non-current:		
Workers compensation	268	314
Opening balance	314	276
(Decrements) Increments in provision	(46)	38
Closing balance	268	314

The provision is recognised to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

20. Equity
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the SAFC. The SA Government holds the equity interest in the Corporation on behalf of the community.

Since 2006 the requirements of the ownership framework for SAFC indicate that SAFC shall pay an annual contribution to Government consisting of a dividend calculated as 90 percent of after tax profit, adjusted for unrealised gains and losses in relation to forest valuation and for the annual contribution to the fire insurance fund, plus an income tax equivalent payment. SAFC declared dividends of \$15.2 million (\$22.7 million). This included an adjustment for prior year overpaid dividends of \$1.3 million (prior year overpayment of \$1.4 million). Based on the above agreement SAFC anticipates to declare an extra dividend to the 2008-09 declared dividends of \$155 000. In accordance with AASB 110 no payable (receivable) has been accounted for this amount.

21. Commitments and contingencies	2009	2008
(a) Commitments	\$'000	\$'000
<i>(i) Operating lease commitments</i>		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the accounts:		
Due not later than one year	912	867
Due later than one year but not later than five years	880	716
Total operating lease commitments	1 792	1 583

These operating lease commitments are not recognised in the financial report as liabilities.

<i>(ii) Remuneration commitments</i>		
Due not later than one year	3 409	2 860
Due later than one year but not later than five years	3 329	3 888
Total remuneration commitments	6 738	6 748

The remuneration commitments relate to employee agreements SAFC has entered into with employees for a fixed period of time. The nature of the calculations to derive the amounts presented, which are based on a range of simplified assumptions about variables that will impact the future dollar outcome of the commitments to SAFC, is such that the presented figures provide an indicative amount.

<i>(iii) Other commitments</i>	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Due not later than one year	21 826	26 167
Due later than one year but not later than five years	47 661	70 595
Due later than five years	-	3 966
Total other commitments	69 487	100 728

SAFC's contracting commitments are for agreements for the harvesting and transport of log, silvicultural services and other commitments. The nature of the calculations to derive the amounts presented, which are based on a range of simplified assumptions about variables that will impact the future dollar outcome of the commitments to SAFC, is such that the presented figures only provide an indicative amount.

SAFC has also entered into supply agreements to sell timber that is harvested. The terms and conditions of these agreements vary.

(b) Contingent liabilities

Legal proceedings

At the 2008 reporting date SAFC was a defendant in proceedings taken by Auspine Limited in regard to a matter pertaining to the sale of log. This matter was settled in 2009.

Defined benefit plans - superannuation Board payments

SAFC and the South Australian Superannuation Board entered into an arrangement at the time of incorporation of SAFC to allow officers and employees of SAFC, who were immediately before incorporation of SAFC contributors to the State Superannuation Scheme, to remain contributors under the *Superannuation Act 1988*.

SAFC was notified by the South Australian Superannuation Board in 2006 of a \$2.5 million actuarially assessed funding deficit relating to defined benefit members employed by SAFC, requiring additional contributions over 15 years. SAFC has expensed \$224 000 (\$216 000) being the amount payable during the current financial year. A liability has not been recognised for the remaining balance.

(c) Contingent assets

Various banks have issued bank guarantees for SAFC customers to SAFC, which form a security in case of default on payment of fees and charges.

22. Schedule of Administered Items

Sirex Fund

SAFC administered a fund on behalf of a collective group interested in the effective control of the Sirex. The Fund is for the research into Sirex. The only asset of the Fund was cash and there are no assets or liabilities at 30 June 2009 (nil). From 29 November 2007 this Fund is no longer controlled by SAFC.

Summary of cash flows:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at 1 July	-	269
Net funds received (paid)	-	(276)
Interest received	-	7
Cash at 30 June	-	-

23. Executive disclosures**(a) Details of key management personnel***Executive*

BW Farmer	Chief Executive
P Fuss	Executive General Manager - Human Resources
J O'Hehir	Executive General Manager - Planning and Development
I Robertson	Executive General Manager - Operations
W Materne	Chief Financial Officer

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Short-term employee benefits paid or due and payable to or on behalf of key management personnel	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
	831	743
Superannuation benefits paid or due and payable to or on behalf of key management personnel	75	78
Total	906	821

(c) Compensation of employees whose income was over \$100 000

The number of employees whose income was within the following bands:

\$100 000 - \$109 999	2009	2008
	Number	Number
\$100 000 - \$109 999	2	4
\$110 000 - \$119 999	1	2
\$120 000 - \$129 999	4	1
\$130 000 - \$139 999	-	1
\$140 000 - \$149 999	1	-
\$180 000 - \$189 999	1	1
\$200 000 - \$209 999	1	-
\$220 000 - \$229 999	-	1
\$250 000 - \$259 999	1	-

Employee remuneration

Income paid or due and payable to or on behalf of employees whose income was \$100 000 or more	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
	1 604	1 308

24. Directors and related party disclosures

The following persons held the position of Director of the Corporation during the financial year:

S Duncan
G Foreman
D Lloyd
J Meeking
J Ross - Chairman

Transactions between SAFC and its directors are made at arm's length. There have been no such transactions in the financial year (none).

Director's remuneration

Income paid or due and payable to or on behalf of Directors, excluding superannuation benefits	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
	203	152
Superannuation benefits paid or due and payable to or on behalf of Directors	19	17
Total	222	169

The number of directors whose income was within the following bands:

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
\$30 000 - \$39 999	1	4
\$40 000 - \$49 999	3	1
\$50 000 - \$59 999	1	-

D Lloyd has a declared conflict of interest relating to an associate's involvement in business with Gunns Limited.

25. Financial instruments**(i) Credit risk exposures**

The credit risk on financial assets of the economic entity which have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, is generally the carrying amount, net of any doubtful debts.

The nature and location of SAFC's forestry operations cause concentration of credit risk in relation to trade receivables as 79 percent of transactions for the financial year were transactions with the six largest of SAFC's customers (81 percent).

Credit risk in trade receivables is managed in the following ways:

- Payment terms are 30 days unless otherwise agreed in the terms and conditions of individual contracts.
- A risk assessment process is used for customers with balances over \$10 000.
- Bank guarantees are obtained for specific customers (refer Note 21).
- Interest is charged on overdue balances.

(ii) Foreign currency risk exposures

As at 30 June 2009 SAFC has no direct exposure to foreign currencies.

(iii) Interest rate risk exposures

The economic entity's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out in the following table.

In addition to the interest rate SAFC paid a guarantee fee to the South Australian Government Financing Authority of 0.64 percent on the daily balance of the outstanding loan amounts (0.60 percent). The guarantee fee from 1 July 2009 is 0.75 percent.

	Floating rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Fixed Interest Maturing			2009 Total \$'000	2008 Total \$'000
			1 year or less \$'000	Over 1 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000		
Financial assets:							
Cash	45 830	-	-	-	-	45 830	41 320
Receivables	873	14 487	-	-	-	15 360	12 317
	<u>46 703</u>	<u>14 487</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	61 190	53 637
Weighted average interest rate (percent)	3.16	-	-	-	-		
Financial liabilities:							
Interest bearing loans ⁽¹⁾	3 244	-	4 821	22 297	17 317	47 679	43 468
Payables	-	10 438	-	-	-	10 438	9 078
Tax liabilities (net)	-	2 086	-	-	-	2 086	2 110
	<u>3 244</u>	<u>12 524</u>	<u>4 821</u>	<u>22 297</u>	<u>17 317</u>	60 203	54 656
Weighted average interest rate (percent) including guarantee fee	4.82	-	7.08	7.10	7.49	-	-
Net financial assets (liabilities)	43 459	1 963	(4 821)	(22 297)	(17 317)	987	(1 019)

(1) Based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

A separate sensitivity analysis for movements in interest rates has been undertaken for the interest rate risk of SAFC. However, results of the analysis have determined the possible impact on profit and loss from fluctuations in interest rates to be immaterial.

All financial assets and liabilities have been recognised at the balance date at their net fair value, except for the following:

	Carrying amount		Net fair value	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Financial liabilities:				
Interest bearing loans	36 320	31 819	37 265	27 966

(iv) Financial liabilities carried at an amount in excess of net fair value

Interest bearing loans with a carrying value of \$36.3 million (\$31.8 million) are recorded at the nominal principle amount to be settled. This is below their net fair value of \$37.3 million (in excess of their net fair value of \$28 million).

(v) Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The net fair value of cash, trade receivables (excluding accrued revenue) and trade creditors approximates their carrying amount.

Short-term accrued revenue: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of their short-term to maturity.

Short-term borrowings: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of their short-term to maturity.

Long-term borrowings: The fair values of long-term borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowings.

(vi) Hedging instruments

Hedges of specific instruments

SAFC has not entered into any hedging instruments.

(vii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk relates to difficulties that SAFC may encounter in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. SAFC manages this risk by maintaining a strong working capital position and having appropriate financing arrangements in place.

SAFC's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCING AUTHORITY

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA), a body corporate, was established under the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982* (SAFA Act).

Functions

SAFA functions as the central borrowing authority for the State of South Australia, and is responsible for managing the majority of the State's debt and for the implementation of the Government's Debt Management Policy as determined by the Treasurer of South Australia.

Pursuant to section 15 of the SAFA Act, the liabilities of SAFA are guaranteed by the Treasurer.

SAFA also administers the Government's insurance and risk management arrangements through its insurance division trading as SAICORP.

For details of SAFA's objectives refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

SAFA Advisory Board

The SAFA Act provides that SAFA is constituted of the Under Treasurer and establishes the South Australian Government Financing Advisory Board (the Advisory Board).

The Advisory Board comprises up to seven members one of whom is the Under Treasurer, who is also Presiding Member.

The function of the Advisory Board is to provide advice relating to the exercise by SAFA of its powers, functions and duties.

The SAFA Act provides that the Under Treasurer may request advice from the Advisory Board and consider any advice given. The Advisory Board may proffer advice, as it sees fit to the Treasurer or the Authority. The Annual Report of SAFA must include details of any advice of the Advisory Board that the Treasurer or SAFA has decided not to follow and the Treasurer's or SAFA's reason for that decision.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1) of the PFAA and subsection 25(2) of the SAFA Act provide for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of SAFA for each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by SAFA in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- Treasury operations (including insurance investments), including:
 - transaction initiation
 - confirmation and settlement processes
 - management reporting of the activities undertaken
- risk management, monitoring and reporting, including:
 - interest rate risk management

- credit risk management
- liquidity and funding risk management
- foreign exchange risk management
- Common Public Sector Interest Rate (CPSIR) calculation
- financial accounting for finance and insurance functions
- insurance premium revenue
- insurance claim expenditure
- SAFA investment products and services.

Internal audit activities have been reviewed to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to design and perform audit procedures. Use has been made of the work performed by internal audit in the following areas:

- monthly findings of the Compliance Unit's review of operations
- half yearly reviews for the period ending November 2008 and period ending 31 May 2009
- SAFA yield curve methodology review
- information technology security and general controls review.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Government Financing Authority as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Government Financing Authority in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Government Financing Authority have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in management letters to the General Manager. Responses to the management letters were generally considered to be satisfactory. Matters raised with SAFA were minor in nature. SAFA's responses indicated that each of the matters raised had been accepted and addressed accordingly.

Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28

SAFA has a robust governance, risk and control management framework that has been operating for over 10 years. The framework meets the requirements of the revised TIs 2 and 28. Specific elements of TIs 2 and 28 are met as follows:

Risk and fraud management

SAFA's Policy Manual documents the risks and controls in place for its various business activities. These include specific risks, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, operational risk, legal risk and insurance risk. Both risk and fraud are addressed by generic controls, eg segregation of duties, and specific controls over payment systems and technical business risks in treasury and insurance businesses.

Risk and fraud are considered formally at SAFA's annual risk review workshop with its internal auditors and informally through its daily operations.

The *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Act 2006* has resulted in SAFA annually reviewing and assessing risk on all its treasury products, clients and communication channels.

Fraud is also a specific area of attention in the internal audit plan, while business risks are reviewed through the core internal audit program and individual audits.

Control and authority frameworks

SAFA's Policy Manual documents delegations of authority. SAFA's Compliance Unit, under the guidance of SAFA's internal auditor, undertakes testing to ensure that controls and appropriate authorisations are followed.

Policies and procedures

SAFA has a Policy Manual and centralised Procedures Manual. These manuals are supported by more detailed procedures at section level. These procedures include transaction processing, managing debtors and creditors, asset and liability transaction processing and managing asset and liability account balances.

Documentation

SAFA's Policy Manual documents SAFA's risks and controls, including its financial management policies. The Manual is supported by the centralised SAFA Procedures Manual. These documents are reviewed annually and reported to the SAFA Advisory Board. The SAFA Policy Manual is approved by the Treasurer.

All testing performed by SAFA's Compliance Unit is reported to SAFA management and the General Manager. Any breaches to treasury dealing and risk limits are reported daily to the General Manager.

Independent review

SAFA's controls and governance frameworks are reviewed, tested and assessed by an independent accounting firm which reports to the SAFA Audit Committee. Internal audit is supported by SAFA's internal Compliance Unit, which undertakes its work program under the direction of SAFA's internal auditor.

Audit committee/self assessment/internal audit

SAFA's Audit Committee has a wide range of responsibilities, including ensuring that SAFA's overall risk environment is managed and controlled appropriately. It ensures this via an annually approved internal audit plan that is carried out by an independent external audit firm reporting directly to the Audit Committee.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Highlights of the financial statements**

	2009	2008
	\$'million	\$'million
Interest revenue	843	940
Interest expense	(816)	(895)
Net loss on financial instruments and derivatives	(54)	(56)
Net interest expense	(27)	(11)
Insurance premium and other revenue	71	56
Insurance claim expense	(74)	(88)
Other expenses	(15)	(14)
Loss before income tax	(45)	(57)
Income tax equivalent expense	(13)	(17)
Loss after income tax and total comprehensive result	(32)	(40)
ASSETS		
Cash, short-term assets and investments	3 572	3 014
Loans, advances and receivables	7 500	5 554
Other assets	188	132
Total assets	11 260	8 700
LIABILITIES		
Deposits and short-term borrowings	5 031	3 573
Bonds, notes and debentures	5 650	4 494
Outstanding claims	340	278
Other liabilities	49	123
Total liabilities	11 070	8 468
EQUITY	190	232

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is determined on a market value accounting basis which combines actual interest revenue and expenses with realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from interest rate movements. Interest revenue has decreased by \$97.1 million or 10 percent. This has been associated with a corresponding decrease in interest expenses of \$78.8 million or 9 percent.

Net loss on financial instruments and derivatives

Net loss on financial instruments and derivatives in 2008-09 comprises realised and unrealised gains from SAFA's finance and insurance investments.

Insurance investments

SAFA's insurance investments are managed by Funds SA. Investment revenue for 2008-09 returned a net loss of \$48.7 million (\$33.8 million loss) reflecting the second poor year experienced by investment markets. Refer to Note 22.1 of the financial statements.

Insurance premium revenue

Insurance premium revenue, for Fund 1 insurance, was \$30.2 million (\$29.1 million). While the same premium rates applied in 2008-09 for all premium categories, the higher premium revenue for 2008-09 reflects higher rates used in specific circumstances.

Other revenue

Other revenue increased to \$40.3 million (\$26.6 million) due mainly to:

- a receivable from the Treasurer, \$38.9 million (\$9.6 million), to reimburse SAFA for the loss incurred for insurance Fund 2. Due to the nature of Fund 2's activities, the Treasurer has approved that any operating profit before tax will be nil. Refer to Note 2(a)(2.6) of the financial statements
- a negative adjustment to insurance claims recoveries, \$200 000 compared to \$15.2 million recorded in the accounts as revenue from entities external to the SA Government in 2007-08. This was due mainly to an estimated recovery in 2007-08 for claims.

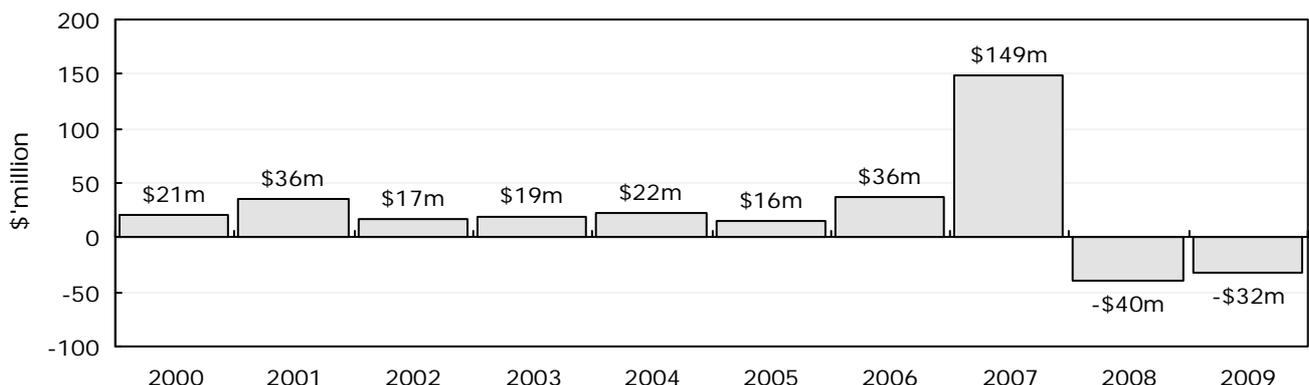
Profit (loss)

SAFA's loss before income tax equivalent was \$45.3 million.

The loss for 2008-09 is attributable to Fund 1 insurance activities (refer to Note 3 of the financial statements). The insurance result reflected:

- net investment losses of \$41.4 million
- an increase in the outstanding claims balance as at 30 June 2009 compared to the balance as at 1 July 2008. This resulted in an insurance claim expense of \$42 million (\$83.6 million).

The 10 year trend in SAFA's net result (after income tax expense) is demonstrated in the following chart.



The chart shows that until 2006, results are reasonably steady. This essentially reflects that other than occasional superior revenues, SAFA's net result is underpinned by investing retained earnings and small margins from financing activities. SAFA became responsible for insurance activities from 1 July 2006. The results for 2007 to 2009 are influenced by the insurance activities.

The 2006-07 profit result includes the initial transfer of the net assets of the former SAICORP.

The 2007-08 and 2008-09 years show loss results in the 10 year time series. As previously discussed, this is attributable to net investment losses on insurance assets and a large increase in claims expense.

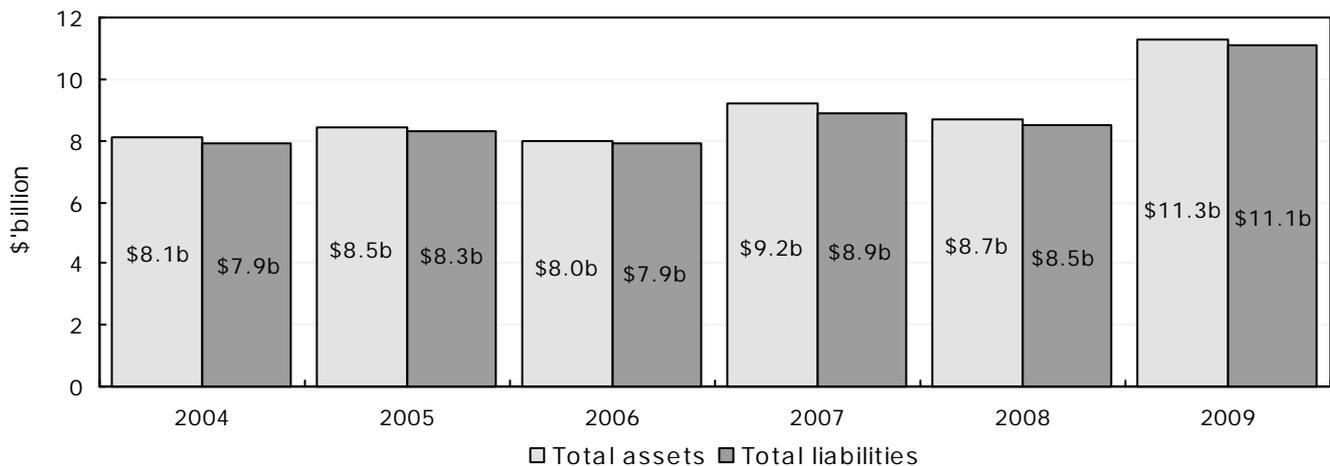
The result before income tax equivalent is, in net terms, only affected by Fund 1 results. This is because under the arrangements put in place, as discussed under 'Other revenue', SAFA is quarantined from Fund 2 profits or losses. This arrangement reflects the fact that Fund 2 is used to meet claim payments in respect of incidents which occurred prior to 1 July 1994, claim payments in respect of uninsurable risks and any other payments which fall outside the insurance cover provided under Fund 1. No premium income is earned for Fund 2. Payments or receivables arising are reflected in the Consolidated Account when settled.

The result after income tax is also influenced by Treasurer's approvals. SAFA is under a Tax Equivalent Regime (TER) and taxed at 30 percent using the Accounting Profits Tax model. In 2007-08, the Treasurer approved SAFA carrying forward a deferred tax asset of \$17.1 million due to the operating loss caused by insurance activities in 2007-08. Further losses in 2008-09 has increased the asset to \$30.7 million. This asset will be used to offset TER income tax on future profits.

Statement of Financial Position

Assets and liabilities

A structural analysis of assets and liabilities for the six years to 2009 is shown in the following chart.



The chart shows that until 2008 the level of assets and liabilities has remained relatively unchanged. In contrast, 2008-09 shows a \$2.6 billion increase in assets and liabilities.

The increase in assets is due mainly to:

- \$1.2 billion increase in loans to the Treasurer, mainly to fund the Consolidated Account deficit for 2008-09 (refer to Note 6 and Treasurer's Statement A in the Appendix to Part B of this Report)
- \$618 million increase in negotiable certificates of deposit (refer Note 4)
- \$579 million increase in loans to public non-financial corporations and \$151 million increase in loans to public financial corporations (refer Note 6).

The increase in assets was funded by increases in liabilities. The main liabilities affected were:

- \$1.1 billion increase in SAFA select lines (refer Note 9)
- \$1.1 billion increase in commercial paper (refer Note 8)
- \$380 million increase in deposits from the Treasurer (refer Note 8).

Insurance activities

While small in SAFA's Statement of Financial Position, as shown previously, insurance activities have had a significant influence on SAFA's results over the past three years.

Outstanding claims and investments for the two years to 30 June 2009 are set out in the following table.

	Fund 1		Fund 2	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Outstanding claims	258.0	223.1	82.2	55.0
Investments*	204.2	247.5	36.3	44.0

* Investments are not the total assets for the Funds.

Notes 2(a)(3.7), 3 and 22 of the financial statements provide detail disclosures for insurance activities.

Outstanding claims for Fund 1 increased by \$34.9 million primarily due to increases in the value of reported claims. Note 22.4 shows movements in outstanding claims. Outstanding claims are estimated annually by an independent actuary.

Insurance investments are managed by the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA). SAFA is a declared prescribed authority for the purpose of investing funds with Funds SA. SAFA's insurance investments are not direct holdings of investments such as equities, but rather are interests in Funds SA's pooled investment portfolios. SAFA is responsible for setting the investment objectives whilst Funds SA is responsible for managing the investment portfolio and strategic asset allocation in accordance with the agreed investment objectives. Details of the asset allocations for SAFA's insurance assets are shown in Fund SA's financial report, Note 17(o) and (p).

Investment assets for Fund 1 reduced by \$43.3 million and Fund 2 reduced by \$7.7 million due to negative net investment returns for the year.

Capital and distributions

At 30 June 2009, SAFA's capital reserves were represented solely by its retained earnings, which stood at \$190 million (\$232 million). Notwithstanding the \$42 million decrease in capital reserves, a \$10.7 million (\$nil) distribution was made to the Treasurer from SAFA this financial year.

Statement of Cash Flows

The following table summarises the net cash flows for the four years to 2009.

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million	2007 \$'million	2006 \$'million
Net cash flows				
Operating	45	-	148	92
Investing	(2 357)	583	(1 050)	281
Financing	2 296	(466)	759	(372)
Change in cash	(16)	117	(143)	1
Cash at 30 June	161	177	60	203

The analysis of cash flows shows that SAFA's cash position has fluctuated over the four years in line with the net effects of the various activities. Strong cash balances have been maintained in line with liquidity needs.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OPERATIONS

The Common Public Sector Interest Rate

A major proportion of funding provided by SAFA is to the Treasurer at a common interest rate referred to as the CPSIR. The CPSIR is the quarterly charge out rate reflecting SAFA's average costs of borrowings sourced from domestic and international financial markets plus a margin to cover administration expenses.

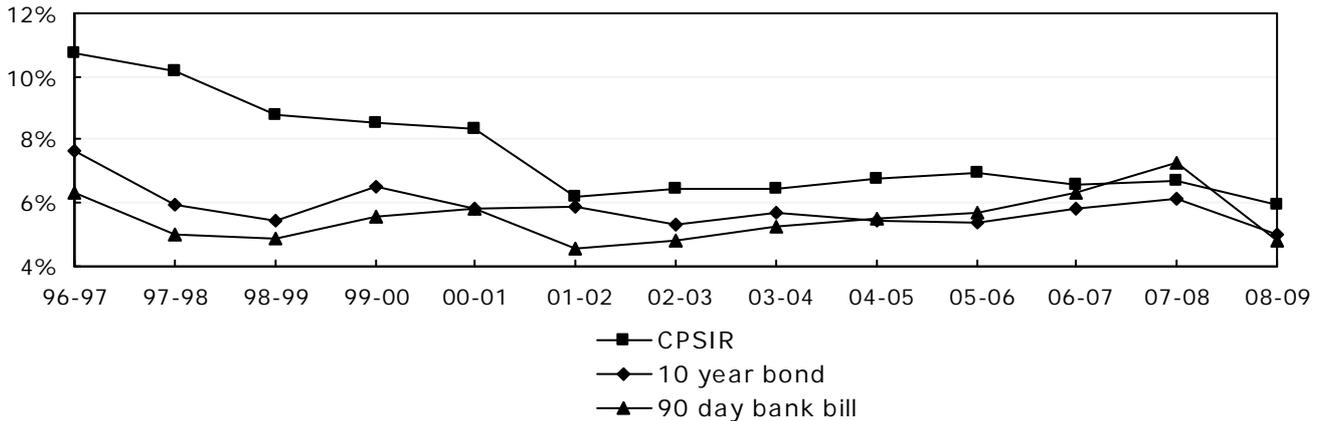
The CPSIR rate is calculated based on historical cost principles, and hence tends to be slow to react to changes in market rates as the 'CPSIR pool' consists of a large number of transactions at differing interest rates and maturities (ie changes to CPSIR should occur when transactions mature or are re-priced).

The average annual CPSIR for 2008-09 was approximately 5.94 percent (6.68 percent).

It is important to note that the objectives underlying the debt management policy of the Government, in effect, determine the CPSIR. SAFA manage debt in compliance with government policy such that the cost of debt is minimised over the medium to long-term.

While there is no direct benchmark against which to compare the CPSIR rate, the following chart indicates the movements in the average CPSIR against the 90 day bank bill rate and the 10 year Bond rate.

Interest rate comparison



Business risk management

Operational risk management

SAFA have a number of mechanisms to manage operational risks, including:

- an annual risk assessment performed by the internal auditors addressing changes to SAFA's operating environment and financial markets they transact with. This assessment is used to determine the scope of the internal audit program
- the establishment of a policy manual which details parameters within which SAFA pursues its core objectives, including dealings with financial markets, reporting requirements and management of assets and liabilities
- the compliance unit performing daily, weekly and monthly reviews to ensure compliance with policy requirements.

Market risk

In order to manage SAFA's financing operations and associated risks, SAFA has split its financing operations into a number of portfolios. The portfolio structure includes two Treasurer's portfolios, managed and passive.

The main task of the managed portfolio, representing \$121.8 million at 30 June 2009 (\$57.1 million), is to minimise interest rate risk within the portfolio with respect to the policy benchmark approved by the Treasurer. The management of this portfolio involves the use of measurements including:

- Value-at-Risk (VaR) — VaR is a single number estimate of how much an entity could lose due to the price volatility of the assets and liabilities it holds or is contracted to hold
- Duration/Modified duration — Duration is a weighted average measure of the present value of a series of cash flows. Modified duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio of interest bearing securities to changes in interest rates
- Basis Point Sensitivity (PVO1) — PVO1 is the change in market value through a change in interest rates by one basis point.

The passive portfolio, \$4.2 billion (\$3 billion), contains transactions such as indexed liabilities and loans, Commonwealth housing loans, 2015 zero coupon bonds and rolling loans and deposits. These deals are not included in the managed portfolio due to the nature of the transactions and inability to readily manage these to the Treasurer's benchmarks.

Net expenses in the Treasurer's portfolios are passed through to the Treasurer with a margin attached. Realised gains and losses are reflected in movements in the Government's indebtedness to SAFA reported in Statement J in the Treasurer's financial statements. The result of this is that SAFA has no interest rate risk from the Treasurer's portfolios.

In addition to the Treasurer's portfolio, a number of principal portfolios are maintained including:

- Domestic
- Offshore
- Reinvestment
- Capital
- Foreign Exchange Hedging Service
- Cash Management Fund
- Cash Enhanced Fund.

These portfolios, holding assets of \$6.6 billion at 30 June 2009 (\$5.3 billion), are used for the purpose of monitoring and managing investment and hedging services provided by SAFA to public sector agencies. Any profits or losses from the other principal portfolios are recorded in SAFA's Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Catastrophe reinsurance program

The State Government is fundamentally a self insurer. However, to protect the State's finances against a very large loss or claim or a series of large losses or claims in a year, a catastrophe reinsurance program is placed in the international insurance market through SAFA.

Reinsurance premium expense for 2008-09 was \$6.2 million (\$6.5 million).

The structure of SAFA's catastrophe reinsurance program is depicted as follows:

	Industrial Special Risks	Aviation Liability	Public and Products Liability	Professional Indemnity	Directors and Officers Liability	Medical Malpractice
Catastrophe Program Cover (Reinsurance)	\$600m	\$500m	\$350m	\$300m	\$100m	\$100m
Aggregate Annual Retention (SAFA)	\$15m		\$20m	\$20m	\$20m	
Each and Every Event Retention (Agency and/or SAFA)	\$1m	\$25 000/ \$5 000	\$1m/\$3m	\$1m/\$3m	\$1m/\$3m	\$15m

While a lower premium was paid for 2008-09 than the previous year, catastrophe coverage was the same other than an increase in the deductible for medical malpractice events to \$15 million (\$12.5 million).

Risk management activity across the public sector

Throughout the year, SAFA provided a range of insurance and risk management services to government agencies to assist in raising risk management awareness.

Clinical risk management within public hospitals has remained an issue that requires ongoing focus and evaluation as a result of the impact that this area has on SAFA's medical malpractice claim liabilities.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
REVENUE:	Note	\$'million	\$'million
Interest revenue	12	843.1	940.2
<i>Less:</i> Interest expense	12	816.1	894.9
Net loss on financial instruments and derivatives	12	(53.9)	(56.0)
		(26.9)	(10.7)
Insurance premium revenue	12	30.2	29.1
Other revenue	12	40.3	26.6
Total revenue		43.6	45.0
EXPENSES:			
Insurance claim expense	13	73.6	87.7
Outward reinsurance premium expense	13	6.6	6.9
Operating expenses	13	8.7	7.4
Total expenses		88.9	102.0
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX EQUIVALENTS		(45.3)	(57.0)
Income tax equivalent expense with SA Government		(13.6)	(17.1)
LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX EQUIVALENTS		(31.7)	(39.9)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		(31.7)	(39.9)

Total comprehensive result is attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
ASSETS:	Note	\$'million	\$'million
Cash and short-term assets	4	2 400	1 798
Investments	5	1 172	1 216
Loans, advances and receivables	6	7 500	5 554
Other assets	7	188	132
Total assets		11 260	8 700
LIABILITIES:			
Deposits and short-term borrowings	8	5 031	3 573
Bonds, notes and debentures	9	5 650	4 494
Outstanding claims	10	340	278
Other liabilities	11	49	123
Total liabilities		11 070	8 468
NET ASSETS		190	232
EQUITY:			
Retained earnings		190	232
TOTAL EQUITY		190	232

Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Retained earnings \$'million
Balance at 30 June 2007	272.1
Net result for 2007-08	(39.9)
Total comprehensive result for 2007-08	(39.9)
Transactions with SA Government as owner:	
Dividends paid/payable	-
Balance at 30 June 2008	232.2
Net result for 2008-09	(31.7)
Total comprehensive result for 2008-09	(31.7)
Transactions with SA Government as owner:	
Dividends paid/payable	(10.7)
Balance at 30 June 2009	189.8

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 Inflows (Outflows) \$'million	2008 Inflows (Outflows) \$'million
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from:			
Interest received		586	611
Direct insurance placement		5	2
Premiums received		30	29
Derivatives net interest received		-	(12)
Stamp duty received from agencies		4	4
Other income		(4)	3
Payments for:			
Interest paid		(542)	(579)
Claims paid		(10)	(21)
Outwards reinsurance premium paid		(7)	(7)
Direct insurance placement		(4)	(3)
Stamp duty paid to RevenueSA		(4)	(4)
Operating expenses paid		(9)	(9)
Income tax (TER) paid		-	(14)
Net cash provided by operating activities	15.2	45	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from client loans		(1 782)	75
Purchase of investments		(26 968)	(22 135)
Proceeds from investments		26 393	22 643
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		(2 357)	583
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net repayments of borrowings		2 307	(466)
Dividends paid to government		(11)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		2 296	(466)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH HELD		(16)	117
CASH AT 1 JULY		177	60
CASH AT 30 JUNE	15.1	161	177

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives

The South Australian Government Financing Authority is a statutory authority constituted as the Under Treasurer under the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982*, and is referred to as 'SAFA' in the financial statements. The registered address of SAFA is Level 5, State Administration Centre, 200 Victoria Square East, Adelaide, South Australia, 5000. On 1 July 2006 SAFA amalgamated with the South Australian Government Captive Insurance Corporation (SAICORP).

SAFA's objectives are to:

- develop and implement borrowing and investment programs for the benefit of semi-government authorities
- engage in such other financial activities as are determined by the Treasurer of South Australia (the Treasurer) to be in the interest of the State
- administer the Government's insurance and risk management arrangements
- insure, co-insure and reinsure the risks of the Crown
- provide advice on the management of risks of the Crown.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared as general purpose financial statements and comply with the requirements of the AASs and the requirements of the TIs relating to financial statements by statutory authorities that are issued pursuant to the PFAA.

The financial statements do not include SAFA consolidated with its controlled entities. These entities were dormant and were wound up during 2007-08.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with AIFRS.

Statement of compliance

AASs include AIFRS. SAFA has early-adopted the revised AASB 101, AASB 2007-08 and AASB 2007-10. All other AASs that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by SAFA for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009.

SAFA's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The preparation of the financial statements requires compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA, by authority of TI 19. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following Note disclosures, which have been included in these financial statements:

- (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, are classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items applies.
- (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants (as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income).

SAFA's financial performance and position are detailed separately in the Notes for the Finance and Insurance activities. Additionally, the Insurance activities are further broken down between those of Insurance Fund 1 and Insurance Fund 2.

1. *Market value accounting*

SAFA designates at initial recognition to account for all financial transactions at fair value (MV) through profit and loss. SAFA believes that this better reflects how SAFA manages its assets and liabilities and provides a better basis for making decisions and evaluating performance. Financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. All financial instruments are revalued to reflect market movements with gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, being recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Note 12). Financial instruments are revalued regularly (at least monthly) either at their quoted market price or their cash flows are discounted against the relevant yield curve.

2. *Revenue and expense recognition*

2.1 Interest

Interest income and expense is accrued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying financial instrument and premiums and discounts are amortised over the life of the associated borrowings.

Net realised gains/losses and unrealised gains/losses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and are separately identified in Note 12.

2.2 Other revenue

Fee income in respect of services provided is recognised in the period in which the service is provided.

2.3 Premium revenue

The earned portion of premiums received and receivable is recognised as premium revenue excluding amounts collected for stamp duties. Premium is treated as earned from the date of attachment of risk and is recognised evenly over the policy or indemnity period, which is considered to closely approximate the pattern of risks underwritten. Unearned premium is determined by apportioning the premiums written prior to year end on a daily pro-rata basis.

All SA Government agencies are required to insure with SAFA unless exempted by the Treasurer. In those circumstances where SAFA considers it more appropriate for some of the risks of a government agency to be insured directly with a commercial insurance organisation, SAFA will arrange for such insurance and will recover the insurance premium from the agency concerned. For the purposes of the financial statements, these arrangements are referred to as direct insurance placements.

- 2.4 Outwards reinsurance
Premium ceded to reinsurers is recognised as an expense in accordance with the pattern of reinsurance services received. Accordingly, a portion of outwards reinsurance premium is treated at the end of the reporting period as a prepayment.

An amount of \$6.628 million (\$6.467 million) was expensed for cover provided under the Government's catastrophe reinsurance program. This program has been effected to safeguard the State finances against a very large loss or claim, or a series of large losses or claims in any year under the Government's insurance and risk management arrangements.

- 2.5 Claims
Claims expense is comprised of claim payments, deductible receipts and movements in underlying claim estimates.

- 2.6 Receivable from/payable to the Treasurer
Given the nature of Fund 2's activities, the Treasurer has approved that any operating profit before tax will be nil. This is achieved by negating the operating profit with either a payable to or receivable from the Treasurer. In 2008-09, this policy resulted in a receivable from the Treasurer of \$38.9 million (a receivable from the Treasurer of \$9.6 million).

- 2.7 Receivable from the Premier
The Premier on behalf of the State of South Australia has guaranteed one of SAFA's corporate security investments. As at 30 June 2008, this investment was considered to be impaired and its decrease in value was recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The guarantee afforded SAFA the right to sell its investment to the Premier at its fair value prior to taking account of any impairment. In the 2007-08 financial statements this was recognised as a receivable in the Statement of Financial Position and as a gain in 'Net loss on financial instruments and derivatives' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. SAFA called on the guarantee from the Premier during 2008-09 and sold the investment to the Premier.

3. *Assets and liabilities*

- 3.1 Cash and short-term assets
Primarily, short-term money market deposits and negotiable discount securities, are held for liquidity and short term investment purposes.

- 3.2 Investments
Investments are assets originating outside the South Australian public sector, which are purchased as part of SAFA's cash management products, for liquidity and interest rate risk management and may be sold prior to maturity in response to various factors including changes in interest rates and funding requirements of the South Australian public sector. Additionally, SAFA may hold investments it has purchased at the direction of the SA Government and/or as may be determined by the Treasurer to be in the interests of the State of South Australia. SAFA does not hold investments for trading purposes.

In accordance with AASB 1023, SAFA's longer term insurance investments with Funds SA are measured at fair value as advised by the fund managers.

- 3.3 Common Public Sector Interest Rate Loan
The Common Public Sector Interest Rate (CPSIR) loan to the Treasurer is funded through a range of financial assets and liabilities within the Treasurer's Portfolio (refer to Note 21). Any gains or losses, whether realised or unrealised, on the assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's portfolio that fund the CPSIR loan are equally offset by a loss or gain on the CPSIR loan to the Treasurer.

- 3.4 Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets are recognised at fair value before assessing any required provisions for impairment. The Treasurer guarantees all loans and advances to South Australian public sector entities. Financial assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Objective evidence results from one or more loss events (a loss event is an event after initial recognition and prior to the end of the reporting period) that have occurred and is considered to have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. The review assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for assets. The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. SAFA uses its experienced judgement in estimating future cash flows. Impaired financial assets and their impacts are shown in Notes 5, 7, 12 and 21.4.

- 3.5 Repurchase agreements
Securities sold under an agreement to repurchase remain as an investment whilst the obligation to repurchase is recorded as a liability in 'Deposits and short-term borrowings' (refer to Note 8).

3.6 Bonds, notes and debentures and other borrowings
Funds are raised through various instruments including bonds, notes and debentures. All borrowings are raised on an unsecured basis.

3.7 Outstanding claims
Insurance activities are segregated into two funds. Liabilities for outstanding claims for Fund 1 are recognised in respect of occurred incidents. The liabilities include claims incurred but not paid, claims incurred but not reported (IBNR), claims incurred but not enough reported (IBNER) and the anticipated costs of settling those claims. In addition, SAFA has recognised a prudential margin of 10 percent of its outstanding claims liabilities for short tail business, 25 percent for medical malpractice and 20 percent for all other classes (the same percentages were applied in 2007-08). Liabilities for outstanding claims for Fund 2 are recognised in respect of occurred incidents including the anticipated costs of settling these claims and a prudential margin as for Fund 1.

The claims liabilities are measured as the present values of the expected future claims payments. An inflation rate of 7.5 percent per annum, comprising 4.5 percent wage inflation plus 3 percent superimposed inflation, has been assumed (inflation was 7.5 percent comprising 4.5 percent wage inflation plus 3 percent superimposed inflation was assumed). In the calculation of present values, discount rates of 5.5 percent per annum for medical malpractice, 4 percent per annum for short tail and 4.5 percent per annum for long tail has been assumed (6.6 percent per annum was applied across all classes).

Claims incurred but not paid and claims settlement costs that can be directly attributed to particular claims are assessed by reviewing individual claim files. In respect of IBNR claims, SAFA has employed the 'Net written premium' method modified to allow for IBNR claims.

Indirect claim settlement costs are those claim settlement costs that cannot be directly allocated to a specific claim and have been estimated at 5 percent of the outstanding claims liabilities.

The above methodologies are used by SAFA, as there is insufficient historical data to perform a portfolio analysis to derive a statistical methodology for the calculation of claims liabilities. Brett and Watson Pty Ltd - Consulting Actuaries has been engaged to consider the appropriateness of the above methodologies and to recommend appropriate discount and inflation rates, prudential margins and indirect claim settlement costs percentages to be used for annual financial reporting. Their recommendations were adopted for the preparation of the financial statements.

3.8 Derivative instruments
SAFA utilises derivative instruments in fundraising, debt management and client activities. They are used to convert funding costs, facilitate diversification of funding sources, reconfigure interest rate risk profiles and manage foreign currency exposures. Interest receipts and interest payments are accrued on a gross basis and classified as interest revenue and interest expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3.9 Other assets and liabilities
Other assets, including debtors and fee accruals, other liabilities, including interest paid in advance, creditors, expense accruals and provisions, are all stated at cost.

Recoveries receivable on claims paid and claims reported but not yet paid are recognised as income and assets where they can be reliably measured.

Recoveries receivable are measured as the present values of the expected future recovery receipts. An inflation rate of 7.5 percent per annum, comprising 4.5 percent wage inflation plus 3 percent superimposed inflation has been assumed (inflation was 7.5 percent comprising 4.5 percent wage inflation plus 3 percent superimposed inflation was assumed). In the calculation of present values, discount rates of 6.6 percent per annum has been assumed across all classes (6.6 percent per annum across all classes was applied).

(b) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in the financial statements at the exchange rate applying at 30 June 2009. Revenue and expense items are translated at the exchange rate current at the date at which those items were recognised in the financial statements. Revaluation of foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised as unrealised gains or losses and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are translated at the exchange rate applying at 30 June 2009. Resulting exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(c) Employee benefits

SAFA does not employ any direct staff, but is provided with staff resources by the Department of Treasury and Finance (Treasury) through an SLA. The responsibility to provide for employer contributions to superannuation benefits rests with Treasury and for this reason SAFA is not required to establish a provision. Treasury meets long service leave liabilities as they fall due.

(d) Taxation

Accounting Profits Tax Model

SAFA and its controlled entities came under a Tax Equivalent Regime (TER) as from 1 July 1995 and are taxed at 30 percent using the Accounting Profits Tax Model. SAFA receives a credit against its TER liability for any income tax paid directly or by its controlled entities in Australia or in other jurisdictions. Taxable losses are carried forward as deferred tax assets to be offset against future taxable profits. As at 30 June 2009 the deferred tax asset totalled \$30.7 million (\$17.1 million).

GST

SAFA is grouped with Treasury, for GST purposes.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- where the GST is not recoverable, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense, or
- for receivables and payables, which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Stamp duty

Amounts collected for stamp duty are excluded from premiums and on-paid monthly to RevenueSA.

(e) Comparatives

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where adjusted to reflect the early adoption of AASB 101 and specific revised accounting standards and APSS.

(f) Transactions with SA Government

In accordance with the APF the financial statements and Notes to the accounts disclose any transactions with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

(g) Rounding

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts have been rounded to the nearest million Australian dollars.

(h) Average balances

The average balances presented in Note 20 refer to average month end balances and reflect the face value of SAFA's assets and liabilities. The average rate is calculated as interest divided by the average balance of interest bearing assets and liabilities.

(i) Liquidity analysis

The maturity classification of the assets and liabilities is determined by the length of time from the end of the reporting period, 30 June 2009, to the contractual repayment date of the individual assets and liabilities. The amounts shown represent the principal and interest cash flows of the financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2009 (refer to Note 21) for SAFA's Finance activities.

(j) Insurance risk assumptions

The Insurance division writes four broad classes of insurance: Property, Liability, Other Liability and Medical Malpractice. Full details of the actuarial assumptions and risk margins adopted for the Insurance activities are in Note 22.7.

3. Segment information

Business segments

SAFA operates in the following segments:

- Finance industry - lends funds and provides financial advice to the SA Government, semi-Government authorities, South Australian public sector financial institutions and Government agencies.
- Insurance industry - underwriting several types of general insurance for SA Government agencies.

The insurance activities are further broken down into Fund 1 and Fund 2 in Note 22. Fund 1 reflects the normal commercial activities of SAFA whilst Fund 2 is used to meet claim payments in respect of incidents which occurred prior to 1 July 1994, claim payments in respect of uninsurable risks and any other payments which fall outside the insurance cover provided under Fund 1.

	Finance \$'million	Insurance \$'million	Eliminations \$'million	Total \$'million
2009				
Revenue	23.4	20.2	-	43.6
Expenses	(7.0)	(81.9)	-	(88.9)
Profit (loss) before tax	16.4	(61.7)	-	(45.3)
Income tax expense	(4.9)	18.5	-	13.6
Comprehensive result	11.5	(43.2)	-	(31.7)

Business segments (continued)**2009**

	Finance \$'million	Insurance \$'million	Eliminations \$'million	Total \$'million
Segment assets	10 917.9	383.2	(41.4)	11 259.7
Segment liabilities	(10 770.8)	(340.5)	41.4	(11 069.9)
Net assets	147.1	42.7	-	189.8

2008

Revenue	24.9	20.1	-	45.0
Expenses	(6.5)	(95.5)	-	(102.0)
Profit (loss) before tax	18.4	(75.4)	-	(57.0)
Income tax expense	(5.5)	22.6	-	17.1
Comprehensive result	12.9	(52.8)	-	(39.9)

Segment assets	8 361.0	364.5	(25.1)	8 700.4
Segment liabilities	(8 214.6)	(278.7)	25.1	8 468.2
Net assets	146.4	85.8	-	232.2

4. Cash and short-term assets

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
Finance:		
Cash at bank	6.4	1.8
Deposits with the Treasurer	47.1	54.5
Short-term money market deposits	100.5	115.7
Negotiable certificates of deposit	2 238.9	1 620.6
	2 392.9	1 792.6
Insurance:		
Deposits with the Treasurer	7.3	5.7
	7.3	5.7
Total cash and short-term assets	2 400.2	1 798.3

5. Investments

Finance:		
Semi-government securities	191.3	143.2
Commonwealth Government securities	70.9	69.0
Local Government securities	18.1	18.5
Indexed securities	-	68.7
Bank and corporate securities	609.7	640.8
Provision for impairment - corporate securities	-	(35.0)
	890.0	905.2
Insurance:		
Growth Fund (Funds SA)	240.5	291.5
Bank and corporate securities	41.1	19.6
	281.9	311.1
Total investments	1 171.9	1 216.3

6. Loans, advances and receivables

Finance:		
Loans to the Treasurer at market	35.6	37.1
Loans to the Treasurer at CPSIR	3 827.5	2 620.3
Loans to the SA Government	240.2	229.6
Loans to public non-financial corporations	2 062.2	1 483.4
Loans to public financial corporations	1 334.2	1 183.5
Total loans, advances and receivables	7 499.7	5 553.9

7. Other assets

Finance:		
Derivatives - receivable SA Government	21.4	2.9
Derivatives - receivable	74.5	50.4
Sundry debtors SA Government	2.6	1.3
Sundry debtors	0.2	0.2
Receivable from the Premier	-	35.0
	98.7	89.8
Insurance:		
Recoveries receivable	16.8	17.6
Prepaid outwards reinsurance	2.5	1.9
Sundry debtors SA Government	0.2	1.0
Sundry debtors	-	0.3
Deferred tax assets	30.7	17.1
Receivables from the Treasurer	38.9	4.2
	89.1	42.1
Total other assets	187.8	131.9

Note SA Government includes the Treasurer.

8. Deposits and short-term borrowings	2009	2008
Finance:	\$'million	\$'million
Call deposits	100.6	115.0
Deposits from the Treasurer	2 353.2	1 973.3
Deposits from SA Government	758.0	772.8
Repurchase agreements	185.0	188.5
Commercial paper	1 633.9	523.6
Total deposits and short-term borrowings	5 030.7	3 573.2
9. Bonds, notes and debentures		
Finance:		
Select lines	4 433.3	3 335.9
Retail stock	169.0	143.5
Zero coupon	236.7	208.5
Inflation linked bonds and securities	250.2	271.0
Obligation to Commonwealth Government	561.1	535.2
Total bonds, notes and debentures	5 650.3	4 494.1
10. Outstanding claims		
Insurance:		
Outstanding claims	323.7	262.3
Outstanding claims SA Government	16.6	15.8
Total outstanding claims	340.3	278.1
11. Other liabilities		
Finance:		
Derivatives - payable to SA Government	2.5	3.0
Derivatives - payable	23.4	99.0
Interest received in advance from the Treasurer	20.5	17.7
Sundry creditors SA Government	-	0.2
Sundry creditors	1.9	2.2
	48.3	122.1
Insurance:		
Other	0.2	0.4
Total other liabilities	48.5	122.5
Note SA Government includes the Treasurer.		
12. Revenue		
Interest revenue:		
External to SA Government:		
Cash and short-term assets	101.5	125.8
Investments	57.6	77.3
Other assets	310.7	327.5
Internal to SA Government:		
Cash and short-term assets	1.9	1.9
Loans, advances and receivables	328.5	375.7
Other assets	42.9	32.0
	843.1	940.2
Less: Interest expense:		
External to SA Government:		
Deposits and short-term borrowings	70.3	61.4
Bonds, notes and debentures	308.1	294.1
Other liabilities	302.5	346.9
Internal to SA Government:		
Deposits and short-term borrowings	101.4	160.0
Other liabilities	33.8	32.5
	816.1	894.9
Net profit (loss) on financial instruments and derivatives:		
External to SA Government:		
Realised	-	(9.0)
Unrealised	(102.1)	18.6
Impairment - Corporate securities	-	(35.0)
Internal to SA Government:		
Realised	(10.3)	2.3
Unrealised	58.5	(67.9)
Receivable from the Premier	-	35.0
	(53.9)	(56.0)
	(26.9)	(10.7)

12. Revenue (continued)		2009	2008
	Note	\$'million	\$'million
Premium revenue:			
External to SA Government		1.7	1.6
Internal to SA Government		<u>28.5</u>	<u>27.5</u>
		<u>30.2</u>	<u>29.1</u>
Other revenue:			
External to SA Government			
Other revenue		(0.2)	15.2
Internal to SA Government			
Other revenue		-	0.1
Management fees		1.6	1.7
Receivable from the Treasurer	2(a)(2.6),22.1	<u>38.9</u>	<u>9.6</u>
		<u>40.3</u>	<u>26.6</u>
Total revenue		<u>43.6</u>	<u>45.0</u>

Note: SA Government includes the Treasurer

13. Expenses		2009	2008
Insurance claim expenses:			
External to SA Government		67.6	85.3
Internal to SA Government		<u>6.0</u>	<u>2.4</u>
		<u>73.6</u>	<u>87.7</u>
Reinsurance and other recoveries expense external to SA Government		<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Operating expenses:			
Internal to SA Government:			
Service Level Agreement (SLA)		7.3	6.7
External to SA Government:			
Program and debt management fees		1.1	0.9
Underwriting		(0.2)	(0.3)
Other		<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>
		<u>8.7</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Total expenses		<u>88.9</u>	<u>102.0</u>

The SLA is between SAFA and Treasury. Treasury provides services to SAFA to enable SAFA to undertake its business activities in a manner so that SAFA may achieve its key outcomes. Treasury provides SAFA with appropriately trained and skilled staff together with necessary infrastructure support including audit. The majority of the fee relates to staffing, accommodation, audit and network systems.

SLA insurance costs of \$1 417 953 (\$1 055 642) have been allocated directly to claims and acquisition expense. This reflects a more accurate underwriting result.

14. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

Under section 15 of the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982*, all financial obligations incurred or assumed by SAFA are guaranteed by the Treasurer on behalf of the State of South Australia.

Under an agreement between Osborne Cogeneration Pty Ltd and SAFA (see below), SAFA is indemnified by Origin Energy for the performance of two of its subsidiaries and by the Treasurer for the performance of Origin Energy under this agreement.

Contingent liabilities

General

Indemnities provided by SAFA have been primarily provided to third parties involved, in financing arrangements with SAFA either directly or indirectly, other statutory authorities and financial institutions of the State, and relate to financial advantages which are expected to be available to those parties or to preserve existing financial advantages. No indemnities have been given for income tax aspects of any financing arrangement undertaken since July 1988.

By its nature insurance underwriting has liabilities contingent upon certain events occurring that give rise to a claim under the policy of insurance. All of the known and expected claims in respect of events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period have been accounted for in the preparation of these financial statements plus an allowance for claims incurred but not reported and incurred but not enough reported using IBNR and IBNER calculations. Many claims require legal input to negotiate suitable settlements. The results of such negotiations may result in liabilities different to those recognised in the financial statements.

Guarantees

As at 30 June 2009, SAFA has provided a guarantee to Land Management Corporation for the Port Waterfront Redevelopment. This guarantee totalled \$5 million.

Under an agreement between Osborne Cogeneration Pty Ltd and SAFA for the Osborne Generation Plant, SAFA has guaranteed the performance of certain obligations by two Origin Energy subsidiaries. The maximum exposure of the guarantee is estimated at \$150 million to \$200 million.

Unused loan facilities

As at 30 June 2009, SAFA had extended loan facilities that were unutilised totalling \$1019.6 million.

15. Cash flow information		2009	2008
15.1 Reconciliation of cash		\$'million	\$'million
Includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts		160.8	177.0
<hr/>			
15.2 Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to comprehensive result			
Comprehensive result		(31.7)	(39.9)
Non-cash items:			
Change in net market value of financial instruments		(5.9)	25.3
Amortisation of financial instruments		25.5	5.2
Change in market value of insurance investments		51.1	37.1
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (Increase) in accrued interest receivable		2.5	(9.6)
Decrease (Increase) in recoveries receivable		0.8	(14.5)
Increase in sundry debtors and other assets		(42.2)	(43.5)
Decrease in accrued interest payable		(16.9)	(25.4)
Increase in outstanding claims		62.2	67.2
Decrease in sundry creditors and other liabilities		(0.7)	(1.6)
FX movement		-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities		44.7	0.3
<hr/>			
15.3 Non-cash financing and investing activities			
During 2008-09, \$6.8 million was adjusted against the Treasurer's debt for book losses arising from debt management activity.			
16. Auditor's remuneration		2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid to the Auditor-General's Department		143	148
<hr/>			
Audit fees are paid through SAFA's SLA with Treasury			
17. Key management personnel		2009	2008
17.1 Board members		Number	Number
Remuneration:			
\$0		3	3
\$30 001 - \$40 000		4	3
\$40 001 - \$50 000		1	2
Total number of members		8	8
<hr/>			
		2009	2008
Total remuneration		\$179 537	\$138 432
<hr/>			

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing Board/Committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice arrangements. Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Board/Committee members in 2008-09 were \$12 254 (\$9608). All amounts paid to members are paid through SAFA's SLA with Treasury.

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during 2008-09 financial year were:

Advisory Board

Mr J Wright (Presiding Member) *
Mr B Brownjohn
Mr L Foster
Ms A Howe*
Mr C Long
Ms Y Sneddon
Ms J Brown

Audit Committee

Ms Y Sneddon
Mr L Foster
Mr P Mendo*

* Those members who are permanently employed under the PSM Act, or on similar terms, are not entitled to fees.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions with members are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

17.2 Other key management personnel

The following persons also held authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of SAFA, directly or indirectly during the financial year:

Mr K Cantley	General Manager
Mr I Welch	Director, Finance
Mr B Daniels (retired December 2008)	Director, Insurance
Mr T Burfield	Director, Insurance
Mr D Posaner	Director, Corporate Governance and Planning
Mr A Thompson (resigned November 2008)	Director, Financial Markets and Client Services
Mr J Powell	Director, Financial Markets and Client Services

The above are employed by Treasury and provided to SAFA through an SLA. Details of their remuneration are included in the Treasury financial statements.

18. Consultants

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
Between \$10 001 - \$50 000	-	2
Total consultants	-	2
Total consultants expense	\$nil	\$49 489

In addition to the amounts shown in the table above, \$94 000 (\$100 000) in consultants fees were paid through SAFA's SLA with Treasury. These consultants are disclosed in Treasury's statements.

19. Fiduciary activities

SAFA provides asset and liability management services to clients and these financial assets and liabilities are not recognised on SAFA's Statement of Financial Position. SAFA manages these assets and liabilities within prescribed risk limits as directed or agreed, by the clients. SAFA is responsible for providing regular financial and management information with respect to its management of the clients' assets and liabilities. As at 30 June 2009, assets under management totalled \$nil and liabilities total \$1775.4 million (\$nil and \$1255.8 million).

SAFA provides a range of pooled investment portfolios to its clients that meet their investment needs. The Cash Management Fund comprises cash and short term money market securities whilst the Cash Enhanced Fund is a market value fund that comprises term investments of high credit quality and marketability. Total market value (MV) of these portfolios as at 30 June 2009 was \$737.4 million (\$762.8 million). The assets and liabilities of these portfolios are reported within SAFA's Statement of Financial Position.

20. Average statement of financial position and margin analysis

	2009			2008		
	Average balance \$'million	Interest \$'million	Average rate Percent	Average balance \$'million	Interest \$'million	Average rate Percent
Assets:						
Interest earning assets:						
Cash and short-term assets	2 135.2	103.4	4.84	1 922.1	127.7	6.64
Investments	965.0	57.6	5.97	1 024.0	77.3	7.55
Loans, advances and receivables	5 914.5	328.5	5.55	5 570.1	375.7	6.74
Other assets	-	353.6	-	-	359.5	-
Total assets	9 014.7	843.1	5.43	8 516.2	940.2	6.82
Liabilities:						
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits and short-term borrowings	3 788.6	171.7	4.53	3 474.6	221.4	6.37
Bonds, notes and debentures	5 166.6	308.1	5.96	4 993.3	294.1	5.89
Other liabilities	-	336.3	-	-	379.4	-
Total liabilities	8 955.2	816.1	5.36	8 467.9	894.9	6.09

21. Specific disclosure - finance**21.1 Financial risk management**

SAFA's core Finance functions are fundraising, asset and liability management and the provision of financial risk management and advisory services to its public sector clients. SAFA aims to undertake its functions in a manner that protects the interest of its owner and clients. To assist in the management of SAFA's operations and its associated risks, SAFA's business activities have been separated into portfolios. SAFA's portfolio structure consists of a number of principal portfolios and four portfolios comprising the Treasurer's portfolio. Any profit or loss resulting from the operations of principal portfolios is for SAFA's account whilst net interest expenses and market revaluations in the Treasurer's portfolio are for the account of the Treasurer. The Treasurer's portfolio comprises assets and liabilities that together comprise the CPSIR loan to the Treasurer. Effectively, the CPSIR loan mirrors the other assets and liabilities in that portfolio. The principal portfolios are managed within strict risk limits to minimise exposure to SAFA. The Treasurer's portfolio is managed within duration limits and value at risk limits with all the risk being borne by the Treasurer.

Capital risk management

SAFA manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while exposing its stakeholders to an acceptable level of risk.

Interest rate risk

SAFA uses a variety of methods to measure interest rate risk, including basis point sensitivity, duration/modified duration, and Value-at-Risk (VaR). The Under Treasurer and Treasurer approve interest rate risk limits for SAFA's portfolios. Limits on interest rate risk for portfolios managed on behalf of clients are set in consultation with the clients.

SAFA uses interest rate futures contracts, interest rate swaps, interest rate options and forward rate agreements to manage interest rate risk. The use of interest rate derivatives enables the management of the volatility of the portfolio of debt and assets without requiring transactions in physical securities.

(i) Interest rate futures contracts

A futures contract is an obligation to buy or sell an underlying commodity or financial instrument of a standardised amount and quantity at a specified future date with the price being set by an open auction system at the time when the contract is made.

The futures contracts principally transacted by SAFA are 90 day bank bill futures contracts and 3 year and 10 year bond futures contracts traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange.

SAFA utilises futures contracts to manage interest rate exposures on a specific transaction or portfolio of transactions.

As at 30 June 2009, open interest rate futures positions represented a total notional principal of \$328 million (\$301.3 million).

The mark to market movement in futures contracts is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except where it was undertaken as part of the Treasurer's portfolios, and is passed onto the Treasurer as an adjustment to his debt level.

(ii) Interest rate swaps

An interest rate swap is a financial contract between two parties agreeing to exchange interest obligations over a fixed term on fixed dates. Interest amounts are calculated on a notional principal.

SAFA utilises interest rate swaps to manage interest rate exposures on a specific transaction or portfolio of transactions.

Contracts principally involve the payment or receipt of interest on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. As at 30 June 2009, the notional value of interest rate swaps totalled \$6625.2 million positive MV \$70.1 million (\$5829.1 million negative MV \$48.8 million).

(iii) Swaptions/interest rate options

An interest rate option is a contract between two parties where one party grants to the other party (in consideration for a premium payment) the right, but not the obligation, to receive a payment equal to the amount by which an interest rate differs to a specific strike rate. As at 30 June 2009, there were no outstanding exchange traded interest rate option contracts.

(iv) Forward rate agreements

A Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) is a contractual agreement between two parties to lock in a preset interest rate on an agreed notional principal for a given period of time commencing at a specific future date.

SAFA utilises FRAs to manage interest rate exposures on a specific transaction or portfolio of transactions. The notional value of FRAs as at 30 June 2009 was \$50 million (\$nil).

The settled amount for FRAs is recognised immediately in the Income Statement, except where it was undertaken as part of the Treasurer's portfolios, and is passed onto the Treasurer as an adjustment to his debt level.

(v) Sensitivity analysis

SAFA manages the sensitivity of its portfolios for changes in market risk variables by calculating VaR daily and monitoring the calculated VaR against pre determined exposure limits. VaR is the calculation of the potential loss due to rate movements for any one day.

SAFA calculates VaR using the Historical Simulation method and a two year interest rate horizon. The daily VaR is assessed at the 95 percent confidence level. VaR for the Domestic portfolio is managed daily against an approved working limit of \$500 000.

The following table shows the computed VaR on SAFA's principal portfolios were:

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Domestic	355 056	180 945
Reinvestment*	-	529
Cash Management Fund	45 067	31 910

* No transactions as at 30 June 2009

Should future rates vary from those used in the historic rate horizon, profit/losses will vary from the expected results calculated under VaR.

- (v) Sensitivity analysis (continued)
The increase in VaR is consistent with an increase in financial assets and liabilities and a significant increase in volatility in market rates over recent years.

All risk on the Treasurer's portfolios is borne directly by the Treasurer.

- (vi) Market value movements attributable to changes in credit risk
The majority of SAFA's lending (around 69 percent) is to agencies and corporations of the SA Government. Consequently, SAFA's profit does not reflect any component that relates to credit movement for this part of its business. The profit or loss resulting from credit movements for the remainder have been examined and are immaterial.

Foreign exchange risk

SAFA has a policy of avoiding foreign currency risk and has limits in place to protect against movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

- (i) Currency swaps
A cross currency swap is a financial contract between two parties agreeing to exchange interest obligations in two different currencies over a fixed term on fixed dates. Interest amounts are calculated on currency principals which are usually exchanged at the start of the transaction.

SAFA utilises cross currency swaps to eliminate foreign currency exposures associated with foreign currency borrowings. Currently SAFA has no cross currency swaps.

- (ii) Foreign exchange and forward exchange contracts
A foreign exchange contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell one currency against another currency either on a spot basis or on a specified future date. A foreign exchange swap is an agreement to enter into both a spot foreign exchange transaction and a forward foreign exchange transaction.

SAFA utilises foreign exchange contracts (spot and forward) to manage foreign exchange risk associated with foreign currency borrowings and to manage exposures arising from the Foreign Exchange Hedging Service provided to South Australian public sector agencies and to hedge profits from overseas subsidiaries.

SAFA has entered into forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge exposures arising from the Foreign Exchange Hedging Service provided to public sector clients. These transactions totalled \$19.8 million (\$11.9 million) in face value as at 30 June 2009, but the foreign exchange exposure from these transactions is nil.

- (iii) Currency exposures
The following table summarises SAFA's exposure to exchange risk. The value to be received under the currency contracts is designed to hedge the exposure to the net foreign currency liabilities.

	GBP A\$'million
Less than one year:	
Net foreign currency assets	1.3
Net derivatives	-
Net	<u>1.3</u>
Greater than one year:	
Net foreign currency assets	(1.0)
Net Derivatives	-
Net	<u>(1.0)</u>
Total net	<u><u>0.3</u></u>

Liquidity risk

In order to manage liquidity risk, SAFA has in place liquidity management guidelines, which require SAFA to hold a base level of liquidity comprising of highly marketable financial assets. Liquid assets include cash, promissory notes, Commonwealth notes, floating rate notes and negotiable discount securities. The level of financial asset holdings by SAFA on any given day must be sufficient to cover the higher of a base liquidity buffer of \$250 million or the sum of debt maturities over the next 30 days. Adherence to these guidelines enables SAFA to be in a position to meet the forecasted cash demands and any unanticipated funding requirements of the South Australian public sector.

SAFA has chosen an approach to minimise medium-term refinancing risks, which involves diversification of physical borrowings across the maturity spectrum, diversification of funding sources and the holding of liquid assets to assist in the management of refinancing and liquidity risk.

These strategies result in SAFA facing manageable funding demands from financial markets in any given period. This approach assists the maintenance of an orderly market place for SAFA's securities when refinancing maturing debt obligations.

21.2 Liquidity analysis of financial instruments

A maturity analysis has been calculated based on the repayment of the principal (face value) and interest.

	2009							Total
	0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million
Assets:								
Cash and short-term assets	2 243.0	160.0	-	-	-	-	-	2 403.0
Investments	66.5	344.1	192.1	46.3	62.0	94.1	219.5	1 024.6
Loans, advances and receivables	981.8	505.3	1 422.4	542.4	744.4	338.2	4 169.3	8 703.8
Total	3 291.3	1 009.4	1 614.5	588.7	806.4	432.3	4 388.8	12 131.4
Liabilities:								
Deposits and short-term borrowings	4 560.2	437.9	-	-	-	-	-	4 998.1
Bonds, notes and debentures	1 090.7	333.0	2 262.8	126.9	1 435.1	129.3	1 379.0	6 756.8
Total	5 650.9	770.9	2 262.8	126.9	1 435.1	129.3	1 379.0	11 754.9
Net	(2 359.6)	238.5	(648.3)	461.8	(628.7)	303.0	3 009.8	376.5
Derivatives (off Balance Sheet)	15.3	37.0	33.3	11.5	15.5	(6.0)	(5.5)	101.1

	2008							Total
	0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million
Assets:								
Cash and short-term assets	1 627.0	182.0	-	-	-	-	-	1 809.0
Investments	118.6	132.9	381.4	153.2	46.2	64.4	252.9	1 149.6
Loans, advances and receivables	497.6	481.4	1 111.4	975.9	328.8	733.3	2 988.3	7 116.7
Total	2 243.2	796.3	1 492.8	1 129.1	375.0	797.7	3 241.2	10 075.3
Liabilities:								
Deposits and short-term borrowings	3 377.0	152.8	-	-	-	-	-	3 529.8
Bonds, notes and debentures	91.8	282.1	1 702.5	1 260.1	97.4	1 004.8	1 507.7	5 946.4
Total	3 468.8	434.9	1 702.5	1 260.1	97.4	1 004.8	1 507.7	9 476.2
Net	(1 225.6)	361.4	(209.7)	(131.0)	277.6	(207.1)	1 733.5	599.1
Derivatives (off Balance Sheet)	(9.7)	(17.9)	(4.0)	(15.9)	(2.8)	(3.3)	2.4	(51.2)

21.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss and associated costs resulting from the failure of a counterparty to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

SAFA incurs credit risk through undertaking its core functions of fundraising, debt management and liquidity management.

SAFA's dealings in physical securities and other financial contracts, including derivatives, are transacted only with counterparties possessing strong to extremely strong safety characteristics regarding timely payment of principal and interest.

To minimise the potential for credit loss, SAFA complies with stringent credit guidelines. The guidelines are designed to promote diversification of credit risk amongst counterparties while limiting exposure only to highly rated institutions worldwide. The credit guidelines do not apply to loans to SA Government entities.

No credit losses were incurred by SAFA over the reporting period.

SAFA measures credit risk for physical securities at face value and the credit risk of derivative transactions using a mark-to-market methodology that includes an additional factor to cover potential future adverse market movements.

An analysis of credit risk exposure by country, counterparty class, asset class and credit rating as at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 is detailed below.

	2009						
	Australia (AAA)	Canada (AAA)	France (AAA)	Germany (AAA)	Hong Kong (AA)	Japan (AA)	Netherlands (AAA)
	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million
Total by counterparty class							
SA Government	7 446.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth/State Government	227.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	2 622.7	48.6	99.0	51.7	-	56.0	15.0
Corporate/other	111.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total by country	10 407.9	48.6	99.0	51.7	-	56.0	15.0

	Singapore (AAA)	Supra-national (AAA)	Switzerland (AAA)	United Kingdom (AAA)	United States (AAA)	Total
	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million
Total by counterparty Class						
SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	7 446.2
Commonwealth/State Government	-	-	-	-	-	227.8
Banks	155.0	-	-	8.6	14.6	3 071.2
Corporate/other	-	121.0	23.2	-	-	255.4
Total by country	155.0	121.0	23.2	8.6	14.6	11 000.6

21.3 Credit risk

	2009							Total \$'million
	Australia \$'million	Canada \$'million	France \$'million	Germany \$'million	Hong Kong \$'million	Japan \$'million	Netherlands \$'million	
Total by asset class								
Loans/investments	10 265.1	35.0	99.0	37.0	-	56.0	-	15.0
Interest rate swaps	142.4	13.5	-	14.7	-	-	-	-
FX contracts	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total by country	10 407.9	48.6	99.0	51.7	-	56.0	-	15.0

	Singapore	Supra-	Switzerland	United	United	Total \$'million
	\$'million	national \$'million	\$'million	Kingdom \$'million	States \$'million	
Total by asset class						
Loans/investments	155.0	121.0	2.3	-	-	10 785.4
Interest rate swaps	-	-	20.9	8.6	14.6	214.7
FX contracts	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Total by country	155.0	121.0	23.2	8.6	14.6	11 000.6

Asset class	2009 Rating									
	AAA \$'million	AA+ \$'million	AA \$'million	AA- \$'million	A+ \$'million	A \$'million	A- \$'million	BBB+ \$'million	NR* \$'million	Total \$'million
Loans/investments	667.0	115.0	1 949.1	194.0	349.3	97.0	-	-	7 414.0	10 785.4
Interest rate swaps	-	-	101.2	13.6	58.7	9.7	-	-	31.5	214.7
FX contracts	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.5
Total	667.0	115.0	2 050.3	207.7	408.0	106.7	-	-	7 445.9	11 000.6

* Includes loans to SA Government of \$7397.3 million.

	2008							Total \$'million
	Australia (AAA) \$'million	Canada (AAA) \$'million	France (AAA) \$'million	Germany (AAA) \$'million	Hong Kong (AA) \$'million	Japan (AA) \$'million	Netherlands (AAA) \$'million	
Total by counter-party class								
SA Government	5 591.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth/ State Government	225.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	1 842.2	57.6	120.0	35.0	30.0	111.0	-	15.8
Corporate/other	198.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total by country	7 856.8	57.6	120.0	35.0	30.0	111.0	-	15.8

	Singapore	Supra-	Switzerland	United	United	Total \$'million
	(AAA) \$'million	national (AAA) \$'million	(AAA) \$'million	Kingdom (AAA) \$'million	States (AAA) \$'million	
Total by counter-party Class						
SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	5 591.0
Commonwealth/ State Government	-	-	-	-	-	225.3
Banks	70.0	-	1.6	95.0	70.2	2 448.4
Corporate/other	-	63.0	9.4	-	-	270.7
Total by country	70.0	63.0	11.0	95.0	70.2	8 535.4

	2008							Total \$'million
	Australia \$'million	Canada \$'million	France \$'million	Germany \$'million	Hong Kong \$'million	Japan \$'million	Netherlands \$'million	
Total by asset class								
Loans/investments	7 789.9	50.0	120.0	15.0	30.0	111.0	-	15.0
Interest rate swaps	65.3	7.6	-	20.0	-	-	-	0.8
FX contracts	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total by country	7 856.8	57.6	120.0	35.0	30.0	111.0	-	15.8

	Singapore	Supra-	Switzerland	United	United	Total \$'million
	\$'million	national \$'million	\$'million	Kingdom \$'million	States \$'million	
Total by asset class						
Loans/investments	70.0	63.0	0.4	95.0	56.4	8 415.7
Interest rate swaps	-	-	10.6	-	13.8	118.1
FX contracts	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Total by country	70.0	63.0	11.0	95.0	70.2	8 535.4

Asset class	2008 Rating									
	AAA \$'million	AA+ \$'million	AA \$'million	AA- \$'million	A+ \$'million	A \$'million	A- \$'million	BBB+ \$'million	NR* \$'million	Total \$'million
Loans/investments	738.9	1.3	1 295.3	170.4	493.0	80.0	-	24.0	5 612.8	8 415.7
Interest rate swaps	-	-	81.5	19.0	-	3.2	-	-	14.4	118.1
FX contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6
Total	738.9	1.3	1 376.8	189.4	493.0	83.2	-	24.0	5 628.8	8 535.4

* Includes Loans to SA Government of \$5556.7 million.

NR - Amounts not classified under particular ratings.

SAFA's credit guidelines also permit SAFA to undertake credit exposure transactions with counterparties from New Zealand and Norway. As at 30 June 2009, SAFA did not have any credit exposure to these countries.

21.4 Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets past due including impaired assets past due.

	Past due by			Total \$million
	Overdue for less than 30 days \$million	Overdue for 30-60 days \$million	Overdue for more than 60 days \$million	
2009				
Not impaired:				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Loans, advances and other receivables	-	-	-	-
Impaired:				
Investments	-	-	-	-
2008				
Not impaired:				
Investments	-	-	4.8	4.8
Loans, advances and other receivables	1.2	-	-	1.2
Impaired:				
Investments	-	-	35.0	35.0

SAFA's impaired investments do not impact profit as the investments reported in the 2007-08 were guaranteed by the SA Government.

21.5 Mortgage - backed securities

As at 30 June 2009, SAFA's investments included \$109.3 million (\$162.6 million) of mortgage-backed securities (MBS) secured by Australian residential mortgages. All these securities were rated AAA by Standard & Poor's rating agency. SAFA also had \$100.4 million (\$96.5 million) of Australian bank floating rate notes (FRNs). Adverse movements in trading margins on these MBS and bank FRNs during 2008-09 resulted in a negative impact on SAFA's profit of \$1 193 550 (\$582 000). However, SAFA does not consider there is objective evidence that the principal or interest cash flows of these financial assets has been impacted. Therefore, SAFA does not consider these assets to be impaired.

22. Statement of Comprehensive Income**22.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income**

	Fund 1		Fund 2	
	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
Net earned premium:				
Premium revenue	30.2	29.1	-	-
Outwards reinsurance expense	(6.2)	(6.5)	-	-
Outwards reinsurance fees	(0.4)	(0.3)	-	-
Outwards reinsurance brokerage	-	-	-	-
	23.6	22.3	-	-
Net claims incurred:				
Claims expense	(42.0)	(83.6)	(31.6)	(4.1)
Recoveries	(0.3)	15.9	0.1	(0.7)
Doubtful debts	(0.5)	(0.1)	-	-
	(42.8)	(67.8)	(31.5)	(4.8)
Underwriting (expense) revenue	0.2	0.3	-	-
Underwriting result	(19.0)	(45.2)	(31.5)	(4.8)
Investment revenue (loss)	(41.4)	(29.3)	(7.3)	(4.5)
Operating expenses	(1.3)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Receivable (payable) to the Treasurer	-	-	38.9	9.6
Loss before income tax equivalents	(61.7)	(75.4)	-	-

22.2 Net claims incurred

The following table provides further information in relation to the net claims incurred cost. Current year claims relate to risks borne in the current reporting period. Prior period claims relate to a reassessment of the risks borne in all previous reporting periods.

Fund 1	In respect of current year \$'000	In respect of prior years \$'000	2009 Total \$'000
	Gross claims incurred and related expenses undiscounted	75 234	(44 661)
Other recoveries undiscounted	(5)	2 055	2 050
Net claims incurred - undiscounted	75 229	(42 606)	32 623
Discount and discount movement			
Gross claims incurred	(31 665)	43 134	11 469
Other recoveries	1	(1 327)	(1 326)
Net discount movement	(31 664)	41 807	10 143
Net claims incurred	43 565	(799)	42 766

22.2 Net claims incurred (continued)

The net claims incurred during 2008-09 in respect of claims incurred prior to 30 June 2008 was a negative \$799 000 due to overall net recovery for the period. This is equivalent to 0.3 percent of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2009 in respect of claims incurred prior to 30 June 2008. The net claims incurred of \$799 000 is a result of:

	2009
	\$'million
Interest on the 30 June 2008 provision less payments during 2008-09	13.4
Release of administration allowance and risk margin in respect of payments during 2008-09	(1.4)
Change in actuarial assumptions	2.7
Experience deviation from expected	(15.5)
	<u>(0.8)</u>

Fund 2

	In respect of current year \$'000	In respect of prior years \$'000	2009 Total \$'000
Gross claims incurred and related expenses undiscounted	21	32 071	32 092
Other recoveries undiscounted	-	(1 677)	(1 677)
Net claims incurred - undiscounted	<u>21</u>	<u>30 394</u>	<u>30 415</u>
Discount and discount movement:			
Gross claims incurred	-	(462)	(462)
Other recoveries	-	1 570	1 570
Net discount movement	<u>-</u>	<u>1 108</u>	<u>1 108</u>
Net claims incurred	<u>21</u>	<u>31 502</u>	<u>31 523</u>

The net claims incurred during 2008-09 in respect of claims incurred prior to 30 June 2008 was \$31.5 million. This is equivalent to 38 percent of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2009 in respect of claims incurred prior to 30 June 2008. The net claims incurred of \$31.5 million is a result of:

	2009
	\$'million
Interest on the 30 June 2008 provision less payments during 2008-09	3.5
Release of administration allowance and risk margin in respect of payments during 2008-09	(1.0)
Change in actuarial assumptions	0.6
Experience deviation from expected	28.4
	<u>31.5</u>

22.3 Total outstanding claims

Fund 1	Central estimate	Risk margin	Indirect claim settlements margin	2009
	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million
Expected future claims payments (inflated/undiscounted)	292.5	59.9	13.6	366.0
Discount to present value	(84.3)	(19.6)	(4.1)	(108.0)
Total outstanding claims	<u>208.2</u>	<u>40.3</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>258.0</u>

Current:	2009
	\$'million
Liability:	
Medical malpractice	9.6
Other liability	24.3
Property	5.7
Other	-
Total current outstanding claims	<u>39.6</u>

Non-current:	
Liability:	
Medical malpractice	161.4
Other liability	53.0
Property	3.9
Other	0.1
Total non-current outstanding claims	<u>218.4</u>
Total outstanding claims	<u>258.0</u>

Outstanding claims payable to entities internal to the SA Government	9.6
Outstanding claims payable to entities external to the SA Government	248.4
Total outstanding claims	<u>258.0</u>

22.3 Total outstanding claims (continued)

The impact of the revision of the inflation and discount assumptions is detailed below:

	Balance under 2008 assumptions ⁽¹⁾ \$'million	Balance under 2009 assumptions \$'million	Change due to revision of assumptions \$'million
Medical Malpractice Liability	193.3	171.0	(22.3)
Property	78.4	77.3	(1.1)
Other	9.6	9.6	-
	0.1	0.1	-
Total outstanding claims	281.4	258.0	(23.4)

(1) The outstanding claims position, both current and non-current, as at 30 June 2009 and the economic assumptions as at 30 June 2008 have been used to identify the impact due to revision of those assumptions.

Fund 2	Central estimate \$'million	Risk margin \$'million	Indirect claim settlements margin \$'million	2009 \$'million
Expected future claims payments (inflated/undiscounted)	78.9	17.3	3.9	100.1
Discount to present value	(13.9)	(3.3)	(0.7)	(17.9)
Total outstanding claims	65.0	14.0	3.2	82.2

Current:				2009 \$'million
Liability:				
Medical malpractice				4.2
Other liability				22.6
Property				6.9
Other				-
Total current outstanding claims				33.7

Non-current:				
Liability:				
Medical malpractice				36.7
Other liability				11.7
Property				0.1
Other				-
Total non-current outstanding claims				48.5
Total outstanding claims				82.2

Outstanding claims payable to entities internal to the SA Government				7.0
Outstanding claims payable to entities external to the SA Government				75.2
Total outstanding claims				82.2

The impact of the revision of the inflation and discount assumptions is detailed below:

	Balance under 2008 assumptions ⁽¹⁾ \$'million	Balance under 2009 assumptions \$'million	Change due to revision of assumptions \$'million
Medical malpractice Liability	44.6	40.9	(3.7)
Property	34.4	34.3	(0.1)
	7.0	7.0	-
Total outstanding claims	86.0	82.2	(3.8)

(1) The outstanding claims position, both current and non-current, as at 30 June 2009 and the economic assumptions as at 30 June 2008 have been used to identify the impact due to revision of those assumptions.

22.4 Reconciliation of movements in outstanding claims

Fund 1	2008 Balance \$'million	Paid \$'million	Reported claims \$'million	IBNR/ IBNER reserve \$'million	Risk margin \$'million	Indirect claims settlement reserve \$'million	2009 Balance \$'million
Medical malpractice Liability*	152.3	(1.3)	14.4	1.5	3.5	0.7	171.1
Property	59.9	(4.7)	18.3	0.4	2.7	0.7	77.3
	10.9	(3.0)	1.8	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	9.6
	223.1	(9.0)	34.5	2.0	6.1	1.3	258.0

Fund 2	2008		Reported claims \$'million	IBNR/ IBNER reserve \$'million	Risk margin \$'million	Indirect claims settlement reserve \$'million	2009 Balance \$'million
	Balance \$'million	Paid \$'million					
Medical Malpractice Liability*	36.5	(0.6)	4.0	-	0.8	0.2	40.9
Property	13.6	(2.7)	19.3	-	3.3	0.8	34.3
	4.9	(1.2)	3.0	-	0.2	0.1	7.0
	55.0	(4.5)	26.3	-	4.3	1.1	82.2

* Includes other.

22.5 Claims development

The following tables show the development of incurred cost on net undiscounted outstanding claims (Medical malpractice, Liability and Property) relative to the ultimate expected estimate over the eight most recent financial years.

Fund 1

Medical malpractice

Loss year ending 30 June	Cumulative payments plus undiscounted outstanding liability measurement as at 30 June								Paid to date \$'000	Undiscounted liability June 2009 \$'000	Discount to present value \$'000
	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000			
Prior	77 825	55 068	46 416	45 080	57 841	56 760	76 653	65 108	11 522	53 586	39 893
2000	7 965	6 190	5 518	9 471	15 422	10 960	11 769	11 432	6 195	5 237	3 758
2001	11 274	8 879	7 140	7 060	10 273	9 967	9 925	9 979	34	9 945	6 962
2002	16 522	15 038	13 328	7 581	10 253	9 625	12 742	11 766	166	11 600	8 003
2003		11 619	21 220	17 077	14 533	13 159	13 789	14 108	52	14 056	9 529
2004			14 397	12 260	9 012	3 355	11 643	7 043	86	6 957	4 485
2005				18 826	16 683	12 519	7 752	4 200	148	4 052	2 380
2006					21 363	17 896	25 892	16 422	21	16 401	9 960
2007						21 513	22 589	13 748	45	13 703	7 585
2008							22 947	20 345	111	20 234	10 978
2009								49 922	93	49 829	26 732
								224 073	18 473	205 600	130 265

Liability

Loss year ending 30 June	Cumulative payments plus undiscounted outstanding liability measurement as at 30 June								Paid to date \$'000	Undiscounted liability June 2009 \$'000	Discount to present Value \$'000
	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000			
Prior	14 465	13 809	14 334	14 558	16 488	14 874	16 509	28 643	13 944	14 699	14 239
2000	3 367	4 157	10 275	8 651	9 614	4 833	6 185	7 667	4 721	2 946	2 861
2001	2 045	2 606	4 214	4 931	7 892	4 784	4 729	4 635	3 818	817	764
2002	4 226	2 383	2 046	3 402	3 684	3 753	5 543	5 843	2 946	2 897	2 721
2003		4 670	2 792	2 593	2 280	2 237	2 099	2 102	1 357	745	663
2004			5 078	2 686	3 093	2 733	2 813	2 816	1 638	1 178	1 028
2005				6 283	5 187	4 407	23 291	24 446	2 181	22 265	19 721
2006					7 922	3 488	2 295	1 961	332	1 629	1 369
2007						7 366	3 564	2 106	266	1 840	1 507
2008							6 359	3 610	69	3 541	2 890
2009								5 784	20	5 764	4 654
								89 613	31 292	58 321	52 417

Property

Loss year ending 30 June	Cumulative payments plus undiscounted outstanding liability measurement as at 30 June								Paid to date \$'000	Undiscounted liability June 2009 \$'000	Discount to present Value \$'000
	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000			
Prior	10 779	5 538	5 538	5 538	5 533	5 273	6 131	5 961	5 561	400	392
2000	1 512	991	984	459	487	492	1 274	1 739	1 305	434	425
2001	808	1 256	1 146	1 418	1 386	1 190	1 180	1 180	1 180	-	-
2002	1 372	4 041	3 802	3 817	1 737	3 872	1 529	1 588	574	1 014	994
2003		1 162	853	586	426	668	447	447	447	-	-
2004			2 764	2 920	2 444	4 430	4 111	3 975	2 631	1 344	1 318
2005				12 812	4 035	4 027	2 849	2 700	2 392	308	296
2006					1 667	2 461	1 927	1 604	1 018	586	552
2007						3 269	2 907	2 666	1 420	1 246	1 159
2008							2 347	2 265	1 431	834	763
2009								2 777	455	2 322	2 104
								26 902	18 414	8 488	8 003

This information is not disclosed for Fund 2 as it is not considered appropriate for its activities.

22.6 Recoveries receivable	2009
Fund 1	\$'million
Total discounted recoveries receivable before provision for doubtful debts:	
Expected future recoveries (inflated/undiscounted)	20.1
Discount to present value	<u>(2.6)</u>
Total discounted recoveries receivable before provision for doubtful debts	17.5
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>(1.3)</u>
Total discounted recoveries receivable after provision for doubtful debts	16.2
Current:	
Recoveries receivable	0.4
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>-</u>
Total current recoveries receivable after provision for doubtful debts	0.4
Non-current:	
Recoveries receivable	17.1
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>(1.3)</u>
Total non-current recoveries receivable after provision for doubtful debts	15.8
Total recoveries receivable after provision for doubtful debts	16.2
Current recoveries from entities external to SA Government	0.4
Non-current recoveries from entities external to SA Government	<u>15.8</u>
Total recoveries receivable from entities external to the SA Government	16.2
Total recoveries receivable	16.2

The majority of the doubtful debts provision is a result of HIH Insurance Ltd being placed in liquidation.

Fund 2	2009
	\$'million
Total discounted recoveries receivable before provision for doubtful debts:	
Expected future recoveries (inflated/undiscounted)	0.8
Discount to present value	<u>(0.2)</u>
Total discounted recoveries receivable before provision for doubtful debts	0.6
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>-</u>
Total discounted recoveries receivable after provision for doubtful debts	0.6
Current:	
Recoveries receivable	0.1
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>-</u>
Total current recoveries receivable after provision for doubtful debts	0.1
Non-current:	
Recoveries receivable	0.5
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>-</u>
Total non-current recoveries receivable after provision for doubtful debts	0.5
Total recoveries receivable after provision for doubtful debts	0.6
Current recoveries from entities external to SA Government	0.1
Non-current recoveries from entities external to SA Government	<u>0.5</u>
Total recoveries receivable from entities external to the SA Government	0.6
Total recoveries receivable	0.6

22.7 Actuarial assumptions and methods

SAFA writes four broad classes of general insurance: Property, Liability, Other Liability and Medical Malpractice. Products included in those broad classes are detailed below:

<i>Property (Short Tail)</i>	<i>Liability (Long Tail)</i>	<i>Medical Malpractice</i>	<i>Other (Long Tail)</i>
Aviation Property	Aviation Liability	Medical Malpractice	Other
Buildings and Contents	General Liability		
Consequential Loss	Marine Liability		
Fidelity Guarantee	Other		
General Property	Professional		
Machinery Breakdown	Indemnity		
Marine Property	Volunteers		
Motor Vehicle	Personal Accident/		
Standing Timber	Corporate Travel		

Percentage Risk Margin Adopted for Fund 1 and Fund 2

The percentage risk margin adopted to reflect the inherent uncertainty of the central estimate was applied at the following rates by broad class:

	2009	2008
	Percent	Percent
Medical malpractice	25	25
Liability	20	20
Property	10	10
Other	20	20

The process used to determine the risk margin took into account the stochastic nature of insurance, uncertainty regarding the central estimate and environmental uncertainty including:

- random variation in the claim process
- case estimates subject to movement up or down
- uncertainty regarding economic and other assumptions used for the central estimate
- impact of adverse changes in future rates of inflation and interest
- court precedents for liability claims
- social attitudes.

AASB 1023 does not prescribe a fixed risk margin or probability of sufficiency. However, it is a requirement of Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) guidelines for private sector insurers that a minimum of 75 percent probability of sufficiency be satisfied through the application of the risk margin. Taking into account the nature of the risks underwritten by SAFA and distributions regarded as relevant by the industry for those risks, the application of the above risk margins by class result in a 75 percent probability that the provision for outstanding claims will be sufficient.

Discount/inflation rates

SAFA used the following discount and inflation assumptions in the measurement of its outstanding claims:

For the succeeding year:

	2009	2008
	Percent	Percent
Inflation rate (which includes superimposed inflation)	7.5	7.5
Discount rate - Medical malpractice	5.5	6.6
Discount rate - Short tail classes	4.0	6.6
Discount rate - Long tail classes	4.5	6.6

For subsequent years:

Inflation rate (which includes superimposed inflation)	7.5	7.5
Discount rate - Medical malpractice	5.5	6.6
Discount rate - Short tail classes	4.0	6.6
Discount rate - Long tail classes	4.5	6.6

Weighted average expected term to settlement of outstanding claims from the end of the reporting period

	Fund 1	Fund 2	Fund 1	Fund 2
	2009	2009	2008	2008
	Years	Years	Years	Years
Medical malpractice	9.2	6.6	9.0	6.7
Liability (other than medical malpractice)	2.4	0.5	3.5	1.0
Property	1.5	1.0	1.6	0.5

22.8 Underwriting expense**Fund 1**

Underwriting expense paid/payable to entities internal to the SA Government:

	2009	2008
	\$'million	\$'million
Direct insurance placement revenue	3.7	2.9
Total underwriting expense paid/payable to entities internal to the SA Government	3.7	2.9

22.8 Underwriting expense (continued)

Underwriting expense paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government:	2009	2008
	\$'million	\$'million
Brokerage revenue	0.4	0.3
Direct insurance placement revenue	0.1	0.1
Direct insurance placement expense	(4.0)	(3.0)
Total underwriting expense paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government	(3.5)	(2.6)
Total underwriting (expense) revenue	0.2	0.3

This information is not produced for Fund 2 as it is not appropriate for its activities.

22.9 General insurance risk management*Insurance risk*

SAFA uses a variety of policies and processes for managing the risk associated with its activities. The most relevant methods include:

- the continual monitoring of the experience and development of claims
- premium setting methodologies that reflect the latest development in the risks SAFA Insurance division is insuring
- placing reinsurance to protect the capital base against a severe adverse event or a series of severe adverse events
- regular review of the investment strategy for assets backing insurance liabilities.

22.10 Financial risk management*Interest rate risk*

The insurance investments invested with Funds SA in the Growth Fund do not present an interest rate risk, however they are subject to market value movements. The cash balance of \$7.3 million held with Westpac and other short term investments of \$41.3 million earn an overnight call rate.

Liquidity risk

A sufficient cash balance is maintained to meet claim payment projections and operational expenses for the current year.

Credit risk

The agencies of the SA Government present very little credit risk in the collection of premium revenue as it is mandated that SAFA be used as the Government's captive insurer. In addition, the operations of SAFA's Insurance division are backed by the Treasurer's Indemnity should SAFA fail to meet its obligations. Credit risk exists in the form of reinsurance recoveries. Should a participant on the Government's reinsurance program become insolvent or cease trading, the recoveries to which SAFA may be entitled could be jeopardised in full or in part, or the timing of any recovery may be subject to an insolvency action. Reinsurers must have a Standard and Poor's insurer financial strength rating of A- or higher, or equivalent with another rating agency.

Market risk

The table below shows the impact of a positive/negative 10% movement in the value of investment funds held with Funds SA.

2009	Investment	Profit (Post Tax)		Equity	
		-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Funds:					
Fund 1	204 211	(14 295)	14 295	(14 295)	14 295
Fund 2*	36 262	(2 538)	2 538	(2 538)	2 538
Total	240 473	(16 833)	16 833	(16 833)	16 833

* Due to the nature of Fund 2's activities, the Treasurer has approved that any operating profit before tax will be nil. Therefore any movement in the value of Fund 2's investments with Funds SA would be offset by the Treasurer's Indemnity (refer to Note 2(a)(2.6)).

Sensitivity analysis

SAFA has tested the sensitivity of the results to a change in the key assumptions used in the valuation of outstanding claims liabilities. For this purpose SAFA has considered case estimates, IBNR percentages, the discount rate and inflation rate. SAFA has not examined the effect of varying the assumed payment pattern as the results are quite insensitive to this assumption. A large variation in the implied average terms to payment would be required to have any significant effect.

Sensitivity analysis (continued)

The following table sets out the tests carried out and the results:

	Present Value of Outstanding Liability Fund 1	Present Value of Outstanding Liability Fund 2	2009	
			Change from Central Estimate Fund 1	Change from Central Estimate Fund 2
	\$'000	\$'000	Percent	Percent
1. Case Estimates:				
10 percent increase	205 423	70 814	7.7	10.0
10 percent decrease	175 950	57 939	(7.7)	(10.0)
2. IBNR/IBNER:				
10 percent increase	195 019	N/A	2.3	N/A
10 percent decrease	186 354	N/A	(2.3)	N/A
3. Discount Rate:				
Decrease by 1 percent	202 267	66 483	6.1	3.3
4. Inflation Rate:				
Decrease by 1 percent to 5.5 percent	180 732	62 430	(5.2)	(3.0)

23. Controlled entities

As at 30 June 2009, SAFA did not control any entities either through ownership or management control.

24. Events after the end of the reporting period

SAFA advises that since the end of the reporting period there has been one matter arise that will affect the operations of the consolidated entity and the reported results from the consolidated entity in the future financial reporting periods. It was announced in the 2008-09 Mid Year Budget Review that Fleet SA would transfer to SAFA. As a consequence of the Administrative Arrangements (Transfer of Assets, Rights and Liabilities to the South Australian Government Financing Authority) Proclamation 2009, Fleet SA's assets, rights and liabilities transferred to SAFA on 1 July 2009.

The nature of the fleet business makes it difficult to estimate precisely the financial impact on the accounts of SAFA in future years. However the transfer of this business is not expected to have any significant impact on SAFA's financial position or operating capability, as the business will be run on a cost recovery basis.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The South Australian Housing Trust (the Trust) was established by the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1995*. The Trust also administers the *Housing Improvement Act 1940*.

Functions

The functions of the Trust include the following:

- The ownership of houses and units for tenant occupation.
- The construction and purchase of houses and other properties.
- The management of tenancy arrangements for Trust properties including the assessment of rents and provision of reduced rents, and the raising and receiving of rent and other monies from tenants.
- The management of costs associated with ownership of Trust properties including the maintenance of those properties.

In addition, the Trust manages a range of programs related to housing on behalf of the Government with respect to which the Trust receives direct capital and recurrent grant funding. The range of grant programs managed is detailed in Note 11 to the Trust's financial statements.

The Trust has a performance agreement with the Department for Families and Communities (DFC), Housing SA, to provide housing services on its behalf. Under the agreement, the Executive Director, Housing SA manages these services on behalf of the Trust.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Section 31 of the PFAA and subsection 27(4) of the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1995* requires the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Trust each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the Trust in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems and was directed primarily to obtaining sufficient evidence to enable an opinion to be formed with respect to the financial statements and internal controls.

During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- revenue, including rent raising and recovery
- accounts payable
- staffing costs
- maintenance expenditure
- council and water rates

- borrowings
- fixed assets, including rental properties
- inventory
- fixed asset and inventory work in progress.

In addition, some services including payroll and accounts payable processing were undertaken by Shared Services SA (SSSA) and these were reviewed as part of the audit.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Housing Trust as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Housing Trust in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for the matters raised in relation to implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28, rent, maintenance expenditure, accounts payable, business service fees, Affordable Housing Innovation Fund, fixed assets, community housing operations, water and council rates, and ICT governance and control, as outlined under 'Communication of audit matters', are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Housing Trust have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in management letters to the Executive Director, Housing SA. Major matters raised and the related responses are detailed below.

Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28

Audit wrote to the Trust seeking information of the status of the implementation of the requirements of TIs 2 and 28. In response the Trust advised that they had developed a financial management and compliance program based on the Financial Management Toolkit checklist. This checklist forms adjunct guidance to TI 28. The checklist had been completed predominantly by Corporate Services with some questions answered by the relevant area with functional responsibility. The results were analysed and any gaps or deficiencies were risk assessed. Recommendations have been made to address the deficiencies and where appropriate new policies, processes and procedures have been developed. In addition, Corporate Finance reviewed and updated all financial policies and procedures as well as the instrument of financial delegations and they also implemented a formal accountability process in relation to account balances through the Trust and SSSA.

Audit reviewed the work undertaken by the Trust and although a sound financial management compliance program was implemented there were a number of areas where improvement was required. At the time of preparing this Report those matters had not yet been conveyed to the Trust. This will occur after this Report is completed and developments will be followed up during 2009-10.

Rent

The systems, policies and procedures which support raising and collection of rent from tenants are an important part of the Trust's operations and financial management activities. They support:

- recording tenant details and assessing their entitlement to rent rebates
- periodic review of tenant's continuing entitlement to rent rebates which may change if household composition or income changes
- control over the write-off of tenant debt in accordance with Trust policies.

The following matters were raised with the Trust in 2008-09. A number of these matters have been raised with the Trust as a result of previous audits.

- Rent calculation overrides process by regional staff and benefit review officers, which enable non-systematic adjustments to tenants' rent, were not always authorised at the time the adjustment was made. A process implemented by the Trust to ensure that all overrides were authorised was not always undertaken on a timely basis due to slow return of information from regions.

- There was scope to improve controls to ensure that benefit review processes, which confirm tenant's income, captured all tenants.
- The need to ensure that all write-off of debts were supported by appropriate documentation.
- There is no independent check of adjustments to market rents manually processed into the HOMES database. This database is used as the basis for updating rent in the rent management system. There is also no policy regarding the independent check of adjustments to data in the HOMES database.

In response the Trust advised that prompt return of information by regions will be monitored and non-compliance will be reported to the Director of State Operations, additional controls over the benefit review processes have been implemented and that staff have been reminded of the need to have appropriate supporting documentation for debt write-offs. The Trust also advised that independent checking of adjustments to market rents in HOMES has been implemented and a policy and procedure has been developed.

Maintenance expenditure

The Trust manages the costs associated with ownership of Trust properties including their maintenance. A separate system operates to facilitate the management and payment of costs associated with the area. In 2008-09 audit review highlighted areas where controls could be improved. The main areas are outlined below:

- The delegations provided to contractors to place orders and approve payments on the Trust's behalf may not be in compliance with the requirements of TI 8. This issue was raised with the Trust last year and is yet to be resolved.
- Delegations for users of the maintenance system did not agree with delegations provided in the Trust's instrument of delegation. In addition there was no regular review of delegations to ensure they reflected the instrument of delegation.
- The review of user access levels within the maintenance system was ineffective.
- Changes made to contractor rates in the maintenance system were not independently reviewed.

The Trust responded that discussions are being held with the Department of Treasury and Finance to seek exemption from the requirements of TI 8. The Trust also advised that new procedures are being developed for updating and reviewing delegations and access levels in the maintenance system and for checking changes to contractor rates.

Accounts payable

The accounts payable system controls processing and reporting of a significant volume and value of expenditure related to administration costs, financing costs, capital work in progress and inventory expenditure. Payments for maintenance activities and for council and water rates are processed through separate specialised systems.

An integral part of the accounts payable system is the Online Purchase Order System (the purchase order system) which provides for authorisation of purchases in accordance with predetermined authority limits and matching of invoice and order details to facilitate payment. The use of this system, which is mandated by Trust policy, provides for a stronger control environment that can be achieved through the manual payment voucher systems and associated manual checking procedures.

Since 2003-04 Audit has raised issues with the Trust about the limited use of the purchase order system to process payments. This again was the case in 2008-09. It is clear that little progress has been made in increasing the use of the purchase order system and in light of this Audit suggested that it would be opportune for the Trust to reassess its preferred control environment and the need to continue the mandate of the purchase order system for all payments.

The Trust advised that a further review of the options and risks to improve the controls over payment will be undertaken in light of the new procurement and payment system being rolled out by SSSA which now provides accounts payable services to the Trust.

Other important matters raised with the Trust were:

- controls to ensure manual payment vouchers were authorised in accordance with the delegations of authority were ineffective
- issues were noted for grant payments. In particular, controls around the indexation of payments, approval of agreements and review of quarterly expense reports provided by grant recipients could all be improved.

In response the Trust advised that staff will be reminded of the policies and procedures for manual payments and that action on grant agreements will be undertaken.

Business service fees

The Trust has a service level agreement (SLA) with DFC to provide services in a number of areas such as information technology, human resources, internal audit and fleet management. The SLA sets out certain requirements for billing, provision of information and monitoring of the arrangements.

Audit noted concerns in the following areas:

- The lack of timely review of the SLA prior to commencement of the new financial year.
- The timing of invoicing not being in accordance with the SLA and not providing sufficient details of services provided.
- The lack of independent verification of invoices prior to payment.
- The lack of information regarding the level of services provided by DFC to enable assessment of value for money.
- Monitoring of performance was not undertaken on a regular basis.

The Trust advised that a review is being undertaken and the outcome will be included in the formulation of a new agreement to operate at the conclusion of the current arrangements in 2009-10.

Affordable Housing Innovation Fund

The Affordable Housing Innovation Fund (AHIF) was established by the Trust to provide funding for reinvestment into affordable rental housing with partnering organisations. These arrangements were approved by Cabinet as part of the Building South Australia - Housing Plan in 2005.

When social housing tenants enter into home ownership by purchasing their existing property under the EquityStart scheme managed by HomeStart Finance, a portion of the proceeds from the sale of these properties is paid into the AHIF. Under this scheme, tenants may also purchase a property on the open market and in this case the Trust is obligated, under arrangements approved by Cabinet, to pay into the AHIF the relevant portion based on an amount equivalent to the value of the property tenanted. This obligation was funded through the general house sale program.

Grants are made from the AHIF to non-government organisations to fund projects that provide affordable rental housing outcomes.

Audit reviewed the operations of the AHIF covering the following areas:

- viability of the AHIF
- adequacy of policies and procedures
- expenditure from the AHIF
- revenue transactions recorded by the AHIF
- adequacy of grant monitoring procedures.

The following issues were raised with the Trust including two which may impact on the continued viability of the AHIF.

Obligation for replacement sales

As indicated above, when tenants make EquityStart purchases in the private market, the Trust has an obligation to contribute to the AHIF the relevant portion based capital value of the vacated property. A review of the AHIF showed that the Trust has a significant obligation to the Fund for replacement sales. Given that during 2008-09 the Trust had difficulty in meeting its sales targets due to market conditions Audit was concerned about the Trust's ability to meet its obligation for replacement sales.

Payment of HomeStart subsidy

As part of the EquityStart scheme, the Trust is obliged to provide a subsidy to HomeStart as compensation for the reduced interest rates offered to borrowers under the scheme. An initial grant of \$15 million was provided to the AHIF for the purpose of paying the subsidy for 1000 loans. Audit review of the AHIF indicated that the \$15 million grant was exhausted prior to 1000 loans being made. Payments are currently being made out of the interest earned by the AHIF, but as the level of the AHIF diminishes so does the interest earnings which would result in the funding of interest subsidy repayments from this source being unsustainable.

At the time of the audit, May 2009, the AHIF had cash of \$10.1 million to fund future interest subsidy payments to HomeStart as well as future projects. The availability of funds from the net obligation for replacement sales was uncertain.

Audit raised a concern about the future viability of the AHIF given that flows of funds from replacement house sales had diminished significantly and existing resources were substantially committed. Also, recent funding from the Commonwealth for affordable housing projects might impact on the need to continue with the AHIF.

Audit sought advice as to how the future viability of the AHIF would be maintained.

In response the Trust indicated that the obligation for replacement sales has been incorporated into the Trust's budget and could be met from either the Trust's cash reserves or future house sales. Regarding the payment of the HomeStart subsidy, the Trust advised that the AHIF is responsible only for subsidy payments in relation to the first 1000 loans and that this obligation had now been met.

Other areas for improvement

The audit also noted the following areas for improvement:

- outdated policies and procedures
- non-compliance with documented procedures regarding the submission of business cases to the Minister or Cabinet
- non-compliance with the requirement of TI 15 which requires that a grant entity provide a report at the conclusion of a project that grant money has been expended in accordance with the agreement
- inadequate evaluation of whether the requirements regarding appropriate tenancy of projects has been met.

In response the Trust indicated that the policies and procedures would be updated.

Regarding the two grant management issues, the Trust indicated that it considered no further action is necessary as it deems the current arrangement sufficient to secure the Government's interests. It is Audit's opinion that this response is not satisfactory as it does not ensure that grants were being used for the purpose provided and that grant agreement conditions have been met. The Trust has advised that it will reassess the risks and a further review will be undertaken by Audit in this area in 2009-10.

Fixed assets

The Trust maintains a database of property information known as HOMES. Audit noted that community housing properties are not recorded in HOMES but are recorded in a separate database which is not subject to the same level of access control that is present in the HOMES system. Maintaining a separate database for the community housing properties also impacts on other systems which interface with HOMES, such as the house sales system and the council and water rates system. Audit recommended that details of the community housing properties be included in HOMES.

The Trust indicated the feasibility of including all asset data in HOMES is being investigated.

Community housing operations

The Trust manages funding agreements with community housing associations and co-operatives which are known as the community housing organisations (CHOs). The agreements require that the CHOs collect rent from tenants and after retaining an amount for property maintenance, property and administration costs, the balance is submitted to the Trust as a 'capital contribution'. The CHOs are also required to submit monthly Capital Contribution Statements and annual audited statements.

Audit noted issues regarding:

- outdated policies and procedures
- return and certification of audited financial statements
- capital contribution statements being incorrectly completed which may result in incorrect capital contributions being made to the Trust.

In response the Trust advised that policies and procedures had been updated and a reconciliation tool has been introduced to improve controls around the capital contribution statements. In relation to the return and certification of audited financial statements, the Trust advised that those CHOs with outstanding statements have taken action to remedy the situation and that an auditor information session was held to outline the requirements of the CHOs auditors.

Council and water rates

Council and water rates expenditure is processed through the council/water rate system and in 2008-09 expenditure was \$60 million. Audit review found issues regarding appropriate authorisation of payments, the timely reconciliation between the council/water rate system and the accounts payable system and review of exception reports generated by the council/water rate system.

The Trust responded that revised procedures have been implemented for the authorisation of payments and staff have been reminded of the need to undertake reconciliations and investigate exceptions on a timely basis.

ICT management and control

Last year's Report included comment on the project management, development and eventual cancellation of a Maintenance Works System (MWS) project. The MWS project commenced in 2003 as a replacement for an ageing Trust legacy maintenance system. As a result of serious problems with the project management and development of the MWS, in June 2008 the South Australian Housing Trust Board cancelled the project with a resultant write-off of \$4.7 million in capitalised expenditure.

In 2008, Audit sought advice from the Trust as to the way forward in terms of its ICT strategy and project management processes and how the replacement of the legacy maintenance system would be addressed. In response, the Trust advised of its directions which included improvement of ICT governance, implementation of a program management framework and a project management methodology, and development of an ICT Strategic Plan.

The ICT Strategic Plan was approved by the Board in March 2008 and foreshadowed the development of a business case for system modernisation which was expected to be completed towards the end of 2008-09.

An audit of the Housing ICT Services was conducted by the DFC Risk Management and Internal Audit and completed in August 2009. The objective of the audit was to assess and report on the revised project governance and project management practices implemented within ICT. This involved reviewing the governance structures and processes, the project methodology and a sample of certain ICT projects.

The internal audit found that there was improvement in the governance and control practices and maturity over ICT project management and the overall assessment of controls was satisfactory. However, it identified certain areas for attention, including:

- improvement in Project Steering Committee's awareness of its responsibilities towards project success
- preparation of business cases that include all relevant aspects of the project and not just ICT
- establishment of clear guidance of costs of projects to be tracked and managed

- consideration of business benefits tracking to ensure ongoing management of the realisation of benefits throughout the project
- consideration for formalisation of change management and contingency management processes.

Audit will monitor the progress of the Trust's direction concerning ICT governance and management in 2009-10, including its response to the matters identified by internal audit.

Management of grant payments

In 2008-09 the Risk Management and Internal Audit group in DFC also completed a review of grant management that included housing activities. The Trust has not received this report from DFC at the time of this Report. Commentary on DFC findings is included in the section of this part of the Report titled 'Department for Families and Communities'.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

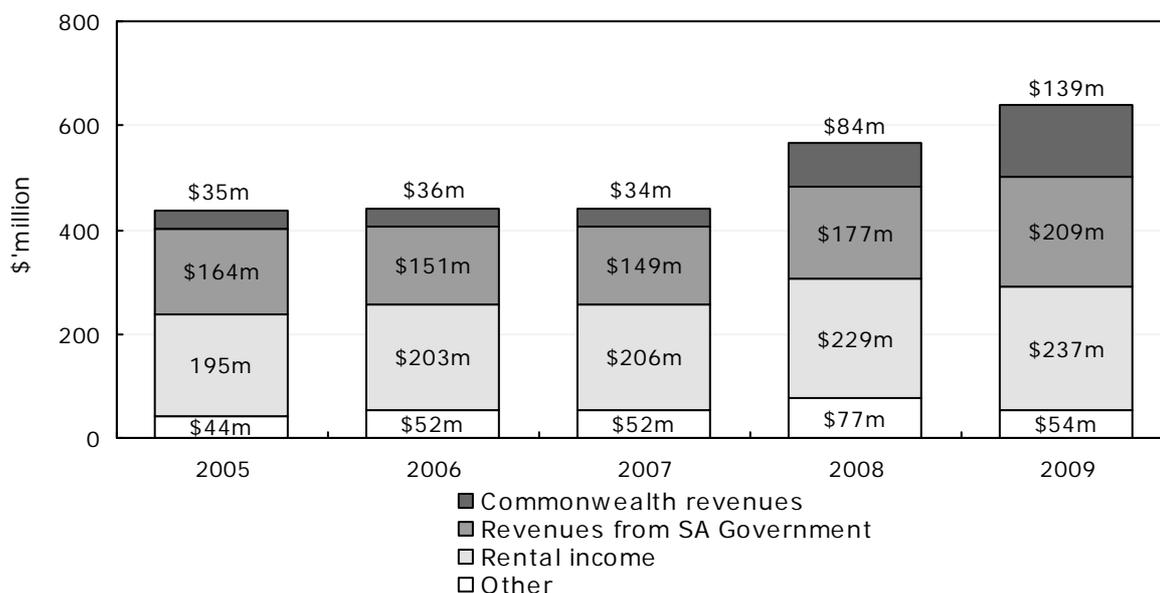
Highlights of the financial statements

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
EXPENSES		
Staffing costs	63	55
Finance costs	39	45
Maintenance	93	84
Council rates and water charges	60	55
Land tax equivalent	149	130
Depreciation and amortisation	81	72
Other expenses	133	103
Total expenses	618	544
INCOME		
Rental income	237	229
Commonwealth revenues	139	84
Other	54	77
Total income	430	390
Net cost of providing services	(188)	(154)
Revenues from SA Government	209	177
Net result before income tax equivalent	21	23
Income tax equivalent	5	5
Net result after income tax equivalent	16	18
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1 171	429
Total comprehensive result	1 187	447
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	91	44
ASSETS		
Current assets	309	265
Non-current assets	8 601	7 478
Total assets	8 910	7 743
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	75	77
Non-current liabilities	730	749
Total liabilities	805	826
EQUITY	8 105	6 917

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Income

For the five years to 2009 a structural analysis of income for the Trust is presented in the following chart.



Total income was \$639 million, an increase of \$72 million over the previous year. The main increases related to:

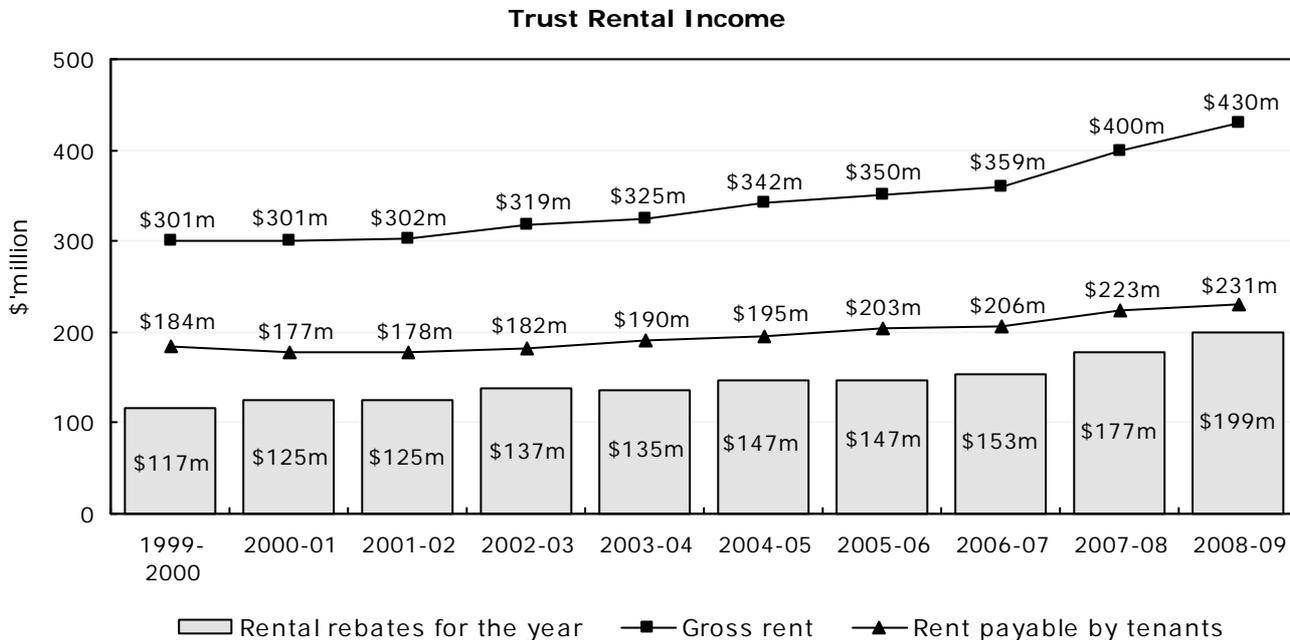
- revenues from SA Government increasing by \$32 million primarily as a result of:
 - tax equivalent reimbursement, up \$20 million. Under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) funds received from the Commonwealth are not permitted to be used to fund tax equivalent payments. As a consequence the State provides reimbursement for any tax equivalent amounts paid by the Trust which results in tax equivalent transactions having no impact on the Trust's net result. This year land tax equivalent reimbursements were impacted by increasing property values and totalled \$151 million (\$131 million). An income tax equivalent reimbursement of \$5 million (\$5 million) was received due to the Trust recording a surplus in 2009
 - CSHA matching funding, down \$13 million. The CSHA agreement finished on 31 December 2008 and as a result the requirement for matching funding ceased
 - general purpose grant, up \$19 million
 - new funding for the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, \$7 million
 - State matching funding of \$6 million under the National Partnership Agreement for Homelessness.
 - Commonwealth revenues increased by \$55 million primarily as a result of:
 - National Affordable Housing base funding of \$45 million. This arrangement replaced the CSHA which ceased on 31 December 2008
 - CSHA funding decreased by \$32 million as a result of the cessation of the agreement
 - New funding under the National Partnership Agreements – nation building and economic stimulus plan \$19 million, social housing \$15 million, remote indigenous housing \$9 million and homelessness \$2 million
 - New funding of \$9 million for the Supported Accommodation Assistance program.
- Note 35 and later commentary under the heading 'Changed Commonwealth funding arrangements' explains current grant funding arrangements
- rental income increased by \$8 million mainly as a result of increased market rent.

Rental operations

As at 30 June 2009 the level of housing stock, excluding unlettable properties, was 45 103 (45 819) of which 98 percent (98 percent) was tenanted.

86 percent (85 percent) of tenants pay reduced (rebated) rent due to low income.

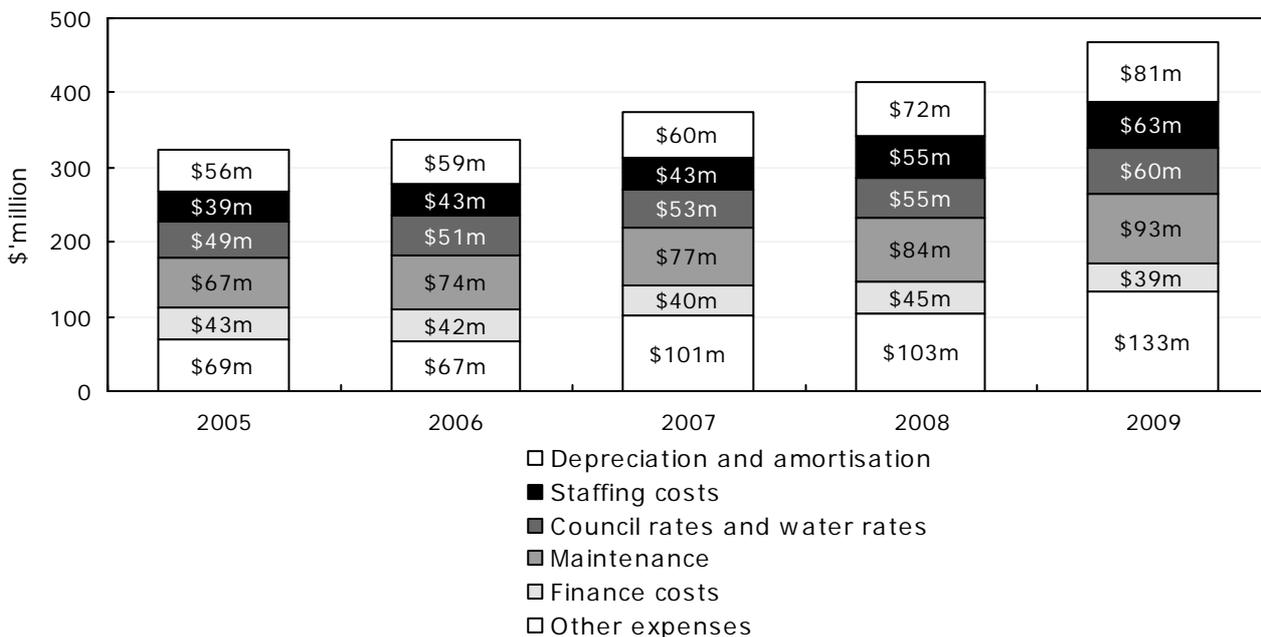
Data relating to housing stock levels and tenancies was provided by the Trust and is unaudited. The trend of rents and rebates is illustrated in the following chart:



The chart highlights that gross rent has steadily increased since 2001-02 due to increases in market rents and 2007-08 was also affected by an increase in tenant numbers due to the Trust taking over responsibility for indigenous housing. In 2009 gross rent increased 8 percent (\$30 million), rent revenue increased 4 percent (\$8 million) and rent rebates increased 12 percent (\$22 million). The amount of rent rebates is dependent on each tenant's circumstances with rent payable being capped at 25 percent of household income or market rent, whichever is the lower.

Expenses

For the five years to 2009, a structural analysis of the major expense items for the Trust, other than tax equivalent expenses, is shown in the following chart.



The chart shows an upward trend in expenses over the last three years. For 2005 and 2006 total expenses were relatively stable while 2007 saw an increase in other expenses primarily as a result of increased grants and subsidies and impairment expenses. In 2008 and 2009 depreciation and amortisation expenses, maintenance costs and staffing costs have increased. In 2009 other expenses also rose as a result of increased grants and subsidies.

In 2009 total expenses (excluding tax equivalent expenses) increased by \$55 million (13 percent). This increase was due mainly to increases in:

- depreciation and amortisation (\$9 million) as a result of higher property values
- staffing costs (\$8 million) with salaries and wages up \$4 million, long service leave expense up \$1 million and workers compensation expense up \$1 million
- maintenance (\$9 million) due to additional maintenance being funded through Commonwealth funding
- grants and subsidies (included in other expenses) (\$40 million). See below for further discussion.

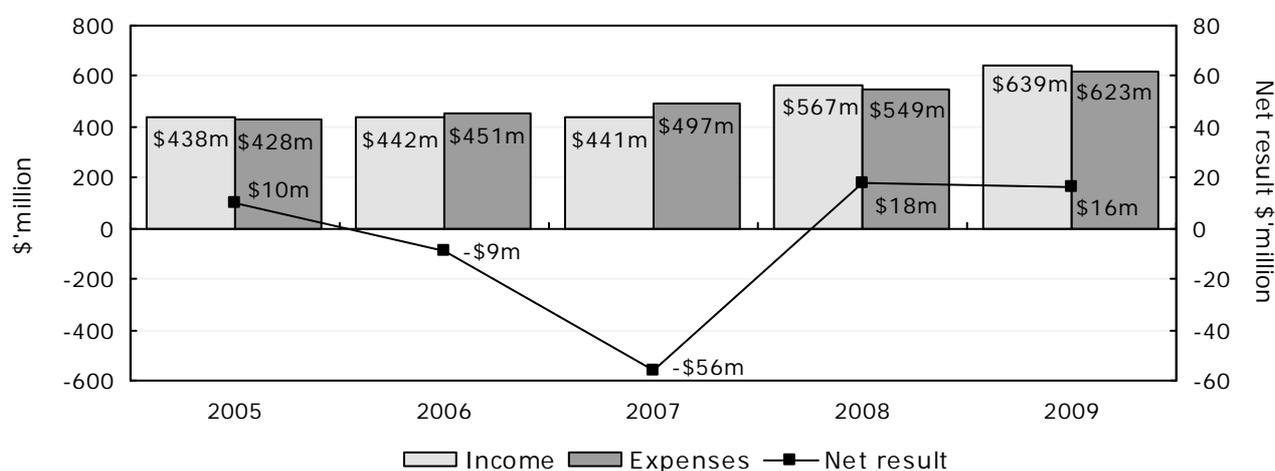
Grant funded programs

The Trust's recurrent direct expenditure with respect to grant funded programs was \$68 million (\$28 million). This increase of \$40 million was mainly as a result of:

- grants of \$31 million paid for the supported accommodation assistance program. This program was previously the responsibility of the DFC
- new grants for homelessness programs of \$2 million. This program is funded by the Commonwealth
- grants for the indigenous community housing program increasing by \$2 million.

Net result

The following chart shows the income and expenses (including income tax equivalent but excluding administrative restructure) and net result for the five years to 2009.



The chart demonstrates that the net result has fluctuated over the period under review. Expenses and income both increased in 2008 as a result of the restructure of housing activities which saw the Trust become responsible for indigenous and community housing. In 2009 expenses and income both increased for reasons discussed earlier while the net result remained steady.

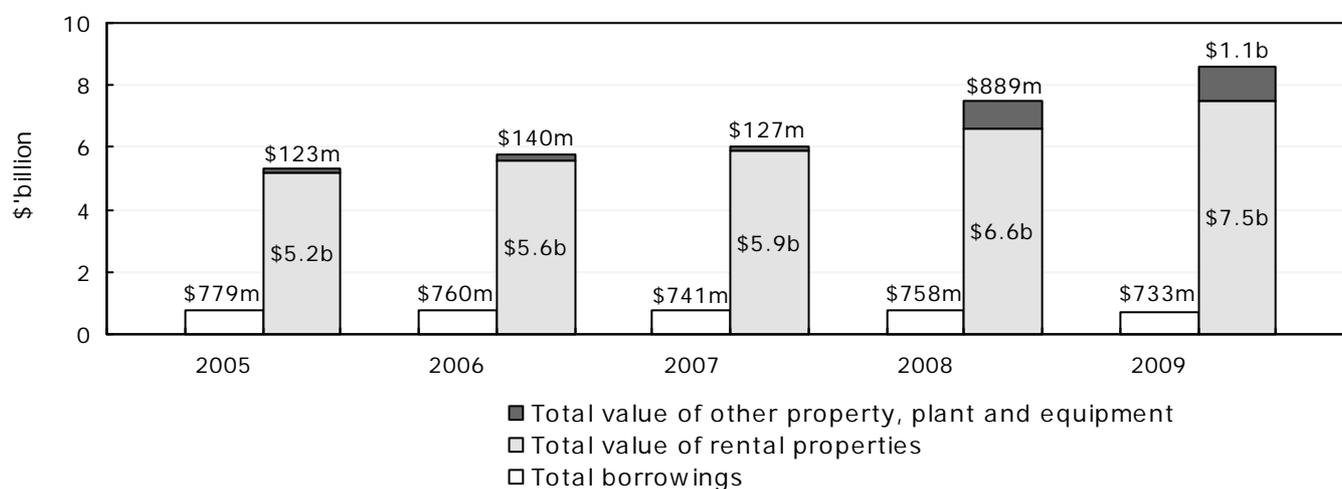
State and Commonwealth Government funds have been received for a number of projects which are yet to be expended. Note 35 to the financial statements details that \$43 million of grant funds received during 2008-09 and \$14 million of grant funds received in 2007-08 were unspent as at 30 June 2009.

Unspent grants and also grants received for capital purposes (where the resultant expenditure is brought to account through the Statement of Financial Position and not the Statement of Comprehensive Income) can impact on the net result achieved for the year.

Statement of Financial Position

The Trust's financial position is dominated by non-current property, plant and equipment assets and non-current interest bearing liabilities. Current assets and liabilities are, while significant in their own right, not material relative to the non-current assets and liabilities. Notwithstanding, at 30 June 2009 current liabilities amounted to \$75 million, while current assets were \$309 million.

The following chart demonstrates the Trust's indebtedness over the past five years in comparison to the value of the Trust's assets.



In 2009 the value of rental properties increased by \$945 million (14 percent) to \$7.5 billion. Of this increase asset additions accounted for \$109 million and revaluation of assets for \$1.1 billion, offset by disposal of assets of \$159 million and depreciation of \$70 million.

The chart shows the steady increase in value during the 2005 to 2007 years with significant increases in value in 2008 and 2009. The 2008 increase was the result of additional assets acquired in the restructure of housing activities along with asset revaluation. The 2009 increase was primarily a result of asset revaluation. Other property, plant and equipment includes assets under arrangement of \$897 million.

It is important to note that the Trust revalues all land and buildings annually using the Valuer-General's values. Because of the timing of the update of the Valuer-General's database and the Trust's financial reporting obligations, reported values lag current market values. As reported in Note 2.13(ii) values for 2008-09 were issued by the Valuer-General as at 1 July 2008. This policy has been consistently applied and reflects the practicality of valuing a very large housing stock.

During the period under review total borrowings steadily decreased except for 2008 when they increased by \$17 million as a result of borrowings of \$102 million being assumed as part of the restructure and new borrowings of \$19 million offset by repayments of \$104 million.

Of the total borrowings of \$733 million, \$696 million is subject to concessional interest rates which are fixed and range from four percent to 5.73 percent. These rates compare to the common public sector interest rate which averaged 5.94 percent for 2008-09. The fair value of borrowings at 30 June 2009 was \$615 million (\$612 million).

Statement of Cash Flows

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million	2007 \$'million	2006 \$'million	2005 million
Net cash flows					
Operating	91	44	(9)	26	61
Investing	(45)	41	28	(3)	(31)
Financing	(24)	(61)	(20)	(19)	(17)
Change in cash	22	24	(1)	4	13
Cash at 30 June	143	121	97	98	94

In 2009 the Trust recorded an increase in cash of \$22 million (\$24 million).

Cash inflows from operating activities increased by \$130 million largely because of an increase in cash received from the State Government and Commonwealth Government of \$100 million. Grants received during 2009 which were unspent at 30 June 2009 totalled \$43 million, up \$20 million from the previous year. In addition a further \$14 million from grants received in 2008 remains unspent at 30 June 2009. Refer to Note 35 of the financial statements.

Cash outflows from operating activities also increased by \$83 million, primarily as a result of increased rental property expenses, up \$35 million and grants and subsidies, up \$40 million.

The Trust's investing activities saw \$156 million for the purchase of property, plant and equipment, an increase of \$36 million. The additional activity in this area is largely attributed to the Commonwealth funding received for the purchase of additional housing under the Nation Building and Economic Stimulus agreement. Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment were \$114 million, a decrease of \$50 million from the previous year. This decrease reflects a downturn in the property market which saw house sales fall, together with a policy shift which saw more houses being retained and refurbished rather than sold, as a result of Commonwealth funding for this purpose.

Cash outflows from financing activities saw repayment of borrowings of \$24 million compared to \$104 million the previous year. In 2008 additional repayments were made a result of surplus cash and 2008 also saw additional borrowings and receipt of cash as a result of the housing restructure which contributed to the overall financing result.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OPERATIONS

Changed Commonwealth funding arrangements

The CSHA and the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) provided Commonwealth funding to the States in the areas of housing and supported accommodation. The agreements required the State to provide a matching component of funding. In July 2008 responsibility for administering the SAAP was transferred to the Trust from DFC. The funds under these agreements were received from the Commonwealth by DFC and paid as a grant to the Trust. These agreements came to an end as at 31 December 2008.

The introduction of the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) as of 1 January 2009 combined and took over the role of the CSHA and SAAP. The NAHA agreement signed between the Commonwealth and the States, under the provisions of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (IAFFR), is a specific purpose payment (SPP) which is a Commonwealth financial contribution to support state delivery of services in the affordable housing sector. The NAHA does not have a state matching requirement. Funding is paid from the Commonwealth to the Department of Treasury and Finance, from there to DFC and from DFC to the Trust.

The State is required to spend these funds in the affordable housing sector. The State, however, has full budget flexibility to allocate funds within that sector as they see fit to achieve mutually agreed objectives for that sector. No restrictions/conditions are attached to the SPP on how States allocate their own funding across or within sectors.

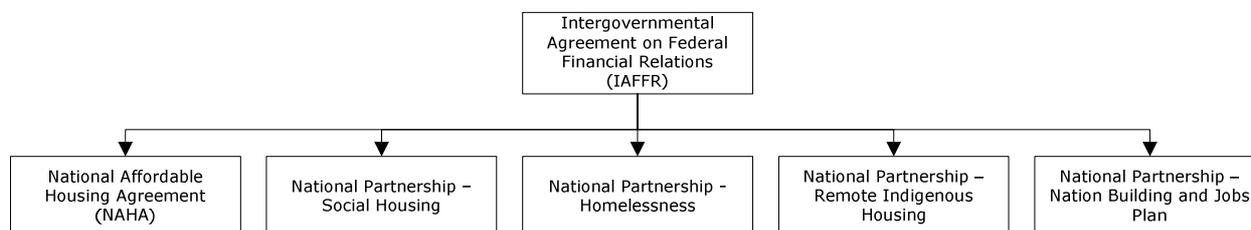
The State has an obligation to report compliance with the above requirement within six months of the end of every financial year to the Ministerial Council.

Base funding is provided on an ongoing basis and is indexed on 1 July 2010 and each year after that. The amount of base funding for affordable housing across all States in 2009-10 is \$1.2 billion. Each State's share of funding in a financial year will be its population share. The South Australian population share for 2009-10 is 7.8889 percent. Total funding for 2009-10 is \$94.9 million.

The NAHA is supported by National Partnership Agreements on:

- Social Housing
- Homelessness
- Remote Indigenous Housing
- Nation Building and Jobs Plan.

The arrangements as at 1 January 2009 can be shown as follows:



National Partnership Agreement: Social Housing

The agreement facilitates the establishment of a 'Social Housing Growth Fund' to increase the supply of social housing. The fund will provide capital funding to support a range of projects to increase the supply of social housing through new construction. The Agreement commenced on 1 January 2009 and expires on 30 June 2010. The Commonwealth approved \$14.990 million in funding in May 2009.

National Partnership Agreement: Homelessness

The agreement facilitates reforms to reduce homelessness. The agreement expires on 30 June 2013. Funding is allocated between the states in proportion with their share of the homeless population. The State is required to match the Commonwealth's total contribution towards the agreement. State matching is to directly address the outputs of the agreement.

National Partnership Agreement: Remote Indigenous Housing

The agreement facilitates reform in the provision of housing for Indigenous people in remote communities and to address overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing condition and severe housing shortage in remote Indigenous communities. The agreement expires on 30 June 2018.

National Partnership Agreement: Nation Building and Jobs Plan

The agreement facilitates the coordination, monitoring and delivery of economic stimulus through building prosperity for the future and supporting jobs now. The agreement involves facilitation payments by the Commonwealth for Social Housing. The agreement expires on 31 December 2012. Schedule C to the agreement outlines the Social Housing Initiative (SHI), which is a commitment by the Commonwealth to increase the supply of social housing throughout Australia.

Implementation Plans

Each of the NPAs has an Implementation Plan which outlines arrangements for delivering the various outcomes required by the agreements. The Implementation Plans are agreed between the Commonwealth and the State and schedules to the plans provide details of approved funding.

The following funding has been approved to date:

- NPA: Social Housing
 - 2008-09 \$14.990 million
- NPA: Nation Building and Jobs Plan - Element 1 Construction Stage 1
 - 2008-09 \$4.497 million
 - 2009-10 \$47.369 million
- NPA: Nation Building and Jobs Plan - Element 2 Repairs and Maintenance
 - 2008-09 \$14.990 million
 - 2009-10 \$14.990 million
- NPA: Remote Indigenous Housing*
 - 2008-09 \$54.459 million
 - 2009-10 \$52.696 million
 - 2010-11 \$20.282 million
 - 2011-12 \$23.257 million
 - 2012-13 \$27.858 million
- NPA: Homelessness
 - 2008-09 \$1.817 million
 - 2009-10 \$7.227 million
 - 2010-11 \$9.617 million
 - 2011-12 \$9.987 million
 - 2012-13 \$11.972 million

* Payments of the funding amounts are made on the achievement of agreed key milestones.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
EXPENSES:			
Staffing costs	6	62 968	55 327
Supplies and services	7	26 254	26 250
Business service fees	8	18 738	22 278
Rental property expenses	9	305 521	270 621
Depreciation and amortisation	10	81 226	72 432
Grants and subsidies	11	68 172	28 497
Finance costs	12	39 117	44 645
Impairment expenses	13	16 235	23 293
Total expenses		618 231	543 343
INCOME:			
Rental income	14	236 751	228 896
Interest revenue	15	8 027	12 845
Net gain from disposal of assets	16	29 206	39 286
Recoveries	17	12 858	15 307
Commonwealth revenues	18	139 096	83 972
Other revenue	19	4 731	9 292
Total income		430 669	389 598
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES		187 562	153 745
REVENUES FROM SA GOVERNMENT:			
Revenues from SA Government	20	208 896	177 562
Net result before income tax equivalent		21 334	23 817
Income tax equivalent		4 923	5 496
NET RESULT AFTER INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT		16 411	18 321
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation reserve		1 171 253	428 984
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		1 187 664	447 305

Net result after income tax equivalent and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	22	143 050	121 618
Receivables	23	21 234	29 015
Inventories	24	131 311	99 784
Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale	25	13 039	14 203
Total current assets		308 634	264 620
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories	24	4 579	3 192
Property, plant and equipment	26	8 590 966	7 470 705
Intangible assets	27	5 439	4 409
Receivables	23	19	29
Total non-current assets		8 601 003	7 478 335
Total assets		8 909 637	7 742 955
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	28	32 848	33 757
Staff entitlements	29	7 903	6 675
Borrowings	30	21 682	24 643
Provisions	31	2 193	2 119
Other liabilities	32	10 196	9 128
Total current liabilities		74 822	76 322
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Borrowings	30	711 545	733 101
Staff entitlements	29	12 595	11 348
Provisions	31	2 068	1 274
Payables	28	1 277	1 056
Other liabilities	32	2 301	2 489
Total non-current liabilities		729 786	749 268
Total liabilities		804 608	825 590
NET ASSETS		8 105 029	6 917 365
EQUITY:			
Retained earnings		2 248 233	2 170 417
Asset revaluation reserve		5 856 796	4 746 948
TOTAL EQUITY		8 105 029	6 917 365
Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	33		
Contingent assets and liabilities	34		

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2007		4 394 223	1 037 765	5 431 988
Prior period adjustment		-	415	415
Error correction		-	(307)	(307)
Restated balance at 30 June 2007		4 394 223	1 037 873	5 432 096
Net result after income tax equivalent for 2007-08		-	18 321	18 321
Revaluation of property during 2007-08:				
Decrement in rental houses due to revaluation:				
Transferred to capital works		(34 837)	-	(34 837)
Subject to sales contracts		(436)	-	(436)
Increment in freehold land and buildings due to revaluation		464 257	-	464 257
Total comprehensive result for 2007-08		428 984	18 321	447 305
Transfer between equity components				
Transfer to retained earnings of increment realised on sale of freehold land and buildings		(76 259)	-	(76 259)
Realisation of asset revaluation reserve on sale of freehold land and buildings		-	76 259	76 259
Total transfer between equity components		(76 259)	76 259	-
Transactions with SA Government as owner				
Net assets transferred as a result of an administrative restructure	21	-	1 037 964	1 037 964
Balance at 30 June 2008		4 746 948	2 170 417	6 917 365
Net result after income tax equivalent for 2008-09		-	16 411	16 411
Revaluation of property during 2008-09:				
Decrement in rental houses due to revaluation:				
Transferred to capital works		(46 345)	-	(46 345)
Subject to sales contracts		(551)	-	(551)
Increment in freehold land and buildings due to revaluation		1 218 149	-	1 218 149
Total comprehensive result for 2008-09		1 171 253	16 411	1 187 664
Transfer between equity components				
Transfer to retained earnings of increment realised on sale of freehold land and buildings		(61 405)	-	(61 405)
Realisation of asset revaluation reserve on sale of freehold land and buildings		-	61 405	61 405
Total transfer between equity components		(61 405)	61 405	-
Balance at 30 June 2009		5 856 796	2 248 233	8 105 029

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	2009	2008
	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
	\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
CASH OUTFLOWS:	Note	
Staffing costs	(59 081)	(71 411)
Supplies and services	(27 135)	(19 622)
Business service fees	(18 738)	(22 278)
Rental property expenses	(304 539)	(269 525)
Grants and subsidies	(68 172)	(28 497)
Interest paid	(34 321)	(39 617)
Other finance costs	(5 012)	(5 208)
Income tax equivalent paid	(5 496)	-
GST payments on purchases	(14 333)	(6 944)
GST paid to DFC	(16 812)	(6 241)
Other payments	(5 237)	(6 646)
Cash used in operations	(558 876)	(475 989)
CASH INFLOWS:		
Rent received	242 810	226 923
Recoveries received	12 858	15 307
Other receipts	4 731	5 160
Receipts from Commonwealth	139 096	75 882
Interest received	8 999	12 205
GST receipts on receivables	14 454	6 220
GST receipts from DFC	17 413	6 253
Cash generated from operations	440 361	347 950
CASH FLOWS FROM SA GOVERNMENT:		
Receipts from SA Government	209 201	171 971
Cash generated from SA Government	209 201	171 971
Net cash provided by operating activities	90 686	43 932
	36	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
CASH OUTFLOWS:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(156 492)	(120 730)
Purchase of intangibles	(2 760)	(2 857)
Cash used in investing activities	(159 252)	(123 587)
CASH INFLOWS:		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	114 262	164 081
Proceeds from interest bearing receivables	10	27
Cash generated from investing activities	114 272	164 108
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(44 980)	40 521
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
CASH OUTFLOWS:		
Repayment of borrowings	(24 274)	(104 270)
Cash used in financing activities	(24 274)	(104 270)
CASH INFLOWS:		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	19 043
Revenues from restructure	-	24 925
Cash generated from financing activities	-	43 968
Net cash used in financing activities	(24 274)	(60 302)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD	21 432	24 151
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY	121 618	97 467
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	143 050	121 618
	22	

Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2009

(Activities - refer Note 5)	1		2		3	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
EXPENSES:						
Staffing costs	49 887	43 457	6 836	5 830	911	1 654
Supplies and services	20 300	20 377	3 402	3 741	877	921
Business service fees	14 827	15 203	2 092	5 289	275	387
Rental property expenses	294 583	261 012	10 343	9 141	576	451
Depreciation and amortisation	68 790	62 033	3 676	3 298	8 760	7 101
Grants and subsidies	18 980	13 464	11 516	8 389	284	316
Finance costs	36 603	38 030	-	300	2 514	6 263
Impairment expenses	13 599	17 052	772	4 168	30	99
Total expenses	517 569	470 628	38 637	40 156	14 227	17 192
INCOME:						
Rental income	220 011	212 527	10 912	10 112	5 828	6 257
Interest revenue	8 027	12 845	-	-	-	-
Net gain (loss) from disposal of assets	30 143	37 275	(58)	2 071	(879)	(60)
Recoveries	8 184	8 980	1 166	2 622	58	221
Commonwealth revenues	64 910	36 995	28 379	21 669	18 467	18 426
Other revenue	4 305	6 863	218	2 250	-	19
Total income	335 580	315 485	40 617	38 724	23 474	24 863
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES	(181 989)	(155 143)	1 980	(1 432)	9 247	7 671
REVENUES FROM SA GOVERNMENT:						
Revenues from SA Government	174 460	157 200	4 532	4 533	11 372	11 927
NET RESULT BEFORE INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT	(7 529)	2 057	6 512	3 101	20 619	19 598
Income tax equivalent	-	445	859	676	3 868	4 375
NET RESULT AFTER INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT	(7 529)	1 612	5 653	2 425	16 751	15 223

Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

(Activities - refer Note 5)	4		5		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
EXPENSES:						
Staffing costs	4 744	3 672	590	714	62 968	55 327
Supplies and services	1 306	1 045	369	166	26 254	26 250
Business service fees	1 332	1 272	212	127	18 738	22 278
Rental property expenses	18	17	1	-	305 521	270 621
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	81 226	72 432
Grants and subsidies	6 993	6 225	30 399	103	68 172	28 497
Finance costs	-	46	-	6	39 117	44 645
Impairment expenses	1 834	1 937	-	37	16 235	23 293
Total expenses	16 227	14 214	31 571	1 153	618 231	543 343
INCOME:						
Rental income	-	-	-	-	236 751	228 896
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	8 027	12 845
Net gain (loss) from disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	29 206	39 286
Recoveries	3 277	3 445	173	39	12 858	15 307
Commonwealth revenues	8 630	6 882	18 710	-	139 096	83 972
Other revenue	208	153	-	7	4 731	9 292
Total income	12 115	10 480	18 883	46	430 669	389 598
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES	(4 112)	(3 734)	(12 688)	(1 107)	(187 562)	(153 745)
REVENUES FROM SA GOVERNMENT:						
Revenues from SA Government	4 315	3 902	14 217	-	208 896	177 562
NET RESULT BEFORE INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT	203	168	1 529	(1 107)	21 334	23 817
Income tax equivalent	-	-	196	-	4 923	5 496
NET RESULT AFTER INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT	203	168	1 333	(1 107)	16 411	18 321

Disaggregated Disclosures - Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2009

(Activities - refer Note 5)	1		2		3	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	143 047	121 616	3	2	-	-
Receivables	20 087	23 828	1 094	4 528	72	688
Inventories	125 104	93 508	5 406	3 780	5 380	5 688
Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale	13 039	14 203	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	7 274 614	6 338 898	399 759	344 700	916 593	787 107
Intangible assets	5 439	4 404	-	5	-	-
Total assets	7 581 330	6 596 457	406 262	353 015	922 045	793 483
LIABILITIES:						
Payables	28 025	30 557	1 997	2 039	4 103	2 217
Staff entitlements	20 498	18 023	-	-	-	-
Provisions	4 111	3 242	34	35	116	116
Borrowings	699 552	720 505	-	-	33 675	37 239
Other liabilities	12 497	11 617	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	764 683	783 944	2 031	2 074	37 894	39 572

(Activities - refer Note 5)	4		5		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	143 050	121 618
Receivables	-	-	-	-	21 253	29 044
Inventories	-	-	-	-	135 890	102 976
Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	13 039	14 203
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	8 590 966	7 470 705
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	5 439	4 409
Total assets	-	-	-	-	8 909 637	7 742 955
LIABILITIES:						
Payables	-	-	-	-	34 125	34 813
Staff entitlements	-	-	-	-	20 498	18 023
Provisions	-	-	-	-	4 261	3 393
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	733 227	757 744
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	12 497	11 617
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	804 608	825 590

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives of the South Australian Housing Trust

1.1 Objectives

The South Australian Housing Trust (the Trust) is the State's principal housing authority. The Trust's roles and powers are based on the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1995* (the Act), the *South Australian Co-operative and Community Housing Act 1991* (SACCH Act) and the *Housing Improvement Act 1940*. The Board of the Trust is responsible to the Minister for Housing for overseeing the operations of the Trust. This responsibility is formalised in a Ministerial Performance Agreement in accordance with section 28 of the Act that defines the objectives and responsibilities of the Trust.

The primary objective of the Trust is to focus on the provision of affordable housing to households and families in greatest need. These include those who have complex needs and those on low income who need affordable rental or aspire to affordable home ownership. The Board is responsible to the Minister for overseeing the operations of the Trust with the goal of:

1.1 Objectives (continued)

- ensuring the sound administration of the Act and the implementation of the Minister's Housing policies and plans
- achieving continuing improvements in the provision of secure and affordable public housing (subsection 16(1)(a))
- providing transparency and value in managing the resources available to the Trust and meeting Government and community expectations as to probity and accountability (subsection 16(1)(b))
- achieving appropriate social justice objectives and the fulfilment of the Housing Trust's community service obligations (subsection 16(1)(c))
- management of the Performance Agreement with Housing SA of the Department for Families and Communities (DFC) (subsection 16(2)(b)).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with:

- TIs and the APSs promulgated under the provisions of the PFAA
- relevant AASs.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following note disclosures, which have been included in these financial statements:
 - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items applies
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants
 - (c) employees whose normal remuneration is \$100 000 or more (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees
 - (d) Board/Committee member and remuneration information, where a Board/Committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Trust's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets that have been revalued.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2009 and the comparative information presented.

2.3 Reporting entity

The South Australian Housing Trust's financial statements include only Trust activities and does not incorporate any administered items. The Trust's financial statements include assets, income, expenses and liabilities, controlled or incurred by the Trust in its own right.

2.4 Comparative figures

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where adjusted to reflect the early adoption of AASB 101 (September 2007 version) and specific revised APSs or AASs.

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements has been amended comparative amounts have been reclassified where practicable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

2.5 Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

2.6 Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised in the Trust's Statement of Comprehensive Income when and only when it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to or from the entity will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income and expenses have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by another accounting standard.

The notes accompanying the financial statements disclose income, expenses, financial assets and financial liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Transactions with SA Government entities below the threshold of \$100 000 have been included with the non-government transactions, classified according to their nature.

Expenses*Staffing costs*

Staffing costs includes all costs related to employment including wages and salaries and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the Trust to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current Trust staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole of government financial statements.

Finance costs

All finance costs, including borrowing costs, are recognised as expenses.

Grants and subsidy expenses

Expenses are generally recognised when paid, which occurs in accordance with relevant funding agreements.

Income*Rent receivable*

Rent receivable in respect of each property is recognised as revenue and charged to tenants weekly, in advance.

The Trust determines a market rent for each property, structured on the basis of regional rental markets. This represents the potential rental income derivable from the rental stock. The Trust's rental policy is that no tenant will be required to pay more than 25 percent of their household income in rent. The difference between the assessed rent for the property and the market rent is recognised as a rental rebate subsidy provided to tenants.

Revenues from SA Government

Revenues received from SA Government are recognised as revenues when the Trust obtains control over them, normally upon receipt.

Grants received

Grants received for any purpose have been included as revenue upon receipt.

Disposal of non-current assets

Income from disposal of real property asset sales is recognised by the Trust when settlements are complete, which is determined to be the point when control of the asset has passed to the buyer. Refer to Note 16 for further details.

When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation increments are transferred to retained earnings.

Recoveries

Recoveries for costs on-charged to tenants by the Trust are included as income.

2.7 Taxation

In accordance with the Act, section 25, the Trust may be required to pay to the State Government tax equivalents. Tax equivalent payments are required in respect of income tax, land tax, other State taxes and local government rates.

2.7 Taxation (continued)

The income tax liability is based on applying the Treasurer's accounting profit method which requires that the corporate income tax rate be applied to the net operating profit of the Trust. Land tax is calculated in the same manner as if it were payable under the *Land Tax Act 1936* which uses a site valuation of multiple holdings.

Under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA), up until 31 December 2008, the use of funds provided under the agreement or revenues derived from CSHA-funded assets, cannot be used to meet the cost of tax equivalent payments levied by the State. Consequently, Treasury reimburses the cost of tax equivalent payments to the Trust resulting in a nil effect on the net result.

The Trust is liable for the cost of payroll tax, FBT and GST.

With respect to GST, the Trust is part of a GST group of which the nominated representative of the group is the Department for Families and Communities (DFC), which is responsible for paying GST and is entitled to claim input tax credits. Administrative arrangements between DFC and the Trust provide for the reimbursement of the GST consequence incurred/earned by the Trust. The reimbursement receivable from/payable to the Trust has been recognised as a payable/receivable in the Statement of Financial Position.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except that:

- the amount of GST incurred by the Trust as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the ATO is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense
- receivables and payables are stated with the unrecoverable portion of GST amount included.

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

2.8 Current and non-current items

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. The Trust has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of 12 months. Therefore assets and liabilities that will be realised as part of the normal operating cycle will be classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank, cash on hand, including petty cash, cash management funds and deposits at call that are readily converted to cash and are used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

2.10 Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from debtors, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

The majority of receivables relate to rent in respect of rental properties. Rents are recognised as revenue and charged to tenants weekly, in advance.

Trade receivables that arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public are normally settled within 30 days.

Other debtors that arise outside the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public are subject to 30 days settlement terms.

The provision for doubtful debts/impairment loss is based on an actuarial review conducted by the consulting actuaries Brett & Watson Pty Ltd in May 2009. The actuarial assessment conducted by Brett & Watson Pty Ltd was based on the requirements of AASB 139. The basic assumptions used in calculating the impairment loss included a discount rate of 6.5 percent per annum, based on the risk free rate as at 30 June 2009, an estimated future debt write off of 6.5 percent per annum and an assumption that 90 percent of first arrangements will be written off by the end of their 12th year. The provision covers variations to the net present value of debts as well as the debts not expected to be recovered.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories include capital work in progress, developed land and vacant land that are expected to be sold in the ordinary course of business.

- (i) Capital work in progress relates to development projects containing both land and building components that are expected to be sold on completion and is carried at cost. The amount of any inventory write-down to net realisable value is recognised as an expense in the period the write-down occurred. Any write-down reversals are recognised as an expense reduction.
- (ii) Developed land relates to land that has been developed and may be sold in its current condition or transferred to capital work in progress as part of a development project. It is carried at cost.
- (iii) Vacant land consists of land that is expected to be sold and is valued using the Valuer-General's values for rating purposes as at 1 July 2008.

2.12 Non-current assets held-for-sale

Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale relate to rental properties that are no longer required for public rental and are expected to be sold within the next 12 months. These assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are not depreciated.

2.13 Property, plant and equipment*(i) Acquisition and recognition*

Assets acquired at no value, or minimal value, are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position unless they are acquired as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangement, in which case they are recorded at the value recorded by the transferor prior to transfer.

All other assets are initially brought to account as follows:

Rental properties, administrative properties, vacant land and plant and equipment

These assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition and are depreciated as outlined below. The Trust capitalises assets with a value of \$5000 or greater.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, as appropriate, including capitalised maintenance costs on rental properties.

Assets under arrangement

Assets under arrangement are tenable properties which have had their legal title transferred to a Community Housing Organisation (CHO) in return for which the CHO has issued a debenture at fair value. Recognition is based on the Trust's ability to control the future service potential of the asset and that these are probable and can be reliably measured. Control of a debentured property resides with the Trust through the SACCH Act and Funding Agreements which prescribe how the community houses are to be used and managed on behalf of government, the eligible tenants that are entitled to use them and the rent that can be charged by the CHO.

The SACCH Act provides for members of Housing Co-operatives and tenants of Associations to acquire equity in the properties they occupy, by the Co-operative or Association issuing equity shares to members. The equity shares reflect a proportional interest in the value of a specific Co-operative property.

Assets under arrangement are initially recognised at market value.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress reflects assets under construction that will either be sold or utilised in the Trust's operation.

The carrying amount for capital work in progress includes all construction costs, charges for administrative expenses and a revaluation increment or decrement where the property has previously been revalued but excludes any borrowing costs and feasibility or pre-construction costs.

*(ii) Valuation**Rental properties, administrative properties, vacant land and assets under arrangement*

In compliance with AASB 116, all land and buildings are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

The Trust revalues all land and buildings annually using the Valuer-General's values for rating purposes, issued as at 1 July 2008 reflecting 'the capital amount that an unencumbered estate of fee simple in the land might reasonably be expected to realise upon sale' in accordance with the *Valuation of Land Act 1971* and is determined in line with the property market evidence at that time. This value is deemed to be fair value for financial reporting purposes.

Revaluation occurred at 31 October 2008, using the 1 July 2008 values, for all land and buildings.

Capital work in progress

The carrying value of a constructed asset is compared to its market value upon capitalisation and an adjustment is effected to ensure that the carrying amount does not exceed fair value.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is brought to account at historical cost.

(iii) Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment assets have a limited useful life and are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential ranging from 3 to 50 years. The useful lives of all major assets held by the Trust are reassessed on an annual basis.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

(iii) *Depreciation (continued)*

Land, vacant land improvements and capital work in progress are not depreciated.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is determined as follows:

<i>Class of asset</i>	<i>Depreciation method</i>	<i>Useful life (years)</i>
Rental properties (dwellings)*	Straight-line	50
Administrative properties	Straight-line	10-30
Plant and equipment	Straight-line	3-10

* An estimated useful life of 50 years is assumed for rental dwellings and depreciation expense is calculated at a rate of 2 percent per annum on the opening revalued amount for each property. This is consistent with the national accounting policy framework for State housing entities and promotes consistency and comparability between these entities.

2.14 Intangibles

The acquisition or internal development of software is capitalised when the expenditure meets the definition and recognition criteria of an asset as outlined in AASB 138 and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$5000. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over three years from the date that the asset is ready for use.

All research and development projects that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.

2.15 Impairment

Receivables were tested for indications of impairment by way of an actuarial review at 30 June as detailed in Note 2.10. The impairment loss has been offset against receivables and has been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under 'Impairment expenses'.

All other non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. If the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is material it is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets an impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation reserve.

2.16 Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and staff entitlement on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the Trust.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All amounts are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

Staff entitlement on-costs include payroll tax and superannuation contributions in respect to outstanding leave liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

2.17 Staff entitlements

Under section 17 of the Act the Trust utilises staff of DFC for the provision of services. The delivery of housing services is undertaken by Housing SA, DFC under a Service Level Agreement whereby the Trust delivers its services through DFC.

Benefits accrue for staff as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term staff benefits are measured at present value and short-term staff benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liability for salaries and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by staff is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised after a staff member has completed 6.5 years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with the Trust's experience of staff retention and leave taken.

Staff entitlement on-costs

Staff entitlement on-costs of payroll tax and superannuation are recognised separately under payables.

2.18 Provisions*Insurance*

The Trust has arranged, through the South Australian Government Financing Authority, SAICORP Division, to insure all major risks of the Trust. The excess payable under this arrangement varies depending on each class of insurance held. The amount of insurance expense recognised is the premium paid to SAICORP and any losses met by the Trust as deductibles under the cover.

The Trust undertakes annual reviews of insurance risks and provides for losses or other charges that are not covered by the Treasurer's indemnity with respect to each category of potential loss or claim reflected below.

The provision for public risk and professional indemnity includes estimates for future claim payments for reported claims with an allowance for claims incurred but not reported at balance date. This provision is internally calculated.

For all classes of insurance, claims liabilities are measured as the present values of the expected future payments.

Workers compensation

The Department for Families and Communities is an exempt employer under the WRCA.

The workers compensation liability recognised for the staff who provide services to the Trust is based on an apportionment of an actuarial assessment of the whole-of-government workers compensation liability conducted by Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries based on 30 June 2009 data.

2.19 Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

2.20 Leases

In respect of operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items. Operating lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis, which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased items.

As at 30 June 2009 the Trust has no finance leases.

2.21 Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue includes lump sums received for leases assigned on Trust properties which are progressively brought to account as income on a straight-line basis over the term of their respective agreements.

2.22 Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include those operating, capital and outsourcing commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to DFC. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from DFC, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

3. Financial risk management

The Trust has certainty with respect to the interest expense arising from the fixed rate concessional loans from the Treasurer, which comprises the major part of its debt. Note 30 details the interest rates applicable to borrowings and Note 22 details the interest rates applicable to the cash held in the bank accounts.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

While the Trust has significant non-interest bearing and interest bearing assets and liabilities, such as cash on hand and on call, receivables and payables and borrowings from the SA Government it's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal.

The Trust is exposed to credit risk associated with the amounts due to it from tenants for rent and other charges. Credit risk is ameliorated by the fact that amounts due from individual tenants are relatively small. The Trust manages credit risk associated with its tenants by establishment of a Credit Policy which is communicated to Trust staff and tenants. The performance of individual tenants and of components of the total population of tenants are monitored and reported upon to Trust management and the Board.

The entity has calculated net fair value for concessional loans using estimated equivalent cost of borrowing at current yields for matching terms.

The fair value of the Trust's other financial assets and liabilities which are subject to normal trade credit terms, is considered to be book value.

In relation to liquidity/funding risk, the continued existence of the Trust in its present form, and with its present programs, is dependent on Government policy for the Trust's administration and outputs.

4. Changes in accounting policies

The Trust has early-adopted the September 2007 version of AASB 101. This includes the preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

In accordance with AASB 1004, the Trust has recognised the 2007-08 administrative restructure as a transaction with owners in the Statement of Changes in Equity rather than recording this event as a revenue item.

In accordance with AASB 1052, the Trust has disclosed for the first time the amounts of assets and liabilities reliably attributable to each activity.

All other recently issued or amended AASs and Interpretations that are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Trust for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009. The Trust has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial report of the Trust.

5. Activities of the Trust

In achieving its objectives, the Trust has organised its operations into the following business activities:

Activity 1: Public Housing

Management of public housing tenancies and assets, and promotion of the development of the social housing sector. Managing tenancies includes assessment of customers for eligibility, allocation of public houses to those in need, provision of rental subsidies, linking customers with appropriate support services, provision of transitional housing and management of supported tenancies by providing properties to support agencies. Managing assets includes maintenance, area regeneration and urban renewal programs, stock replacement programs (construction, purchase and disposal), modification of houses for those with a disability and strategic management and planning for future public housing stock needs. Promoting development of the social housing sector includes furthering the Government's strategies to address the key issues of affordable housing and homelessness, as well as promoting innovation and partnering with private sector organisations.

Activity 2: Indigenous Housing

Management of tenancies and housing assets specifically for indigenous customers (who may also choose to access assistance via general public housing), and management of the Indigenous Community Housing Program. The Indigenous Community Housing Program provides funding support to Indigenous Community Housing Organisations across South Australia for new housing, housing upgrades, insurance, community administration assistance, and repairs and maintenance subsidies.

Activity 3: Community Housing

Development, support and promotion of the community housing sector, including administering the *South Australian Co-operative and Community Housing Act 1991*, and assisting in the establishment, regulation and administration of Housing Co-operatives and Housing Associations in South Australia.

Activity 4: Private Rental Assistance

Provision of financial assistance, information, referral, advocacy and counselling to assist households who are experiencing instability, poverty or housing difficulty in the private rental market.

Activity 5: Supported Accommodation Assistance Program

Provision and management of grant funding to non-Government organisations for the delivery of supported accommodation and support services to assist people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.

6. Staffing Costs

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	44 885	41 066
Superannuation	6 154	5 721
Annual leave	5 106	4 593
Payroll tax	3 059	2 920
Other staff expenses	2 539	2 368

6. Staffing Costs (continued)	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Long service leave	3 117	1 731
Workers compensation	2 196	1 102
Board fees	226	147
Charged to capital program	(4 314)	(4 321)
Total staffing costs	62 968	55 327

Remuneration of staff

The number of staff whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	Executive		Staff	
	2009 Number	2008 Number	2009 Number	2008 Number
\$100 000 - \$109 999	-	4	16	8
\$110 000 - \$119 999	1	5	4	1
\$120 000 - \$129 999	-	1	1	1
\$130 000 - \$139 999	1	1	2	-
\$140 000 - \$149 999	3	-	-	-
\$150 000 - \$159 999	1	-	-	-
\$160 000 - \$169 999	-	2	-	-
\$170 000 - \$179 999	2	1	-	-
\$180 000 - \$189 999	2	-	-	-
\$190 000 - \$199 999	1	1	-	-
\$200 000 - \$209 999	-	1	-	-
\$210 000 - \$219 999	1	1	-	-
Total number of staff	12	17	23	10

The table includes DFC executives and staff paid by the Trust under the service level agreement with DFC who received remuneration of \$100 000 or more during the year. Remuneration of staff reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these staff for the year was \$4.457 million (\$3.441 million).

Remuneration of Board and Committee members

Membership for various Boards and Committees during 2008-09 were:

SAHT Governing Board (appointed by the Governor)

M Marsland (Chair)	C Davidson
M Patetsos	K Little ⁽¹⁾ (appointed 21 May 2009)
E Byrt	P Smith ⁽¹⁾ (resigned 24 October 2008)
G Crafter	

South Australian Affordable Housing Trust Board (appointed by the Board)

M Marsland (Chair)	W Gibbings ⁽¹⁾ (appointed 30 June 2009)
M Patetsos	G Storkey ⁽¹⁾ (appointed 30 June 2009)
G Crafter	K Little ⁽¹⁾ (appointed 30 June 2009)
E Byrt	P Martin ⁽¹⁾ (expired 13 November 2008)
T Maras	E Bowman ⁽¹⁾ (expired 23 October 2008)

Audit Committee (appointed by the Board)

M Patetsos (Chair)	P Agars
E Byrt	K Little ⁽¹⁾
C Davidson	

Finance Committee (appointed by the Board)

M Patetsos (Chair)	C Davidson
E Byrt	P Agars

The following additional Committees have been disclosed in accordance with APF II, APS 4.12:

Public Housing Appeals Board (appointed by the Governor)

K McEvoy	K Warren
G Cotton Kenny	M Castles
G Hone	U Dahl
K Millar (resigned 21 January 2009)	C Finn
N Ferencz	

Westwood Urban Renewal Project Committee (appointed under the terms of the Westwood Agreement)

R Payze	M Devine
M Marsland	C Menz
K Gligic ⁽¹⁾	S Russell
M Curran ⁽¹⁾	

Homes for 100 Project Committee

W Cossey (Chair)	P Fagan-Schmidt ⁽¹⁾ (resigned 19 December 2008)
M Curran ⁽¹⁾ (from 5 February 2009)	J Birkill
C Bruno ⁽¹⁾ (from 5 February 2009)	M Dyason
S Carman ⁽¹⁾ (from 2 July 2008)	E Clare
L Clift ⁽¹⁾ (resigned 16 December 2008)	

Remuneration of Board and Committee members (continued)**Minister's Strategic Housing Advisory Committee** (appointed by the Minister)

A Beer	G Ross
H Connolly	B Seeger
L Garrett	P R Smith (resigned 28 May 2009)
C Halsey	R Snell
S Langton	M Woodward
W Malycha	N Zivkovic
A Matheson	P Beddall (appointed 4 May 2009)

(1) In accordance with Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 16, government employees did not receive any remuneration for Board/Committee duties during the financial year.

The fees paid to Board members in their capacity as Board Members are set by Executive Council.

The number of Board and Committee members whose remuneration from the Trust falls within the following bands:	2009 Number	2008 Number
\$0 - \$9 999	44	36
\$10 000 - \$19 999	-	3
\$20 000 - \$29 999	2	1
\$30 000 - \$39 999	3	3
\$40 000 - \$49 999	1	-
\$50 000 - \$59 999	-	1
	50	44
	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Total remuneration received, or due and received by Board and Committee members	246	282
Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Board and Committee members	20	23

Transactions with members were on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

7. Supplies and services	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government:		
Insurance	1 985	1 855
Contractors	142	199
Travel and accommodation	232	-
Debt management	403	317
Operating lease	4 043	3 682
Accommodation expenses	1 070	1 041
Subsidy repayment	-	497
Early repayment of loan	126	-
Computer expenses	226	127
Audit fees - Auditor-General's Department ⁽¹⁾	327	323
Total supplies and services - SA Government entities	8 554	8 041
Supplies and services provided by entities external to the SA Government:		
Operating lease	1 324	1 560
Accommodation expenses	2 192	2 139
Insurance	3 057	2 481
Contractors	6 352	3 366
Administration expenses	1 766	1 969
Printing, stationery and postage	1 353	1 209
Travel and accommodation	937	943
Agent fees	607	842
Communications	789	774
Other customer related expenses	527	591
Computer expenses	1 550	1 756
Tenant relocation	367	502
Consultants	203	345
Staff development	414	309
Debt management	239	248
Brokerage	52	108
Charged to capital program	(4 029)	(933)
Total supplies and services - non-SA Government entities	17 700	18 209
Total supplies and services	26 254	26 250

(1) No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

7. Supplies and services (continued)

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) that fell within the following bands:

	2009		2008	
	Number	\$'000	Number	\$'000
Below \$10 000	10	38	11	40
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	7	165	5	109
Above \$50 000	-	-	2	196
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	17	203	18	345

8. Business service fees

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Computing services and processing charges	6 667	9 727
Motor vehicles hire charges	2 753	2 982
Legal and financial services	500	1 683
GST expense	1 523	1 045
Staff development	1 054	1 030
Human resources services	1 048	1 004
Records management and mail services	649	902
Administration premises management	648	730
Procurement services	710	692
Geographical information services	694	575
Payroll services	504	492
Internal audit	479	479
Business planning, strategy and quality assurance	259	387
Masterpiece support	251	-
Insurance	229	195
Media and communications services	203	195
SA Government Shared Services	424	-
Telecommunications management and charges	143	160
Total business service fees	18 738	22 278

9. Rental property expenses

Rental property expenses provided by entities within the SA Government:

Land tax equivalent	149 162	129 927
Water rates	24 411	21 256
Stamp duty and search fees	1 702	413
Valuations	-	136
Emergency Services levy	143	115
Total rental property expenses - SA Government entities	175 418	151 847

Rental property expenses provided by entities external to the SA Government:

Maintenance	93 397	83 687
Council rates	35 417	33 868
Construction variances	1 124	1 052
Property expenses	165	167
Total rental property expenses - non-SA Government entities	130 103	118 774
Total rental property expenses	305 521	270 621

10. Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation:

Rental properties	69 843	63 253
Assets under arrangement	8 648	6 964
Plant and equipment	323	310
Administrative properties	183	84
Total depreciation	78 997	70 611

Amortisation:

Intangible assets	1 729	1 362
Leasehold improvements	500	459
Total amortisation	2 229	1 821
Total depreciation and amortisation	81 226	72 432

11. Grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities within the SA Government:

Affordable housing grants	3 183	4 659
Private rental assistance	3 424	3 396
Supported Accommodation Assistance program	1 718	320
Subsidies to other housing providers	127	-
Total grants and subsidies - SA Government entities	8 452	8 375

11. Grants and subsidies (continued)	2009	2008
Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government:	\$'000	\$'000
Indigenous Community Housing program	9 912	7 955
Affordable housing grants	10 218	7 911
Private rental assistance	3 569	2 829
Crisis accommodation	417	779
Subsidies to community housing organisations	279	316
Other recurrent grants	-	107
Fixing Houses for Better Health program	1 029	113
APY Septic Intervention program	575	-
Infrastructure contribution to City of Playford	660	-
Supported Accommodation Assistance program	28 883	-
Homelessness programs	2 298	-
Subsidies to other housing providers	1 880	112
Total grants and subsidies - non-SA Government entities	59 720	20 122
Total grants and subsidies	68 172	28 497
12. Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings	34 321	39 617
Treasurer's guarantee fee	4 796	5 028
Total finance costs - SA Government entities	39 117	44 645
13. Impairment expenses		
Impairment expenses paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government:		
Asset write-offs ⁽¹⁾	10 284	9 858
Bad debts expense	5 237	6 646
Computer system write-offs	-	4 638
Doubtful debts expense	714	2 151
Total impairment expenses - non-SA Government entities	16 235	23 293
(1) Expensing of book value of assets demolished.		
14. Rental income		
Rent received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government:		
Market rent income	430 033	400 054
Rental rebates	(199 499)	(177 490)
Other rent	6 217	6 332
Total rental income - non-SA Government entities	236 751	228 896
15. Interest revenue		
Interest from entities within the SA Government	7 908	12 689
Interest from entities external to the SA Government	119	156
Total interest revenue	8 027	12 845
16. Net gain from disposal of assets		
Rental properties:		
Proceeds from disposal	56 309	97 162
Net book value of assets disposed ⁽¹⁾	50 296	79 990
Net Gain from Disposal of Rental Properties	6 013	17 172
Inventory - capital work in progress:		
Proceeds from disposal	56 741	65 087
Net book value of assets disposed ⁽¹⁾	33 787	43 507
Net gain from disposal of completed assets	22 954	21 580
Inventory - vacant land:		
Proceeds from disposal	986	1 717
Net book value of assets disposed ⁽¹⁾	747	1 183
Net gain from disposal of vacant land	239	534
Total assets:		
Total proceeds from disposal	114 036	163 966
Total net book value of assets disposed ⁽¹⁾	84 830	124 680
Net gain from disposal of assets	29 206	39 286

(1) The cost of sales comprise the carrying amount of the properties at the depreciated Valuer-General's property valuations, plus the costs of marketing and agent fees and the cost of separating services and titles in respect of double units sold. In establishing the property value, the Valuer-General includes the impact of capital improvements effected by the tenants. Tenants purchasing properties are allowed discounts consistent with their personal investment in the property.

17. Recoveries	2009	2008
Recoveries received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Housing Improvement Act</i> recoveries	377	-
Administrative services to other agencies	767	5 541
Total recoveries - SA Government entities	1 144	5 541
Recoveries received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government:		
Maintenance	4 197	4 130
Private Rental Assistance program	2 806	2 682
Water charges	3 561	1 580
<i>Housing Improvement Act</i> recoveries	79	513
General service recoveries	535	605
Grant recoveries	352	-
Insurance	117	168
Other	67	88
Total recoveries - non-SA Government entities	11 714	9 766
Total recoveries	12 858	15 307
18. Commonwealth revenues		
National affordable housing base funding	44 550	-
CSHA:		
Base funding	27 190	51 346
Community housing	2 590	5 103
Aboriginal Rental Housing program	4 685	8 804
Crisis Accommodation program	1 604	3 162
National Partnership Agreements:		
Nation Building - Economic Stimulus Plan	19 487	-
Social Housing	14 954	-
Remote Indigenous Housing	9 245	-
Homelessness	1 817	-
Supported Accommodation Assistance program	9 002	-
Community Housing and Infrastructure program	1 736	3 526
Fixing Houses for Better Health program	1 254	261
Other Commonwealth receipts	689	2 147
Healthy Indigenous Housing initiative	293	585
Disability supported accommodation	-	8 090
APY Septic Intervention program	-	948
Total Commonwealth revenues	139 096	83 972
19. Other revenue		
Bad debts recovered	2 860	4 173
Write-back of asset decrements	-	3 854
Interest discount due to early repayment of loans	-	737
Sundry revenue	1 871	528
Total other revenue - non-SA Government entities	4 731	9 292
20. Revenues from SA Government		
Tax equivalent reimbursement	155 750	135 767
CSHA matching	13 311	26 163
National Partnership Agreement:		
Homelessness	5 500	-
Strathmont Centre redevelopment	2 812	5 495
Affordable housing initiatives	-	6 800
General purpose grant	21 405	2 156
Social inclusion initiatives	3 285	1 113
Supported Accommodation Assistance program	6 833	-
Other grants	-	68
Total revenues from SA Government	208 896	177 562
21. Net assets transferred from administrative restructure		
Assets transferred from restructure	-	1 146 583
Liabilities transferred from restructure	-	(108 619)
Total net assets transferred from administrative restructure	-	1 037 964

In June 2007 Parliament passed the *Statutes Amendment (Affordable Housing) Act 2007*. The new legislation came into effect on 1 July 2007. The separate Boards of the South Australian Community Housing Authority (SACHA) and the Aboriginal Housing Authority (AHA) were dissolved and their responsibilities encompassed within the Trust Board.

22. Cash and cash equivalents	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash held in SAFA cash management fund	81 912	112 075
Deposits with the Treasurer	59 719	7 169
Cash - development projects	1 383	1 938
Deposits at call with other entities	-	400
Cash on hand	36	36
Total cash and cash equivalents	143 050	121 618

Deposits with the Treasurer

Relates to working cash held in the Westpac Working account through the SA Department of Treasury and Finance.

Cash - development projects

Relates to ANZ accounts held for the Playford and Westwood development projects.

Deposits at call with other entities

Tenants can make payments through Australia Post. This account relates to monies received by Australia Post on behalf of the Trust that have not been transferred to the Westpac working account as at balance date.

Interest rates applicable at 30 June 2009

Deposits with the Treasurer: 2.99 percent - 7.10 percent (6.17 percent – 7.09 percent)

Cash - development projects: 0.19 percent - 3.06 percent (3.25 percent – 7.33 percent)

Cash held at SAFA Cash Management Fund: 3.11 percent - 7.72 percent (6.39 percent – 7.62 percent)

The cash balance includes funds relating to the Affordable Housing initiative, the movements in the funds cash balance are as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Affordable Housing Initiative Fund balance at 1 July	53 378	37 652
Grant revenue	-	6 800
Interest revenue	5 315	5 645
Equity Start sales revenue	5 431	18 912
Affordable Housing Initiative Fund land sales revenue	880	-
Funds withheld for debt retirement	(1 729)	(5 350)
Approved payments from fund	(18 445)	(10 281)
Affordable Housing Initiative Fund balance at 30 June	44 830	53 378

23. Receivables

Current:

Receivables	26 386	31 781
Allowance for doubtful debts	(12 676)	(11 962)
Income tax equivalent	4 923	5 496
Accrued revenues	1 292	2 006
GST receivable	1 100	1 221
Prepayments	194	458
Interest bearing receivables	15	15
Total current receivables	21 234	29 015

Non-current:

Interest bearing receivables	19	29
Total non-current receivables	19	29
Total receivables	21 253	29 044

Government/non-Government receivables

Receivables from SA Government entities:

Receivables	1 847	4 702
Accrued revenues	732	1 436
Income tax equivalent	4 923	5 496
GST receivable from DFC	1 100	1 221
Total receivables - SA Government entities	8 602	12 855

Receivables from non-SA Government entities

Receivables	11 863	15 117
Accrued revenues	560	570
Prepayments	194	458
Interest bearing receivables	34	44
Total receivables - non-SA Government entities	12 651	16 189
Total receivables	21 253	29 044

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Rent is payable in advance and charged weekly. All other receivables are subject to a term of 30 days.

Other than what is recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being received on demand. The credit risk is concentrated in the rental area due to the nature of the business of the Trust.

Prepayments, accrued revenues and the majority of receivables are non-interest bearing.

The Trust has some minor interest bearing receivables relating to Shared Home Ownership mortgages.

Allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. An allowance for impairment has been recognised in impairment expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss):	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	11 962	7 661
Increase in the provision	5 951	10 947
Amounts written off	(5 237)	(6 646)
Carrying amount at 30 June	12 676	11 962

Bad and doubtful debts

The Trust has recognised a bad and doubtful debts expense of \$5.951 million (\$8.797 million) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Maturity analysis of receivables – refer Note 37.

Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information – refer Note 37.

24. Inventories	2009	2008
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Capital work in progress	105 506	68 057
Developed land	25 607	31 656
Vacant land	198	71
Total current inventories	131 311	99 784
Non-current:		
Capital work in progress	4 579	3 192
Total non-current inventories	4 579	3 192
Total inventories	135 890	102 976
25. Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale		
Current:		
Rental properties:		
Land	6 400	7 175
Buildings	6 639	7 028
Total non-current assets classified as held-for-sale	13 039	14 203
26. Property, plant and equipment		
Rental properties:		
Land:		
Land at fair value	3 948 132	3 430 900
Buildings:		
Buildings at fair value	3 627 515	3 193 815
Accumulated depreciation	(48 664)	(42 796)
Total buildings	3 578 851	3 151 019
Total rental properties	7 526 983	6 581 919
Administrative properties:		
Land:		
Freehold land	1 877	1 343
Buildings:		
Buildings	3 561	3 376
Accumulated depreciation	(135)	(97)
Total buildings	3 426	3 279
Leasehold improvements:		
Leasehold improvements	7 006	5 635
Accumulated depreciation	(3 450)	(2 950)
Total leasehold improvements	3 556	2 685
Total administrative properties	8 859	7 307

26. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Assets under arrangement:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Land:		
Assets under arrangement	447 093	388 492
Buildings:		
Assets under arrangement	455 452	389 246
Accumulated depreciation	(6 007)	(6 926)
Total assets under arrangement - buildings	449 445	382 320
Total assets under arrangement	896 538	770 812
Vacant land and improvements:		
Vacant land and improvements	69 973	31 921
Total vacant land and improvements	69 973	31 921
Plant and equipment:		
Plant and equipment at cost (deemed fair value)	2 468	2 358
Accumulated depreciation	(1 298)	(1 091)
Total plant and equipment	1 170	1 267
Capital works in progress:		
Freehold land	75 800	61 804
Buildings	11 643	15 675
Total capital works in progress	87 443	77 479
Total property, plant and equipment	8 590 966	7 470 705
Total property, plant and equipment at fair value	8 560 609	7 444 728
Total property, plant and equipment at cost	89 911	79 837
Total accumulated depreciation	(59 554)	(53 860)
Total property, plant and equipment	8 590 966	7 470 705

Refer to Note 38 for reconciliation of property, plant and equipment.

27. Intangible assets

Computer software:		
Internally generated computer software	10 436	9 716
Accumulated amortisation	(8 055)	(6 325)
Total computer software	2 381	3 391
Work in progress computer system development	3 058	1 018
Total intangible assets	5 439	4 409

	Internally generated software		Work in progress computer system development		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	3 391	2 918	1 018	5 841	4 409	8 759
Additions	720	1 835	2 780	2 855	3 500	4 690
Project expenses	-	-	(21)	(1 244)	(21)	(1 244)
Transfers	-	-	(719)	(1 796)	(719)	(1 796)
Impairment	-	-	-	(4 638)	-	(4 638)
Amortisation	(1 730)	(1 362)	-	-	(1 730)	(1 362)
Balance at 30 June	2 381	3 391	3 058	1 018	5 439	4 409

28. Payables

Current:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	20 009	22 893
Income tax equivalent	4 923	5 496
Accrued expenses	5 579	3 813
GST payable	1 128	527
Staff on-costs	1 209	1 028
Total current payables	32 848	33 757
Non-current:		
Staff on-costs	1 277	1 056
Total non-current payables	1 277	1 056
Total payables	34 125	34 813
Payables to SA Government entities:		
Creditors	1 921	8 141
Accrued expenses	4 553	3 780
Income tax equivalent	4 923	5 496
GST payable to DFC	1 128	527
Staff on-costs	2 486	2 083
Total payables - SA Government entities	15 011	20 027

28. Payables (continued)

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Payables to non-SA Government entities:		
Creditors	18 088	14 753
Accrued expenses	1 026	33
Total payables - non-SA Government entities	19 114	14 786
Total payables	34 125	34 813

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

Maturity analysis of payables - refer Note 37.

Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - refer Note 37.

29. Staff entitlements

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Annual leave	5 027	4 221
Long service leave	1 399	1 261
Accrued salaries and wages	1 477	1 193
Total current staff entitlements	7 903	6 675
Non-current:		
Long service leave	12 595	11 348
Total non-current staff entitlements	12 595	11 348
Total staff entitlements	20 498	18 023

30. Borrowings

Current:		
Borrowings - Department of Treasury and Finance	21 439	20 710
Borrowings - SAFA	-	3 690
Managed Houses Scheme	243	243
Total current borrowings	21 682	24 643
Non-current:		
Borrowings - Department of Treasury and Finance	674 895	696 334
Borrowings - SAFA	33 675	33 549
Managed Houses Scheme	2 975	3 218
Total non-current borrowings	711 545	733 101
Total borrowings - SA Government entities	733 227	757 744

Department of Treasury and Finance loans consist of concessional interest rate borrowing (originally under the CSHA), of \$696.3 million (\$717 million) which are repayable over a period of 33 years, with the final instalment scheduled for the year 2042. The loans are subject to principal repayments and interest at fixed interest rates ranging from 4 percent - 5.73 percent (3 percent - 5.73 percent). The weighted average interest rate is 4.6 percent (4.5 percent).

The fair value of the Department of Treasury and Finance loans is \$581.2 million (\$571.8 million).

The SAFA loans are subject to principal repayments and interest at fixed interest rates ranging from 6 percent - 6.08 percent (5.85 percent - 7.14 percent). The fair value of SAFA loans is \$34 million.

31. Provisions

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Public risk	1 296	1 393
Workers compensation	674	458
Professional indemnity	176	196
General insurance	47	72
Total current provisions - SA Government entities	2 193	2 119
Non-current:		
Workers compensation	1 952	1 158
General insurance	116	116
Total non-current provisions - SA Government entities	2 068	1 274
Total provisions	4 261	3 393

31. Provisions	Public risk \$'000	Workers compensation \$'000	Professional indemnity \$'000	General insurance \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	1 393	1 616	196	188	3 393
Additional provisions recognised	2 606	2 196	15	-	4 817
Reduction in provisions	(2 424)	-	(33)	(25)	(2 482)
Payments made	(279)	(1 186)	(2)	-	(1 467)
Carrying amount at 30 June	1 296	2 626	176	163	4 261

32. Other liabilities		2009	2008
Current:		\$'000	\$'000
Rent received in advance		7 331	6 504
Deposits held:			
Tenant deposits held		2 220	2 205
Sale deposits held		446	220
Unearned revenue		199	199
Total current other liabilities		10 196	9 128
Non-current:			
Unearned revenue		2 301	2 489
Total non-current other liabilities		2 301	2 489
Total other liabilities		12 497	11 617

Other liabilities - SA Government entities:

Unearned revenue	1 668	1 794
Total other liabilities - SA Government entities	1 668	1 794

Other liabilities - non-SA Government entities:

Rent received in advance	7 331	6 504
Unearned revenue	832	894
Deposits held:		
Tenant deposits held	2 220	2 205
Sale deposits held	446	220
Total other liabilities - non-SA Government entities	10 829	9 823
Total other liabilities	12 497	11 617

33. Unrecognised contractual commitments**Remuneration commitments**

Commitments for payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements, are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	5 012	2 781
Later than one year but not later than five years	5 982	1 522
Later than five years	-	-
Total remuneration commitments	10 994	4 303

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. The Trust does not offer fixed-term contracts greater than five years.

Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements, are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	48 399	23 547
Later than one year but not later than five years	35	379
Later than five years	-	-
Total capital commitments	48 434	23 926

Recurrent commitments

The Trust's recurrent commitments are for agreements for expenditure on operations, maintenance and grant funded programs contracted but not provided for and payable, are as follows:

Not later than one year	7 272	5 084
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
Total recurrent commitments	7 272	5 084

Management agreement commitments

The Trust's management agreement commitments are to manage houses subject to lease arrangements with Funds SA and Colonial First State (formerly Motor Accident Commission) which are contracted but not provided for are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	287	296
Later than one year but not later than five years	4 880	4 761
Later than five years	12 914	14 179
Total management agreement commitments	18 081	19 236

Operating lease commitments

The Trust's operating leases are for office accommodation. The leases are non-cancellable with terms ranging up to 10 years with some leases having the right of renewal.

Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date that are not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements, are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	6 205	5 327
Later than one year but not later than five years	19 164	15 476
Later than five years	21 972	13 967
Total operating lease commitments	47 341	34 770

34. Contingent assets and liabilities**Contingent assets**

The Trust does not have any contingent assets as at 30 June 2009.

Contingent liabilities*Progressive Purchase Scheme*

Under this Scheme the Trust owns portions of properties as tenant in common with other persons. Where the Trust has signed agreements with lending institutions advancing persons mortgage monies, the Trust can be called upon in cases of default to purchase the defaulter's interest at current market value. Approximately 41 (48) of the properties included in the Scheme are subject to mortgages with a collective loan balance of \$1.109 million (\$1.504 million). The tenants share of the value of the properties subject to mortgage is estimated to be \$4.817 million (\$5.039 million), based on the Valuer-General's overall capital value.

Rental purchase and sale under agreement house purchase schemes

The rental purchase and sale under agreement portfolio was transferred to HomeStart Finance on 10 December 1993 and due to conditions in some of the agreements, the Trust remains responsible to make good for loss or damage to the subject properties for specific events. There are 12 (15) properties currently under this scheme. The Trust remains the legal owner of these properties until they are transferred to the purchasers upon completion of this agreement. The properties included in the Scheme that are subject to indemnity clauses have a collective estimated replacement value of \$2.340 million (\$2.775 million). These properties together with the Trust's rental properties are subject to an agency agreement with SAICORP and in the event of a claim will be indemnified by the Treasurer so as to limit the exposure of the Trust to \$1 million.

Bonding agreements with local government

The Trust is required by the City of Port Adelaide Enfield to execute Bonding Agreements in relation to the Trust's Gilles Plains and Kilburn South projects. The Council requires the agreements to be supported by a guarantee from SAFA. As at 30 June 2009 there are no current bonds (\$308 000).

Bond Guarantee Scheme

Under the Bond Guarantee Scheme a guarantee for the bond is given to the landlord. In the event of a claim by a landlord, the Residential Tenancies Branch makes a payment. The Trust then reimburses the Residential Tenancies Branch and the private rental customer becomes liable to the Trust for the amount. The value of bond guarantees issued and outstanding at 30 June 2009 is \$16.060 million (\$14.201 million). The value of claims made this financial year is \$2.654 million (\$2.464 million).

The Trust pays interest at an agreed market determined rate to the Residential Tenancies Branch based on the daily outstanding balance of bond guarantees issued.

Equity shares

The SACCH Act provides for members of Housing Co-operatives and tenants of Associations to acquire equity in the properties they occupy, by the Co-operative or Association issuing equity shares to members. The equity shares reflect a proportional interest in the value of a specific Co-operative or Association property. The Trust is obliged to repurchase the equity shares from holders who leave relevant Co-operatives or Associations at a value reflecting their proportion of the current value of the property at the time the equity shares are redeemed. The value of these equity shares at 30 June 2009 is \$9.511 million (\$7.913 million).

35. Unexpended funding commitments**Unspent grant commitments**

The following table shows grant revenue received during the financial year, but which remained unspent at year-end.

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Unspent SA Government revenues:		
National Partnership Agreement:		
Homelessness	5 500	-
Strathmont Centre redevelopment	-	5 495
Ladder Accommodation project	-	4 000
Common Ground Port Augusta project	-	2 800
Total unspent SA Government commitments	5 500	12 295
Unspent Commonwealth revenues:		
National Partnership Agreements:		
Nation Building - Economic Stimulus Plan	11 366	-
Social Housing	14 954	-
Remote Indigenous Housing	9 084	-
Sturt Street Supported Tenancy Accommodation	363	-
Family Violence Partnership Program	256	-
Community Housing Program	78	-
Disability Supported Accommodation	-	8 090
Crisis Accommodation Program*	1 604	2 383
APY Safe House (Coober Pedy) project	-	906
Total unspent Commonwealth Grant commitments	37 705	11 379
Total unspent grants	43 205	23 674

* Represents funding for capital programs

All grants are subject to written agreements outlining the conditions of the funding, including the objectives, outcomes, performance criteria and reporting obligations. Non-compliance with these conditions may result in the Commonwealth or State recovering parts of the funding in accordance with the Implementation Plans for each agreement. The conditions attached to these grants can be summarised as:

National Partnership Agreement: Homelessness

Matching contribution by the State Government to assist in implementing programs that reduce homelessness in key groups including rough sleepers, people escaping violence, indigenous people, people exiting social housing, institutional care or adult prisons.

National Partnership Agreement: Nation Building - Economic Stimulus Plan

Funding is contingent on the State agreeing to implement a number of reforms in the social housing sector and making a detailed progress report to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) by December 2009. The reforms include increasing the supply of social housing dwellings through construction of environmentally sustainable dwellings or major upgrade of existing uninhabitable dwellings, integration of public and community housing waiting lists, implementation of support programs for social housing tenants to transition to affordable private rental or home ownership, facilitating the transition from homelessness to secure accommodation and locating social housing closer to transport, facilities and employment opportunities.

National Partnership Agreement: Social Housing

Grants under this program are made on the basis that the funds will be used to construct new social housing dwellings within two years of the funding being allocated and need to address current social housing issues (eg decrease homelessness, improve housing opportunities for Indigenous Australians, support growth of not-for-profit sector).

National Partnership Agreement: Remote Indigenous Housing

Funding is granted for the purpose of addressing issues of overcrowding in remote indigenous communities by increasing the supply of new houses, improving the condition of existing houses and ensuring on going maintenance and management of rental houses in remote indigenous communities. A report is due to COAG by December 2009 outlining new arrangements to be put in place to ensure ongoing maintenance of infrastructure and effective tenancy management.

Sturt Street Supported Tenancy Accommodation

Funding is granted for the purpose of providing intensive support for six indigenous women/family groups at any one time for 3-6 months in purpose-built transitional accommodation in Sturt Street, Adelaide and other support services. The project will also provide post-transition support to the groups for up to 6-12 months after they exit the accommodation.

Family Violence Partnership Program

Funds are to be used to provide accommodation and support services in the Ceduna and Unicorp West Coast Local Council areas for women and children (with a focus on indigenous clients) escaping domestic violence situations.

Community Housing Program

Funds to be used to develop and maintain a strong, self-managing and governing Indigenous Community Housing Organisation (ICHO) sector. Specific programs to be undertaken include:

- implementation of Housing Industry Standards in ICHOs
- development and implementation of Skills Recognition and Learning packages to ICHOs
- development and implementation of Strategic Partnerships Agreements - Safe Tracks
- development and implementation of placed based Indigenous Community Housing Models
- development and implementation of Indigenous Housing Strategy for South Australia.

Crisis Accommodation Program

Funds to be used to construct, renovate or purchase housing dedicated for those at risk of homelessness. Annual reporting on agreed performance measures is required.

Of the revenue reported as unspent at 30 June 2008, \$13.971 million remains unspent at 30 June 2009. This total comprises the following: \$710 000 for the Ladder Accommodation Project, \$2.8 million for the Common Ground Port Augusta Project, \$8.09 million for Disability Supported Accommodation, \$1.51 million for the Crisis Accommodation Program and \$868 000 for the APY Safe House (Cooper Pedy) Project. These amounts remain unspent due to various operational delays.

36. Cash flow reconciliation		2009	2008
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June:		\$'000	\$'000
Statement of Cash Flows		143 050	121 618
Statement of Financial Position		143 050	121 618
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services:			
Net cash provided by operating activities		90 686	43 932
Revenues from SA Government		(209 201)	(171 971)
		(118 515)	(128 039)
<i>Add (Less):</i> Non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortisation		(81 226)	(72 432)
Loan amortisation		243	162
Write-off of computer software		-	(4 638)
Systems development projects transferred to expenses		-	(1 245)
Buildings written off		(10 284)	(9 858)
Provision for doubtful debts		(714)	(2 151)
Provision adjustment		(74)	(45)
Construction variance, surplus on property		(1 124)	(1 052)
Revaluation adjustment		-	4 173
Net gain from disposal of assets		29 206	39 286
		(63 973)	(47 800)
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
(Decrease) increase in receivables		(6 762)	8 068
Decrease (increase) in payables		5 611	(2 491)
Increase in staffing entitlements		(2 475)	(2 659)
(Increase) decrease in provisions		(794)	20 139
Increase in other liabilities		(654)	(963)
		(5 074)	22 094
Net cost of providing services		(187 562)	(153 745)

37. Financial instruments/financial risk management*Categorisation of financial instruments*

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.

	Note	2009		2008	
		Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Financial assets					
Cash:					
Cash and cash equivalents	22	143 050	143 050	121 618	121 618
Loans and receivables:					
Receivables (at cost)	23	21 253	21 253	29 044	29 044
Financial liabilities					
Payables:					
Payables (at cost)	28	34 125	34 125	34 813	34 813
Borrowings:					
Borrowings (at cost)	30	733 227	615 232	757 744	612 087

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Trust's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Trust. The Trust measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

Provisions for impairment of financial assets is calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating. Currently the Trust does not hold any collateral as security to any of its financial assets.

Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due.

	Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	2009 Total \$'000
2009				
Not impaired:				
Receivables	18 364	-	-	18 364
Impaired:				
Receivables	2 477	1 377	11 711	15 565*
2008				
Not impaired:				
Receivables	25 868	-	-	25 868
Impaired:				
Receivables	2 657	1 268	11 213	15 138*

* Gross amount before application of allowance for doubtful debts.

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2009				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	143 050	143 050	-	-
Receivables	21 253	14 946	4 558	1 749
Total financial assets	164 303	157 996	4 558	1 749
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	34 125	32 848	1 277	-
Borrowings	733 227	21 682	52 565	658 980
Total financial liabilities	767 352	54 530	53 842	658 980
2008				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	121 618	121 618	-	-
Receivables	29 044	20 863	4 403	3 778
Total financial assets	150 662	142 481	4 403	3 778
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	34 813	33 641	1 172	-
Borrowings	757 744	24 643	125 534	607 567
Total financial liabilities	792 557	58 284	126 706	607 567

38. Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

The following table shows the movement of property, plant and equipment during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

	Rental properties land		Rental properties buildings		Admin properties land	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	3 430 900	3 025 029	3 151 019	2 891 548	1 343	1 001
Assets transferred in due to restructure	-	186 233	-	147 098	-	157
Additions	30 370	37 574	57 451	58 868	61	115
Maintenance upgrades	-	-	21 533	17 778	-	-
Assets classified as held-for-sale	775	2 014	389	1 220	-	-
Disposals	(104 970)	(108 633)	(53 838)	(72 731)	-	(64)
Revaluation increment	591 057	288 981	471 611	169 811	473	134
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	-	(69 843)	(63 253)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation on disposals	-	-	529	680	-	-
Other movements	-	(298)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	3 948 132	3 430 900	3 578 851	3 151 019	1 877	1 343

38. Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Admin properties buildings		Admin properties leasehold improvements		Assets under arrangement land	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	3 279	2 693	2 685	2 523	388 492	-
Assets transferred in due to restructure	-	319	-	502	-	387 740
Additions	90	128	1 861	507	7 585	11 911
Maintenance upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(22)	(490)	(388)	(8 006)	(11 159)
Revaluation increment	240	245	-	-	59 022	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(183)	(84)	(500)	(459)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount at 30 June	3 426	3 279	3 556	2 685	447 093	388 492

	Assets under arrangement buildings		Vacant land and improvements		Plant and equipment	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	382 320	-	31 921	21 331	1 267	775
Assets transferred in due to restructure	-	374 256	-	4 857	-	162
Additions	19 020	24 465	33 354	11 749	278	1 021
Maintenance upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(5 737)	(9 475)	(15 942)	(11 019)	(168)	(337)
Revaluation increment	62 436	-	20 640	3 854	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(8 648)	(6 964)	-	-	(323)	(310)
Depreciation and amortisation on disposals	54	38	-	-	116	338
Other movements	-	-	-	1 149	-	(382)
Carrying amount at 30 June	449 445	382 320	69 973	31 921	1 170	1 267

	Capital work in progress land		Capital work in progress buildings		Total property, plant and equipment	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	61 804	64 853	15 675	33 432	7 470 705	6 043 185
Assets transferred in due to restructure	-	11 096	-	2 814	-	1 115 234
Additions	13 996	-	-	-	164 066	146 338
Maintenance upgrades	-	-	-	-	21 533	17 778
Assets classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	1 164	3 234
Disposals	-	(14 145)	(4 032)	(20 571)	(193 183)	(248 544)
Revaluation increment	-	-	-	-	1 205 479	463 025
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	-	-	-	(79 497)	(71 070)
Depreciation and amortisation on disposals	-	-	-	-	699	1 056
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	469
Carrying amount at 30 June	75 800	61 804	11 643	15 675	8 590 966	7 470 705

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (FES Act) provides for the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (SAMFS) as a body corporate and also establishes the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM). SAMFS and SAFECOM are responsible to the Minister for Emergency Services.

The FES Act also defines the emergency services sector as consisting of the:

- South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission
- South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
- South Australian State Emergency Service
- South Australian Country Fire Service.

SAFECOM is responsible for establishing and promoting the strategic direction and policy for the emergency services sector and enabling agencies to work towards that strategic direction.

Functions and funding

The SAMFS is the primary provider of structural fire fighting services to the State of South Australia.

SAFECOM provides various services in support of SAMFS primary functions, including financial management and accounting services. Also the operations of the SAMFS are financed by the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), established by the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

For more information about SAMFS's objectives refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA and subsection 52(2) of the FES Act provide for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the SAMFS for each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the SAMFS in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems and was directed primarily to obtaining sufficient evidence to enable an opinion to be formed with respect to the financial statements and internal controls.

The audit included access to systems and information maintained by SAMFS and SAFECOM to conduct relevant financial transaction and control compliance tests of those systems and information.

During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- revenue
- payroll
- expenditure, including purchase cards
- non-current assets, including capital works
- cash at bank
- investments
- general ledger

- the Fund
- follow-up of 2007-08 audit findings.

The audit also covered the operations of the Fund.

Internal audit activities have been reviewed to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to design and perform audit procedures. Use has been made of the work performed by internal audit, including:

- the overall assessment of compliance with aspects of TIs 2 and 28
- forming a conclusion over the general control environment of the emergency services sector.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service as at 30 June 2009, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for the matters raised in relation to bona fides, expenditure, purchase cards and implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28 outlined under 'Communication of audit matters' in the section of this part of the Report titled 'South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission', are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in management letters to the Commissioner of Fire and Emergencies and the Chief Officer of the SAMFS. Responses to the management letters were generally considered to be satisfactory.

A summary of matters raised are included under 'Communication of audit matters' in the section of this part of the Report titled 'South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission'.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Highlights of the financial statements

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expenses	80	73
Supplies and services	14	13
Other expenses (includes payment to SA Government)	8	7
Total expenses	102	93
INCOME		
Total income	7	8
Net cost of providing services	95	85
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	100	93
Net result	5	8
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Total comprehensive result	9	17
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	15	15

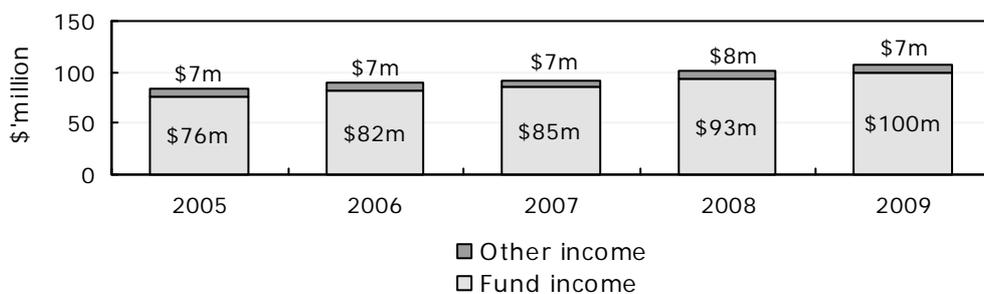
	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
ASSETS		
Current assets	38	35
Non-current assets	136	126
Total assets	174	161
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	14	12
Non-current liabilities	20	18
Total liabilities	34	30
EQUITY	140	131

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Fund contributions and income

For 2009, the contributions from the Fund increased by \$7 million (7 percent) to \$100 million which represents 94 percent of the SAMFS's total revenues. The additional funding is attributable to once off fuel cost supplementation, an additional crew for metropolitan response and enterprise bargaining agreement increases.

A structural analysis of income for the SAMFS for the five years to 2009 is presented in the following chart.



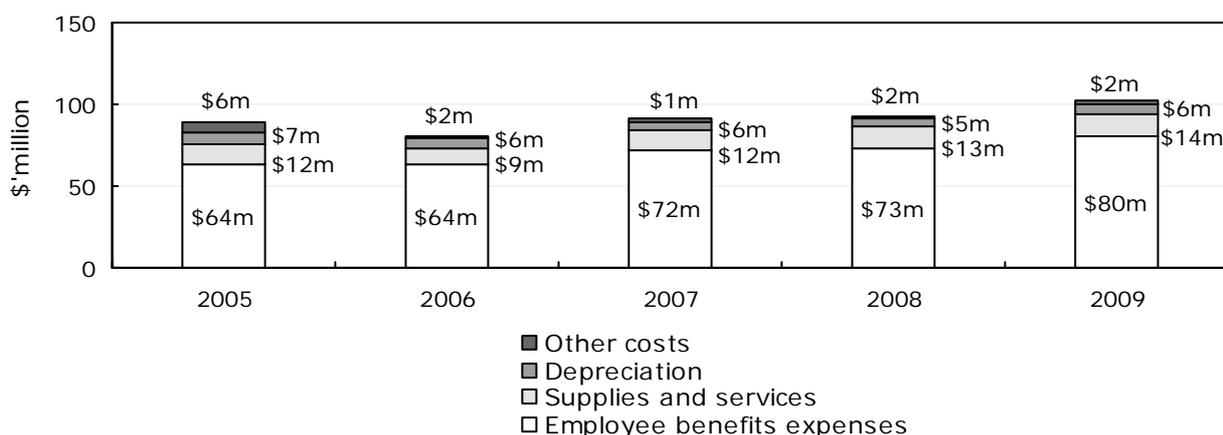
The chart highlights that the contributions from the Fund have increased over recent years.

Expenses

Total expenses increased by \$9 million (10 percent) to \$102 million. Employee benefits costs account for 79 percent of the total expenses of the SAMFS. Employee benefits expenses increased by \$7 million (10 percent) to \$80 million. This is due mainly to increased salaries and wages under the enterprise bargaining agreement.

The number of employees receiving remuneration in excess of \$100 000 increased to 142 from 73 in 2008-09 due to increased overtime, allowances and salaries under the enterprise bargaining agreement during the year. Refer Note 5 of the financial statements.

For the five years to 2009, an analysis of the main operating expense items (excluding payments to SA Government) for the SAMFS is shown in the following chart.



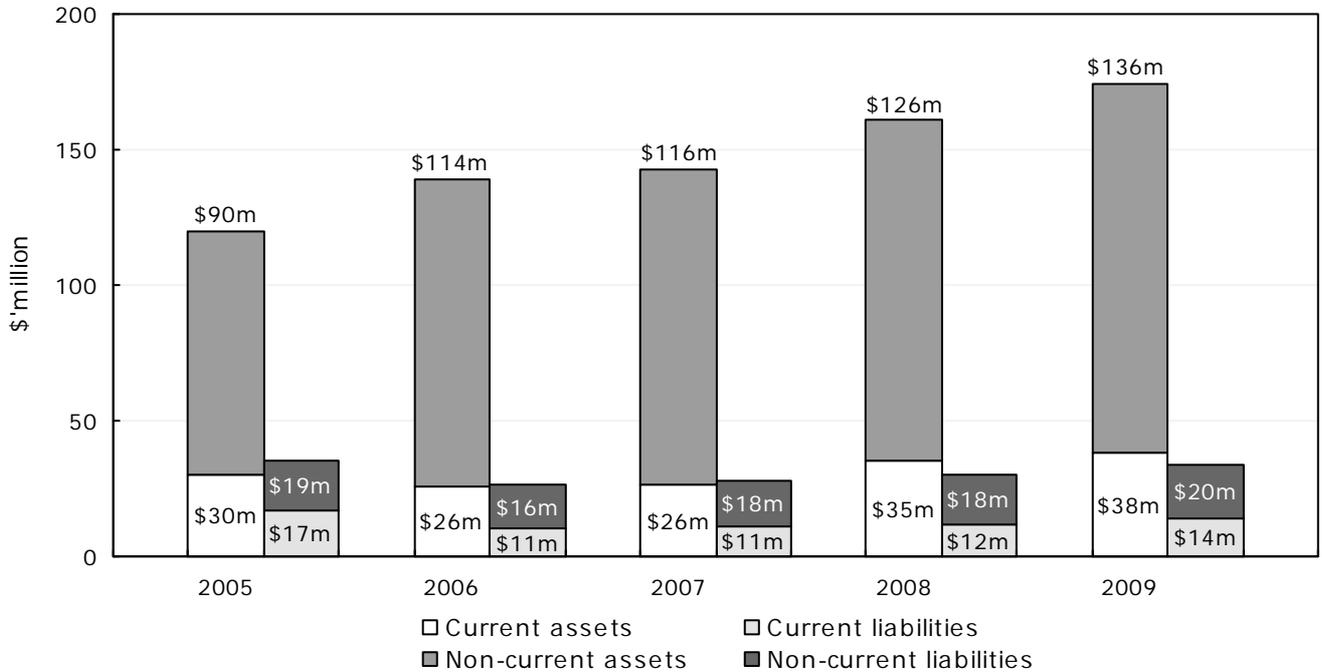
Over the five years, expenses have increased by \$13 million or 15 percent.

Net result

SAMFS recorded a surplus of \$5 million in 2009 following the surplus of \$8 million the previous year. Positive net results over the past four years have been recorded due mainly to the contributions from the Fund.

Statement of Financial Position

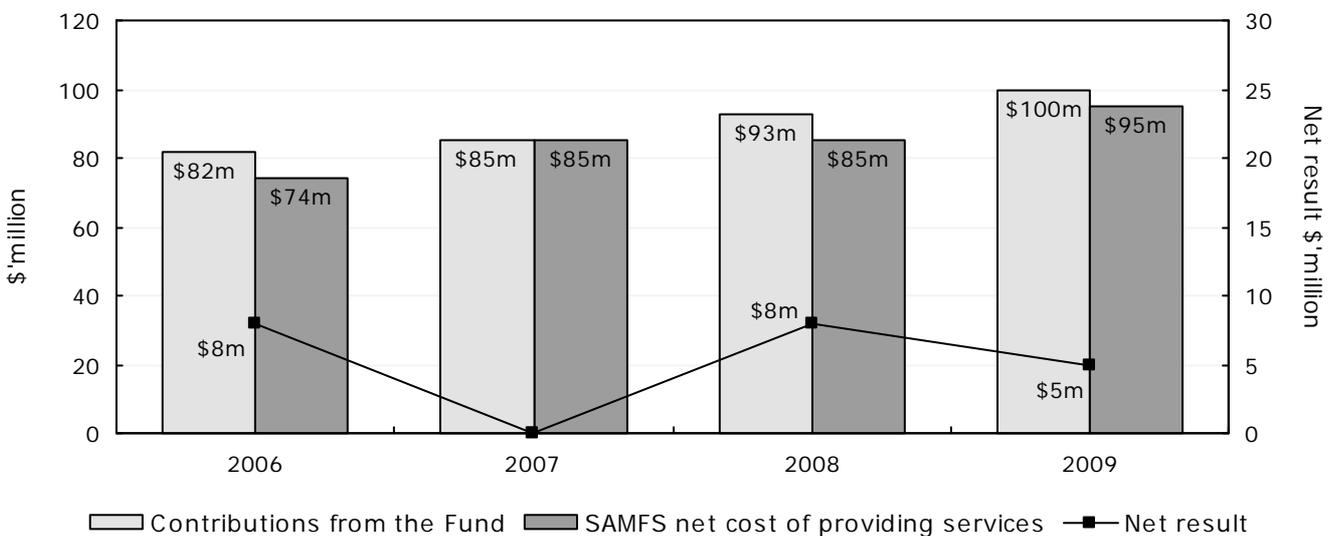
For the four years to 2009, a structural analysis of assets and liabilities is shown in the following chart.



The SAMFS's financial position is dominated by the non-current asset 'Property, plant and equipment' which has grown by 51 percent over the five year period to \$136 million, primarily as a result of asset purchases and revaluations of assets.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OPERATIONS

The following table shows the funding received by the SAMFS from the Fund and the net cost of services for the past four years:



**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
EXPENSES:			
Employee benefits expenses	5	80 284	72 725
Supplies and services	6	13 658	12 871
Government Radio Network expenses	8	1 442	1 565
Depreciation	9	6 296	5 403
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	10	-	13
Total expenses		101 680	92 577
INCOME:			
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	10	9	-
Revenue from fees and charges	11	3 376	3 162
Interest revenues		1 882	2 056
Commonwealth revenues	12	1 030	2 359
Other income	13	525	880
Total income		6 822	8 457
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES		94 858	84 120
REVENUES FROM (PAYMENTS TO) SA GOVERNMENT:			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund		99 910	93 042
Payments to SA Government		-	(505)
NET RESULT		5 052	8 417
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation reserve		3 831	8 426
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		8 883	16 843

Net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	36 381	34 222
Receivables	15	1 360	1 016
Total current assets		37 741	35 238
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	16	135 880	125 762
Total non-current assets		135 880	125 762
Total assets		173 621	161 000
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	17	3 098	2 365
Employee benefits	18	9 437	8 250
Short-term provisions	19	1 552	1 413
Total current liabilities		14 087	12 028
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	17	1 427	1 151
Employee benefits	18	13 462	12 279
Long-term provisions	19	4 888	4 668
Total non-current liabilities		19 777	18 098
Total liabilities		33 864	30 126
NET ASSETS		139 757	130 874
EQUITY:			
Retained earnings		45 495	40 443
Asset revaluation reserve		94 262	90 431
TOTAL EQUITY		139 757	130 874
Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	20		
Contingent assets and liabilities	21		

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

		Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2007		82 005	32 026	114 031
Net result for 2007-08		-	8 417	8 417
Gain on revaluation of property during 2007-08	16	6 524	-	6 524
Gain on revaluation of vehicles during 2007-08	16	1 855	-	1 855
Gain on revaluation of communications equipment during 2007-08	16	47	-	47
Total comprehensive result for 2007-08		8 426	8 417	16 843
Balance at 30 June 2008		90 431	40 443	130 874
Net result for 2008-09		-	5 052	5 052
Gain on revaluation of property during 2008-09	16	1 029	-	1 029
Gain on revaluation of vehicles during 2008-09	16	2 756	-	2 756
Gain on revaluation of communications equipment during 2008-09	16	15	-	15
Gain on revaluation of plant and equipment during 2008-09	16	31	-	31
Total comprehensive result for 2008-09		3 831	5 052	8 883
Balance at 30 June 2009		94 262	45 495	139 757

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009	2008
	Inflows	Inflows
	(Outflows)	(Outflows)
	\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
CASH OUTFLOWS:		
Employee benefits payments	(77 914)	(71 653)
Payments for supplies and services	(14 086)	(13 193)
Government Radio Network costs	(1 437)	(1 637)
Cash used in operations	(93 437)	(86 483)
CASH INFLOWS:		
Fees and charges	3 281	2 773
Interest received	1 977	1 988
Receipts from Commonwealth	854	2 295
GST recovered from the ATO	1 627	1 514
Other receipts	525	850
Cash generated from operations	8 264	9 420
CASH FLOWS FROM SA GOVERNMENT:		
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	99 910	93 042
Payments to SA Government	-	(505)
Cash generated from SA Government	99 910	92 537
Net cash provided by operating activities	14 737	15 474
	23	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(12 587)	(6 944)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	9	83
Net cash used in investing activities	(12 578)	(6 861)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2 159	8 613
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY	34 222	25 609
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	36 381	34 222
	14	

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives and funding

Objectives

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (the MFS) continues in existence under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act) and under the Act has the following functions:

- To provide services with a view to preventing the outbreak of fires, or reducing the impact of fires, in any fire district.
- To provide efficient and responsive services in any fire district for the purpose of fighting fires, dealing with other emergencies or undertaking any rescue.
- To protect life, property and environmental assets from fire or other emergencies in any fire district.
- To develop and maintain plans to cope with the effects of fires or emergencies in any fire district.
- To provide services or support to assist with recovery in the event of a fire or other emergency in a fire district.
- To perform any other function assigned to the MFS by or under this or any other Act.

Funding

Funding of the MFS is primarily derived from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), established by the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provision of the PFAA.

Except for the amendments to AASB 101 including AASB 2007-8 and AASB 2007-10 (these standards make consequential amendments to other standards as a result of the revised AASB 101), which the MFS has early-adopted, AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the MFS for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009 (refer Note 4).

(b) Basis of preparation

The presentation of the financial statement requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying MFS's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, these are outlined in the applicable Notes
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following Note disclosures, that have been included in these financial statements:
 - (a) Revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature.
 - (b) Expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants.
 - (c) Employees whose normal remuneration is \$100 000 or more (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees.
 - (d) Board/Committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The MFS's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 and the comparative information presented for the year ended 30 June 2008.

(c) Reporting entity

The MFS is established under the Act. Under the Act, the MFS is a separate body corporate acting on behalf of the Crown and part of the consolidated emergency services sector.

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the MFS.

(d) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where adjusted to reflect the early adoption of AASB 101 and specific revised accounting standards and accounting policy statements.

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required eg preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(e) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(f) Taxation

The MFS is not subject to income tax. The MFS is liable for payroll tax, FBT and GST.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the ATO, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(g) Events after the end of the reporting period

Where an event occurs after 30 June but provides information about conditions that existed at 30 June, adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

(h) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to the MFS will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose income where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Revenues from SA Government

Contributions from the Fund are recognised as income when the MFS obtains control over the funding. Control over funding is normally obtained upon receipt.

Commonwealth revenues

Commonwealth revenues are recognised as income when the MFS obtains control of revenues or the right to receive the revenues and income recognition criteria are met (ie the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Fees and charges

Revenues from fees and charges are derived from the provision of goods and services to other SA Government agencies and to the public. This revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the clients or by reference to the stage of completion.

Disposal of non-current assets

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation increments are transferred to retained earnings.

(i) Expenses

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the MFS will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose expenses where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefits expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the MFS to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current departmental staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government general purpose financial statements.

Payments to SA Government

Payments to the SA Government in 2008 relate to the payment of proceeds from the sale of property pursuant to Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 114 (PC114). As required by PC114, proceeds have been paid to the Treasurer for application to the Consolidated Account.

Depreciation of non-current assets

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

<i>Asset class</i>	<i>Useful lives (years)</i>
Communications equipment	5-10
Vehicles	5-20
Plant and equipment	5-10
Computer equipment	5-10
Buildings	40-50

(j) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. The MFS has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of 12 months. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within 12 months and more than 12 months, the MFS has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months

(k) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where an asset line item combines amounts expected to be settled within 12 months and more than 12 months, the MFS has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered after more than 12 months.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose financial assets where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less that are readily converted to cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally receivable within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that MFS will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Non-current assets - acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with APF III, APS 2.15 all non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written-down current cost (a proxy for fair value). On an ongoing basis, revaluations are made in accordance with related policies whereby independent valuations are obtained every five years and carrying amounts are adjusted accordingly.

If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, the asset is revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an income, in which case the increase is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluations reserve for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

All non-current tangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets an impairment loss is offset against the asset's revaluation reserve.

(I) Liabilities

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where a liability line item combine amounts expected to be settled within 12 months and more than 12 months, the department has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be settled after more than 12 months.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose financial liabilities where the counterparty/ transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employment on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the MFS.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

Employment on-costs include superannuation contributions, workers compensation and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

The MFS makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the superannuation funds.

Employee benefits expenses

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liability for salaries and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salaries and wages and annual leave are payable later than 12 months, the liability will be measured at present value.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed 8.5 (9) years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short-hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with the MFS's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the MFS has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the MFS expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Operating leases

In respect of operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a basis, which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

(m) Disaggregated disclosures

In achieving its objectives, the MFS provides services within four major areas of activity: prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. These activities are classified under one program titled MFS.

(n) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include those operating, capital and outsourcing commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a Note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

3. Financial risk management

The MFS has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank). The MFS's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal.

The MFS has no significant concentration of credit risk. The MFS has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history.

In relation to liquidity/funding risk, the continued existence of the MFS in its present form, and with its present activities, is dependent on government policy and on continuing payments from the Fund for the MFS's administration and activities.

4. Changes in accounting policies

The MFS has early-adopted the September 2007 version of AASB 101 including AASB 2007-8 and AASB 2007-10 (these standards make consequential amendments to other standards as a result of the revised AASB 101) - this includes the preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Issued or amended but not yet effective

Except for the amendments to AASB 101, which the MFS has early-adopted, the AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the MFS for the period ending 30 June 2009. The MFS has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and Interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements.

5. Employee benefits expenses	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	57 846	53 120
Payroll tax	3 776	3 543
Superannuation	7 385	6 277
Long service leave	3 519	2 556
Annual leave	7 435	6 953
Other employee related expenses	323	276
Total employee benefits expenses	80 284	72 725

Remuneration of employees

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable was \$100 000 or more during the year, fell within the following bands were:

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
\$100 000 - \$109 999	88	29
\$110 000 - \$119 999	19	33
\$120 000 - \$129 999	24	5
\$130 000 - \$139 999	4	3
\$140 000 - \$149 999	3	-
\$160 000 - \$169 999	1	-
\$170 000 - \$179 999	-	1
\$180 000 - \$189 999	1	-
\$200 000 - \$209 999	1	1
\$260 000 - \$269 999	-	1
\$270 000 - \$279 999	1	-
Total number of employees	142	73

The table includes all employees who received remuneration of \$100 000 or more during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$16.112 million (\$8.455 million).

6. Supplies and services	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government:		
Accommodation	130	134
Communication expenses	21	-
Computing costs	113	210
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	134	231
Consumables	-	43
Minor plant and equipment	-	14
Operating lease costs	690	690
Operational costs	-	3
Other expenses	328	342
Repairs and maintenance	294	295
Travel and training	284	228
Total supplies and services - SA Government entities	1 994	2 190
Supplies and services provided by entities external to the SA Government:		
Accommodation	18	17
Communication expenses	590	688
Computing costs	759	590
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	900	754
Consumables	1 038	1 087
Energy	524	450
Minor plant and equipment	970	927
Operating lease costs	48	39
Operational costs	120	75
Other expenses	3 036	2 732
Repairs and maintenance	1 679	1 582
Travel and training	634	619
Uniforms and protective clothing	1 348	1 121
Total supplies and services - non-SA Government entities	11 664	10 681
Total supplies and services	13 658	12 871

The total supplies and services amount disclosed includes GST amounts not recoverable from the ATO due to the MFS not holding a valid tax invoice or payment relating to third party arrangements.

Consultancies		2009	2008
The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable, included within supplies and services expenses, that fell within the following bands were:		Number	Number
Less than \$10 000		3	6
\$10 000 - \$50 000		-	1
Total number of consultants		3	7
		2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
Less than \$10 000		6	8
\$10 000 - \$50 000		-	36
Total amount paid/payable to consultants engaged		6	44
7. Remuneration of auditors			
The amount due and payable for audit services provided by the Auditor-General's Department		20	24
Total auditor's remuneration		20	24
The auditors provided no other services.			
8. Government Radio Network (GRN) expenses			
The MFS has been charged by Government ICT Services for costs associated with the provision of emergency communication services, including voice and paging transmission using the GRN.			
Contribution towards GRN - voice		983	994
Contribution towards GRN - paging		459	571
Total GRN expenses		1 442	1 565
9. Depreciation			
Depreciation expenses for the reporting period were charged in respect of:			
Communications equipment		674	683
Vehicles		2 253	1 618
Plant and equipment		408	396
Buildings		2 831	2 541
Computer equipment		130	165
Total depreciation		6 296	5 403
10. Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets			
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets		9	83
Net book value of non-current assets disposed		-	(96)
Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets		9	(13)
11. Revenues from fees and charges			
Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:			
Fire alarm monitoring fees		139	141
Fire attendance fees		276	234
Fire safety fees		22	24
Other recoveries		2	6
Total fees and charges - SA Government entities		439	405
Fees and charges received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government:			
Fire alarm monitoring fees		1 333	1 274
Fire attendance fees		1 133	1 126
Fire safety fees		296	275
Other recoveries		175	82
Total fees and charges - non-SA Government entities		2 937	2 757
Total fees and charges		3 376	3 162
12. Commonwealth revenues			
Grants		1 030	2 359
Total Commonwealth revenues		1 030	2 359

Commonwealth revenues include contributions towards the cost of providing fire and emergency services to Commonwealth property.

13. Other income	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Rent received	116	159
Transfer of capital funding for GRN	-	355
Assets received free of charge from South Australian Country Fire Service	-	30
Other	409	336
Total other income	525	880
14. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	10	8
Cash at bank	36 371	34 214
Total cash and cash equivalents	36 381	34 222

Interest rate risk

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing; cash at bank earns a floating interest rate based on daily bank deposit rates, whilst short-term deposits are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective short-term deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash approximates fair value.

15. Receivables	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Receivables	788	611
Allowance for doubtful debts	(4)	(3)
	784	608
GST receivables	576	408
Total current receivables	1 360	1 016
Receivables from SA Government entities:		
Receivables	225	241
Total receivables - SA Government entities	225	241
Receivables from non-SA Government entities:		
Receivables	559	367
GST receivables	576	408
Total receivables - non-SA Government entities	1 135	775
Total receivables	1 360	1 016

Allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence that a receivable is impaired.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss):

Carrying amount at 1 July	(3)	(2)
Increase in the allowance	(5)	(7)
Amounts written off	4	6
Carrying amount at 30 June	(4)	(3)

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing.

Other than recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. In addition, there is no concentration of credit risk.

Bad and doubtful debts

The MFS has recognised a bad and doubtful debt expense of \$4000 (\$6000) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

- (a) Maturity analysis of receivables - refer Note 24.
(b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - refer Note 24.

16. Non-current assets	2009	
(a) Property, plant and equipment		Written down
	Cost/	value
	valuation	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000
Land at fair value	33 171	33 171
Land at cost	1 014	1 014
Buildings at fair value	63 917	63 917
Vehicles at fair value	26 894	26 894
Communications equipment at fair value	2 025	2 025
Computer equipment at fair value	197	197
Plant and equipment at fair value	1 961	1 961
Work in progress	6 701	6 701
Total property, plant and equipment	135 880	135 880

(a) Property, plant and equipment	2008		
	Cost/ valuation \$'000	Accumulated depreciation \$'000	Written down value \$'000
Land at fair value	30 284	-	30 284
Land at cost	859	-	859
Buildings at fair value	61 969	(382)	61 587
Buildings at cost	802	(187)	615
Vehicles at fair value	23 552	-	23 552
Vehicles at cost	212	(209)	3
Plant and equipment at cost	2 300	-	2 300
Communications equipment at cost	199	(21)	178
Computer equipment at cost	1 410	(1 166)	244
Plant and equipment at cost	5 984	(3 899)	2 085
Work in progress	4 055	-	4 055
Total property, plant and equipment	131 626	(5 864)	125 762

Valuation of assets

Independent valuations for land, buildings, vehicles and communication assets were obtained from Liquid Pacific as at 30 June 2008. The valuer arrived at fair value on the basis of open market values for existing use or at written-down current cost which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

As at 30 June 2009, valuations for all assets have been undertaken by a suitably qualified officer of SAFECOM. Assets have been valued on the basis of open market values for existing use or at written down current cost which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2009.

Change in accounting estimate

As from 1 July 2008, MFS increased its useful life policy for new buildings from 40 years to 50 years. This change in accounting estimate has impacted on depreciation expense for buildings completed and upgraded during 2008-09 and resulted in building depreciation expense decreasing by \$3 000 compared to the former 40 year useful life policy.

The lower depreciation expense will also be reflected in future years.

(b) **Reconciliation of non-current assets**

The following table shows the movement of non-current assets during 2008-09.

2009	Land and Buildings \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Communi- cation Equipment \$'000	Computer Equipment \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Work in Progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	93 345	23 557	2 477	245	2 084	4 054	125 762
Additions	11	-	-	-	-	12 652	12 663
Transferred from WIP	6 548	2 834	207	86	254	(10 005)	(76)
Revaluation	1 029	2 756	15	-	31	-	3 831
Revaluation - recognised in expenses	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)
Depreciation	(2 831)	(2 253)	(674)	(130)	(408)	-	(6 296)
Carrying amount 30 June	98 102	26 894	2 025	197	1 961	6 701	135 880

The following table shows the movement of non-current assets during 2007-08.

2008							
Carrying amount at 1 July	84 853	22 739	2 732	409	2 301	2 827	115 861
Additions	82	-	169	-	-	6 693	6 944
Transferred from WIP	4 500	549	213	-	203	(5 465)	-
Disposals	(73)	-	-	-	(23)	-	(96)
Revaluation	6 524	1 855	47	-	-	-	8 426
Depreciation	(2 541)	(1 618)	(683)	(165)	(396)	-	(5 403)
Transfer from various parties	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Carrying amount 30 June	93 345	23 555	2 478	244	2 085	4 055	125 762

17. Payables	2009	2008
Current liabilities:	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	1 158	622
Accrued expenses	440	426
Employment on-costs	1 500	1 317
Total current payables	3 098	2 365
Non-current liabilities:		
Employment on-costs	1 427	1 151
Total non-current payables	1 427	1 151
Total payables	4 525	3 516

17. Payables (continued)	2009	2008
Government/non-Government payables	\$'000	\$'000
Payables to SA Government entities:		
Creditors	794	160
Accrued expenses	337	202
Employment on-costs	1 306	1 162
Total payables to SA Government entities	2 437	1 524
Payables to non-SA Government entities:		
Creditors	364	462
Accrued expenses	103	224
Employment on-costs	1 621	1 306
Total payables to non-SA Government entities	2 088	1 992
Total payables	4 525	3 516

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has changed from the 2008 rate of 35 percent to 45 percent and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has changed from the 2008 rate of 11 percent to 10.5 percent. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the employment on-cost of \$217 000 and an increase in the employee benefit expense of \$217 000.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables approximates net fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

- (a) Maturity analysis of payables – refer Note 24.
 (b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - refer Note 24.

18. Employee benefits	2009	2008
Current Liabilities:	\$'000	\$'000
Annual leave	6 587	6 122
Long service leave	1 496	1 259
	8 083	7 381
Accrued salaries and wages	1 354	869
Total current employee benefits	9 437	8 250
Non-current liabilities:		
Long service leave	13 462	12 279
Total non-current employee benefits	13 462	12 279
Total employee benefits	22 899	20 529

The total current and non-current employee expense (ie aggregate employee benefit plus related on costs) for 2009 is \$11.011 million and \$14.889 million respectively (\$9.57 million and \$13.43 million respectively for 2008).

Based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the benchmark for the measurement of the long service leave liability has been revised from 9 years to 8.5 years.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$84 000 and an increase in employee benefit expense of \$84 000. The impact of future periods is impracticable to estimate as the benchmark is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate. With current conditions, the long-term discount rate is experiencing significant movement.

In addition, the actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance also revised the salary inflation rate down by 0.5 percent from the 2008 rate of 4.5 percent. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the annual leave liability of \$32 000 and a decrease in employee benefit expense of \$32 000.

19. Provisions	2009	2008
Current liabilities:	\$'000	\$'000
Provision for workers compensation	1 552	1 413
Total current provisions	1 552	1 413
Non-current liabilities:		
Provision for workers compensation	4 888	4 668
Total non-current provisions	4 888	4 668
Total provisions	6 441	6 081

19. Provisions (continued)	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	6 081	5 876
Additional provisions recognised (released)	2 077	1 989
Payments	(1 718)	(1 784)
Carrying amount at 30 June	6 440	6 081

The MFS has reported a liability to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment prepared by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. These claims are expected to be settled within the next financial year.

20. Unrecognised contractual commitments

Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but are not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements are payable as follows:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	1 439	1 146
Total capital commitments	1 439	1 146

These capital commitments are for property and vehicle.

Remuneration commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year	660	614
Later than one year but not later than five years	875	836
Total remuneration commitments	1 535	1 450

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive contracts. MFS does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years. Salary increases of 4 percent per annum have been assumed in the calculation of remuneration commitments.

Operating lease commitments

Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	398	452
Later than one year but not later than five years	330	357
Total operating lease commitments	728	809

The above-mentioned operating lease payments are not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities.

These non-cancellable leases relate to vehicle and property leases, with rental payable monthly in arrears. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require the minimum lease payments to be increased annually based on CPI movement.

Other contractual commitments

At the end of the reporting period the MFS had the following commitments on contracts:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	401	4
Later than one year but not longer than five years	100	-
Total contractual commitments	501	4

Contractual commitments relate to operational equipment, personal protective clothing and photocopier services.

21. Contingent assets and liabilities

The MFS has several contingent liabilities in the form of unresolved litigation. The majority of these liabilities are likely to be finalised early in the 2009-10 financial year, however, the outcome cannot be reliably determined at this stage. In each case the financial exposure to the MFS is limited to \$10 000 excess under insurance arrangements.

The MFS is not aware of any contingent assets.

22. Board members' remuneration

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2008-09 financial year were:

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Disciplinary Committee
(refer section 71 of the Act)

Mr Graham Dart
Mr Haydon Castle*

Mr Gregory Howard*
Mr Michael Vander-Jeugd*

22. Board members' remuneration (continued)

The number of members whose income from the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Disciplinary Committee falls within the following bands was:

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
\$0 - \$9 999	1	1
Total number of Board members	1	1

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing Board/Committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice arrangements. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$5000 (\$4000).

* In accordance with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 16, Government employees did not receive any remuneration for Board/Committee duties during the financial year.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

23. Cash flow reconciliation**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June as per:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Statement of Cash Flows	36 381	34 222
Statement of Financial Position	36 381	34 222

Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services

Net cash provided by operating activities	14 737	15 474
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	(99 910)	(93 042)
Payments to SA Government	-	505
<i>Add (Less): Non-cash Items:</i>		
Depreciation	(6 296)	(5 403)
Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets	9	(13)
Assets received free of charge	-	30
Asset revaluation decrement recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(4)	-
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>		
Increase in receivables	344	156
Increase in payables	(1 009)	(550)
Increase in provision for employee benefits	(2 370)	(1 072)
Increase in provisions	(359)	(205)
Net cost of providing services	(94 858)	(84 120)

24. Financial instruments/financial risk management**24.1 Categorisation of financial instruments**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.

	Note	2009		2008	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	14	36 381	36 381	34 222	34 222
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	15	784	784	608	608
Financial liabilities at cost					
Payables ⁽¹⁾	17	3 603	3 603	2 918	2 918

(1) Receivable and payment amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In Government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, Commonwealth tax, audit receivables/payables etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The Standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost) except for employee on-costs which are determined via reference to the employee benefit liability to which they relate.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the MFS's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the MFS. The MFS measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The MFS has minimal concentration of credit risk. The MFS has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The MFS does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

24.2 Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due including impaired assets past due.

	Past due by			Total \$'000
	Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	
2009				
Not impaired:				
Receivables	665	86	33	784
Impaired:				
Receivables	-	-	4	4
2008				
Not impaired:				
Receivables	495	60	53	608
Impaired:				
Receivables	-	-	3	3

24.3 Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Contractual maturity			
	Carrying amount \$'000	Less than 1 Year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2009				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	36 381	36 381	-	-
Receivables	784	784	-	-
Total financial assets	37 165	37 165	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	3 603	3 603	-	-
Total financial liabilities	3 603	3 603	-	-
2008				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	34 222	34 222	-	-
Receivables	608	608	-	-
Total financial assets	34 830	34 830	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	2 918	2 918	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2 918	2 918	-	-

The financial assets and liabilities of the MFS are all current with maturity within the next 12 months, except employee on-costs (within payables) which are not practical to split the maturity by band of years.

Liquidity risk

The MFS is funded principally from contributions from the Fund. The MFS works with the Fund Manager of the Fund to determine cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and with the Department of Treasury and Finance to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows.

The MFS's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded in Note 24.1 represent the MFS's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

Market risk

The MFS has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank and investments). The MFS's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of MFS as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MOTOR SPORT BOARD

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The South Australian Motor Sport Board (the Board) was established pursuant to the *South Australian Motor Sport Act 1984* (SAMS Act).

Functions

The main functions of the Board are to promote motor sport events within the state including entering into agreements, establishing a temporary motor racing circuit and conducting and managing motor racing events. For details of the Board's functions refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

The Board comprises no more than nine members (nine members as at 30 June 2009) appointed by the Governor and is subject to the general control and direction of the Deputy Premier.

The Board has secured the right to stage a motor sport event for a period of 10 years, concluding in 2015. Pursuant to a Naming Rights Sponsorship Agreement, the event is known as the 'Clipsal 500 Adelaide'. Pursuant to an agreement with the South Australian Tourism Commission, the Board has assumed responsibility for the staging of the 2009 Global Green Challenge to be held in October 2009.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA and subsection 18(3) of the SAMS Act provide for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Board for each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the Board in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems and was directed primarily to obtaining sufficient evidence to enable an opinion to be formed with respect to the financial statements and internal controls.

During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- payroll
- expenditure
- revenue
- procurement
- fixed assets
- general ledger
- cash at bank.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

The following is an extract from the 2008-09 Independent Auditor's Report, which details the qualification to the Board's financial statements.

Basis for Qualified Auditor's Opinion

State Government Capital Grant

As detailed in Note 2.2 to the financial statements, the South Australian Motor Sport Board (the Board) have amortised capital grants received since 1999 over a period of five years. The grants have been recognised as a Deferred State Government grant - Capital liability. As a result, of the total \$10.7 million received by way of capital grants only \$10 million has been recognised as revenue. The remaining \$717 000 is recognised as a liability as at 30 June 2009.

State Government Infrastructure Grant

In the past three reporting periods the Board received from the State Government a total of \$23 million for construction of infrastructure of which \$3 million was expensed on the cancelled Victoria Park (Bakkabakkandi) redevelopment. The remaining \$20 million (\$12.5 million in 2008-09 and \$7.5 million in 2007-08) was received for upgrades and additions to the Board's infrastructure assets including a new demountable pit building. Of this amount, \$18.7 million was spent on capital costs of assets and \$1.3 million was expensed on indirect costs attributable to the infrastructure upgrade. The Board has deferred recognising grant revenue equivalent to the value of capitalised assets of \$18.7 million, creating a Deferred State Government grant - Infrastructure liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The Board is amortising this liability to revenue over the estimated useful life of the infrastructure assets. As a result, of the total \$20 million received for completed infrastructure upgrades and additions, only \$2.9 million has been recognised as revenue. The remaining \$17.1 million is recognised as a liability as at 30 June 2009.

Accounting Standard AASB 1004 'Contributions' and the Department of Treasury and Finance Accounting Policy Framework APF V 'Income Framework' require that contributions to a not-for-profit entity must be recognised as an asset and income when the Authority obtains control of the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met.

The total financial effect of the Board not complying with AASB 1004 'Contributions' and APF V 'Income Framework' is as follows:

2009

Total income, operating surplus and total comprehensive result are understated in the current year by \$10 million. Total liabilities are overstated by \$17.8 million. Total equity is understated by \$17.8 million.

2008

Total Income, Operating surplus and Total comprehensive result are overstated by \$6.5 million. Total liabilities are overstated by \$7.8 million. Total equity is understated by \$7.8 million.

Qualified Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters referred to in the preceding paragraphs, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Motor Sport Board as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Motor Sport Board in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for the matters raised in relation to compliance with procurement processes mandated by the *State Procurement Act 2004* and implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28 as outlined under 'Communication of audit matters', are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Motor Sport Board have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in a management letter to the Chief Executive of the South Australian Motor Sport Board. The main matters raised with the Board and the related responses are detailed below.

Compliance with procurement processes mandated by the *State Procurement Act 2004*

In 2008-09 a significant number of contracts were awarded by the Board. The audit included a review of Board's procurement practices. The *State Procurement Act 2004* (SP Act) requires public authorities to comply with applicable policies, principles, guidelines, standards or directions issued or given by the State Procurement Board. The Board's procurement practices were not consistent with the SP Act in the following ways:

- Procurement approval guidelines require certain processes and documentation. While the Board undertook aspects of these (for example, seeking expressions of interest and issuing invitations for tender), the specific requirements of the guidelines were not followed and documentation was not at the level required. Further, approval by the delegated officer at each of the stages required by the guidelines was not evident. The mandatory nature of the SP Act and its associated policies and guidelines were raised with the Board.

The Board responded that its procurement procedures had been based on the requirements of the SP Act and were reviewed by the State Procurement Board. The Board acknowledged that it had not met the requirements for documented acquisition plans and has subsequently drafted a procedure and checklist to be reviewed and approved by its Finance and Audit subcommittee.

- Where the procurement processes exceeded \$1.1 million the policies and guidelines under the SP Act require certain approvals by the State Procurement Board. These approvals were not obtained.

The Board's response acknowledged that procurement in excess of \$1.1 million requires prior examination and approval by the State Procurement Board. The Board indicated that relevant staff and contractors will be advised of these requirements. Further, the response indicated that the Board had considered the race to be an annual event and that contracts were evaluated on an annual cost basis.

Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28

The audit included observations of the status of the implementation of the new TIs. It was noted that, while certain requirements of TIs 2 and 28 exist within its control environment, the Board had yet to formally assess its controls against the TIs. The need to formally consider the new TIs and act to ensure compliance was raised with the Board.

The Board responded that any non-compliance with TIs 2 and 28 will be addressed.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following analysis has been prepared from the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the 'Qualified Auditor's Opinion' as provided under the heading 'Auditor's report on the financial statements'. The qualification expresses that the Board has not applied AASs and mandatory APF when reporting grant revenues. Reference should also be made to Note 2.2 of the Board's financial statements.

Highlights of the financial statements

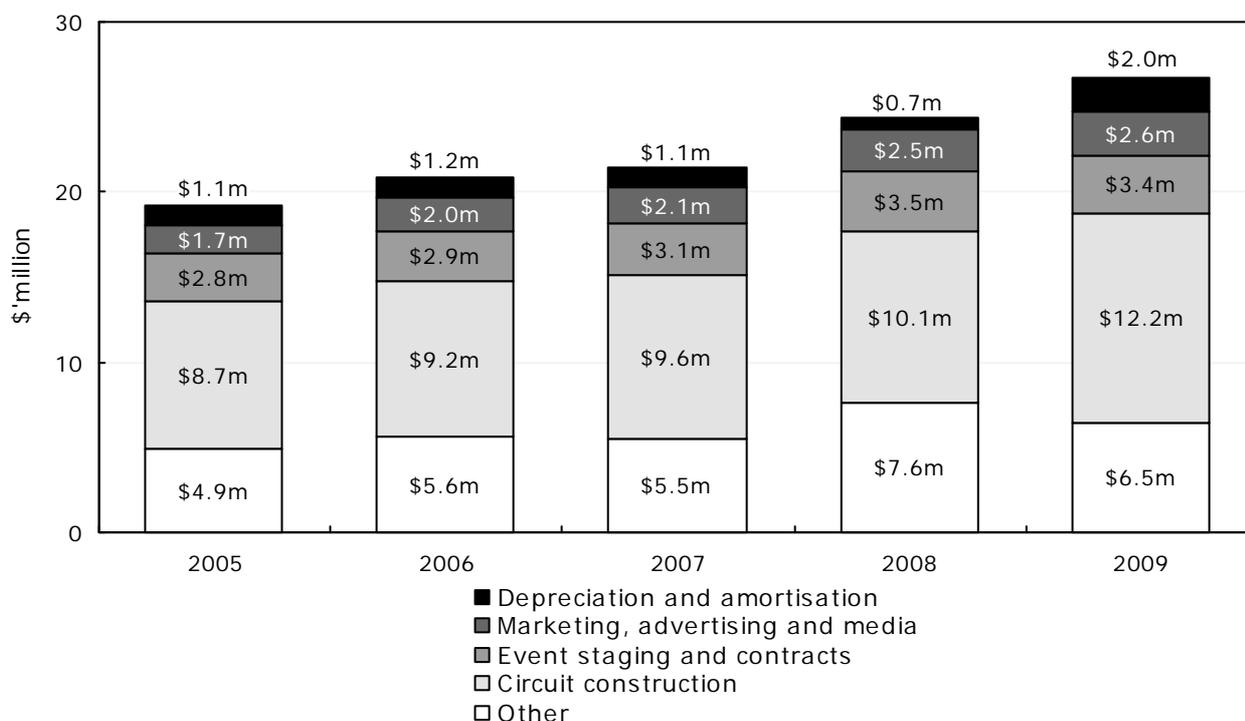
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
EXPENSES		
Supplies and services	23.4	22.8
Depreciation and amortisation	2.0	0.7
Salaries, wages and related payments	1.3	0.9
Total expenses	26.7	24.4
INCOME		
State Government grants	2.8	2.6
User charges	20.0	21.1
Amortisation of capital grants	0.5	0.7
Amortisation of infrastructure grants	1.6	-
Other	1.1	0.9
Total income	26.0	25.3
Operating (deficit) surplus	(0.7)	0.9
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Total comprehensive result	(0.1)	0.9

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS	(0.3)	0.6
ASSETS		
Current assets	5.4	12.8
Non-current assets	20.3	2.8
Total assets	25.7	15.6
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	5.0	3.3
Non-current liabilities	15.9	7.4
Total liabilities	20.9	10.7
EQUITY	4.8	4.9

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Expenses

For the five years to 2009, a structural analysis of the main expense items for the Board is shown in the following chart.



Total expenses increased by \$2.3 million (9 percent) to \$26.7 million. A significant aspect of this increase was depreciation charges which increased by \$1.3 million to \$2 million. The increase in depreciation reflects the first year of depreciation of new racing infrastructure, including the demountable pit building and shade structures. Depreciation charges are offset by revenue from amortisation of deferred infrastructure grants. Reference should be made to Note 2.2 of the Board's financial statements and to commentary provided above under the heading 'Auditor's report on the financial statements'.

Circuit construction costs increased by \$2.1 million, reflecting upgrades in temporary infrastructure at the track.

Other expenditure decreased by \$1.1 million to \$6.5 million. Of note were the following items:

- Hospitality, sponsorship and ticketing costs decreased by \$1.3 million reflecting a decrease in hospitality and sponsorship for the 2009 'Clipsal 500 Adelaide' and hospitality and sponsorship management previously externally contracted that is now managed in-house by the Board.

- Salaries, wages and related expenses increased by \$316 000 (34 percent). This was due to wage rate increases and an increase in staff numbers associated with the management of hospitality and sponsorship.

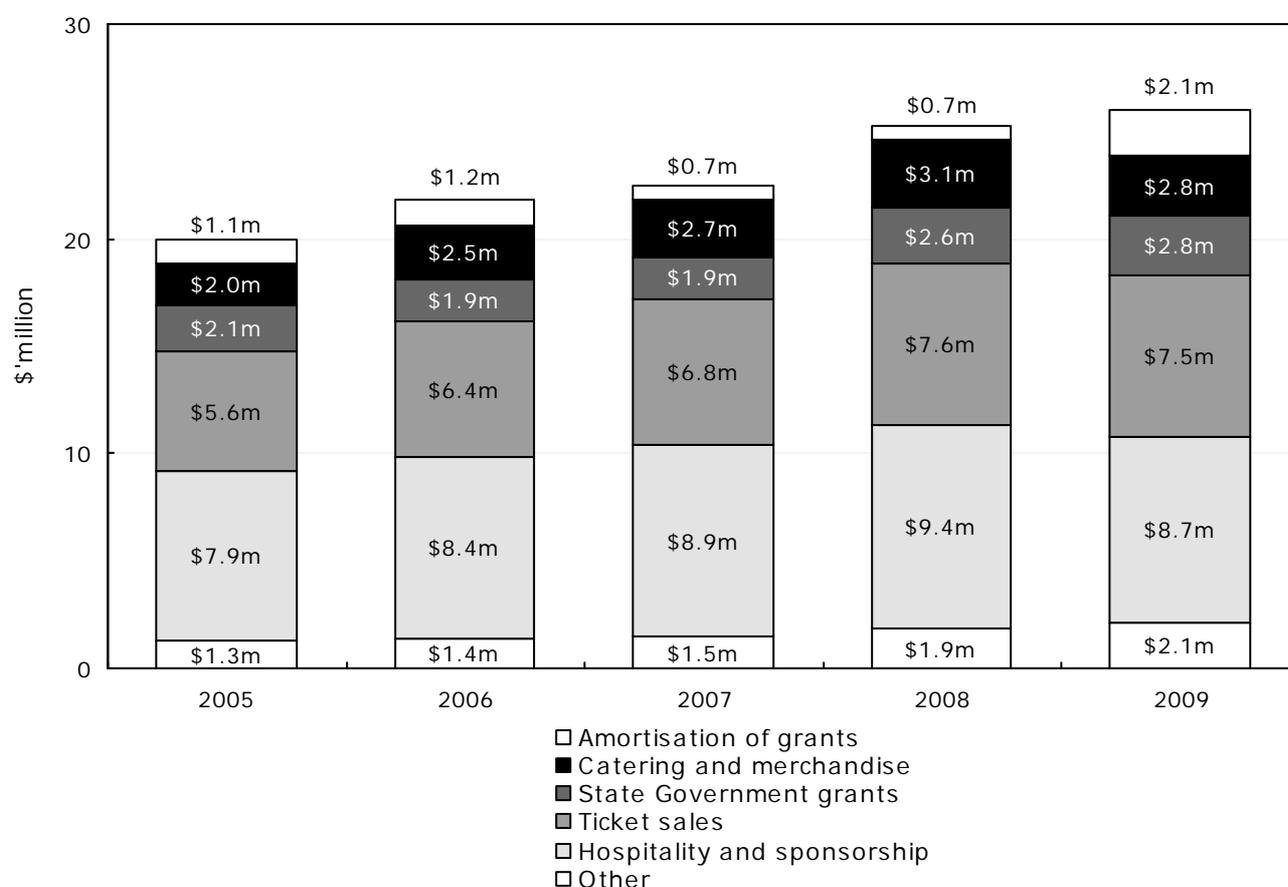
The Board's activities remain predominately delivered through contracted services and therefore salaries costs are comparatively low.

Income

The Board has not applied AASs and mandatory APFs when reporting its capital and infrastructure grant revenues. Reference should be made to Note 2.2 of the Board's financial statements and to commentary provided above under the heading 'Auditor's report on the financial statements'.

The Board's decision not to apply APF V and AASB 1004 has resulted in an understatement of income of \$10 million (\$6.5 million).

A structural analysis of income for the Board for the five years to 2009 is presented in the following chart.



The chart illustrates that overall income has increased each year since 2005. However, the 2009 increase relates to non-operating revenue items, including:

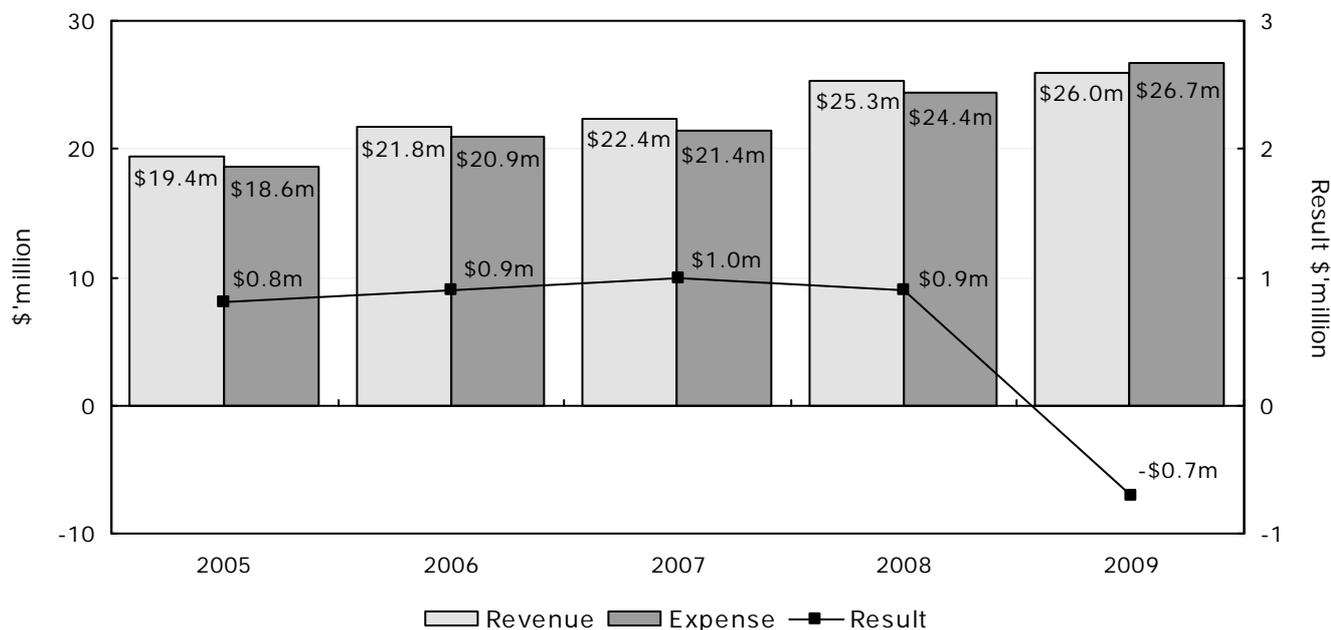
- amortisation of deferred grants which increased by \$1.4 million. The increase reflected the first year of amortisation of the Deferred State Government grant - infrastructure
- interest revenues increased by \$262 000 resulting from higher cash balances associated with infrastructure grants received.

User charges have decreased by \$1.1 million to \$20 million reflecting decreased attendance at the 2009 'Clipsal 500 Adelaide', including:

- hospitality and sponsorship decreased by \$644 000 to \$8.8 million
- catering and merchandise decreased by \$292 000 to \$2.8 million
- ticketing sales decreased by \$140 000 to \$7.5 million.

Net result

The following chart shows the movement in income, expenses and the operating result for the current and preceding four years.



The Board recorded an operating deficit of \$690 000 (\$852 000 surplus). This is the first operating deficit since 2000-01 and reflects decreased operating revenue when compared with an increase in costs for 2009.

Statement of Financial Position

In 2008-09 the Board upgraded its temporary facilities and other infrastructure used for the 'Clipsal 500 Adelaide'. The additions to racing infrastructure of \$18.7 million included:

- new demountable pit building
- resurface of existing track in Victoria Park
- temporary shade over Pit Straight and Hairpin grandstands
- temporary shade over all other grandstands
- upgrades to certain tracks and paths.

These asset additions were funded by State Government infrastructure grants totalling \$20 million (\$12.5 million in 2008-09 and \$7.5 million in 2007-08). Of these receipts, \$18.7 million was spent on capital costs representing the asset value of the works undertaken and \$1.3 million was spent on indirect costs attributable to the infrastructure upgrade.

Statement of Cash Flows

Analysis of cash flows highlights that the operations of the Board generated a negative cash flow for the only time in the past four years. The Board is reliant upon support from the SA Government for its ongoing operations.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Net cash flows				
Operating	(0.3)	0.6	1.4	1.2
Investing	(6.2)	7.1	-	(0.2)
Change in cash	(6.5)	7.7	1.4	1.0
Cash at 30 June	5.1	11.6	3.9	2.5

Cash flows from investing activities reflects the cash receipt of State Government grants for infrastructure, \$12.5 million, and capital, \$296 000, reduced by cash out flows of \$19 million for the purchase of non-current assets.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
INCOME:			
State Government operating grants	1	2 090	1 928
State Government infrastructure grants	1	671	627
Interest:			
Interest received from SA Government entities		1 097	819
Interest received from non-SA Government entities		29	45
User charges	3	20 024	21 148
Amortisation of capital grants	1,2,2,12	491	747
Amortisation of infrastructure grants	1,2,2,12	1 585	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets		1	1
Total income		25 988	25 315
EXPENSES:			
Supplies and services	4	23 438	22 780
Depreciation and amortisation	9	1 994	743
Salaries, wages and related payments	2,12,5	1 246	930
Bad debts written off		-	10
Total expenses		26 678	24 463
OPERATING (DEFICIT) SURPLUS		(690)	852
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Changes in plant and equipment asset revaluation reserve			
Concrete safety barriers	2.5	158	-
Other racing infrastructure, plant and equipment	2.5	445	-
Total changes in plant and equipment asset revaluation reserve		603	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		(87)	852

Operating result and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	7,15.1	5 136	11 603
Receivables	8	289	1 252
Total current assets		5 425	12 855
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Concrete safety barriers, other racing infrastructure, plant and equipment	2.5,9	20 341	2 777
Total non-current assets		20 341	2 777
Total assets		25 766	15 632
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	10	3 055	2 728
Staffing entitlements and related provisions	11	37	158
Deferred State Government grant - capital	12	299	432
Deferred State Government grant - infrastructure	12	1 585	-
Total current liabilities		4 976	3 318
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Staffing entitlements and related provisions	11	44	51
Deferred State Government grant - capital	12	418	480
Deferred State Government grant - infrastructure	12	15 500	6 868
Total non-current liabilities		15 962	7 399
Total liabilities and deferred State Government grants		20 938	10 717
NET ASSETS		4 828	4 915
EQUITY:			
Reserves	2.3	1 000	1 000
Accumulated surplus		3 225	3 915
Asset revaluation reserves	2.5	603	-
TOTAL EQUITY		4 828	4 915
Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Contingent liabilities	13		
Commitments for expenditure	14		

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS:		
Reserve for extreme weather:		
Balance at 1 July	1 000	1 000
Reserve for extreme weather at 30 June	1 000	1 000
The basis for the creation of this reserve is contained in Note 2.3		
Accumulated surplus:		
Accumulated surplus at 1 July	3 915	3 063
Operating (deficit) surplus	(690)	852
Accumulated surplus at 30 June	3 225	3 915
Asset revaluation reserve:		
Gain on revaluation of plant and equipment during 2008-09	603	-
Asset revaluation reserve at 30 June	603	-
TOTAL RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	4 828	4 915

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
		\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
	Note		
Receipts from customers and sponsors		23 120	23 235
Payments to suppliers and staff		(28 639)	(25 833)
Refunds of GST		2 578	983
Payments of GST		(557)	(532)
Interest received		1 126	864
State Government contributions - operating		2 090	1 928
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	15.2	(282)	645
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments for racing infrastructure, plant and equipment		(18 955)	(837)
Proceeds from the sales of plant and equipment		1	1
State Government contributions - capital		296	400
State Government contributions - infrastructure		12 473	7 495
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		(6 185)	7 059
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD			
		(6 467)	7 704
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY			
		11 603	3 899
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE			
	15.1	5 136	11 603

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organisational structure, objectives and funding

The South Australian Motor Sport Board (the Board) was established pursuant to the *South Australian Motor Sport Act 1984* (SAMS Act).

The principal objectives of the Board are to:

- enter into agreements on behalf of the State under which motor sport events, whether promoted by the Board or by some person approved by the Minister, are held in the State;
- undertake on behalf of the State the promotion of motor sport events;
- establish a temporary motor racing circuit and conduct and manage motor racing events promoted by the Board;
- provide advisory consultancy, management or other services on the conduct of sporting, entertainment or other special events or projects, whether within or outside the State.

The Board has the right to stage a motor sport event for a period of 10 years concluding in 2015. Pursuant thereto the event is known as the 'Clipsal 500 Adelaide'. Pursuant to an agreement with the South Australian Tourism Commission, the Board has assumed responsibility for the staging of the '2009 Global Green Challenge' in October 2009 (formerly The World Solar Challenge).

During the year, the Board received funding from the State Government of \$2.1 million for operating activities, \$296 000 for event staging capital and \$12.5 million for additions to the infrastructure assets of the Board used in Victoria Park. The State Government received signage, hospitality and other promotional benefits from the event under the 'South Australia – a Brilliant Blend' logo.

The Board's financial report includes both controlled and administered items. The financial statements include the use of assets, income, expenses and liabilities, controlled or incurred by the Board in its own right. As administered items are insignificant in relation to the Board's overall financial performance and position, they have been disclosed in a schedule of administered items as Note 22 to the accounts. The administered items relate to the initial redevelopment program of Victoria Park which was subsequently cancelled in November 2007. No administered items occurred in the 2008-09 year.

The State Government approved \$23 million for upgrades and additions to the infrastructure assets of the Board used in Victoria Park. This includes \$3 million for the original redevelopment of Victoria Park which was subsequently cancelled. The balance of \$20 million was expended on capital and recurrent costs. Recurrent costs during the year totalled \$671 000 (\$627 000). An equivalent amount is included in Income - State Government infrastructure grants. The capital value of the work undertaken was \$18.7 million. An equivalent amount of revenue has been deferred (refer to Note 12).

2. Statement of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provision of the PFAA except as described in Note 2.2 below in relation to the entity's financial accounting and reporting treatment of the capital grant funds provided by the State Government.

Statement of compliance

AASs include AIFRS. Except for the amendments to AASB 101 (eg Statement of Comprehensive Income) which the Board has adopted, AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Board for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009.

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, these are outlined in the applicable Notes
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA, by authority of TI 19. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following Note disclosures, that have been included in these financial statements:
 - (a) Revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature.
 - (b) Expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants (refer Note 21).
 - (c) Staff whose normal remuneration is \$100 000 or more (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those staff (refer Note 17).
 - (d) Board/Committee member and remuneration information, where a Board/Committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement (refer Note 20).

Statement of compliance (continued)

The Board's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention and do not take into account changing money values except where it is specifically stated.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

2.2 Amortisation of State Government grant

The State Government has since 1999 provided a total of \$10.7 million for race staging capital. A further \$23 million was provided for the infrastructure upgrade of which \$4.3 million has been spent on non-capital items. The balance of \$18.7 million is held as a non-current liability 'Deferred State Government grant - infrastructure' and is being amortised over the estimated useful life of the assets acquired. In 2008-09 \$1.6 million has been amortised leaving a Deferred State Government grant - infrastructure liability of \$17.1 million.

In accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance', capital grants received for event staging capital are being amortised over a period of five years. The grants have been recognised as a Deferred State Government grant - capital - liability.

AASB 1004 and Treasurer's APF V require that a contribution to a not-for-profit entity must be recognised as an asset and income when the entity obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met (ie the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable). The Board believes that application of this policy would incorrectly report the operating result. If AASB 1004 and APF V had been applied, the result for the reporting period would have been as follows:

	2009		2008	
	AASB 1004 APF V \$'000	Board policy \$'000	AASB 1004 APF V \$'000	Board policy \$'000
Revenue - State Government grant:				
Capital	296	-	400	-
Infrastructure	12 473	671	7 495	627
Amortisation - State Government grant:				
Capital	-	491	-	747
Infrastructure	-	1 585	-	-
Operating surplus (deficit)	<u>9 332</u>	<u>(690)</u>	<u>7 373</u>	<u>852</u>
Assets	25 766	25 766	15 632	15 632
Liabilities	<u>3 136</u>	<u>20 938</u>	<u>2 937</u>	<u>10 717</u>
Equity	<u>22 630</u>	<u>4 828</u>	<u>12 695</u>	<u>4 915</u>

Therefore the application of AASB 1004 and APF V would result in an operating surplus for the year of \$9.3 million. The application of IAS 20 results in an operating deficit of \$690 000 which the Board believes to be a true reflection of the result for the year.

2.3 Reserve for extreme weather

The Directors believe that rain or excessive heat over the period of the event will have a significant impact on the financial position of the organisation. The Board has considered that it is prudent and commercially sound to create a reserve for extreme weather at future events. This reserve (\$1 million) has been created by transfers from accumulated surplus and will be utilised at events adversely affected by rain or extreme heat.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Except as described in Note 2.2 above, revenues are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the time they are earned or at the time control passes to the Board. Interest revenues are recognised as they accrue.

2.5 Non-current assets

The Board does not own any land or permanent buildings.

All non-current assets controlled by the Board are reported in the Statement of Financial Position. The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets controlled by the Board. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Fair value means the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between a knowledgeable, willing buyer and a knowledgeable, willing seller in an arm's length transaction.

2.5 Non-current assets (continued)

In accordance with APF III:

- all non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value)
- revaluation of non-current assets or group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

APF III requires an independent revaluation of plant and equipment every five years. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last revaluation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, when they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income.

In June 2009 an independent valuation of the concrete safety barriers, debris fencing and track overpasses was undertaken based on fair value. Material differences between the valuation and the carrying amount of the assets represented an increment in asset value of \$603 000. This has been recognised in the financial statements as an asset revaluation reserve.

2.6 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write-off the assets over their useful economic lives.

Racing infrastructure, plant and equipment useful lives range from 1-20 years. Lease improvements are written off over the period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is lower.

Concrete safety barriers' useful life is determined by reference to their likely rate of deterioration, namely from 10-20 years. This is supported by independent valuation of concrete barriers and debris fencing obtained by the Board as reported in Note 2.5. Depreciation of concrete safety barriers and debris fencing has been determined using the basis provided by the independent valuation.

2.7 Recoverable amounts of non-current assets

All non-current assets are reviewed at least annually to determine whether their carrying amounts require write down to recoverable amount.

2.8 Principles of consolidation

There were no controlled entities during the reporting period.

2.9 Income tax

The entity is exempt from income tax.

2.10 Leased assets

The entity has no finance leases. In respect of operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the leased assets. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on the basis that it is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

2.11 Staffing entitlements

These benefits accrue for staff as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term staffing benefits are measured at present value and short-term staffing benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by staff is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

Liability for salaries and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date. The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

The liability for long service leave is recognised based on staff completing 6.5 years of service in accordance with APF IV. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of staff throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short-hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. The Board also accrues additional long service leave based on experience of staffing retention and leave taken.

2.12 Changes to staffing arrangements

Pursuant to a proclamation, the *Statutes Amendment (Public Sector Employment) Act 2007* (PSE Act) came into operation on 1 April 2007.

The PSE Act amended the employment provisions of the SAMS Act to provide that the Chief Executive of the Department of Treasury and Finance is to be the 'employing authority' of all staff of the Board. Prior to the operation of the PSE Act, the Board had the power to appoint staff.

2.12 Changes to staffing arrangements (continued)

Consistent with the PSE Act, the Chief Executive of the Department of Treasury and Finance has delegated all of his powers and functions relating to the employment of staff to the Chief Executive of the Board. The Treasurer, pursuant to the PSE Act, has also issued a direction to the Board to make payments with respect to any matter arising in connection with the employment of a person under the SAMS Act.

As a consequence of the operation of the PSE Act, the Board is no longer able to be registered as a non-exempt employer with WorkCover under subsection 59(1) of the WRCA. As an exempt (self insured) employer the Board is required to recognise in the accounts a liability for outstanding workers compensation claims where applicable. An independent actuarial valuation of the agency's liability for workers compensation by Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries reflects that no such liability exists at the reporting date.

2.13 Cash on hand and on deposit

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash deposits, which are used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis. Interest revenues are recognised as they accrue. The average interest rate for the reporting period was 5.7 percent (6.6 percent).

2.14 Financial instruments

The Board's accounting policies, including the terms and conditions of each class of financial asset and financial liability recognised at 30 June 2009, are as follows:

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.

Cash comprises cash on hand and at bank and deposits at call. Cash is recorded at nominal amounts. Interest on cash is credited to revenue as it accrues.

Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less provision for bad or doubtful debts (maximum credit risk).

Credit terms, other than those specified in contractual agreements, are net 14 days.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.

Payables are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. With the exception of staffing on-costs, payables are normally settled within 30 days. It is policy to effect early payment where a discount can be achieved.

Interest rate risk

The Board's only exposure to interest rate risk relates to cash. The average interest rate in relation to cash is 5.7 percent (6.6 percent). All other financial assets and financial liabilities of the Board have no exposure to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

The Board does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single debtor.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of provisions for doubtful debts, represent the Board's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Net fair value

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represent their respective net fair values.

2.15 GST

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred by the Board as a purchaser is not recoverable from the ATO
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net GST payable to the ATO is included as part of payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.16 Economic dependency

The ongoing activities of the Board in promoting and staging motor sport events within South Australia are dependent on the ongoing financial support by the SA Government.

2.17 Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

3. User charges			2009	2008
User charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:	Note		\$'000	\$'000
Other income			36	24
Sponsorship			140	-
Total user charges - SA Government			176	24
User charges received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government:				
Hospitality and sponsorship			8 658	9 442
Ticketing sales			7 480	7 620
Catering and merchandise			2 782	3 074
Entry fees			200	182
Asset hire			-	14
Profit on sale of assets			1	-
Other			727	792
Total user charges - non-SA Government			19 848	21 124
Total user charges			20 024	21 148
4. Supplies and services				
Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government:				
Hospitality, sponsorship and ticketing costs			-	184
Administration			135	103
Event staging and contracts			50	45
Marketing, advertising and media			61	57
Circuit construction			79	66
Total supplies and services - SA Government entities			325	455
Supplies and services provided by entities external to the SA Government:				
Circuit construction			12 134	10 029
Hospitality, sponsorship and ticketing costs			326	1 455
Catering and merchandise costs			1 093	1 356
Event staging and contracts			3 324	3 448
Entertainment			1 316	1 351
Security and ground staff			948	924
Administration			737	644
Marketing, advertising and media			2 564	2 491
Victoria Park infrastructural expenditure			671	627
Total supplies and services - non-SA Government entities			23 113	22 325
Total supplies and services			23 438	22 780
5. Salaries, wages and related payments				
Salaries, wages and related payments comprise:				
Salaries, wages, annual and sick leave			1 015	772
Long service leave			63	11
Superannuation	6		97	71
Other staffing on-costs			71	76
Total salaries, wages and related payments			1 246	930
Total number of full-time equivalent staff at reporting date was 11.6 (10.9).				
6. Superannuation				
The superannuation costs included in the financial statements relate to the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee legislation. The payments of \$97 000 (\$71 000) have been made to externally managed funds.				
7. Cash and cash equivalents			2009	2008
	Note		\$'000	\$'000
Cash on deposit with SAFA			4 603	11 245
Cash on hand and at bank - other			533	358
			5 136	11 603
8. Receivables				
Current:				
Trade debtors			289	8
Amount owing by BASS for funds held in trust	10		-	1 244
			289	1 252
SA Government/non-SA Government receivables:				
Receivables from SA Government entities			-	1 244
Receivables from non-SA Government entities			289	8
			289	1 252

Receivables amounting to \$1.1 million (\$1.1 million) and the corresponding liability relating to advanced ticket sales exclusive of GST for Year 2010 event and the Global Green Challenge (refer Note 10) have not been recognised as they have been treated as agreements equally proportionately unperformed.

9. Concrete barriers, other racing infrastructure, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Concrete safety barriers:			
Gross carrying amount:			
Balance at 1 July		1 441	1 441
Adjustment arising from revaluation of assets	2.5	158	-
Elimination of depreciation on revalued assets		(171)	-
Balance at 30 June		1 428	1 441
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at 1 July		(888)	(864)
Elimination of depreciation on revalued assets		171	-
Depreciation expense		(6)	(24)
Balance at 30 June		(723)	(888)
Net carrying amount		705	553
Other racing infrastructure, plant and equipment:			
Gross carrying amount:			
Balance at 1 July		11 706	10 876
Additions		18 955	837
Adjustments arising from revaluation of assets	2.5	445	-
Elimination of depreciation on revalued assets		(999)	-
Disposals		(883)	(7)
Balance at 30 June		29 224	11 706
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at 1 July		(9 628)	(8 949)
Depreciation expense		(1 955)	(686)
Elimination of depreciation on revalued assets	2.5	999	-
Disposals		883	7
Balance at 30 June		(9 701)	(9 628)
Net carrying amount		19 523	2 078
Leasehold improvements:			
Gross carrying amount:			
Balance at 1 July		219	219
Balance at 30 June		219	219
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at 1 July		(73)	(41)
Depreciation expense		(33)	(32)
Balance at 30 June		(106)	(73)
Net carrying amount		113	146
Total concrete barriers, other racing infrastructure, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements		20 341	2 777
10. Payables			
Current:			
Trade creditors		454	474
Other creditors and accruals		1 223	1 173
Funds held in trust ⁽ⁱ⁾		1 378	1 081
		3 055	2 728
(i) Advanced ticket sales exclusive of GST for Year 2010 event.			
11. Staff benefits and related on-cost liabilities			
Annual leave:			
Included in other creditors - current	10	5	23
Provision for staff benefits - current		34	92
		39	115
Long service leave:			
Included in other creditors - current	10	6	7
Provision for staff benefits:			
Current		3	66
Non-current		44	51
		53	124
Aggregate staff benefits and related on-cost liabilities		92	239
12. Deferred State Government grants			
Capital:			
Deferred State Government grant - capital		10 734	10 438
Accumulated amortisation		(10 017)	(9 527)
		717	911

12. Deferred State Government grants (continued)		2009	2008
Reconciled to:	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Current		299	431
Non-current		418	480
		717	911
Infrastructure grant:			
Deferred State Government grant - infrastructure		19 968	7 495
Transferred to income	1	(1 298)	(627)
Accumulated amortisation		(1 585)	-
		17 085	6 868
Reconciled to:			
Current		1 585	-
Non-current		15 500	6 868
		17 085	6 868

13. Contingent liabilities

Contingent obligations are items in the nature of liabilities which, at the reporting date, are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position because they have been assessed as being dependent on certain events taking place before a present obligation for the Board to make payments in respect of them will arise. The Board is not aware of any contingent liabilities.

14. Commitments for expenditure**14.1 Operating lease commitments**

Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	153	149
Later than one year but not longer than five years	408	562
Total operating lease commitments	561	711

The lease is for office accommodation leased from Sofrina Pty Limited. The lease is non-cancellable with a term of seven years, having the right of renewal and rent is payable monthly in advance.

14.2 Event staging commitments

The Board has commitments for the staging of future events. Commitments contracted at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	10 259	3 712
Later than one year but not longer than five years	33 673	8 497
Later than five years	8 458	4 052
Total event staging commitments	52 390	16 261

15. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows**15.1 Reconciliation of cash**

Cash on hand	5	3
Cash at bank	5 131	11 600
	5 136	11 603

15.2 Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to operating (deficit) surplus

Operating (deficit) surplus	(690)	852
Adjustments for non-cash income and expense items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1 994	743
Amortisation of State Government grant - capital	(491)	(747)
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(1)	(1)
Bad debts written off	-	10
State Government grant - infrastructure	(671)	(627)
Amortisation of State Government grant - infrastructure	(1 585)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in assets:		
Receivables	962	(132)
Prepayments	-	21
(Decrease) Increase in liabilities:		
Staff entitlements	(127)	10
Payables	327	516
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(282)	645

16. Financing arrangements

The State Government pledges financial support for the entity.

17. Staffing remuneration	2009	2008
The number of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$100 000 or more:	Number	Number
\$130 000 - \$140 000	-	1
\$160 000 - \$170 000	1	-
\$170 000 - \$180 000	1	-
\$260 000 - \$270 000	-	1

The total remuneration (including superannuation, motor vehicles including FBT thereon and parking) amounted to \$346 000 (\$396 000).

18. Auditor's remuneration
Amounts due and receivable by the Auditor-General's Department for the audit of the Board for the reporting period total \$27 000 (\$26 000).

19. Related parties

19.1 Directors

The SAMS Act requires two members to be nominated by the Corporation of the City of Adelaide, and one member to be nominated by the Confederation of Australian Motor Sport. The following persons held the position of director during the reporting period:

R Cook, AM - Chairman	T Schenken
G Boulton - Deputy Chairman	C Smerdon
B Carter	J Turbill
A Ford	F Wong
R Hayward	

19.2 Directors' loans

There are no loans to directors.

19.3 Other director transactions

Directors of the economic entity and directors of its related parties, or their director related entities, conduct transactions with entities within the economic entity that occur within a normal staffing, customer or supplier relationship on terms and conditions no more favourable than those with which it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the director or director-related entity at arm's length in similar circumstances. These transactions include the following and have been quantified below where transactions are considered likely to be of interest to the users of these financial statements:

G Boulton	Complete Fire Services Pty Ltd	\$417 430	Supply and installation of pit building fire services
R Cook, AM	Motor Accident Commission	\$30 000	Contribution to free transport initiative
R Cook, AM	V8 Supercars Australia Pty Ltd	\$630 136	Hospitality, rights income and infrastructure recoveries
R Cook, AM	V8 Supercars Australia Pty Ltd	\$1 342 383	Race staging deed and television requirements
T Schenken	CAMS Ltd	\$112 500	Licence fees, permit fees and insurance
T Schenken	CAMS Ltd	\$2 500	Sponsorship of CAMS award
C Smerdon	Travelink Pty Ltd	\$29 313	Travel wholesaler commission
J Turbill	Intuito Pty Ltd	\$4 000	Global Green Challenge research
R Hayward, F Wong	Adelaide City Council	\$55 182	Sponsorship revenue and TV package
R Hayward, F Wong	Adelaide City Council	\$60 861	Circuit construction and sponsor costs

All corporate facilities purchased by directors or by related entities are at arm's length rates.

20. Remuneration of Directors of the Board	2009	2008
The number of Directors who received, or were due to receive, remuneration (including superannuation) were:	Number	Number
\$1 - \$10 000	-	4
\$10 001 - \$20 000	7	6
\$20 001 - \$30 000	2	-

The total remuneration of the Directors was \$186 000 (\$92 000). The aggregate amount paid to a superannuation fund amounted to \$14 000 (\$7000).

21. Consultants

There were no consultants engaged where individual amounts exceeded \$10 000. Payments to consultants amounted to \$9000 (\$22 000).

22. Disclosure of administered item for the year ended 30 June	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Income		
State Government grants	-	1 429
Total income	<u>-</u>	<u>1 429</u>
Expenses		
Supplies and services - SA Government entities	-	28
Supplies and services - non-SA Government	-	1 403
Total expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>1 431</u>
Operating deficit	<u>-</u>	<u>(2)</u>

22.1 Administered revenues and administered cash inflows

The Board received funding from the SA Government for the initial Victoria Park redevelopment program, an initiative of the State Government that was cancelled in November 2007. The amounts were administered by the Board but have not been recognised as revenue. These amounts are disclosed as administered revenues and administered cash inflows.

22.2 Administered expenses and administered cash outflows

The Board made payments to various suppliers in the capacity of an agent responsible for the administration of the Victoria Park redevelopment program. These transfers are disclosed as administered expenses and administered cash outflows.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005 (FES Act) provides for the South Australian State Emergency Services (SASES) as a body corporate and also establishes the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM). The SASES and SAFECOM are responsible to the Minister for Emergency Services.

The FES Act also defines the emergency services sector as consisting of the:

- South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission
- South Australian State Emergency Service
- South Australian Country Fire Service
- South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service.

SAFECOM is responsible for establishing and promoting the strategic direction and policy for the emergency services sector and enabling agencies to work towards that strategic direction.

Functions and funding

The primary function of the SASES is to provide emergency services to the State of South Australia and work towards a safe and prepared community.

SAFECOM provides various services in support of the SASES's primary functions, including financial management and accounting services. Also the operations of the SASES are financed by the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), established by the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

For more information about the SASES's objectives refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA and subsection 120(2) of the FES Act provide for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the SASES for each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the SASES in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems and was directed primarily to obtaining sufficient evidence to enable an opinion to be formed with respect to the financial statements and internal controls.

The audit included access to systems and information maintained by the SASES and SAFECOM to conduct relevant financial transaction and control compliance tests of those systems and information.

During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- revenue
- payroll
- expenditure, including purchase cards
- non-current assets, including capital works
- cash at bank

- investments
- general ledger
- follow up of 2007-08 audit findings.

The audit also covered the operations of the Fund.

Internal audit activities have been reviewed to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to design and perform audit procedures. Use has been made of the work performed by internal audit, including:

- the overall assessment of compliance with aspects of TIs 2 and 28
- forming a conclusion over the general control environment of the emergency services sector.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian State Emergency Service as at 30 June 2009, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian State Emergency Service in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for the matters raised in relation to bona fides, expenditure, credit cards and Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28 outlined under 'Communication of audit matters' in the section of this part of the Report titled 'South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission', are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian State Emergency Service have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in management letters to the Chief Executive, SAFECOM and the Chief Officer of the SASES. Responses to the management letters were generally considered to be satisfactory.

A summary of matters raised are included under 'Communication of audit matters' in the section of this part of the Report titled 'South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission'.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Highlights of the financial statements

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expenses	3	3
Supplies and services	5	5
Other expenses	4	4
Total expenses	12	12
INCOME		
Total income	1	1
Net cost of providing services	11	11
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	12	12
Net result	1	1
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Total comprehensive result	4	3

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	3	3
ASSETS		
Current assets	2	2
Non-current assets	26	22
Total assets	28	24
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	1	1
Non-current liabilities	1	1
Total liabilities	2	2
EQUITY	26	22

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The main source of funds for the SASES are the contributions from the Fund which accounts for 91 percent of revenues.

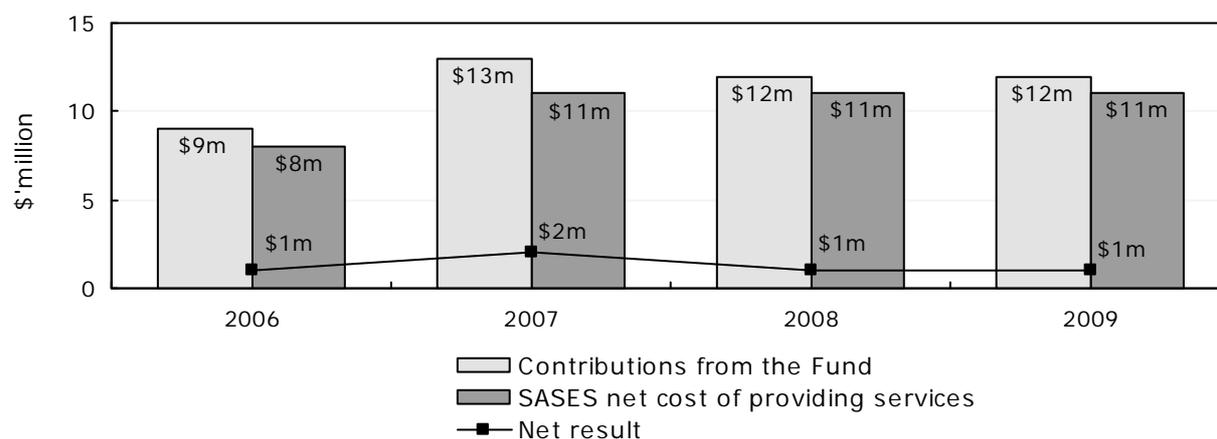
The contributions from the Fund to the SASES in 2008-09 of \$12 million were similar to the level of contribution funding received in 2007-08.

Statement of Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Position is dominated by the non-current asset 'Property, plant and equipment' which increased by \$4 million during the year to \$26 million due mainly to revaluations. The fair value of the main asset classes held by the SASES were land and buildings (\$16 million) and vehicles (\$8 million).

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OPERATIONS

The following chart shows the funding received by the SASES from the Fund and the net cost of providing services for the past four years.



**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Note 2(b)	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
EXPENSES:			
Employee benefits expenses	5	3 273	3 064
Payments for supplies and services	6	5 089	5 229
Government Radio Network expenses	8	1 736	1 811
Depreciation	9	1 557	1 296
Grants and contributions		84	74
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	10	144	-
Total expenses		11 883	11 474
INCOME:			
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	10	-	62
Interest revenues		87	102
Commonwealth revenues	11	583	520
Resources received free of charge		300	63
Other income	12	208	223
Total income		1 178	970
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES		10 705	10 504
REVENUES FROM SA GOVERNMENT:			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund		12 035	12 070
NET RESULT		1 330	1 566
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation reserve		2 799	1 466
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		4 129	3 032

Net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1 495	1 823
Receivables	14	245	365
Other financial assets	2(k)	137	115
Total current assets		1 877	2 303
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	15	26 084	21 633
Total non-current assets		26 084	21 633
Total assets		27 961	23 936
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	16	602	709
Employee benefits	17	476	366
Short-term provisions	18	169	165
Total current liabilities		1 247	1 240
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	16	59	64
Employee benefits	17	570	688
Long-term provisions	18	406	394
Total non-current liabilities		1 035	1 146
Total liabilities		2 282	2 386
NET ASSETS		25 679	21 550
EQUITY:			
Retained earnings		20 959	19 629
Asset revaluation reserve		4 720	1 921
TOTAL EQUITY		25 679	21 550
Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	19		
Contingent assets and liabilities	20		

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Note	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2007		455	18 063	18 518
Net result for 2007-08		-	1 566	1 566
Gain on revaluation of property during 2007-08	15	812	-	812
Gain on revaluation of vehicles during 2007-08	15	654	-	654
Total comprehensive result for 2007-08		1 466	1 566	3 032
Balance at 30 June 2008		1 921	19 629	21 550
Net result for 2008-09		-	1 330	1 330
Gain on revaluation of property during 2008-09	15	2 089	-	2 089
Gain on revaluation of vehicles during 2008-09	15	689	-	689
Gain on revaluation of computer equipment during 2008-09	15	1	-	1
Gain on revaluation of plant and equipment during 2008-09	15	20	-	20
Total comprehensive result for 2008-09		2 799	1 330	4 129
Balance at 30 June 2009		4 720	20 959	25 679

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
		Inflows	Inflows
		(Outflows)	(Outflows)
		\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
CASH OUTFLOWS:	Note		
	2(b)		
Employee benefit payments		(3 281)	(3 012)
Supplies and services		(5 884)	(5 712)
Government Radio Network costs		(1 781)	(1 856)
Grants and contributions		(84)	(74)
Cash used in operations		(11 030)	(10 654)
CASH INFLOWS:			
Receipts from Commonwealth		614	489
Interest received		90	97
GST recovered from the ATO		836	692
Other receipts		202	463
Cash generated from operations		1 742	1 741
CASH FLOWS FROM SA GOVERNMENT:			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund		12 035	12 070
Cash generated from SA Government		12 035	12 070
Net cash provided by operating activities	21	2 747	3 157
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3 107)	(2 653)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		54	227
Proceeds from maturities of investments		(22)	3
Net cash used in investing activities		(3 075)	(2 423)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(328)	734
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY		1 823	1 089
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	13	1 495	1 823

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives and funding

Objectives

The South Australian State Emergency Service (the SES) was established on 1 October 2005 under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act) with the following objectives:

- To assist the Commissioner of Police, South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service and South Australian Country Fire Service in dealing with any emergency.
- To assist the State Co-ordinator, in accordance with the State Emergency Management Plan, in carrying out prevention, preparedness, response or recovery operations under the *Emergency Management Act 2004*.
- To deal with any emergency where the emergency is caused by flood or storm damage, or where there is no other body or person with lawful authority to assume control of operations for dealing with the emergency.
- To deal with any emergency until such time as any other body or person that has lawful authority to assume control of operations for dealing with the emergency has assumed control.
- To respond to emergency calls and where appropriate, provide assistance in any situation of need whether or not the situation constitutes an emergency.
- To undertake rescues.

Funding arrangements

Funding of the SES is derived from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), established by the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

Funds generated by units through fund raising activities are held locally for expenditure in the local community. These funds are recognised as part of 'other income' within the SES's financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provision of the PFAA.

Except for the amendments to AASB 101 including AASB 2007-8 and AASB 2007-10 (these standards make consequential amendments to other standards as a result of the revised AASB 101), which the SES has early-adopted, AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the SES for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009. These are outlined in Note 4.

(b) Basis of preparation

The presentation of these financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the SES's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, these are outlined in the applicable Notes
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the accounting policy statements require the following Note disclosures, that have been included in this financial report:
 - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants
 - (c) employees whose normal remuneration is \$100 000 or more (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees
 - (d) Board/Committee member and remuneration information, where a Board/Committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

(b) Basis of preparation (continued)

The SES's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statement has been prepared based on a 12 month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 and the comparative information presented for the year ended 30 June 2008.

(c) Reporting entity

The SES is established under the Act. Under the Act, the SES is a separate body corporate acting on behalf of the Crown and part of the consolidated emergency services sector.

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the SES.

(d) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where adjusted to reflect the early adoption of AASB 101 and specific revised AASs and APSs.

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required eg preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(e) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(f) Taxation

The SES is not subject to income tax. The SES is liable for payroll tax, FBT and GST.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the ATO, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(g) Events after the end of the reporting period

Where an event occurs after 30 June but provides information about conditions that existed at 30 June, adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

(h) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to the SES will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose income where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Revenues from SA Government

Contributions from the Fund are recognised as income when the SES obtains control over the funding. Control over funding is normally obtained upon receipt.

Commonwealth revenues

Commonwealth revenues are recognised as income when the SES obtains control of revenues or the right to receive the revenues and income recognition criteria are met (ie the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

Disposal of non-current assets

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation increments are transferred to retained earnings.

Other income

Other income consists of donations received and other minor revenues.

(i) Expenses

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the SES will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose expenses where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefits expenses includes all costs related to employment including wages and salaries and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the SES to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current SES staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government general purpose financial statements.

Depreciation of non-current assets

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

<i>Asset class:</i>	<i>Useful lives</i>
	<i>years</i>
Communications equipment	5-10
Vehicles	5-20
Plant and equipment	6-10
Computer equipment	5
Buildings	30-45

(j) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. The SES has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of 12 months. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within 12 months and more than 12 months, the SES has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.

(k) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where an asset line item combines amounts expected to be settled within 12 months and more than 12 months, the SES has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered after more than 12 months.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose financial assets where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less that are readily converted to cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally receivable within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the organisation will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Other financial assets

SES measures financial assets and debt at historic cost. Other financial assets recorded in the Statement of Financial Position are medium-term liquid maturities of between three and 12 months that are readily converted to cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Medium-term maturities are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective medium-term deposit rates.

Non-current assets - acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with APF III, APS 2.15 all non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written-down current cost (a proxy for fair value). On an ongoing basis, revaluations are made in accordance with related policies whereby independent valuations are obtained every five years and carrying amounts are adjusted accordingly.

If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, the asset is revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluations reserve for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

All non-current tangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets an impairment loss is offset against the asset's revaluation reserve.

(I) Liabilities

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where a liability line item combine amounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the SES has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be settled after more than twelve months.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose financial liabilities where the counterparty/ transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employment on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the SES.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

Employment on-costs include superannuation contributions, workers compensation and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

The SES makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

Employee benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liability for salary and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salary and wages and annual leave are payable later than 12 months, the liability will be measured at present value.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed 8.5 (9) years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short-hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with the SES's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the SES has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the SES expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Financial liabilities

The SES measures financial liabilities at historical cost.

Operating leases

In respect of operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

(m) Disaggregated disclosures

In achieving its objectives, the SES provides services within four areas of activity: prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. These activities are classified under one program titled 'State Emergency Service'.

(n) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include those operating, capital and outsourcing commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a Note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

3. Financial risk management

The SES has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank and investments). The SES's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal.

The SES has no significant concentration of credit risk. The SES has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history.

In relation to liquidity/funding risk, the continued existence of the SES in its present form, and with its present activities, is dependent on Government policy and on continuing payments from the Fund for the SES's administration and activities.

4. Changes in accounting policies

The SES has early-adopted the September 2007 version of AASB 101 including AASB 2007-8 and AASB 2007-10 (these standards make consequential amendments to other standards as a result of the revised AASB 101) - this includes the preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Issued or amended but not yet effective

Except for the amendments to AASB 101, which the SES has early-adopted, the AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the SES for the period ending 30 June 2009. The SES has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and Interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements.

5. Employee benefits expenses

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	2 531	2 222
Payroll tax	132	124
Superannuation	305	274
Long service leave	-	91
Annual leave	243	190
Other employee related expenses	62	163
Total employee benefits expenses	3 273	3 064

Remuneration of employees

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable was \$100 000 or more during the year, fell within the following bands:		
\$100 000 - \$109 999	4	5
\$110 000 - \$119 999	5	3
\$120 000 - \$129 999	1	1
\$130 000 - \$139 999	1	-
\$160 000 - \$169 999	-	1
\$200 000 - \$209 999	1	-
Total number of employees	12	10

The table includes all employees who received remuneration of \$100 000 or more during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$1.443 million (\$1.172 million).

6. Supplies and services	2009	2008
Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government:	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation	6	3
Communication expenses	31	29
Computing costs	32	41
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	129	36
Consumables	121	117
Energy	9	10
Operating lease costs	732	718
Operational costs	-	2
Other expenses	150	121
Repairs and maintenance	134	146
Travel and training	35	24
Total supplies and services - SA Government entities	1 379	1 247
Supplies and services provided by entities external to the SA Government:		
Accommodation	14	13
Communication expenses	258	282
Computing costs	104	117
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	320	505
Consumables	279	292
Energy	69	62
Minor plant and equipment	701	582
Operating lease costs	169	144
Operational costs	168	135
Other expenses	290	446
Repairs and maintenance	653	679
Travel and training	478	429
Uniforms and protective clothing	207	296
Total supplies and services - non-SA Government entities	3 710	3 982
Total supplies and services	5 089	5 229

The total supplies and services amount disclosed includes GST amounts not recoverable from the ATO due to the SES not holding a valid tax invoice or payment relating to third party arrangements.

Consultancies	2009	2008
The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable that fell within the following bands were:	Number	Number
Below \$10 000	2	3
\$10 000 - \$50 000	1	1
Total number of consultants	3	4
	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Below \$10 000	9	18
\$10 000 - \$50 000	14	13
Total amount paid/payable to consultants engaged	23	31

7. Remuneration of auditors		
The amount due and payable for audit services provided by the Auditor-General's Department:	20	20
Total Auditor-General's Department	20	20

The auditors provided no other service.

8. Government Radio Network (GRN) expenses		
The SES has been charged by Government ICT Services for costs associated with the provision of emergency communication services, including voice and paging transmission using the GRN.		
	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Contribution towards GRN - voice	1 540	1 567
Contribution towards GRN - paging	196	244
Total GRN expenses	1 736	1 811

9. Depreciation		
Depreciation expenses for the reporting period were charged in respect of:		
Communications equipment	186	172
Vehicles	673	512
Plant and equipment	171	158
Buildings	430	358
Computer equipment	97	96
Total depreciation	1 557	1 296

	2009	2008
10. Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	\$'000	\$'000
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	54	227
Net book value of non-current assets disposed	(198)	(165)
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	(144)	62
11. Commonwealth revenues		
Grants	583	520
Total Commonwealth revenues	583	520

Commonwealth grant funding relates primarily to the State Support package which must be used to develop emergency management capacity in the state.

12. Other income		
Fundraising by SES units	33	48
Other	175	175
Total other income	208	223
13. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	1	1
Cash at bank	754	1 093
Cash at bank - groups and brigades/units	682	674
Short-term deposits	2	2
Short-term deposits - groups and brigades	56	53
Total cash and cash equivalents	1 495	1 823

Short-term deposits

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months and are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective short-term deposit rates.

Interest rate risk

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Cash at bank earns a floating interest rate based on daily bank deposit rates, whilst short-term deposits are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective short-term deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash approximates fair value.

14. Receivables	2009	2008
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	59	85
Allowance for doubtful debts	(2)	-
GST receivables	188	280
Total current receivables	245	365

Government/non-Government receivables

Receivables from SA Government entities:

Receivables	5	54
Total receivables from SA Government entities	5	54

Receivables from non-SA Government entities:

Receivables	52	31
GST receivable	188	280
Total receivables from non-SA Government entities	240	311
Total receivables	245	365

Allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence that a receivable is impaired.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)

Carrying amount at 1 July	-	-
Increase in the allowance	(2)	(30)
Amounts written off	-	30
Carrying amount at 30 June	(2)	-

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing.

Other than recognised in the provision for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

- (a) Maturity analysis of receivables - refer Note 22.
- (b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - refer Note 22.

15. Non-current assets

(a) *Property, plant and equipment*

	Cost/ valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value
2009			
Land at fair value	1 891	-	1 891
Buildings at fair value	13 645	-	13 645
Vehicles at fair value	7 742	-	7 742
Communications equipment at fair value	969	-	969
Computer equipment at fair value	149	-	149
Plant and equipment at fair value	860	-	860
Work in progress	828	-	828
Total property, plant and equipment	26 084	-	26 084
2008			
Land at fair value	1 613	-	1 613
Buildings at fair value	9 093	(24)	9 069
Buildings at cost	430	(37)	393
Vehicles at fair value	7 392	-	7 392
Communications equipment at fair value	830	-	830
Computer equipment at cost	523	(308)	215
Plant and equipment at cost	1 691	(721)	970
Work in progress	1 151	-	1 151
Total property, plant and equipment	22 723	(1 090)	21 633

Valuation of assets

Independent valuations for land, buildings, vehicles and communication assets were obtained from Liquid Pacific as at 30 June 2008. The valuer arrived at fair value on the basis of open market values for existing use or at written down current cost which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

As at 30 June 2009, valuations for all assets have been undertaken by a suitably qualified officer of the SAFECOM. Assets have been valued on the basis of open market values for existing use or at written down current cost which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2009.

Resources received free of charge

Since 1999 negotiations have been undertaken to identify and transition land, buildings, minor plant and equipment and motor vehicles from local government, community organisations and other sources into the ownership or the care and control of the Minister for Emergency Services (the Minister).

During 2008-09 two additional properties at Tea Tree Gully and Pt Lincoln (Pt Lincoln shared with South Australian Country Fire Service) have been transitioned into the control of the Minister (valued at fair value of \$300 000).

(b) *Reconciliation of non-current assets*

The following tables shows the movement of non-current assets during 2008-09 and 2007-08.

	Land and buildings \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Communi- cations equipment \$'000	Computer equip- ment \$'000	Plant and equip- ment \$'000	Work in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
2009							
Carrying amount at 1 July	11 075	7 392	830	215	970	1 151	21 633
Additions	-	17	-	-	10	3 080	3 107
Transfer from WIP	2 680	332	325	30	36	(3 403)	-
Disposals	(178)	(15)	-	-	(5)	-	(198)
Revaluation	2 089	689	-	1	20	-	2 799
Depreciation	(430)	(673)	(186)	(97)	(171)	-	(1 557)
Transfer from various parties	300	-	-	-	-	-	300
Carrying amount at 30 June	15 536	7 742	969	149	860	828	26 084
2008							
Carrying amount at 1 July	6 822	7 229	717	311	977	2 877	18 933
Additions	6	-	-	-	20	2 627	2 653
Transfer from WIP	3 831	85	306	-	131	(4 353)	-
Disposals	(101)	(64)	-	-	-	-	(165)
Revaluation	812	654	-	-	-	-	1 466
Revaluation - recognised in expenses	-	-	(21)	-	-	-	(21)
Depreciation	(358)	(512)	(172)	(96)	(158)	-	(1 296)
Transfer from various parties	63	-	-	-	-	-	63
Carrying amount at 30 June	11 075	7 392	830	215	970	1 151	21 633

16. Payables	2009	2008
Current liabilities:	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	323	397
Accrued expenses	186	174
FBT payable	18	80
Employment on-costs	75	58
Total current payables	602	709
Non-current liabilities:		
Employment on-costs	59	64
Total non-current payables	59	64
Total payables	661	773
Government/non-Government payables		
Payables to SA Government entities:		
Creditors	152	293
Accrued expenses	107	100
Employment on-costs	59	58
Total payables - SA Government entities	318	451
Payables to non-SA Government entities:		
Creditors	171	104
Accrued expenses	79	74
FBT payable	18	80
Employment on-costs	75	64
Total payables - non-SA Government entities	343	322
Total payables	661	773

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has changed from the 2008 rate of 35 percent to 45 percent and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has changed from the 2008 rate of 11 percent to 10.5 percent. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the employment on-cost of \$6000 and an increase in employee benefit expense of \$6000.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables approximates net fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

- (a) Maturity analysis of payables - refer Note 22.
(b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - refer Note 22.

Change in accounting estimate

A reduction of \$6000 to the carrying amount of the FBT payable has been required following new information relating to FBT obligations. This change in an accounting estimate has been reflected by adjusting the carrying amount in the current period and recognising the adjustment in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

17. Employee benefits	2009	2008
Current liabilities:	\$'000	\$'000
Annual leave	330	242
Long service leave	63	70
	393	312
Accrued salaries and wages	83	54
Total current employee benefits	476	366
Non-current liabilities:		
Long service leave	570	688
Total non-current employee benefits	570	688
Total employee benefits	1 046	1 054

The total current and non-current employee expense (ie aggregate employee benefit plus related on-costs) for 2009 is \$568 000 and \$628 000 respectively (\$423 000 and \$752 000 respectively for 2008).

Based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the benchmark for the measurement of the long service leave liability has been revised from 9 years to 8.5 years.

The financial effect of the changes in the financial year to the long service leave liability and employee benefit expense was nil. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the benchmark is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate. With current conditions, the long-term discount rate is experiencing significant movement.

In addition, the actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance also revised the salary inflation rate down by 0.5 percent from the 2008 rate of 4.5 percent. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the annual leave liability of \$2000 and employee benefit expense of \$2000.

18. Provisions	2009	2008
Current liabilities:	\$'000	\$'000
Provision for workers compensation	169	165
Total current provisions	169	165
Non-current liabilities:		
Provision for workers compensation	406	394
Total non-current provisions	406	394
Total provisions	575	559
Carrying amount at 1 July	559	496
Additional provisions recognised (released)	165	205
Payments	(149)	(142)
Carrying amount at 30 June	575	559

SES has reported a liability to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. These claims are expected to be settled within the next financial year.

19. Unrecognised contractual commitments	2009	2008
Commitments for capital expenditure	\$'000	\$'000
Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but are not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements, are payable as follows:		
Within one year	240	584
Total capital commitments	240	584

These capital commitments are for unit buildings and rescue vehicles.

Remuneration commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year	327	172
Later than one year but not later than five years	422	273
Total remuneration commitments	749	445

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive contracts. The SES does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years. Salary increases of 4.0 percent per annum have been assumed in the calculation of remuneration commitments.

Operating lease commitments	2009	2008
Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date are payable as follows:	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	723	809
Later than one year but not later than five years	1 167	1 700
Total operating lease commitments	1 890	2 509

The above-mentioned operating lease payments are not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities.

These non-cancellable leases relate to vehicle and property leases, with rental payable monthly in arrears. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require the minimum lease payments to be increased annually based on CPI movement.

Other contractual commitments	2009	2008
Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date are payable as follows:	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	40	-
Total other contractual commitments	40	-

Contractual commitments exist for the SES in relation to Training Administration System Software and arrangements for employee assistance programs.

20. Contingent assets and liabilities

The SES has one contingent liability in the form of unresolved litigation. This liability is likely to be finalised early in the 2009-10 financial year, however the outcome cannot be reliably determined. The financial exposure to the SES is limited to \$10 000 excess under insurance arrangements.

The SES is not aware of any contingent assets.

21. Cash flow reconciliation	2009	2008
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June as per:		
Statement of Cash Flows	1 495	1 823
Statement of Financial Position	1 495	1 823
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by operating activities	2 747	3 157
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	(12 035)	(12 070)
Add/(Less): Non-cash items:		
Assets received free of charge	300	63
Depreciation	(1 557)	(1 296)
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(144)	62
Revaluations recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	(21)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in receivables	(120)	(90)
Decrease (Increase) in payables	112	(194)
Decrease (Increase) in provision for employee benefits	8	(52)
Increase in provisions	(16)	(63)
Net cost of providing services	(10 705)	(10 504)

22. Financial instruments/financial risk management**22.1: Categorisation of financial instruments**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.

		2009		2008	
	Note	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1 495	1 495	1 823	1 823
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	14	57	57	85	85
Held to maturity investments:	2(k)				
Other financial assets		137	137	115	115
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities at cost:	16				
Payables ⁽¹⁾		430	430	633	633
Total financial liabilities at cost		430	430	633	633

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In Government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, Commonwealth tax, audit receivables/payables etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The Standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost) except for employee on-cost which are determined via reference to the employee benefit liability to which they relate.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the SES's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the SES. The SES measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The SES has minimal concentration of credit risk. The SES has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The SES does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

22.2: Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due.

	Past due by			Total
	Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	
2009				
Not impaired:				
Receivables	57	-	-	57
Impaired:				
Receivables	-	-	2	2

22.2: Ageing analysis of financial assets (continued)

	Past due by			Total \$'000
	Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	
2008				
Not impaired:				
Receivables	40	-	45	85

22.3: Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Contractual Maturities			
	Carrying amount (\$'000)	Less than 1 year (\$'000)	1-5 years (\$'000)	More than 5 years (\$'000)
2009				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalent	1 495	1 495	-	-
Receivables	57	57	-	-
Other financial assets	137	137	-	-
Total financial assets	1 689	1 689	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	430	633	-	-
Total financial liabilities	430	633	-	-
2008				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalent	1 823	1 823	-	-
Receivables	85	85	-	-
Other financial assets	115	115	-	-
Total financial assets	2 023	2 023	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	633	633	-	-
Total financial liabilities	633	633	-	-

The financial assets and liabilities of the SES are all current with maturity within the next 12 months, except employee on-costs (within payables) which are not practical to split the maturity by band of years.

Liquidity risk

The SES is funded principally from contributions from the Fund. The SES works with the Fund Manager of the Fund to determine cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and with the Department of Treasury and Finance to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows.

The SES's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded in Note 22.1 represents the SES's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

Market risk

The SES has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank and investments). The SES's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of the SES as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SUPERANNUATION BOARD

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The South Australian Superannuation Board (the Board) is a body corporate established by subsection 6(2) of the *Superannuation Act 1988* (the Act). The Board is responsible to the Treasurer.

Functions

The Board is responsible for the administration of the following three superannuation schemes:

- South Australian Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme) under the Act comprising:
 - South Australian Superannuation Fund
 - Employer Contribution Accounts
- Southern State Superannuation Scheme (the Triple S Scheme) under the *Southern State Superannuation Act 1994* comprising:
 - Southern State Superannuation Fund
 - Southern State Superannuation (Employers) Fund
 - Super SA Allocated Pension
 - Super SA Flexible Rollover.
- South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme (the SA Ambulance Scheme) under Schedule 3 of the Act.

The Board's administration of these three schemes encompasses maintenance of:

- accounts in the name of all members
- employer contribution accounts
- proper accounts for each financial year on receipts of contributions and payments of benefits.

For further details of the Board's functions refer to Note 1 of the financial statements. For details of the objectives, scheme structures and funding arrangements of the superannuation schemes refer to Note 1 of the financial statements of the individual superannuation schemes which directly follow this section of Part B of this Report.

Service provision arrangements

The Board utilises the services of the Department of Treasury and Finance — State Superannuation Office (Super SA) to administer the superannuation schemes. The services provided are defined in a service level contract.

The Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) is responsible for the investment and management of the schemes' funds under the above legislation and the *Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia Act 1995*.

For further information on the investment and management of superannuation monies reference should be made to comments under 'Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia' elsewhere in Part B of this Report.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Board for each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the Board in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems to obtain sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the financial report and internal controls.

Information on the audit coverage, findings and audit opinion on the financial statements of the individual superannuation schemes is provided under the 'South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme', 'South Australian Superannuation Scheme' and 'Southern State Superannuation Scheme' which directly follow this section of Part B of this Report.

The commentary under the heading 'Communication of audit matters' provides the overall issues that are not covered in the comments on the individual schemes.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Superannuation Board as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Superannuation Board in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for matters raised in relation to compliance with TIs 2 and 28, benefit payments and contributions revenue, are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Superannuation Board have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in a management letter to the Presiding Member of the Board. Matters raised included the following:

TI 28

TI 28 requires the board to develop, implement, document and maintain a robust and transparent Financial Management Compliance Program (FMCP).

At the time of audit, Super SA had not implemented a FMCP but is developing a framework to ensure compliance.

Super SA tabled a FMCP policy at the May 2009 Audit and Finance Committee and plans to have the FMCP approved at the March 2010 Board meeting.

TI 2

TI 2 requires the establishment, maintenance and proper documentation of policies and procedures for key operational areas. At the time of audit, some policies and procedures mainly for contributions and benefit payments did not exist, were outdated or not reviewed by management.

Benefit payments

Control deficiencies existed where:

- officers can confirm benefit payments above their delegated limit

- benefit payment reports ensuring segregation of duties between processing and confirming benefits are not generated by an independent officer
- Super SA has not monitored changes in pensioners' bank details for the entire financial year.

Contributions revenue

Super SA could improve reconciliation controls to ensure that contributions are allocated correctly in member accounts.

Responses from management effectively addressed the matters raised.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board, with the approval of the Treasurer, prepared its first financial statements as at 30 June 2008 to improve the transparency and accountability of its operations. In prior years, the Board's operations were reflected in the financial statements of the three superannuation schemes which it administers.

Highlights of the financial statements

	2009	2008
	\$'million	\$'million
EXPENSES AND INCOME		
Total expenses	14.5	14.1
Total income	15.3	15.3
Net surplus and comprehensive result	0.8	1.2
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	0.5	1.1
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	3.8	3.3
Receivables	0.3	0.3
Total assets	4.1	3.6
LIABILITIES		
	-	0.2
EQUITY	4.1	3.4

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The net surplus for the year was \$800 000. This result reflects:

- revenues from fees and charges of \$15.3 million. A majority of this amount is the administration fee charged to the three superannuation schemes administered by the Board
- administration expense of \$14.5 million. A majority of this amount is payment to the Department of Treasury and Finance for administrative services.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
INCOME:	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue from fees and charges	4	15 300	15 332
Total income		15 300	15 332
EXPENSES:			
Administration expense	5	14 531	14 134
Total expenses		14 531	14 134
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		769	1 198

Comprehensive result is attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
CURRENT ASSETS:	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3 767	3 262
Receivables	7	385	322
Total assets		4 152	3 584
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	8	15	216
Total liabilities		15	216
NET ASSETS		4 137	3 368
EQUITY:			
Reserves	9	4 137	3 368
TOTAL EQUITY		4 137	3 368

Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Contingent assets and liabilities 10

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Retained earnings \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 30 June 2007	-	2 170	2 170
Total comprehensive result for 2007-08	1 198	-	1 198
Transferred to reserves	(1 198)	1 198	-
Balance as at 30 June 2008	-	3 368	3 368
Total comprehensive result for 2008-09	769	-	769
Transferred to reserves	(769)	769	-
Balance as at 30 June 2009	-	4 137	4 137

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000	2008 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	Note	
CASH OUTFLOWS:		
Administration expenses	(14 732)	(13 918)
Cash used in operations	(14 732)	(13 918)
CASH INFLOWS:		
Receipts from fees and charges	15 237	15 010
Cash generated from operations	15 237	15 010
Net cash provided by operating activities	12 505	1 092
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	505	1 092
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY	3 262	2 170
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	3 767	3 262

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives and funding of the South Australian Superannuation Board

(a) Objectives of the South Australian Superannuation Board

The South Australian Superannuation Board (the Board) was established under section 6 of the *Superannuation Act 1988* (the Act) and is responsible to the Treasurer for all aspects of the administration of the Act (Pension and Lump Sum Schemes), and the *Southern State Superannuation Act 1994* (Triple S Scheme, Flexible Rollover Product and Allocated Pension), except for investment matters relating to the Schemes and products. Under clause 2(1)(d) of Schedule 3 of the Act, the Treasurer has declared that the Board act as the Trustee of the South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme and be responsible for administering the Trust Deed and Rules.

The Act provides that the Board may, with the approval of the Treasurer, make use of the staff or facilities of an administrative unit of the SA Public Sector. The State Superannuation Office, a branch of the Department of Treasury and Finance, provides administrative services to the Board. The State Superannuation Office adopts the 'Super SA' name as administrator of the Board schemes. The superannuation legislation also provides for the Board to charge administration costs.

The Board is responsible for payment of the Service Level Agreement (SLA) to the Department of Treasury and Finance for costs incurred in the administration of the Schemes. This amount is then recouped from the various Schemes as per the Board's authority.

The Board has carefully considered anticipated future expenditure and sets aside money to cover expected future administrative costs.

(b) Format and content of financial statements

The Board, with the approval of the Treasurer, has prepared its general purpose financial statements to improve the transparency and accountability of its operations. Prior to the 2007-2008 financial year the Board's operations were reflected in the financial statements of the following public sector superannuation schemes which it administers:

- South Australian Superannuation Scheme
- Southern State Superannuation Scheme
- South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provisions of the PFAA.

Except for the amendments to AASB 101 (September 2007 version) including AASB 2007-08 and AASB 2007-10 (these standards make consequential amendments to other standards as a result of the revised AASB 101), which the Board has early adopted, AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Board for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009. These are outlined in Note 3.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following Note disclosures, which have been included in these financial statements:
 - Revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. All transactions of the Board are with the SA Government, except bank fees.
 - Board member and remuneration information, where a Board member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Board's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 and comparative information is presented for the year ended 30 June 2008.

(c) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where a specific APS or AAS has required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements has been amended comparative amounts have been reclassified unless reclassification is impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(d) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(e) Taxation

The Board is not subject to income tax. The Board is not registered for GST and no GST is recoverable or payable to the ATO.

(f) Events after balance date

Where an event occurs after 30 June but provides information about conditions that existed at 30 June, adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

(g) Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to or from the Board will occur and can be reliably measured.

(g) Income and expenses (continued)

Income and expenses have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Income

Revenue is derived from the recovery of the administration fee from the three superannuation schemes which the Board administers.

Interest comprises of the interest received on the cash held in the Deposit Account at the applicable SA Government rate and advised quarterly by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Expenses

Administration expense is the payment of the administration fee to the Department of Treasury and Finance for the provision of services to the Board. This expense is recognised upon delivery of the service.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes deposits held in the Deposit Account.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows cash consists of cash and cash equivalents as outlined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

(i) Receivables

Receivables include amounts owing for services provided prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Receivables include all amounts not received relating to the normal operations of the Board.

(j) Payables

Payables include creditors and accrued expenses.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid amounts due relating to the normal operations of the Board.

Accrued expenses represent services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

3. New and revised accounting standards and policies

Details of the accounting policies that the Board has changed during 2008-09 are detailed below. In addition, details of the impact, where significant, on the Board's financial statements from new and amended AASs that are applicable for the first time in 2008-09 are also detailed below.

The Board has early adopted the September 2007 version of AASB 101 including AASB 2007-08 and AASB 2007-10 (these standards make consequential amendments to other standards as a result of the revised AASB 101) - this includes the preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Issued or amended but not yet effective

Except for the amendments to AASB 101, which the Board has early-adopted, the AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Board for the period ending 30 June 2009. The Board has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the Board.

4. Revenue

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest	150	-
Recovery of administration fees	14 707	14 134
Transfers from other schemes	443	1 198
Total revenue	15 300	15 332

5. Administration expense				2009	2008
				\$'000	\$'000
Administration fees				14 238	13 918
Other expenses ⁽¹⁾				249	14
Transfers to other schemes				44	202
Total administration expenses				14 531	14 134
(1) Other expenses include Auditor's Remuneration. Amounts paid or payable to the Auditor-General's Department for the audit of the Board for the reporting period were \$14 850 (\$13 200). No other service has been provided by the Auditor-General's Department.					
6. Cash and cash equivalents				2009	2008
				\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents				3 767	3 262
Total cash				3 767	3 262
7. Receivables					
Sundry debtors				63	-
Audit fee recovery				15	14
Transfers from other schemes				307	308
Total receivables				385	322
8. Payables					
Audit fees payable				15	14
Transfers to other schemes				-	202
Total payables				15	216
9. Reserves					
	Opening balance	Transfers to reserve	Transfers from reserve	2009	2008
Reserves:	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Board Election Reserve ⁽ⁱ⁾					
South Australian Superannuation Scheme	86	3	27	62	86
Southern State Superannuation Scheme	116	5	27	94	116
Office Administration Reserve ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾					
South Australian Superannuation Scheme	661	180	114	727*	661
Southern State Superannuation Scheme	454	250	65	639*	454
Capital and Development Reserve ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾					
South Australian Superannuation Scheme	1 170	74	-	1 244*	1 170
Southern State Superannuation Scheme	584	477	-	1 061*	584
Triple S Investment Reserve ^(iv)					
Southern State Superannuation Scheme	297	13	-	310	297
Total reserves	3 368	1 002	233	4 137	3 368

* Prior year balances have been adjusted to reflect the adjustment of office budget refund not previously allocated to Capital and Development Reserve. There has been no impact of the total balance of the reserves.

The transfers to/from Reserves are outlined below:

- (i) The Board Election Reserve represents amounts which have been put aside for the three yearly board election costs. These amounts represent investment earnings received during the year and expenses incurred in relation to the 2009 Board Election processes.
- (ii) The Office Administration Reserve represents amounts which are to be used on the approval of the Board for specified purposes and any unspent funds are returned to this reserve on a yearly basis. These amounts represent investment earnings received during the year plus the refund of the under spent SLA for 2008-09.
- (iii) The Capital and Development Reserve represents amounts which have been put aside for future capital replacement costs. The transfer to Reserves represents interest received and unspent funds are returned to this reserve on a yearly basis. The Southern State Superannuation Scheme also reflects net income received from the Allocated Pension and Flexible Rollover Product to offset setup costs incurred for the establishment of these new products.
- (iv) The Triple S Investment Reserve – Prior to the merger of the Triple S Scheme and the State Superannuation Benefit Scheme the interest that was credited to member accounts was the average of the 10 year bond rates declared by the South Australian Government Financing Authority on the first day of each month. This differed from the amount earned by Funds SA and the balance of the investment earnings was credited to the Investment Reserve. Transfers from the Investment Reserve represent adjustments processed to member accounts to correct data integrity issues, while transfers to the Investment Reserve are due to interest income. While the level of data integrity adjustments is now minimal, the Board has endorsed the maintenance of the Reserve to cover any shortfall in legal liability cover from the South Australian Government Financing Authority, SAICORP Division. This reserve will be renamed Operational Risk Reserve - Triple S from 1 July 2009.

10. Contingent assets and liabilities

The Board is not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities.

11. Remuneration of Board members

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2009 financial year were:

South Australian Superannuation Board

Hedley Bachmann	1 July 2008 - 30 June 2009
Kevin Cantley* (John Wright - Deputy)	1 July 2008 - 30 June 2009
Virginia Deegan (Liz Hipala - Deputy)	1 July 2008 - 30 June 2009
Jan McMahon (Leah York - Deputy)	1 July 2008 - 30 June 2009
Ros Sumner (Joslene Mazel - Deputy)	1 July 2008 - 30 June 2009
Leah York**	1 July 2008 - 30 June 2009

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
\$0	1	2
\$1 - \$9 999	1	1
\$20 000 - \$29 999	2	2
\$30 000 - \$39 999	1	1
\$40 000 - \$49 999	1	-
	6	6

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing Board member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice arrangement. The total remuneration of the Board members was \$133 000 (\$79 000).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Board members was \$11 000 (\$6900).

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members are on condition no more favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

* In accordance with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 16, government employees did not receive any remuneration for Board/Committee members during the financial year.

** Ms L York is a deputy for Jan McMahon and was eligible for sitting fees for attending meetings during the year.

12. Cash flow reconciliation

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents - cash at 30 June as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	3 767	3 262
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flows	3 767	3 262

Reconciliation of net surplus to net cash provided by operating activities

Net surplus	769	1 198
Movement in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in receivables	(63)	(322)
(Decrease) Increase in payables	(201)	216
Net cash provided by operating activities	505	1 092

13. Financial instruments

The Board holds all cash in a Deposit Account with the Department of Treasury and Finance which receives interest at the applicable SA Government rate. There is minimal financial risk associated with the Board's financial instruments.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AMBULANCE SERVICE SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial report

Section 9 of Schedule 3 of the *Superannuation Act 1988* provides for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts and financial report of the South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme (the SA Ambulance Scheme) for each financial year.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems to obtain sufficient evidence to form an audit opinion on the financial report and internal controls.

During 2008-09, areas of review included:

- receipting and banking of contributions
- processing of contribution data
- maintenance of member accounts
- benefit payments
- liability for accrued benefits.

The investment and management of the SA Ambulance Scheme's assets is reviewed as part of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) audit.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial report

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) the net assets of the South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme as at 30 June 2009, and changes in net assets for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Communication of audit matters

The audit did not identify any specific matters relating to the SA Ambulance Scheme's operations that warranted formal communication to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

In accordance with AAS 25, the financial report comprises a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Changes in Net Assets. Consequently, a Statement of Cash Flows has not been prepared and benefit related liabilities are disclosed in the Notes to the financial report.

Highlights of the financial report

	2009	2008
	\$'million	\$'million
REVENUE		
Contribution revenue	21.2	13.9
Investment revenue	(16.8)	(12.2)
Total revenue	4.4	1.7

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
EXPENSES		
Benefits expense	5.9	5.3
Other expenses	0.8	1.1
Income tax expense	1.2	(1.0)
Total expenses	7.9	5.4
Net decrease in funds	(3.5)	(3.7)
ASSETS		
Investments	102.6	112.2
Other assets	8.4	3.2
Total assets	111.0	115.4
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	2.2	3.2
Total liabilities	2.2	3.2
Net assets available to pay benefits	108.8	112.2

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

There was a net decrease in funds of \$3.5 million for 2008-09, reflecting the following matters:

- Contributions revenue increased by \$7.3 million mainly due to contributions from the Department of Health for past service liabilities of \$4.6 million (for the first time in 2008-09) and an increase in contributions by employers of \$3.1 million. These increases were offset by decreases in rollovers from other schemes. The increase in employer contributions was mainly due to the majority of employees receiving pay rises backdated to 1 January 2007.
- Negative returns on investments of \$16.8 million (\$12.2 million negative return) due to the continued depressed returns from world wide investment markets in 2008-09. Investment returns are further discussed in the audit commentary for Funds SA elsewhere in Part B of this Report.

Statement of Net Assets

The main item in the Statement of Net Assets is investments which decreased by \$9.6 million to \$102.6 million. The decrease is due mainly to the negative returns on investments.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OPERATIONS

Liability for accrued benefits

An actuarial review is undertaken every three years. The most recent review was undertaken as at 30 June 2008. The estimated liability for accrued benefits at 30 June 2008 was \$112.2 million as disclosed in Note 8 of the financial report.

The vested benefits as at 30 June 2009 were \$112 million as disclosed in Note 9 of the financial report. Vested benefits represent benefits which members are entitled to receive had their membership been terminated at reporting date.

Members

The number of members and contributions received for the year were:

	2009	2008
Non-contributory members	47	52
Contributory members	1 038	1 104
Contributions from members received (\$'000)	1 703	1 306

**Statement of Changes in Net Assets
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE TO PAY BENEFITS AT 1 JULY		112 230	115 895
REVENUE:			
Investment revenue		(16 820)	(12 223)
Other revenue		34	44
Contribution revenue:			
Contributions by employers	3	14 253	11 155
Contributions for past service liability	1(d)	4 560	-
Contributions by members		1 703	1 306
Rollovers from other schemes		589	1 387
Spouse contributions		13	13
Government co-contributions		67	71
Total contribution revenue		21 185	13 932
Total revenue		4 399	1 753
EXPENSES:			
Direct investment expense	6	492	526
Administration expense	4	292	580
Benefits expense	7	5 919	5 329
Total expenses		6 703	6 435
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	12(a), (b)	1 198	(1 017)
NET DECREASE IN FUNDS		(3 502)	(3 665)
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE TO PAY BENEFITS AT 30 JUNE		108 728	112 230

**Statement of Net Assets
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
INVESTMENTS:			
Inflation linked securities		15 595	14 128
Property B		2 795	9 368
Australian equities B		29 798	37 609
International equities B		18 277	24 437
Fixed interest		6 885	16 387
Diversified strategies growth B		5 447	2 591
Diversified strategies income		12 033	6 459
Cash		11 794	1 237
Total investments		102 624	112 216
OTHER ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents		4 871	966
Deferred tax assets	12(e)	3 458	2 262
Other assets		25	29
Total other assets		8 354	3 257
Total assets		110 978	115 473
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Benefits payable		2	232
Pre-paid contributions		-	455
Other liabilities		54	97
Current tax liabilities	12(c)	2 193	2 458
Total current liabilities		2 249	3 242
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Deferred tax liabilities	12(d)	1	1
Total liabilities		2 250	3 243
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE TO PAY BENEFITS		108 728	112 230

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives and funding

(a) South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme

On 29 June 2006, the Treasurer declared the South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme), a scheme and fund established pursuant to clause 2 of Schedule 3 of the *Superannuation Act 1988* (the Act). The net assets of the SA Ambulance Service Superannuation Fund (the former scheme) as at 30 June 2006 were transferred to the Scheme. The Scheme is an exempt public sector superannuation scheme in terms of Schedule 1AA of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994 (Cwlth). The Scheme is a taxed scheme by virtue of schedule 4 of the Income Tax Assessment Regulations 1997 (Cwlth).

The Scheme is governed by a Trust Deed and Rules pursuant to the Act and became effective from 1 July 2006. The Scheme's membership includes contributory, non-contributory, spouse, and preserved members. The main benefit for contributory members is a defined benefit. Non-contributory, spouse and preserved members are only entitled to non defined accumulation benefits. A member, other than a spouse member, has the option of transferring between the category of being a contributory and non-contributory member. The Scheme provides benefits to members on retirement, resignation, death, permanent or temporary disablement and serious ill health.

Member and Employer contributions are deposited by the Treasurer into the fund established for the Scheme (the Fund). This was closed to further new members with effect from 1 July 2008.

(b) South Australian Superannuation Board

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(d) of Schedule 3 of the Act, the Treasurer declared the South Australian Superannuation Board (the Board) the Trustee of the Scheme from 1 July 2006. As Trustee of the Scheme, the Board is responsible for administering the Trust Deed and Rules.

(c) Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA)

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(c) of Schedule 3 of the Act, the Treasurer declared the Fund to be invested and managed by Funds SA from 1 July 2006.

For further information on the investment of the Fund, reference should be made to the annual report of Funds SA.

(d) Funding arrangements

For the year ended 30 June 2009, contributory members contributed 5 percent of salary from post-tax salary or 5.9 percent of salary from pre-tax salary. Members could also make additional voluntary contributions on either a pre-tax or post-tax basis. The employer contributed at the rate of 11.6 percent of member salaries. For members who were entitled to the SA Ambulance Service Award superannuation benefit under the Scheme, the employer contributed an additional 3 percent of salaries (3.72 percent for elective services employees and emergency services staff).

Non-contributory members are employees employed on a casual basis or those employees who elected prior to 30 June 2006 to not be a defined benefit member. Non-contributory members may make voluntary post-tax or pre-tax contributions. The employer contribution for non-contributory members is 9 percent of salary in order to satisfy the Superannuation Guarantee requirements under Commonwealth law.

As a result of an actuarial review the Treasurer determined that the Department of Health will be making payments of \$4.56 million to the Fund in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 in relation to the unfunded liability of the Fund. The amount is reported in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets as contributions for past service liability.

From 1 July 2006, the insurance cover for death, total and permanent disablement and income protection was provided as a self-insurance arrangement within the fund, and funded by a specific additional contribution paid by the employer. The 11.6 percent employer contribution for the defined benefit scheme members comprises: 1 percent represents administration expenses, 1 percent represents insurance premiums for Death and Total and Permanent Disablement cover, and 1.2 percent represents premiums for Income Protection cover and 8.4 percent for the defined benefit employer contribution. The components, which comprise contributions by employers, are provided in Note 3.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial report is a general purpose financial report. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provision of the PFAA, except as provided below.

AAS 25 is the principal standard applied in preparing this financial report. Other AASs are also applied where necessary except to the extent that they differ from AAS 25. A number of AASs have been issued or amended and may be applicable to the Scheme but are not yet effective. The impact of the new and amended standards has been assessed and there will be no impact on the accounting policies.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for the valuation of investments, which are measured at net market value.

The financial report is presented in Australian currency and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(b) Basis of valuations of assets and liabilities

The basis for the valuation of assets and liabilities is provided below. Assets of the Scheme have been measured at net market value which are provided by Funds SA.

(i) Inflation linked securities

The Inflation Linked Securities portfolio invests in discretely managed portfolios and pooled funds, both of which are invested and managed by external managers. Discretely managed portfolios have been valued by the custodian appointed to hold the assets using market prices applicable at balance date. Investments in pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.

(ii) Property B

The Property B portfolio comprises two subsectors:

- Listed property trusts
These investments comprise arrangements whereby professional fund managers are appointed under an investment management agreement to manage and invest in listed property securities and real estate investment trusts. Investments in this sub-sector are in pooled funds and have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.

- (ii) *Property B (continued)*
- Unlisted property vehicles
The unlisted property vehicles portfolio is invested and managed by external managers. Investments in this sub-sector have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.
- (iii) *Australian equities B*
Assets in the Australian equities B asset sector are all externally managed and comprise a number of individually pooled vehicles (unlisted unit trusts). Pooled vehicles (UUT's) are managed by professional fund managers. Investments in pooled listed Australian equities funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.
- (iv) *International equities B*
Assets held in the International equities B asset sector are all externally managed and comprise pooled vehicles (unlisted unit trusts). Investments in pooled international vehicles have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (v) *Fixed interest*
The Fixed Interest portfolio is invested and managed by external managers. The custodian appointed to hold the assets has valued the portfolio using market prices applicable at balance date.
- (vi) *Diversified strategies growth B*
The Diversified strategies growth B portfolio comprises investments in domestic and overseas private equity funds and domestic and overseas pooled funds, which are invested and managed by external managers. The valuation of private equity investments is based on the most recent valuation performed by the fund managers plus or minus cash flows between the last valuation date and the reporting date. Both domestic and international private equity valuations are generally in accordance with the International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (October 2006). Investments in the pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (vii) *Diversified strategies income*
The Diversified strategies income portfolio comprises investments in both domestic (Australian) and overseas pooled funds, and is invested and managed by external managers. Investments in the pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (viii) *Cash*
The Cash portfolio is externally managed. The investments are held in a cash management fund. Cash balances are supplied by the relevant financial institution and have been valued on the basis of principal plus accrued interest.

(c) **Income tax**

The Scheme is a complying superannuation fund within the provisions of the ITAA and accordingly the concessional tax rate of 15 percent has been applied.

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable benefits accrued for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities, which affect neither taxable income nor accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Scheme expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Fund intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(d) Operation of investment portfolio

Funds SA operates a multi-layered notional unitisation structure to facilitate the administration of different investment strategies applying to the various public sector superannuation funds. For the year ending 30 June 2009, Funds SA managed eight separate investment options distinguished by differing strategic asset allocations, namely:

- High Growth
- Growth
- Balanced
- Moderate
- Conservative
- Capital Defensive
- Cash
- Socially Responsible.

Reference should be made to Funds SA's Annual Report for the strategic asset allocations applying to each of the investment options.

(e) Revenue

Superannuation contributions, transfers and rollovers from other schemes are brought to account on an accrual basis when this can be reliably measured. Other revenue is brought to account on an accrual basis.

Spouse contributions are additional voluntary contributions by members on behalf of an eligible spouse. Government co-contributions are additional contributions made by the Federal Government on behalf of eligible members. Rollovers from other schemes are contributions received by the Board from external funds on behalf of the SA Ambulance Service members.

(f) Receivables and payables

Receivables are carried at nominal amounts due which approximate fair value.

Benefits payable comprises the entitlements of members who ceased employment prior to year end but had not been paid at that time.

(g) 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 ATO. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables in the Statement of Net Assets are shown inclusive of GST.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and cash on hand.

3. Contributions by employers	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Employer contributions	12 136	9 374
Group life premiums	1 455	1 224
Administration expense	662	557
	14 253	11 155
4. Administration expenses		
Administration fees	267	261
Other expenses	25	19
Transfer to the Board	-	300
	292	580
5. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts paid or due and payable to the Auditor-General's Department (an SA Government entity) for the audit of the Scheme for the reporting period totalled \$21 450 (\$20 900). No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.		
6. Direct investment expense		
Direct investment expenses comprise fees paid to Funds SA. Funds SA advises the amount based on the Scheme's proportionate investment.		
7. Benefits expense	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Retirement	2 564	2 884
Resignation	1 270	959
Transfers to other schemes	1 357	-
Total and permanent disablement	633	1 160
Death	-	290
Disability income protection	-	6
Temporary disablement	95	30
	5 919	5 329

8. Liability for accrued benefits

Actuarial valuations to determine the liability for accrued benefits are conducted at least every three years. The most recent actuarial valuation was undertaken as at 30 June 2008 and the next review to be undertaken as at 30 June 2011. The liability was determined on the basis of the present value of the expected future payments that will arise from membership of the Scheme up to 30 June 2008. The figure reported has been determined by reference to the expected future salary level increases (4 percent) and by application of the market-based, risk-adjusted discount rate and relevant actuarial assumptions (including 7 percent for the future rate of investment return).

	2008	2005
	\$'000	\$'000
Liability for accrued benefits	112 247	78 445

9. Vested benefits

Vested benefits are benefits that are not conditional upon continued membership of the Scheme (or any factor other than resignation from the Scheme) and include benefits which members were entitled to receive had they terminated their Scheme membership as at the reporting date. The figure reported has been determined by reference to the expected future salary level increases (4 percent) and by application of the market-based, risk-adjusted discount rate and relevant actuarial assumptions (including 7 percent for the future rate of investment return).

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Vested benefits	112 333	111 948

10. Guaranteed benefits

No guarantees have been made in respect of any part of the liability for accrued benefits.

11. Insurance reserve

Opening balance of reserve	1 178	958
Employer fees	1 455	1 224
Premium deduction	(208)	(153)
Investment revenue	(227)	(104)
Benefits payments:		
Total and permanent disablement	(274)	(435)
Death	-	(283)
Temporary disablement	(95)	(29)
Closing balance of reserve	1 829	1 178

12. Taxation

(a) Major components of tax expense

Current income tax:		
Current tax charge	3 164	2 458
Adjustment to current tax for prior periods	38	(446)
Deferred income tax:		
Relating to the originating and reversal of temporary differences	(2 004)	(3 029)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1 198	(1 017)

(b) Income tax expense

Changes in net assets before tax	(2 301)	(4 608)
Tax applicable at the rate of 15 percent	(345)	(691)
Tax effect of income that is not assessable in determining taxable income:		
Investment income	1 033	198
Member contributions	(268)	(209)
Transfers in	(88)	(171)
Insurance proceeds	(24)	(24)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable income:		
Benefits expense	911	857
Tax effect of other adjustments:		
Imputation and foreign tax credits	(59)	(403)
Self-insurance deduction	-	(128)
Over provision prior period	38	(446)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1 198	(1 017)

(c) Current tax liabilities	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	2 458	2 669
Income tax paid - prior periods	(1 688)	(2 223)
Income tax paid - current period	(971)	-
Current years income tax provision	3 164	2 458
Over provision - prior period	(770)	(446)
Total current tax liabilities	2 193	2 458
(d) Deferred tax liabilities		
The amount of deferred tax liabilities recognised in the Statement of Net assets:		
Interest receivable	1	1
Total deferred tax liabilities	1	1
(e) Deferred tax assets		
The amount of deferred tax assets recognised in the Statement of Net Assets:		
Accrued expenses	3	3
Realised capital losses carried forward (discounted)	1 474	2 197
Unrealised capital losses carried forward (discounted)	1981	-
Prepaid employer contributions	-	62
Total deferred tax assets	3 458	2 262

13. Related parties

The Board acts as Trustee for the Scheme. For details of Board membership and remuneration refer to the Board's financial statements.

14. Financial instruments

The Scheme's investments are managed by Funds SA predominantly by the appointment of investment managers as determined by the Funds SA Board. Each investment manager is required to invest the assets in accordance with the terms of a written mandate. The Funds SA Board has determined that the appointment of these managers is appropriate for the Scheme and is in accordance with the Scheme's investment strategy. The Funds SA Board obtains regular reports from each manager on the nature of the investments made on its behalf and the associated risks.

The allocation of assets between the various types of financial instruments is determined by the Funds SA Board. Divergence from target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio is monitored by the Funds SA Board on a regular basis.

The Scheme's investing activities expose it to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- market risk
- credit risk
- liquidity risk.

The nature and extent of the financial instruments employed by the Scheme are discussed below. This note presents information about the Scheme's exposure to each of the above risks, the Scheme's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

The Funds SA Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Scheme's investment risk management framework.

The Scheme's investment risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Scheme, including those risks managed by the Scheme's investment managers, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Scheme's activities.

The Board receives regular reports from Funds SA concerning compliance with the Scheme's investment objectives.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Scheme's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is a risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in foreign exchange rates.

The Scheme's currency risk is managed by Funds SA who has invested in assets denominated in foreign currencies.

(i) *Currency risk (continued)*

Funds SA strategic policy for the management of its foreign currency exposure is as follows:

- Foreign currency exposures in the diversified strategies growth, diversified strategies income, property and fixed interest asset sectors are fully hedged to Australian dollars.
- Foreign currency exposures in the international equities asset sector are one-third hedged to Australian dollars.

For the purpose of managing foreign currency risk, within defined constraints, the exposure to foreign currency can be varied from the strategic policy stated above.

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that a movement in interest rates will cause the value of fixed interest securities to deviate from expectations.

Funds SA manages interest rate risk through:

- ensuring asset allocations of different investment products are consistent with the time horizon of each
- the use of specialist external investment managers to manage Funds SA's Cash and Fixed Income portfolios.

(iii) *Other market price risk*

Other market price risk is the risk that the value of the instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

As the Scheme's financial instruments are valued at net market value (fair value) with changes in net market value recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets, all changes in market conditions will directly affect investment revenue.

Funds SA manages the risk of financial market volatility through the adherence to two principles:

- Ensuring a diversity of exposures to different financial markets and submarkets.
- Ensuring asset allocations for different investment products are consistent with the time horizon of each.

(iv) *Sensitivity analysis*

The Funds SA Board has determined that the forecast risk/return profile provide a reasonably possible change in the value of the investments in each investment option in the year ahead. These standard deviations provide the risk variable to be applied to each option. The following table illustrates the effect on change in investment assets from possible changes in market price risk.

Investment option	Sensitivity variable	Standard Deviation Percent	Changes in Investment Assets \$'000
2009			
Balanced	Nominal standard deviation	9.60	<u>9 852</u>
Total			<u>9 852</u>
2008			
Balanced	Nominal standard deviation	10.00	<u>11 222</u>
Total			<u>11 222</u>

A positive or negative rate of return equal to the standard deviations above would have an equal but opposite effect on the Scheme's investment revenue, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Standard deviation is a useful historical measure of the variability of return earned by an investment portfolio. The standard deviations above provide a reasonable sensitivity variable to estimate each investment options' expected return in future years.

Actual movements in returns may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the underlying trusts invest. As a result, historic variations in rates of return are not a definitive indicator of future variations in rates of return.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Scheme.

The net market value of financial assets, included in the Statement of Net Assets represents the Scheme's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to those assets. The Scheme does not have any significant exposure to any individual counter party or industry. The credit risk is monitored by Funds SA through ongoing reviews of the investment managers.

The Scheme does not have any assets which are past due or impaired.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Scheme's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its payment of benefits to members and liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Scheme's reputation.

The Scheme's liquidity position is monitored on a daily basis. The Scheme's cash and liquidity policy is to have sufficient cash balances to meet anticipated weekly benefit payments, expenses and investing activities.

Funds SA manages liquidity risk as follows:

- By giving careful consideration to the expected net cash redemptions requirements of Funds SA's clients. The allocation to cash in the strategic asset allocation of each investment product is set at a level sufficient to manage expected cash redemptions.
- A large proportion of each investment product is invested in highly liquid investments such as actively traded equities, unit trusts or securities with short-term maturities.

The following tables summarise the expected maturity profile of the Scheme's financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Scheme can be required to pay. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than three months months \$'000	Three months to one year \$'000	Total contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount (assets) liabilities \$'000
2009				
Benefits payable	2	-	2	2
Sundry creditors	54	-	54	54
Current tax liabilities	2 193	-	2 193	2 193
Vested benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	112 333	-	112 333	112 333
Total	114 582	-	114 582	114 582
2008				
Benefits payable	232	-	232	232
Sundry creditors	22	-	22	22
Current tax liabilities	2 458	-	2 458	2 458
Vested benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	111 948	-	111 948	111 948
Total	114 660	-	114 660	114 660

(i) Vested benefits have been included in the less than three months column, as this is the amount that members could call upon as at balance date. This is the earliest date on which the Scheme can be required to pay members vested benefits, however, members may not necessarily call upon amounts vested to them during this time.

(d) Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts of all the Scheme's financial instruments at the balance date approximated their fair values.

(e) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives can be defined as financial contracts whose value depend on, or are derived from, assets, liabilities reference rates or indices. Funds SA uses derivatives to manage portfolio risk and to facilitate the implementation of investment strategies efficiently and cost effectively. Funds SA uses a variety of derivative instruments, such as over the counter swap agreements, forward rate agreements, futures and options.

Derivatives are an authorised investment within certain mandates managed by Funds SA's external investment managers for the purposes described above.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial report

Subsection 20AB(2) of the *Superannuation Act 1988* (the Act) provides for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts kept by the South Australian Superannuation Board (the Board) for each financial year. The Board maintains the accounts of the South Australian Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme).

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems to obtain sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the financial report and internal controls.

During 2008-09, areas of review included:

- receipting and banking of contributions
- processing of contribution data
- maintenance of member accounts
- benefit payments
- liability for accrued benefits.

The investment and management of the Scheme's assets is reviewed as part of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) audit.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial report

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Superannuation Scheme as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Communication of audit matters

The audit did not identify any specific matters relating to the Scheme's operations that warranted formal communication to the Board.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Highlights of the financial report

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
REVENUE		
Investment revenue	(811)	(574)
Contribution revenue	411	384
Other revenue	30	33
Total revenue	(370)	(157)
EXPENSES		
Benefits expense	671	1 025
Direct investment expense	19	31
Other expenses	15	15
Total expenses	705	1 071
Transfer to Consolidated Account	92	30
Operating result	(1 167)	(1 258)

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(228)	(224)
ASSETS		
Investments	3 596	4 672
Other assets	36	20
Total assets	3 632	4 692
LIABILITIES		
Liability for accrued benefits	9 953	9 853
Current liabilities	25	18
Total liabilities	9 978	9 871
EXCESS OF LIABILITIES OVER NET ASSETS	(6 346)	(5 179)

Operating Statement

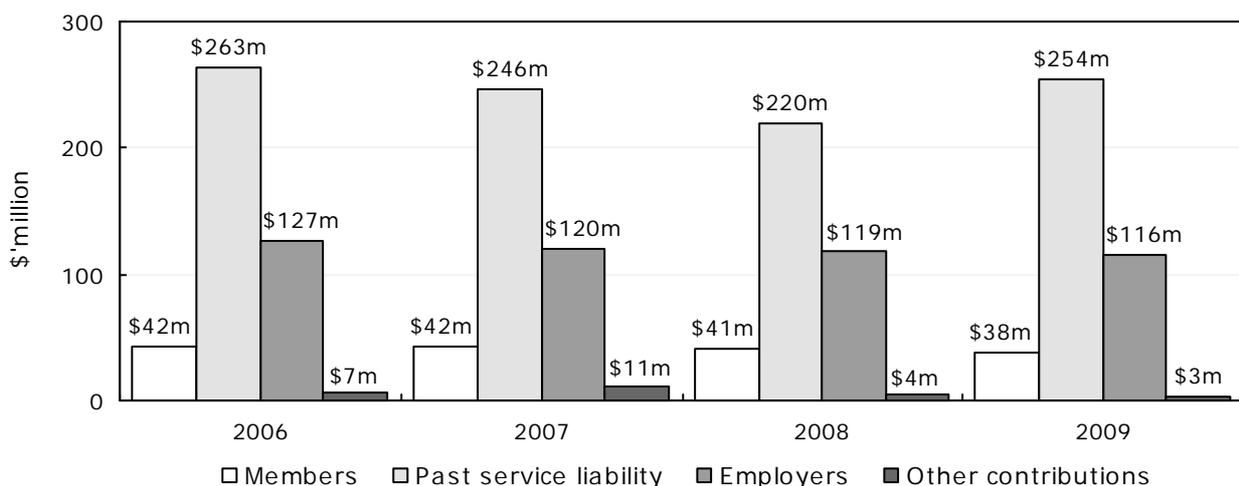
Revenues

Investment activity for the year resulted in a negative return of \$811million (\$574 million negative return). The negative returns are a direct result of the world wide depressed investment markets. Investment returns are discussed in the commentary for Funds SA.

Contribution revenue increased by \$27 million to \$411 million, due mainly to an increase of \$33 million in contributions for past service liability.

During the year the Government transferred \$253 million (\$201 million) into the 'South Australian Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account' (the Employer Account) for past service liability funding. Of this amount, \$92 million (\$30 million) was transferred back to the Consolidated Account by 30 June 2009.

A structural analysis of contribution revenues of the Scheme for the four years to 2009 is presented in the following chart.

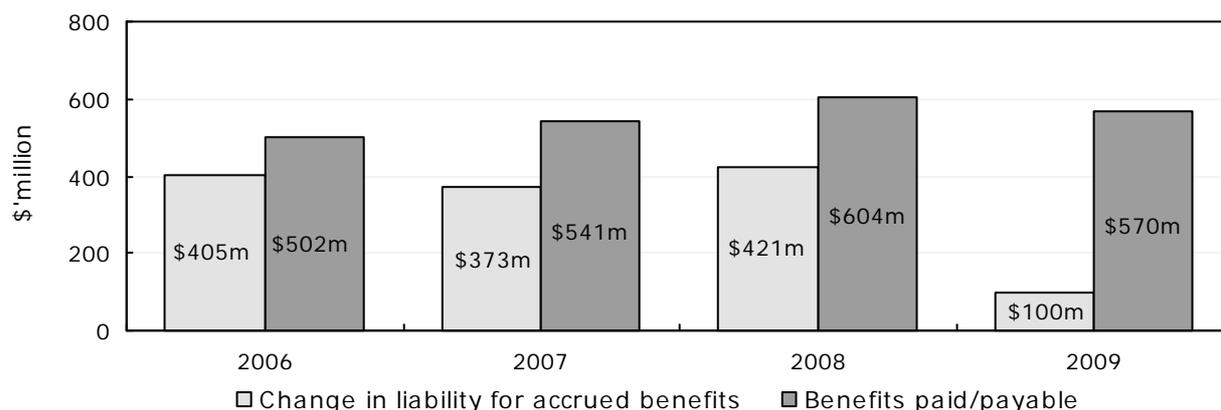


The chart shows that over the last four years employer and member contributions have remained relatively constant. This is expected as the New and Old Schemes are closed schemes with no new contributors. Past service liability payments represent funding from the Government (since 1994) to meet accrued superannuation liabilities. The Government expects to fully fund liabilities by 30 June 2034.

Expenses

The Scheme's dominant expenditure item is benefits expense which decreased by \$355 million to \$670 million for the year.

For the four years to 2009 a structural analysis of the components of benefits expense is shown in the following chart.



Benefits expense comprises the benefits paid and the change in the liability for accrued benefits. The above chart demonstrates that benefits expense can fluctuate significantly due to changing assumptions in the calculation of the estimated liability for accrued benefits. An actuarial review is undertaken every three years but the assumptions from this review are used to calculate the accrued liability in years between reviews. Further details of the liability is provided below under the heading 'Statement of Financial Position'.

Over the period of review there generally has been a steady increase in benefits paid. This is expected as the benefits paid are affected by increases in final salary and inflation adjustments to pensions. However in 2009 benefits paid/payable decreased by \$34 million due mainly to a decrease in lump sum payments and commutations of \$34 million and \$26 million respectively, offset by an increase in pension payments of \$27 million.

As mentioned previously, in 2008-09 the Treasurer approved a transfer of \$92 million (\$30 million) to the Consolidated Account. The Treasurer also approved transfers from the Consolidated Account of \$45 million to the Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, \$46 million to the Judges' Pensions Scheme and \$1 million to the Governors' Pensions Scheme.

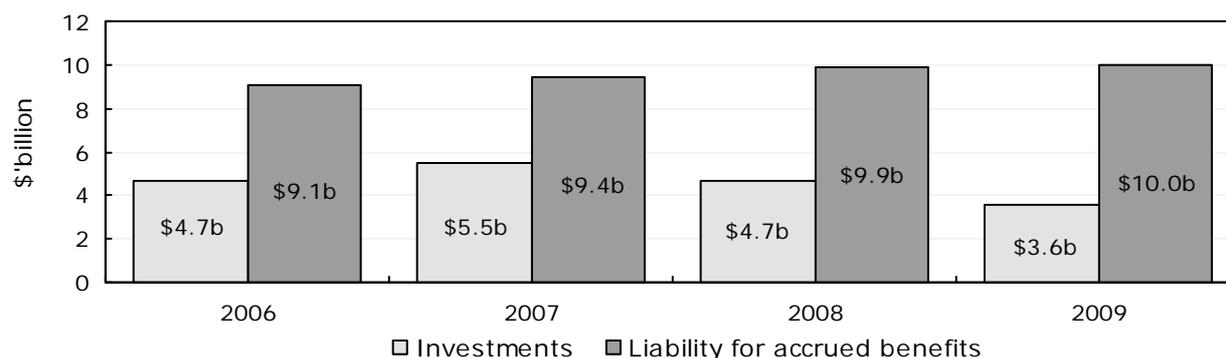
Statement of Financial Position

The estimated liability for accrued benefits increased by \$100 million to \$10 billion for which net assets of \$3.6 billion were available to pay benefits. This has resulted in an excess of liabilities over net assets of \$6.3 billion. Of the \$10 billion liability, \$8.4 billion (84 percent) represents the Old Scheme (Pension) liability and \$1.6 billion (16 percent) is the New Scheme (Lump Sum) liability. The demographic assumptions of the 2007 triennial actuarial review were applied to the calculation of the liability for accrued benefits.

CPI decreased from 3 percent to 2.5 percent from the 2007-08 liability calculation for financial reporting. This changed the discount rate applied from 7.5 percent to 7 percent and long-term salary inflation from 4.5 percent to 4 percent.

The liability for the Old Scheme increased by \$190 million due mainly to an additional year of service accrued at reporting date. This was offset by a decrease in the liability for the New Scheme of \$90 million due mainly to negative investment returns.

For the four years to 2009 a structural analysis of investments and liability for accrued benefits is shown in the following chart.



Prior to 2008 there has been a steady growth in investments as a result of: the decision by the Government to move to full funding of the public sector superannuation liability; increase in contributions; and accumulation of strong investment earnings. The decrease in investments since 2008 reflects the negative returns on investments from depressed financial markets.

Statement of Cash Flows

The following table summarises the net cash flows for the four years to 2009.

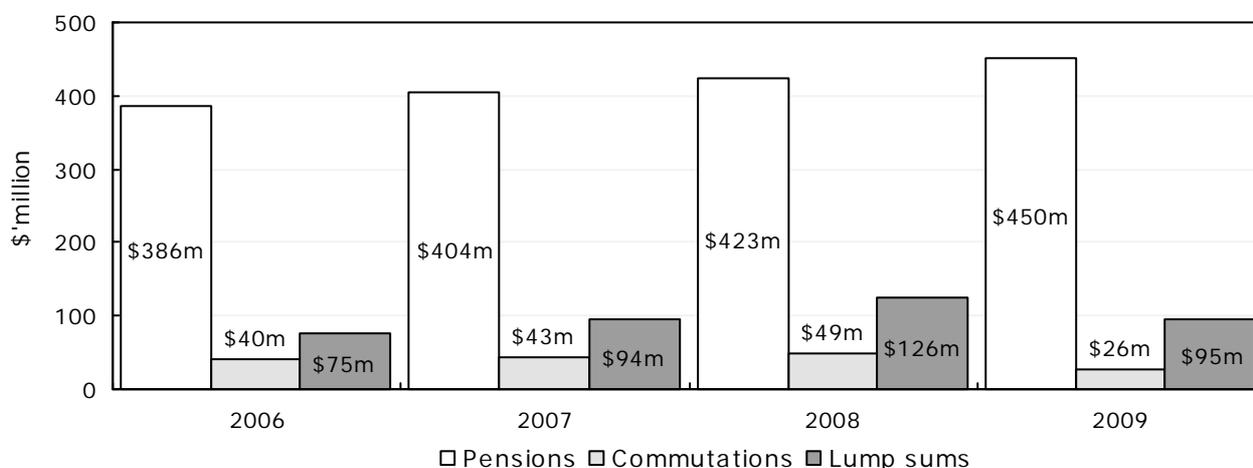
	2009	2008	2007	2006
	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million
Net cash flows				
Operating	(228.2)	(224.3)	(105.4)	450.9
Investing	245.4	231.8	108.9	(450.8)
Change in cash	17.2	7.5	3.5	0.1
Cash at 30 June	30.8	13.6	6.1	2.6

The operating cash outflow increased in 2008-09 due mainly to a \$33 million increase in contributions for past service liability and a \$27 million decrease in benefits paid offset by an increase of \$62 million in transfers to Consolidated Account.

Benefits paid

In 2008-09 total benefits paid amounted to \$571 million (\$598 million), which included \$450 million (\$423 million) paid as pensions. Details of benefits paid/payable are disclosed in Note 7 of the financial report.

The following chart analyses benefits paid for the four years to 2009.



The chart shows an increasing trend in pensions and lump sums paid as more members reach retirement age. Pensions are also adjusted for increases in inflation.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OPERATIONS

Funding of benefit payments

Benefit payments are funded from a number of sources which have remained relatively consistent. Over half of the benefit payments are funded from the SA Government employer account.

The SA Superannuation Fund portion of a benefit is fully funded. Member contributions are deposited in the Fund and on payment of a benefit, a proportion of the amount is charged against the Fund. The amount charged is determined by legislation and regulation.

There are numerous arrangements covering the funding of the employer liability for accrued superannuation benefits. Depending on the employer's arrangement with the Board they may either:

- make provisions for superannuation liabilities in their own accounts and pay for benefits as they emerge
- contribute fortnightly to Employer Contribution Accounts managed by Funds SA, in this way funding their accruing liability
- make cash contributions to the Treasurer, which are invested with Funds SA.

Note 1(d) to the financial report provides details of the various funding arrangements.

Although a portion of the total superannuation liability is currently unfunded, members' entitlements to benefits are required to be paid out of the Consolidated Account, or a Special Deposit Account established for that purpose.

Pensioners

The number of pensioners and pensions paid for the past four years were:

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Pensioners	15 115	15 283	14 940	14 842
Pensions paid (\$'million)	450	423	404	386

Contributions by members

The number of contributors and contributions received from members for the past three years were:

	2009			2008	2007
	Old Scheme	New Scheme	Total	Total	Total
Contributors (excludes preserved members)	3 269	5 826	9 095	9 780	10 686
Contributions revenue (\$'000)	13 140	25 040	38 180	40 684	42 095

Operating Statement for the year ended 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
REVENUE:	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Investment revenue		(811 026)	(574 214)
Other revenue	17	29 959	33 328
Contribution revenue:			
Contribution for past service liability		254 000	220 512
Contributions by employers		115 797	118 868
Contributions by members		38 180	40 684
Rollovers from other schemes		1 340	2 664
Government co-contributions	18	1 424	1 719
Total contribution revenue		410 741	384 447
Total revenue		(370 326)	(156 439)
EXPENSES:			
Direct investment expenses	4	19 436	31 495
Co-contributions transferred to other scheme	18	1 424	1 719
Higher education superannuation costs	20	8 762	8 077
Administration expenses	5	5 077	5 099
Benefits expense	8	670 226	1 024 983
Total expenses		704 925	1 071 373
TRANSFER TO CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT	21	91 500	30 000
OPERATING RESULT FOR THE PERIOD		(1 166 751)	(1 257 812)

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
INVESTMENTS:			
Inflation linked securities		300 688	414 468
Property A		253 037	477 976
Australian equities A		1 033 873	1 460 201
International equities A		864 372	1 462 220
Fixed interest		88 888	264 568
Diversified strategies growth A		213 987	221 609
Diversified strategies income		454 897	312 092
Cash		286 564	58 458
Internal inflation linked securities		98 416	-
Socially responsible		1 007	-
	10	3 595 729	4 671 592
OTHER ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	30 848	13 681
Contributions receivable	3	435	3 401
Other income receivable	16	5 095	2 951
Sundry debtors		111	117
		36 489	20 150
Total assets		3 632 218	4 691 742
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Benefits payable	19	15 668	17 317
Sundry creditors	13	8 868	460
PAYG withholding tax	14	43	61
Total liabilities		24 579	17 838
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE TO PAY BENEFITS	6	3 607 639	4 673 904
LIABILITY FOR ACCRUED BENEFITS	8	9 953 361	9 852 875
EXCESS OF LIABILITIES OVER NET ASSETS		(6 345 722)	(5 178 971)

**Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
		Inflows	Inflows
		(Outflows)	(Outflows)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions received:			
Contributions for past service liability		254 080	220 696
Contributions by employers		118 188	118 295
Contributions by members		38 677	40 554
Rollovers from other schemes		1 340	2 643
Government co-contributions		1 424	1 719
		413 709	383 907
Other income:			
Reimbursement from other sources:			
Public authorities		27 357	33 951
Temporary disability reimbursements		96	93
Other		368	929
		27 821	34 973
GST recoup received		-	428
Benefits paid:			
Pensions		(450 465)	(422 807)
Commutation of pension benefits		(25 611)	(49 722)
Lump sums		(95 313)	(125 776)
PAYG withholding tax		(17)	(72)
		(571 406)	(598 377)
Administration expense		(5 433)	(5 401)
Co-contributions transferred to other scheme		(1 424)	(1 719)
Higher education superannuation costs		-	(8 077)
Transferred to Consolidated Account		(91 500)	(30 000)
Net cash used in operating activities	11	(228 233)	(224 266)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from Funds SA		530 050	475 900
Payments to Funds SA		(284 650)	(244 101)
Net cash provided by investing activities		245 400	231 799
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD		17 167	7 533
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY		13 681	6 148
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	12	30 848	13 681

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives and funding

(a) South Australian Superannuation Scheme

The South Australian Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme) is a voluntary superannuation scheme which exists pursuant to the *Superannuation Act 1988* (the Act). It previously existed in different forms under various other legislation. The Act provides for superannuation benefits for persons employed by the Government of South Australia and other prescribed persons and makes provisions for the families of such persons. It is not available to Members of Parliament, the judiciary or to police officers who are each provided for under separate legislation.

(a) South Australian Superannuation Scheme (continued)

Contributors to the Scheme may be either Old Scheme contributors, who are entitled to a pension based benefit, or New Scheme contributors who are entitled to a lump sum based benefit. The Old Scheme contributors segment of the Scheme was closed to new members in May 1986. The New Scheme contributors segment of the scheme was closed to new members in May 1994.

Contributors make contributions from after tax salary based on a percentage of their salary, with the standard contribution rate being between 5 and 6 percent. Contributors may elect to vary their contribution rate in accordance with section 23 of the Act. A contribution account is maintained for each contributor. If a member ceases to contribute they will be automatically covered by the Southern State Superannuation Scheme, to meet the minimum requirements of the Commonwealth legislation.

Since October 1989, the Act has required that contributions be paid to the Treasurer, who in turn deposits those contributions into the South Australian Superannuation Fund (the Fund), which is managed and invested by the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA).

The Act requires the Fund to be treated as being made up of two divisions, being the Old Scheme Division and the New Scheme Division. Each division consists of the contributions and the accretions arising from the investment of those contributions in respect of relevant Old or New Scheme contributors. Consistent with the accounts of the Fund the accounts of the Scheme are also maintained in respect of each division.

(b) South Australian Superannuation Board

The Act charges the South Australian Superannuation Board (the Board), a body corporate, with responsibility for all aspects of the administration of the Act except for the management and investment of the Fund. The Act also provides the Board with the necessary powers to administer the Scheme. The Board, with the approval of the Treasurer, has contracted the Department of Treasury and Finance to provide the administrative services. A portion of the administrative costs are recovered from the Scheme. The Board's financial statements provide the total administration cost paid to the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Under the Act, the Board is required to determine rates of return to be credited to each division of the Fund, with those rates being credited to each contribution account at the end of the financial year. In determining the rate to be applied, the Act requires that the Board have regard to the net rate of return achieved by Funds SA for each division of the Fund.

(c) Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia

Funds SA is established under the *Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia Act 1995* (the Funds SA Act). Funds SA is responsible for the investment and management of the Scheme's funds pursuant to strategies formulated by Funds SA.

For further information on the investment of the Fund and the South Australian Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account (the Account), reference should be made to the annual report of Funds SA. The investment assets, liabilities, income and expense contained in this financial report are related to the investment activities of Funds SA, an SA Government entity.

(d) Funding arrangements

Under section 20B of the Act, any payment made to a contributor must be made out of the Consolidated Account or a Special Deposit Account established for that purpose. The Treasurer may subsequently reimburse the Consolidated Account or Special Deposit Account from the Fund the proportion of any such payment charged against the contributor's contribution account. The prescribed proportion of that payment or benefit payments to be charged to the Old Scheme contributor's accounts is determined by the Board in accordance with section 47C and 47D of the Act. During the year ended 30 June 2009 payments of \$91.5 million (\$30 million) were made to the Consolidated Account.

The Treasurer may also seek reimbursement of the employer portion of any such payments from certain employer bodies under agreements made between the Treasurer and/or the Board and those employer bodies. The employer portion of benefits is met from the Account established by the Treasurer to record employer superannuation contributions. The employer portion of payments may be in relation to State Government departments, statutory authorities and former State Government employees now employed by the Commonwealth Government. Employer contributions for these agencies were 24 percent (24 percent) for Old Scheme contributors and 14.5 percent (14.5 percent) for New Scheme contributors.

Funding for the employer portion of payments met from the Account is from monies deposited under arrangements with respective employers. Monies deposited in the Account are invested and managed by Funds SA but do not form part of the Fund. The Treasurer seeks reimbursement from the Account balances as benefits are paid. The arrangement with employers are:

(i) State Government departments

State Government departments pay fortnightly employer contributions to the Treasurer for their emerging superannuation liabilities which are deposited by the Treasurer into the Account. During the reporting period \$86.3 million (\$89.1 million) was received or receivable from State Government departments.

(i) *State Government Departments (continued)*

Since 30 June 1994 the Government has commenced a process of funding its accrued past service superannuation liabilities. During the year ended 30 June 2009 the Government transferred a total of \$253.2 million (\$201 million) into the Account. The Government will continue to pay contributions to the Account to meet the accrued past service liability so that the liability will be fully funded by 30 June 2034.

(ii) *Statutory authorities*

Where the employer proportion of a payment relates to statutory authorities, three different funding arrangements exist. These arrangements are made by the Board, which has entered into agreements with individual authorities pursuant to section 5 of the Act. The terms agreed in any such arrangements must be approved by the Minister. The three arrangements are:

- *State Government liability for statutory authorities*

These authorities have made arrangements with the Board to fund their emerging superannuation liabilities by making regular payments, based on actuarial assessment, to the Treasurer. These monies are deposited in the Account. In addition, the Government has commenced a process of funding the past service superannuation liability for these authorities as outlined in Note 1(d)(i).

- *Employer contribution accounts*

Certain public sector employers have made arrangements with the Board to fund their superannuation liabilities by making regular payments to the Treasurer based on an actuarial assessment. The Treasurer deposits these monies in the Account into what are referred to as the Employer Contribution Accounts. The Treasurer seeks reimbursement from the Employer Contribution Account balances as benefits are paid.

Contributions of \$350 000 (\$337 000) have also been received from SA Water, \$225 000 (\$216 000) from WorkCover and \$225 000 (\$216 000) from Forestry SA to fund their accrued superannuation liabilities.

- *Public authorities accounts (universities)*

Some public authorities make provisions in their own accounts for their future superannuation liabilities and no balances are maintained in the Account. The Treasurer seeks reimbursement from the Account in the first instance and simultaneously seeks reimbursement directly from these authorities as benefits are paid.

Of the total contributions received from Statutory Authorities, \$28 million (\$29.1 million) relates to amounts received or receivable from SA Government entities and \$500 000 (\$600 000) relates to amounts received from non-SA Government entities.

The liability for future benefits is funded to the extent of benefits to be reimbursed from the Fund, the Account, and the public authorities accounts referred to in Note 1(d)(ii) above. The liability for future benefits is only partially funded in respect of benefits to be reimbursed from State Government departments and the State Government liability for statutory authorities. The net assets figure shown in these statements represents the amount available to meet these future benefits.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) *Basis of accounting*

The financial report is a general purpose financial report. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provision of the PFAA, except as provided below.

AAS 25 is the principal standard applied in preparing this financial report. Other accounting standards are also applied where necessary except to the extent that they differ from AAS 25. A number of AASs have been issued or amended and may be applicable to the Scheme but are not yet effective. The impact of the new and amended standards has been assessed and there will be no impact on the accounting policies.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for the valuation of investments, which are measured at net market value.

The financial report is presented in Australian currency and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(b) *Basis of valuations of assets and liabilities*

The basis for the valuation of assets and liabilities is provided below. Assets of the Scheme have been measured at net market value, which is provided by Funds SA.

(i) *Inflation linked securities*

The inflation linked securities portfolio invests in discretely managed portfolios and pooled funds, both of which are invested and managed by external managers. Discretely managed portfolios have been valued by the custodian appointed to hold the assets using market prices applicable at balance date. Investments in pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.

- (ii) *Internal inflation linked securities*
Internally managed inflation linked securities, the returns of which are linked to movements in either the CPI or average weekly earnings, have been valued using the discounted cash flow method. The valuation as at balance date was performed by an independent valuer, Macquarie Bank Limited.
- (iii) *Property A*
The property A portfolio comprises two subsectors:
- *Listed property trusts*
These investments comprise arrangements whereby professional fund managers are appointed under an investment management agreement to manage and invest in listed property securities and real estate investment trusts. Investments in this subsector are in pooled funds and have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.
 - *Unlisted property vehicles*
The unlisted property vehicles portfolio is invested and managed by external managers. Investments in this subsector have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.
- (iv) *Australian equities A*
The Australian equities A portfolio comprises investments in listed Australian equities, and is invested and managed by external managers. Discretely managed portfolios have been valued by the custodian appointed to hold the assets using market prices applicable at balance date. Investments in pooled listed Australian equities funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.
- (v) *International equities A*
The International equities A portfolio comprises investments in equities listed on international share markets, and is invested and managed by external managers. Discretely managed portfolios have been valued by the custodian appointed to hold the assets using market prices applicable at the balance date. Investments in pooled international vehicles have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (vi) *Fixed interest*
The fixed interest portfolio is invested and managed by external managers. The custodian appointed to hold the assets has valued the portfolio using market prices applicable at balance date.
- (vii) *Diversified strategies growth A*
The diversified strategies growth A portfolio comprises investments in domestic (Australian) and overseas private equity funds and domestic and overseas pooled funds, which are invested and managed by external managers. The valuation of private equity investments is based on the most recent valuation performed by the fund managers plus or minus cash flows between the last valuation date and the reporting date. Both domestic and international private equity valuations are generally in accordance with the International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (October 2006). Investments in the pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (viii) *Diversified strategies income*
The Diversified strategies income portfolio comprises investments in both domestic (Australian) and overseas pooled funds, and is invested and managed by external managers. Investments in the pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (ix) *Cash*
The cash portfolio is externally managed. The investments are held in a cash management fund. Cash balances are supplied by the relevant financial institution and have been valued on the basis of principal plus accrued interest.
- (x) *Socially responsible investment*
The socially responsible investment portfolio comprises an externally managed pooled vehicle (unlisted unit trust). The valuation is performed and supplied by the relevant fund manager.
- (c) **Taxation**
The Scheme is a constitutionally protected superannuation fund in terms of section 295-15 of the ITAA Regulation 995-1.04 (Schedule 4) and is exempt from income tax. Therefore no income tax has been brought to account in this financial report.

(d) Operation of investment portfolio

Funds SA operates a multi-layered notional unitisation structure to facilitate the administration of different investment strategies applying to the various public sector superannuation funds. For the year ending 30 June 2009, Funds SA managed eight separate investment options distinguished by differing strategic asset allocations, namely:

- High Growth
- Growth
- Balanced
- Moderate
- Conservative
- Capital Defensive
- Cash
- Socially Responsible.

During the financial year all of the above investment options were available to members for assets invested in the South Australian Superannuation Fund Account (New Scheme Division). The assets of the South Australian Superannuation Fund Account (Old Scheme Division) and the Account are invested in the growth option.

Reference should be made to Funds SA's Annual Report for the strategic asset allocations applying to each of the investment options discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

(e) Revenue

Superannuation contributions other than agency specific adjustments that are invoiced are brought to account when received. This is a change from previous years where contributions were recorded on an accrual basis. The change affects the account balances contributions by employers, contributions by members and contributions receivable.

This results in the financial reporting providing reliable and relevant information as contributions receivable cannot be reliably estimated at 30 June.

The financial report has not been retrospectively adjusted as per AASB 108, as it is not practicable and does not materially affect the net assets available to pay benefits as reported in the Statement of Financial Position.

(f) Receivables and payables

Contributions receivable are contributions relating to the 2008-09 financial year received by the Scheme after 30 June 2009.

Other receivables are carried at nominal amounts due which approximate fair value. Other payables are recognised when the Scheme is obligated to make future payments for services received and are carried at the amount payable on demand.

Benefits payable relate to members who have ceased employment and provided the Scheme with appropriate notification prior to 30 June 2009 but who had not been paid until after 30 June 2009.

(g) GST

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of the GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

3.	Contributions receivable	2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
	Contributions by members	-	696
	Contributions by employers	435	2 705
		435	3 401

4. Direct investment expenses
Direct investment expenses comprise fees paid to Funds SA. Funds SA advises the amount applicable to the Scheme based on the Scheme's proportionate investment.

5.	Administration expenses	Old	New		
		Scheme	Scheme		
		Division	Division		Total
		\$'000	\$'000	2009	2008
	Administration expenses ⁽¹⁾	2 732	2 213	4 945	4 916
	Bank fees	38	-	38	38
	Other expenses ⁽²⁾	50	40	90	126
	Consultancy expenses	4	-	4	19
	Total administration expenses	2 824	2 253	5 077	5 099

(i) *Administration expense*

Administration expense comprises the costs incurred by the Department of Treasury and Finance in administering the Scheme, which are met in the first instance from the Department of Treasury and Finance Operating Account. The Board recovers a portion of the administration cost from the Scheme. The cost is recovered in two components:

- Subsection 17(7) of the Act requires that the Fund meet a prescribed portion of these costs, currently 30 percent.
- 70 percent of costs were deducted from the employer contributions received during the year.

(ii) *Other expense*

Other expenses include auditor's remuneration. Amounts paid or due and payable to the Auditor-General's Department (an SA Government entity) for the audit of the Scheme for the reporting period totalled \$93 000 (\$96 250). No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

6. **Net assets available to pay benefits**

Net assets available to pay benefits consist of the combined balances of the Fund and the Account. Movements in the balances of these accounts are detailed below:

(a) **SA Superannuation Fund Account**
(employee component)

	2009		Total	
	Old Scheme Division	New Scheme Division	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Funds held at 1 July	1 483 684	615 775	2 099 459	2 453 333
Contributions	13 140	25 040	38 180	40 684
Rollovers from other schemes	278	1 062	1 340	2 664
Investment revenue	(250 988)	(100 132)	(351 120)	(251 243)
Government co-contributions	282	1 142	1 424	1 719
Other income	59	48	107	143
	(237 229)	(72 840)	(310 069)	(206 033)
Benefits paid	(97 187)	(30 081)	(127 268)	(130 824)
Direct Investment expense	(6 031)	(2 473)	(8 504)	(13 788)
Co-contributions transferred to other schemes	(282)	(1 142)	(1 424)	(1 719)
Administration expenses	(871)	(678)	(1 549)	(1 510)
	(104 371)	(34 374)	(138 745)	(147 841)
Funds held at 30 June	1 142 084	508 561	1 650 645	2 099 459

(b) **SA Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account**
(employer component)

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds held at 1 July	2 574 445	3 057 409
Employer contributions:		
State Government departments	87 269	89 130
Statutory authorities	28 528	29 738
Contribution for past service liability	254 000	220 512
	369 797	339 380
Investment revenue	(459 906)	(322 971)
Other income - public authorities	29 532	32 748
Other income - interest received	255	331
Other income - temporary disability	65	106
	(60 257)	49 594
Benefits paid:		
Old Scheme contributors	(383 635)	(396 914)
New Scheme contributors	(58 837)	(76 271)
Direct investment expense	(10 932)	(17 707)
Higher education superannuation costs	(8 762)	(8 077)
Administration expenses	(3 528)	(3 589)
Transfer to consolidated account	(91 500)	(30 000)
	(557 194)	(532 558)
Funds held at 30 June	1 956 994	2 574 445
Total net assets available to pay benefits	3 607 639	4 673 904

7. **Benefits paid/payable**

	2009			2008		
	Old Scheme Division	New Scheme Division	Total	Old Scheme Division	New Scheme Division	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Pensions:						
Funded from:						
SA Superannuation Fund	90 899	126	91 025	73 259	88	73 347
SA Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account:						
Employer Contribution Accounts	20 870	2	20 872	41 216	399	41 615
Public authorities	27 833	17	27 850	27 605	-	27 605
SA Government Employer Account	312 023	877	312 900	282 778	273	283 051
Gross Scheme Costs	451 625	1 022	452 647	424 858	760	425 618

7. Benefits paid/payable (continued)

	Old Scheme Division \$'000	2009 New Scheme Division \$'000	Total \$'000	Old Scheme Division \$'000	2008 New Scheme Division \$'000	Total \$'000
Commutations:						
Funded from:						
SA Superannuation Fund	4 943	-	4 943	8 724	-	8 724
SA Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account:						
Employer Contribution Accounts	2 479	-	2 479	7 172	-	7 172
Public authorities	833	-	833	3 374	-	3 374
SA Government employer account	15 975	-	15 975	31 252	-	31 252
Gross scheme costs	24 230	-	24 230	50 522	-	50 522
Lump sums:						
Funded from:						
SA Superannuation Fund	1 343	29 955	31 298	1 081	47 444	48 525
SA Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account:						
Employer Contribution Accounts	844	17 831	18 675	691	27 861	28 552
Public authorities	90	868	958	301	1 592	1 893
SA Government Employer Account	652	39 242	41 894	2 462	45 595	48 057
Gross scheme costs	4 929	87 896	92 825	4 535	122 492	127 027
Retrenchments:						
Funded from:						
SA Superannuation Fund	2	-	2	3	225	228
SA Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account:						
Employer Contribution Accounts	-	-	-	-	551	551
Public authorities	36	-	36	63	-	63
Gross scheme costs	38	-	38	66	776	842
Total benefits paid/payable	480 822	88 918	569 740	479 981	124 028	604 009

8. Liability for accrued benefits

The accrued liabilities of the Scheme as determined by the State Superannuation Office of the Department of Treasury and Finance are shown below.

For the Old Scheme contributors and the employer funded defined benefit component in respect of New Scheme contributors, the accrued liabilities are the present values of expected future benefit payments arising from membership of the Scheme up to 30 June 2009 based on membership data as at 30 June 2008.

For the employee funded, defined contribution component for New Scheme contributors, the accrued liability is the balance of the employees' contribution accounts as at 30 June 2009.

The expected future benefit payments have been determined using the 2007 triennial review assumptions relating to mortality, disability, withdrawal, preservation and retirement. The review's salary promotion scale and economic assumptions have also been used, while general salary increases of 1.5 percent per annum above the Adelaide CPI have been allowed for. In accordance with AAS 25, the expected future benefit payments have then been discounted to present values by a market-based, risk-adjusted discount rate of 4.5 percent per annum above the CPI of 2.5 percent.

	Old Scheme Division \$'000	2009 New Scheme Division \$'000	Total \$'000	Old Scheme Division \$'000	2008 New Scheme Division \$'000	Total \$'000
Changes in the liability for accrued benefits:						
Liability for accrued benefits at 1 July	8 176 900	1 675 975	9 852 875	7 737 500	1 694 401	9 431 901
Benefits expense ⁽ⁱ⁾	671 122	(896)	670 226	919 381	105 602	1 024 983
Benefits paid ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	480 822	88 918	569 740	479 981	124 028	604 009
Liability for accrued benefits at 30 June	8 367 200	1 586 161	9 953 361	8 176 900	1 675 975	9 852 875
Represented by:						
SA Superannuation Fund	1 711 300	508 561	2 219 861	1 672 700	615 755	2 288 475
SA Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account:						
Employer contribution accounts	1 106 000	334 300	1 440 300	1 077 900	343 900	1 421 800
SA Government employer account	5 242 600	728 600	5 971 200	5 120 700	701 800	5 822 500
Public authorities	307 300	14 700	322 000	305 600	14 500	320 100
Total	8 367 200	1 586 161	9 953 361	8 176 900	1 675 975	9 852 875

(i) This figure represents the change in liability for accrued benefits plus benefits paid for the year.

(ii) Refer to Note 7.

Although the total liability for accrued benefits shown above is \$10 billion, the SA Government is only responsible for funding a portion of the liability, which comprises the SA Government Employer Account and a portion of the Employer Contribution Accounts.

8. Liability for accrued benefits (continued)

Pursuant to the Act, actuarial reviews of the Scheme must be conducted on a three yearly basis to address the cost of the Scheme to the Government and the proportion of future benefits that can be met from the Fund. The last review was carried out as at 30 June 2007 by Mr Laurie Brett, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia. His report, dated 30 November 2007, to the Minister was tabled in Parliament on 4 March 2008. These reviews take account of assets held, future contributions to be received from members and future benefits to be paid by the Fund. In contrast, the purpose of the accrued liability calculations, which are made annually, is to estimate the value of future payments that can be attributed to service up to the date of the calculation.

9. Vested benefits

Vested benefits are benefits which are not conditional upon continued membership of the Scheme (or any factor other than resignation from the Scheme) and include benefits which contributors would be entitled to receive on termination of their Scheme membership.

When contributors resign they have two options in the Old Scheme Division (Pension Scheme) and three options in the New Scheme Division (Lump Sum Scheme). Firstly, they can elect to take a cash refund of their own contributions, accumulated with interest, with their employer Superannuation Guarantee entitlement preserved in the Scheme. Secondly, they can elect to take a fully vested, preserved benefit which will be based on their full accrued entitlement as the date of resignation and will be increased during preservation in line with increases in investment earnings and the CPI. Alternatively, Lump Sum Scheme members can transfer their benefit to another scheme where the employer benefit is equal to twice the member balance (at standard rates) plus a productivity component.

The vested benefits shown below assume that all resignation benefits will be taken in the form of preserved or transferred benefits. The value of vested benefits has been calculated using the same actuarial and economic assumptions as for the calculation of accrued benefits.

As for accrued benefits, vested benefits have been calculated as at 30 June 2009 based on membership data as at 30 June 2008.

	Old Scheme Division \$'000	2009 New Scheme Division \$'000	Total \$'000	Old Scheme Division \$'000	2008 New Scheme Division \$'000	Total \$'000
SA Superannuation Fund	1 646 500	508 561	2 155 061	1 604 300	615 775	2 220 075
SA Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account:						
Employer Contribution Accounts	1 054 100	362 900	1 417 000	1 022 200	396 000	1 418 200
SA Government Employer Account	5 046 700	842 300	5 889 000	4 916 100	866 600	5 782 700
Public authorities	304 300	15 500	319 800	302 000	15 800	317 800
Total	8 051 600	1 729 261	9 780 861	7 844 600	1 894 175	9 738 775

10. Summary of investment holdings

The interests of the Fund and the Account in the unitised investment portfolio of Funds SA are as follows:

	Fund - Old Scheme Division \$'000	2009 Fund - New Scheme Division \$'000	Scheme Contribution Accounts \$'000	Total 2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Inflation linked securities	95 814	40 604	164 270	300 688	414 468
Property A	81 039	33 059	138 939	253 037	477 976
Australian equities A	330 579	136 522	566 772	1 033 873	1 460 201
International equities A	276 410	114 063	473 899	864 372	1 462 220
Fixed interest	27 534	14 147	47 207	88 888	264 568
Diversified strategies growth A	68 504	28 033	117 450	213 987	221 609
Diversified strategies income	145 231	60 669	248 997	454 897	312 092
Cash	81 336	65 779	139 449	286 564	58 458
Internal Inflation Linked Securities	31 404	13 170	53 842	98 416	-
Socially responsible	-	1 007	-	1 007	-
Total	1 137 851	507 053	1 950 825	3 595 729	4 671 592

11. Reconciliation of operating result to net cash used in operating activities

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Operating result	(1 166 751)	(1 257 812)
Increase in liability for accrued benefits	100 486	420 974
Investment revenue	811 026	574 463
Direct investment expense	19 436	31 495
(Increase) Decrease in other income receivable	(2 144)	1 189
Decrease (Increase) in contributions receivable	2 966	(519)
Decrease in PAYG withholding tax	(18)	(72)
(Decrease) Increase in benefits payable	(1 649)	5 696
Decrease (Increase) in other debtors	7	(3)
Increase in other creditors	8 408	323
Net cash used in operating activities	(228 233)	(224 266)

12. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits with the Department of Treasury and Finance. Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related item in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	30 848	13 681

13. Sundry creditors

Higher education costs	8 762	-
Audit fees	99	110
Bank fees	3	3
Transfer to Triple S	4	234
GST payable	-	113
	8 868	460

14. PAYG withholding tax

The PAYG withholding tax represents taxation due on benefit payments made in June 2009 which had not been remitted to the Commissioner of Taxation as at 30 June 2009. This amount was forwarded to the Commissioner of Taxation early in the 2009-10 financial year.

15. Guaranteed benefits

Contributors' benefit entitlements are specified by the Act.

16. Other income receivable

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Temporary disability debtors	41	72
Public authorities	5 054	2 879
	5 095	2 951

17. Other revenue

Bank account interest	362	474
Public authorities	29 532	32 748
Temporary disability	65	106
	29 959	33 328

18. Government co-contributions

During the 2008-09 financial year, the Scheme received co-contributions from the ATO amounting to \$1.4 million (\$1.7 million). Whilst members of the Scheme are eligible to receive the co-contribution, the contributions are not retained in the Scheme and are immediately transferred to the Southern State Superannuation Scheme upon receipt for crediting to members' existing or newly created accounts.

19. Benefits payable

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Benefits payable by SA Superannuation Fund	3 259	3 989
Benefits payable by SA Superannuation Scheme Contribution Account	12 409	13 328
	15 668	17 317

20. Higher education superannuation costs

An amount of \$8.8 million (\$8.1 million) was paid to the Commonwealth Government which related to the South Australian share of the 2008-09 higher education superannuation costs under the Commonwealth – State agreement. This provides that the employer component of the superannuation benefits payable to former employees of a South Australian University who were members of one of the main State Schemes, be shared.

21. Transfer to consolidated account

The Treasurer approved a transfer of \$91.5 million (\$30 million) to the Consolidated Account in 2008-09.

22. Financial instruments

The Scheme's investments are managed by Funds SA predominantly by the appointment of investment managers as determined by the Funds SA Board. Each investment manager is required to invest the assets in accordance with the terms of a written mandate. The Funds SA Board has determined that the appointment of these managers is appropriate for the Scheme and is in accordance with the Scheme's investment strategy. The Funds SA Board obtains regular reports from each manager on the nature of the investments made on its behalf and the associated risks.

The allocation of assets between the various types of financial instruments is determined by the Funds SA Board. Divergence from target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio is monitored by the Funds SA Board on a regular basis.

22. Financial instruments (continued)

The Scheme's investing activities expose it to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- market risk
- credit risk
- liquidity risk.

The nature and extent of the financial instruments employed by the Scheme are discussed below. This note presents information about the Scheme's exposure to each of the above risks, the Scheme's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

The Funds SA Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Scheme's investment risk management framework.

The Scheme's investment risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Scheme, including those risks managed by the Scheme's investment managers, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Scheme's activities.

The Board receives regular reports from Funds SA concerning compliance with the Scheme's investment objectives.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Scheme's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is a risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of a change in foreign exchange rates.

The Scheme's currency risk is managed by Funds SA who has invested in assets denominated in foreign currencies.

Funds SA strategic policy for the management of its foreign currency exposure is as follows:

- Foreign currency exposures in the diversified strategies growth, diversified strategies income, property and fixed interest asset sectors are fully hedged to Australian dollars.
- Foreign currency exposures in the international equities asset sector are one-third hedged to Australian dollars.

For the purpose of managing foreign currency risk, within defined constraints, the exposure to foreign currency can be varied from the strategic policy stated above.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a movement in interest rates will cause the value of fixed interest securities to deviate from expectations.

Funds SA manages interest rate risk through:

- Ensuring asset allocations of different investment products are consistent with the time horizon of each.
- The use of specialist external investment managers to manage Funds SA's cash and fixed income portfolios.

(iii) Other market price risk

Other market price risk is the risk that the value of the instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

As the Scheme's financial instruments are valued at net market value (fair value) with changes in net market value recognised in the Operating Statement, all changes in market conditions will directly affect investment revenue.

Funds SA manages the risk of financial market volatility through the adherence to two principles:

- Ensuring a diversity of exposures to different financial markets and submarkets.
- Ensuring asset allocations for different investment products are consistent with the time horizon of each.

(iv) *Sensitivity analysis*

The Funds SA Board has determined that the forecast risk/return profile provide a reasonably possible change in the value of the investments in each investment option in the year ahead. These standard deviations provide the risk variable to be applied to each option. The following table illustrates the effect on change in investment assets from possible changes in market price risk.

Investment option	Sensitivity variable	Standard deviation	Change in investment assets
		Percent	\$'000
2009			
High growth	Nominal standard deviation	13.80	1 955
Growth	Nominal standard deviation	11.30	398 246
Balanced	Nominal standard deviation	10.00	1 160
Moderate	Nominal standard deviation	8.20	278
Conservative	Nominal standard deviation	5.40	314
Capital defensive	Nominal standard deviation	3.00	130
Cash	Nominal standard deviation	2.60	809
Socially responsible	Nominal standard deviation	10.00	101
Total			402 993
2008			
High growth	Nominal standard deviation	13.30	2 599
Growth	Nominal standard deviation	11.70	541 085
Balanced	Nominal standard deviation	10.40	993
Moderate	Nominal standard deviation	7.90	228
Conservative	Nominal standard deviation	6.00	308
Capital defensive	Nominal standard deviation	3.30	80
Cash	Nominal standard deviation	1.20	89
Total			545 381

A positive or negative rate of return equal to the standard deviations above would have an equal but opposite effect on the Scheme's investment revenue, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Standard deviation is a useful historical measure of the variability of return earned by an investment portfolio. The standard deviations above provide a reasonable sensitivity variable to estimate each investment options' expected return in future years.

Actual movements in returns may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the underlying trusts invest. As a result, historic variations in rates of return are not a definitive indicator of future variations in rates of return.

(b) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Scheme.

The net market value of financial assets, included in the Statement of Financial Position represents the Scheme's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to those assets. The Scheme does not have any significant exposure to any individual counter party or industry. The credit risk is monitored by Funds SA through ongoing reviews of the investment managers.

The Scheme does not have any assets which are past due or impaired.

(c) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Scheme's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its payment of benefits to members and liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Scheme's reputation.

The Scheme's liquidity position is monitored on a daily basis. The Scheme's cash and liquidity policy is to have sufficient cash balances to meet anticipated weekly benefit payments, expenses and investing activities.

Funds SA manages liquidity risk as follows:

- By giving careful consideration to the expected net cash redemption requirements of Funds SA's clients. The allocation to cash in the strategic asset allocation of each investment product is set at a level sufficient to manage expected cash redemptions.
- A large proportion of each investment product is invested in highly liquid investments such as actively traded equities, unit trusts or securities with short-term maturities.

(c) **Liquidity risk (continued)**

The following tables summarise the expected maturity profile of the Scheme's financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Scheme can be required to pay. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than three months \$'000	Three months to one year \$'000	Total contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount (assets) liabilities \$'000
2009				
Benefits payable	15 668	-	15 668	15 668
Sundry creditors	111	-	111	111
Vested benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	9 780 837	-	9 780 837	9 780 837
Total	9 796 616	-	9 796 616	9 796 616
2008				
Benefits payable	17 317	-	17 317	17 317
Sundry creditors	521	-	521	521
Vested benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	9 738 775	-	9 738 775	9 738 775
Total	9 756 613	-	9 756 613	9 756 613

(i) Vested benefits have been included in the less than three months column, as this is the amount that members could call upon as at balance date. This is the earliest date on which the Scheme can be required to pay members vested benefits, however, members may not necessarily call upon amounts vested to them during this time.

(d) **Fair value estimation**

The carrying amounts of all the Scheme's financial instruments at the balance date approximated their fair values.

(e) **Derivative financial instruments**

Derivatives can be defined as financial contracts whose value depend on, or are derived from, assets, liabilities reference rates or indices. Funds SA uses derivatives to manage portfolio risk and to facilitate the implementation of investment strategies efficiently and cost effectively. Funds SA uses a variety of derivative instruments, such as over the counter swap agreements, forward rate agreements, futures and options.

Derivatives are an authorised investment within certain mandates managed by Funds SA's external investment managers for the purposes described above.

23. Related parties

Details of the members of the Board and their remuneration for the 2008-09 financial year are disclosed in the Notes to the Board's financial report.

SOUTHERN STATE SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial report

Section 8 of the *Southern State Superannuation Act 1994* (Triple S Act) provides for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Southern State Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme) for each financial year.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems to obtain sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the financial report and internal controls.

During 2008-09, areas of review included:

- receipting and banking of contributions
- processing of contribution data
- maintenance of member accounts
- benefit payments
- liability for accrued benefits
- transfer from the Police Superannuation Scheme of New Scheme Division members.

The investment and management of the Scheme's assets is reviewed as part of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) audit.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial report

In my opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Southern State Superannuation Scheme as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Communication of audit matters

The audit did not identify any specific matters relating to the Scheme's operations that warranted formal communication to the Board.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Highlights of the financial report

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
REVENUE		
Investment revenue	(887)	(575)
Contribution revenue	914	842
Other revenue	1	1
Total revenue	28	268
EXPENSES		
Direct investment expenses	26	34
Income tax expense	10	9
Other expenses	9	9
Total expenses	45	52
Benefits accrued as a result of operations	(17)	216

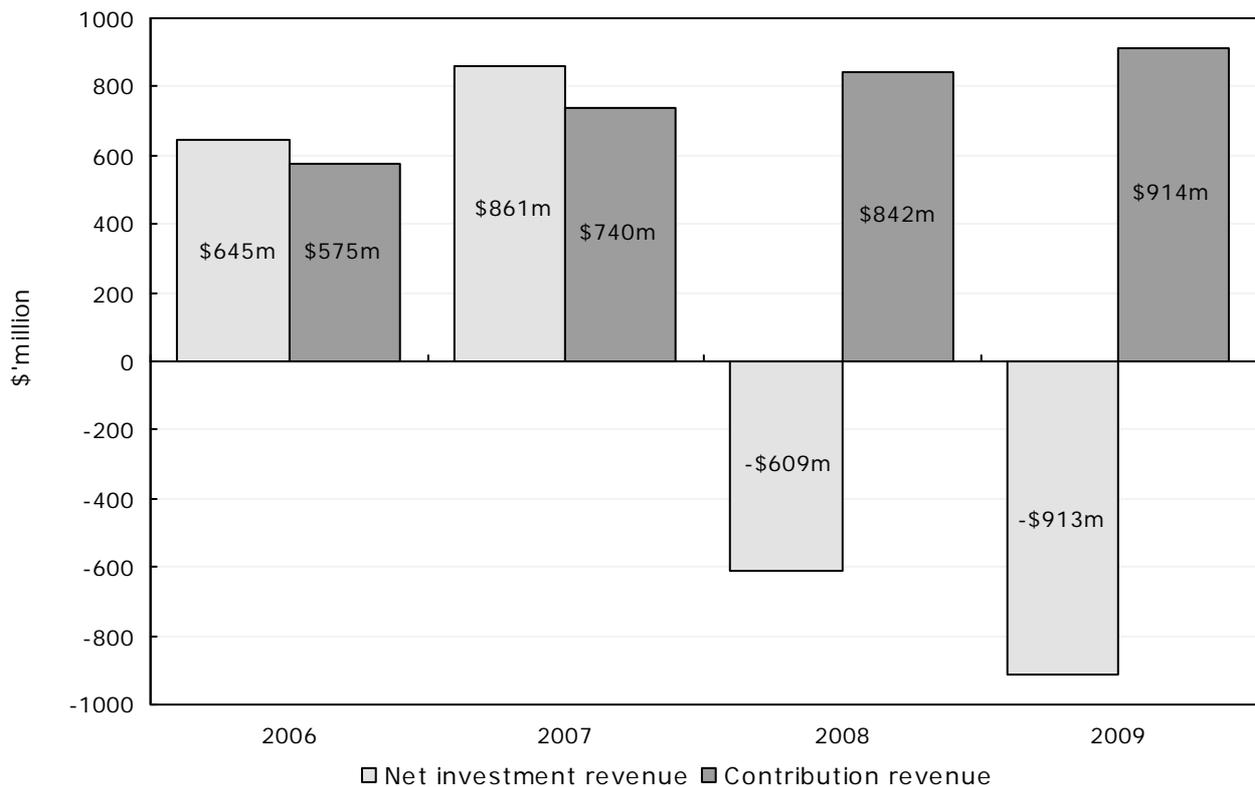
	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	685	576
ASSETS		
Investments	5 741	5 960
Other assets	10	30
Total Assets	5 751	5 990
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	9	7
Total liabilities	9	7
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE TO PAY BENEFITS	5 742	5 983
LIABILITY FOR ACCRUED BENEFITS	5 742	5 983

Operating Statement

Revenues

Total revenue decreased by \$240 million. The decrease is due to a negative return on investments of \$312 million offset by an increase in contribution revenue of \$72 million.

A structural analysis of net investment revenue (investment revenue less direct investment expenses) and contribution revenue of the Scheme for the four years to 2009 is presented in the following chart.

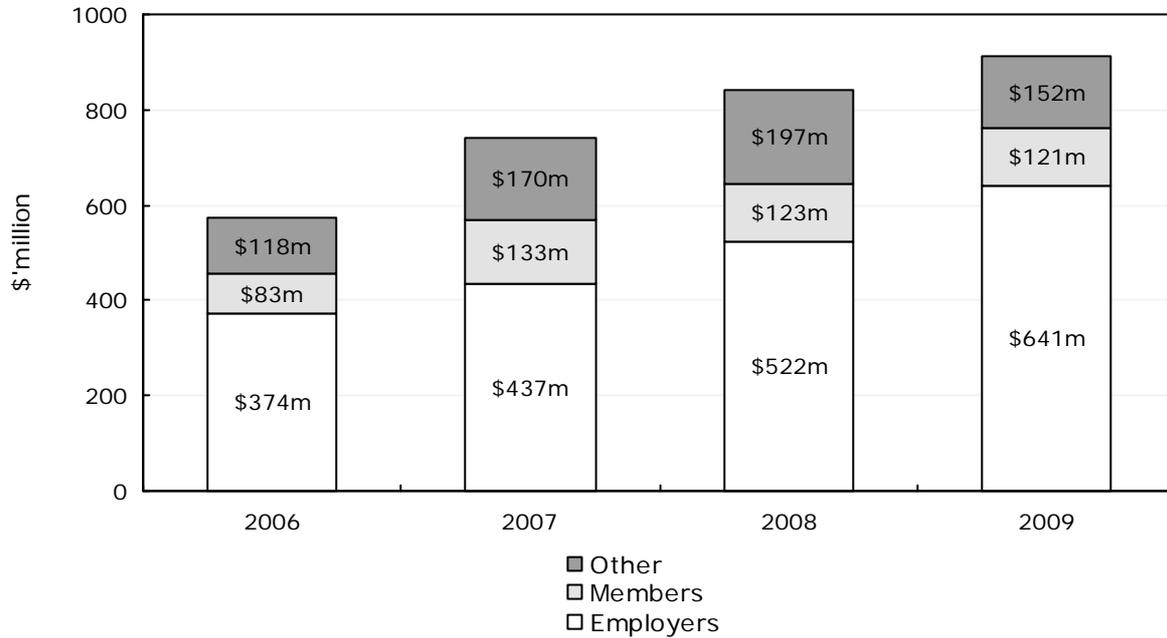


Revenue from contributions rose rapidly over a number of years due to an increase in both the value of contributions and number of contributors to the Scheme. Included in contributions in 2008-09 are transfers of balances from the Police Superannuation Scheme New Scheme Division totalling \$98 million (refer Note 1(a)).

The chart also demonstrates the significant reversal after 2007 of the high growth trend in net investment returns experienced in previous years. The negative returns on investments are a direct result of the world wide downturn in investment markets. Investment returns are discussed in the commentary for Funds SA.

Contribution revenue

Active members of the Scheme can elect to make contributions. Employers are required to make contributions for all active members of the Scheme. An analysis of amounts contributed by members and employers for the four years to 2009 is presented in the following chart.



The chart indicates that the value of contributions by employers has increased over the four year period by \$267 million (71 percent). This is predominantly a result of increased number of active members in the Scheme and salary increases. Contributions by members have increased over the same period by \$38 million (46 percent) due mainly to increases in the numbers of members contributing.

As previously noted, contributions revenue for 2008-09 included amounts transferred from the Police Superannuation Scheme of \$72 million in employer contributions and \$26 million in member contributions.

In 2009 other contributions decreased by \$45 million, due mainly to a decrease of \$43.4 million in rollovers from other schemes.

Membership statistics for the last three years are provided in the following table.

	2009	2008	2007
	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
Contributory	31 963	32 364	29 241
Non-contributory	75 688	71 871	70 180

	2009	2008	2007
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Contributory	29.7	31.0	29.4
Non-contributory	70.3	69.0	70.6

Statement of Financial Position

After steady growth in 2006 and 2007 in investments and liability for accrued benefits, a lack of growth since 2008 is reflective of negative investment returns from depressed financial markets. The movement is indicative of the accumulative nature of the Scheme where the increases reflect the total of contributions received and net investment income less benefits paid and other expenses. The accumulative nature of the Scheme means that it is fully funded.

The net assets available to pay benefits over the last four years were:

Year	\$'billion
2006	4.6
2007	6.0
2008	6.0
2009	5.7

Statement of Cash Flows

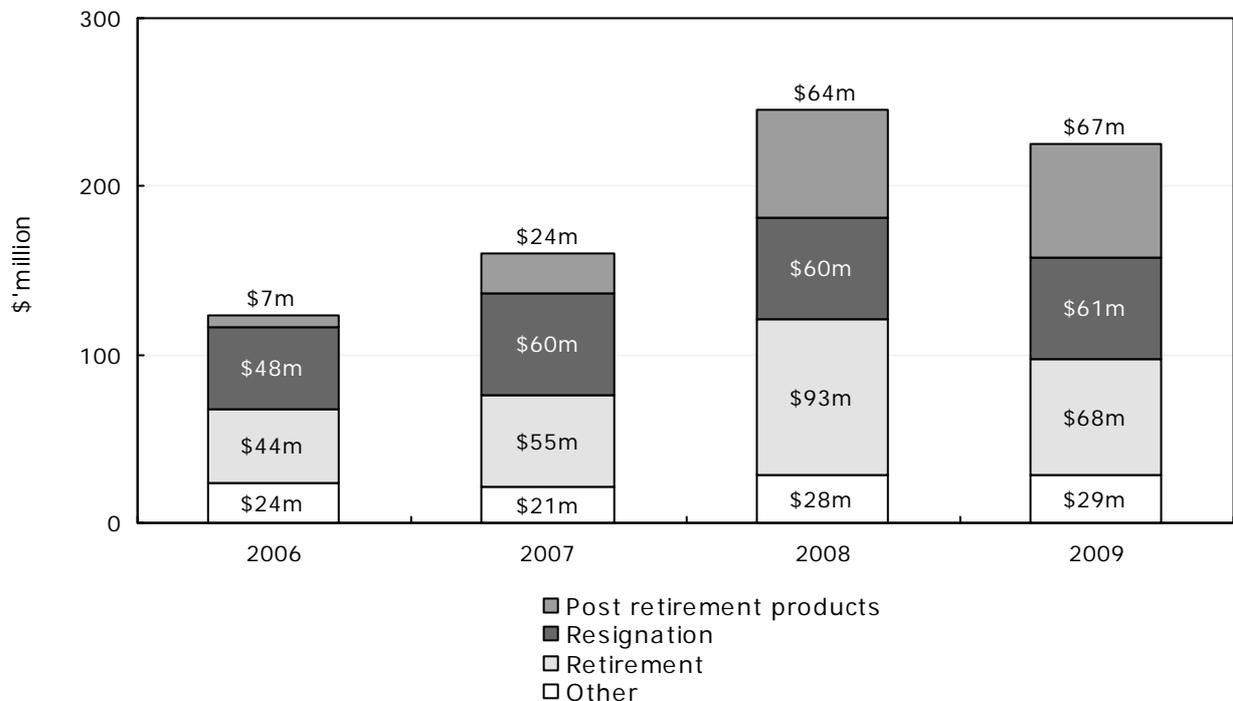
The following table summarises the net cash flows for the four years to 2009.

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million	2007 \$'million	2006 \$'million
Net cash flows				
Operating	684.7	575.6	567.9	447.0
Investing	(693.3)	(587.4)	(551.1)	(443.0)
Change in cash	(8.6)	(11.8)	16.8	4.0
Cash at 30 June	6.5	15.1	26.9	10.1

The analysis of cash flows shows that the Scheme maintains a relatively small balance of funds on hand. Amounts not used to pay benefits and other expenses are transferred to Funds SA for investment. At 30 June 2007 the cash balance was high due to the receipt of the additional government co-contribution in late June.

Benefits paid

Total benefits paid amounted to \$225 million (\$245 million). The following chart analyses benefits paid for the four years to 30 June 2009 and shows an increasing trend. This is expected in an open scheme which was established 14 years ago. The introduction of post retirement products in 2006 has also contributed to the upward trend.



Operating Statement for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
REVENUE:			
Investment revenue		(886 833)	(575 111)
Other revenue		955	1 540
Contribution revenue:			
Contributions by members	1(a)	120 804	122 623
Contributions by employers	1(a)	640 764	522 196
Government co-contributions		11 772	13 359
Rollovers from other schemes		140 332	183 709
Total contribution revenue		913 672	841 887
Total revenue		27 794	268 316
EXPENSES:			
Direct investment expense	3	25 878	34 499
Insurance administration expense	11	598	528
Administration expense	4	8 167	7 656
Total expenses		34 643	42 683
BENEFITS ACCRUED		(6 849)	225 633
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	18(a),(b)	(9 792)	(9 361)
BENEFITS ACCRUED AS A RESULT OF OPERATIONS		(16 641)	216 272

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
INVESTMENTS:			
Internal inflation linked securities		177 970	-
Inflation linked securities		623 964	647 958
Property A and B		210 532	546 199
Australian equities A and B		1 453 685	1 646 130
International equities A and B		1 179 597	1 625 996
Fixed interest		374 352	661 921
Diversified strategies growth A and B		321 947	276 058
Diversified strategies income		681 126	392 730
Socially responsible		6 799	-
Cash		711 104	163 027
		5 741 076	5 960 019
OTHER ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6 577	15 136
Contributions receivable	6	16	12 063
Deferred tax assets	18(d)	3 493	2 269
Sundry debtors	13	207	389
		10 293	29 857
Total assets		5 751 369	5 989 876
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Benefits payable	7	3 107	4 103
Sundry creditors	14	389	81
PAYG withholding tax		26	107
Current tax liabilities	18(c)	5 308	2 775
		8 830	7 066
Total liabilities		8 830	7 066
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE TO PAY BENEFITS REPRESENTED BY:	8	5 742 539	5 982 810
LIABILITY FOR ACCRUED BENEFITS:			
Allocated to members' accounts	9	5 649 887	5 859 166
Not Allocated to members' accounts	10	3 750	17 064
		5 653 637	5 876 230
RESERVES:			
Death, invalidity and income protection insurance reserve	11	83 298	99 090
Administration reserve	12	5 604	7 490
		88 902	106 580
		5 742 539	5 982 810

**Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
		Inflows	Inflows
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		(Outflows)	(Outflows)
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions received:			
Contributions by members		122 029	122 870
Contributions by employers		651 583	518 920
Government co-contributions		11 772	13 358
Rollovers from other schemes		140 332	183 730
		925 716	838 878
GST paid/recoup received		(57)	(94)
Other revenue		689	1 315
Benefits paid:			
Retirement		(67 683)	(93 445)
Resignation		(61 056)	(60 355)
Retrenchment		-	(178)
Invalidity		(15 928)	(14 082)
Death		(10 259)	(9 869)
Payments to unclaimed monies		(147)	(3)
Temporary disability		(2 523)	(2 607)
Allocated pension		(19 359)	(11 306)
Flexible rollover product		(47 752)	(52 780)
		(224 707)	(244 625)
Insurance administration expense		(598)	(528)
Administration expense		(7 861)	(7 653)
Income tax expense		(8 482)	(11 626)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17	684 700	575 667
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from Funds SA		60 660	98 318
Payments to Funds SA		(753 919)	(685 767)
Net cash used in investing activities		(693 259)	(587 449)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD		(8 559)	(11 782)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY		15 136	26 918
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	5	6 577	15 136

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives and funding

(a) Southern State Superannuation Scheme

The Southern State Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme/the Triple S Scheme) is both a contributory and non-contributory superannuation scheme established pursuant to the *Southern State Superannuation Act 1994* (the Act). The Scheme, commenced from 1 July 1995 for contributory members only. Effective 1 July 1998, the *Southern State Superannuation (Merger of Schemes) Amendment Act 1998* merged the schemes established under the Act and the *Superannuation (Benefit Scheme) Act 1992*. At that time, all members of the State Superannuation Benefit Scheme were effectively transferred into the Scheme and the State Superannuation Benefit Scheme ceased to exist.

Members can elect to make contributions to the Scheme based on a percentage of their salary commencing from 1 percent, under section 25 of the Act. A member of the police force, an operations employee of the SA Ambulance Service who commenced employment after 1 July 2008 or a former standard contributory member of the South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme who elected to transfer to the Triple S Scheme must contribute at a rate of at least 4.5 percent of salary. A separate contribution account is maintained for each member. Member contributions are deposited by the Treasurer into the Southern State Superannuation Fund (the Employee Fund) which is managed and invested by the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA).

An employer is required to pay contributions to the Treasurer under section 26 of the Act. The employer contributes 9 percent of salary where the member has elected to contribute less than 4.5 percent of salary. Where the member has elected to contribute 4.5 percent or more of salary, the employer must contribute at a rate of 10 percent. A separate employer contribution account is maintained for each member. Employer contributions are deposited by the Treasurer into the Southern State Superannuation (Employers) Fund (the Employers Fund) which is managed and invested by Funds SA.

Benefits, represented by the balances of member accounts, are available for employees who retire, resign, are retrenched, elect transition to retirement or early access to super whilst still an employee of the SA public sector or die and for those who terminate their employment because of invalidity. The balance of individual member entitlements is provided on annual statements forwarded to each member.

In accordance with section 47(B) of the Act the South Australian Superannuation Board (the Board) introduced the Super SA Flexible Rollover Product and the Super SA Allocated Pension from 1 April 2005. These products form part of and are consolidated with the Scheme for financial reporting purposes at 30 June 2009. From 1 July 2006 a non-commutable allocated pension option was made available to members.

During June 2008, legislation was passed that enabled the Lump Sum Scheme members of the Police Superannuation Scheme to transfer to Triple S from 1 July 2008, being a total of \$98 million (Employer \$72 million and Employee \$26 million).

(b) South Australian Superannuation Board

The purpose of this financial report is to discharge the responsibilities of the Board under section 13 of the Act to keep accounts of receipts and payments.

The Act charges the Board with responsibility for all aspects of the administration of the Act except for the management and investment of the Employee Fund, the Employers Fund, the Allocated Pension and the Flexible Rollover Product. The Act also provides the Board with the necessary powers to administer the Scheme.

The Board determines a rate of return to be credited to member accounts pursuant to section 7A of the Act. In determining the rate the Board considers the net rate of return achieved by the investment of the Employee Fund.

Pursuant to sections 7A and 11, where a member or members have nominated a class of investments, or combination of classes of investments, the Board determines a rate of return on the investments of their class, or combination of classes.

The Board is required under sections 7A and 27, respectively, to credit interest earnings to member accounts and employer contribution accounts based on the earnings of the Employee Fund, the Employers Fund, the Allocated Pension and the Flexible Rollover Product. Since the introduction of investment choice, the amount of interest credited is determined by the change in unit price.

(c) Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA)

Funds SA is established under the *Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia Act 1995* (the Funds SA Act). Funds SA is responsible for the investment and management of the Scheme's funds pursuant to strategies formulated by Funds SA.

The Treasurer has directed that the Southern State Superannuation (Employers) Fund also be managed and invested by Funds SA.

For further information on investment activities, reference should be made to the annual report of Funds SA. The financial report of Funds SA disclose the investment assets, liabilities, income and expenses relating to the investment activities of Funds SA (an SA Government entity).

(d) Funding arrangements

The Act requires that member contributions, rollovers and transfers from other schemes be paid to the Treasurer, who in turn deposits these amounts into the Employee Fund.

The Act requires that employer payments be made to the Treasurer, who in turn deposits these amounts into the Employers Fund. All employer contributions are received from SA Government Entities.

(d) Funding arrangements (continued)

Under section 12 of the Act, any payment to a member must be made out of the Consolidated Account (which is appropriated to the necessary extent) or from a Special Deposit Account established for that purpose. During the current reporting period payments were made from a Special Deposit Account.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial report is a general purpose financial report. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provision of the PFAA, except as provided below.

AAS 25 is the principal standard applied in preparing this financial report. Other accounting standards are also applied where necessary except to the extent that they differ from AAS 25. A number of AASs have been issued or amended and may be applicable to the Scheme but are not yet effective. The impact of the new and amended standards has been assessed and there will be no impact on the accounting policies.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis where this can be reliably measured. This is in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for the valuation of investments, which are measured at net market value.

The financial report is presented in Australian currency and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(b) Basis of valuations of assets and liabilities

The basis for the valuation of assets and liabilities is provided below. Assets of the Scheme have been measured at net market value which are provided by Funds SA.

(i) Inflation linked securities

The inflation linked securities portfolio invests in discretely managed portfolios and pooled funds, both of which are invested and managed by external managers. Discretely managed portfolios have been valued by the custodian appointed to hold the assets using market prices applicable at balance date. Investments in pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.

(ii) Internal inflation linked securities

Internally managed internal inflation linked securities, the returns of which are linked to movements in either the CPI or average weekly earnings, have been valued using the discounted cash flow method. The valuation as at 30 June 2008 was performed by an independent valuer, Macquarie Bank Limited.

(iii) Property A and B

Property A and B portfolio comprises two subsectors:

• **Listed property trusts**

These investments comprise arrangements whereby professional fund managers are appointed under an investment management agreement to manage and invest in listed property securities and real estate investment trusts. Investments in this subsector are in pooled funds and have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.

• **Unlisted property vehicles**

Unlisted property vehicles portfolio is invested and managed by external managers. Investments in this subsector have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.

(iv) Australian equities A

The Australian equities A portfolio comprises investments in listed Australian equities, and is invested and managed by external managers. Discretely managed portfolios have been valued by the custodian appointed to hold the assets using market prices applicable at balance date. Investments in pooled listed Australian equities funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.

(v) Australian equities B

Assets in the Australian equities B asset sector are all externally managed and comprise a number of individually pooled vehicles (unlisted unit trusts) (UUT's). Pooled vehicles (UUT's) are managed by professional fund managers. Investments in pooled listed Australian equities funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers.

(vi) International equities A

The international equities portfolio comprises investments in equities listed on international share markets, and is invested and managed by external managers. Discretely managed portfolios have been valued by the custodian appointed to hold the assets using market prices applicable at balance date. Investments in pooled international vehicles have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.

- (vii) *International equities B*
Assets held in the international equities B asset sector are all externally managed and comprise pooled vehicles (UUT's). Investments in pooled international vehicles have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (viii) *Fixed interest*
The fixed interest portfolio is invested and managed by external managers. The custodian appointed to hold the assets has valued the portfolio using market prices applicable at balance date.
- (ix) *Diversified strategies growth A and B*
The diversified strategies growth A and B portfolio comprises investments in domestic (Australian) and overseas private equity funds and domestic and overseas pooled funds, which are invested and managed by external managers. The valuations of private equity investments are based on the most recent valuation performed by the fund managers plus or minus cash flows between the last valuation date and the reporting date. Both domestic and international funds valuations are generally in accordance with the International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (October 2006). Investments in the pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (x) *Diversified strategies Income*
Diversified strategies income portfolio comprises investments in both domestic (Australian) and overseas pooled funds, and is invested and managed by external managers. Investments in the pooled funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Currency conversions have been made at the spot market mid-rates applicable at balance date where applicable.
- (xi) *Cash*
Investments in externally managed pooled cash funds have been valued in accordance with the valuations supplied by the managers. Deposits at call have been valued on the basis of principal plus accrued interest.
- (xii) *Socially responsible investment*
The socially responsible investment portfolio comprises an externally managed pooled vehicle (unlisted unit trust). The valuation is performed and supplied by the relevant fund manager.

(c) **Income tax**

The Board is a body corporate established under the *Superannuation Act, 1988* (SA) and is responsible for the administration of a number of schemes that are constitutionally protected superannuation funds in terms of section 295-15 of the ITAA, Regulation 995-1.04 (Schedule 4) of the Regulations to that Act. The constitutionally protected superannuation funds are exempt from income tax. All funds are constitutionally protected superannuation funds except the Super SA Flexible Rollover Product and Super SA Allocated Pension.

The Super SA Flexible Rollover Product and Super SA Allocated Pension commenced on 1 April 2005 and are entitled to concessional tax treatment at the rate of 15 percent.

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable benefits accrued for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities which affect neither taxable income nor accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Fund expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Fund intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(d) Operation of investment portfolio

Funds SA operates a multi-layered notional unitisation structure to facilitate the administration of different investment strategies applying to the various public sector superannuation funds. For the year ending 30 June 2009, Funds SA managed eight separate investment options distinguished by differing strategic asset allocations, namely:

- High Growth
- Growth
- Balanced
- Moderate
- Conservative
- Capital Defensive
- Cash
- Socially Responsible.

During the financial year all of the above investment options were available to members of the Scheme.

Members of the post-retirement products, the Super SA Flexible Rollover Product and the Super SA Allocated Pension, have the same eight investment options as other members, but the asset allocations differ slightly.

Reference should be made to Funds SA's Annual Report for the strategic asset allocations applying to each of the investment options discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

(e) Revenue

Superannuation contributions other than agency specific adjustments that are invoiced are brought to account when received. This is a change from previous years where contributions were recorded on an accrual basis. The change affects the account balances contributions by employers, contributions by members and contributions receivable.

This results in the financial reporting providing reliable and relevant information as contributions receivable cannot be reliably estimated at 30 June.

The financial report has not been retrospectively adjusted as per AASB 108 as it is not practicable and does not materially affect the net assets available to pay members as reported in the Statement of Financial Position.

(f) Receivables and payables

Contributions receivable are contributions relating to the 2008-09 financial year received by the Scheme after 30 June 2009.

Other receivables are carried at nominal amounts due which approximate fair value. Other payables are recognised when the Scheme is obligated to make future payments for services received and are carried at the amount payable on demand.

Benefits payable comprises the entitlements of members who ceased employment and had provided the Scheme with appropriate notification, but where the benefits had not been paid prior to year end.

(g) 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 ATO. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST. Sundry Debtors includes a refund from the ATO for GST paid on administration expenses.

3. Direct investment expenses

Direct investment expenses comprises of fees paid to Funds SA. Funds SA advises the amount based on the Scheme's proportionate investment.

4. Administration expenses

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Administration expenses ⁽ⁱ⁾	7 986	7 453
Other expenses ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	181	172
Actuarial review of insurance pool	-	31
	8 167	7 656

(i) Section 27 of the Act provides for an administrative charge to be debited each year to members' employer contribution accounts and section 9 of the Act requires the amount to be paid from the Southern State Superannuation (Employers) Fund. The purpose of this charge is to provide for existing and future costs of administering the Scheme. The amount of the charge is determined by the Board. For the year ended 30 June 2009 the charge is \$1 per week (\$1 per week) per member for all members, active and non-active. The charge for a member with an aggregate balance of \$1000 or less, is the lesser of the charges applicable to members, or the amount of interest credited to the member's Employer Account with a minimum of \$10. This charge is included on member annual statements. For the year ended 30 June 2009 the amount charged to members' employer contribution accounts was \$7.3 million (\$7.9 million).

4. Administration expenses (continued)

Administration expenses incurred by the Board in administering the Scheme are met in the first instance from the Department of Treasury and Finance Operating Account. The Department of Treasury and Finance seeks reimbursement from the Board monthly. The charge for the year ended 30 June 2009, based on actual costs of administering the Scheme, amounted to \$8 million including GST (\$7.5 million).

(ii) Other expenses include auditor's remuneration. Amounts paid or due and payable to the Auditor-General's Department (an SA Government Entity) for the audit of the Scheme for the reporting period totalled \$71 500 (\$60 500). No other service has been provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

5. Reconciliation of cash

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits with the Department of Treasury and Finance. Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related item in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Triple S	4 302	13 430
Flexible Rollover Product	1 752	656
Allocated Pension	523	1 050
	6 577	15 136
6. Contributions receivable		
Contributions from members	15	1 240
Contributions from employers	1	10 823
	16	12 063
7. Benefits payable		
Benefits payable by Southern State Superannuation (Employee) Fund	486	625
Benefits payable by Southern State Superannuation (Employers) Fund	2 369	3 267
Benefits payable by Allocated Pension	252	211
	3 107	4 103
8. Net assets available to pay benefits		
(a) Southern State Superannuation (Employee) Fund		
Funds held at 1 July	1 101 470	1 089 549
Contributions by members	101 799	92 261
Government co-contributions	11 574	13 171
Rollovers from other schemes	68 650	95 505
Spouse contributions	295	1 467
Internal transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾	2 420	464
Investment income	(162 558)	(107 200)
Other revenue	58	145
	22 238	95 813
Benefits paid and payable	(33 514)	(38 554)
Internal transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾	(34 218)	(38 944)
Direct investment expense	(4 711)	(6 394)
	(72 443)	(83 892)
Funds held at 30 June	1 051 265	1 101 470
(b) Southern State Superannuation (Employers) Fund		
Funds held at 1 July	4 611 218	4 753 797
Employer contributions	640 764	522 196
Investment income	(695 459)	(445 906)
Other revenue	223	1 660
	(54 472)	77 950
Benefits paid and payable	(122 964)	(143 225)
Internal transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾	(54 156)	(42 031)
Direct investment expense	(20 111)	(27 118)
Administration expense	(7 653)	(7 627)
Insurance administration	(598)	(528)
	(205 482)	(220 529)
Funds held at 30 June	4 351 264	4 611 218
(c) Allocated Pension		
Funds held at 1 July	125 061	49 476
Rollovers from other schemes	17 811	15 032
Internal transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾	76 139	86 140
Investment income	(14 052)	(10 202)
Other revenue	503	27
	80 401	90 997

(c) Allocated Pension (continued)	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Benefits paid and payable	(19 400)	(11 462)
Direct investment expense	(539)	(382)
Administration expense	(443)	(277)
Internal transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾	(4 944)	(816)
Income tax	(4 546)	(2 475)
	(29 872)	(15 412)
Funds held at 30 June	175 590	125 061
(d) Flexible Rollover Product	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds held at 1 July	145 061	119 737
Contributions by members	17 796	27 764
Government co-contributions	198	188
Rollovers from other schemes	53 871	73 172
Internal transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾	41 973	52 334
Spouse contributions	914	1 131
Investment income	(14 764)	(11 803)
Other revenue	171	64
	100 159	142 850
Benefits paid and payable	(47 752)	(52 780)
Direct investment expense	(517)	(605)
Administration expense	(71)	(108)
Internal transfers ⁽ⁱ⁾	(27 214)	(57 147)
Income tax	(5 246)	(6 886)
	(80 800)	(117 526)
Funds held at 30 June	164 420	145 061
Total net assets available to pay benefits	5 742 539	5 982 810

(i) Internal transfers relate to transfers between the Employee Fund, the Employer Fund, the Allocated Pension and the Flexible Rollover Product and do not appear in the Operating Statement as they occur within the Scheme.

9. Allocated to members' accounts

The value of funds which have been formally allocated to member accounts equals the vested benefits as per Note 16. The formal allocation of earnings to members' accounts has been determined for the 2009 year.

10. Not allocated to members' accounts

All accumulation schemes carry some type of unallocated amount. This unallocated amount arises because the financial report of the Scheme is prepared on an accrual basis while monies are allocated to member's accounts on a cash basis.

11. Death, invalidity and income protection insurance reserve

The Scheme provides an insurance benefit based on units of cover, with a few exceptions, in the event of death before age 65 or invalidity before age 65. An income protection insurance benefit, subject to eligibility criteria, is also available in the event of a member becoming temporarily disabled before age 60.

The standard insurance benefit of two units of cover costs \$1.50 per week (standard insurance benefit of one unit costing \$0.75 per week) and is compulsory for most members of the scheme except some casual employees who opted out of insurance and those who opted out of an additional unit of cover under Item 1 Schedule 3 of the Southern State Superannuation Regulations 1995, and those who are special category members in terms of section 14 (4)-(6) of the Act. Police officers, an operations employee of the SA Ambulance Service who commenced employment after 1 July 2008 or a former standard contributory member of the South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme who elected to transfer to the Triple S Scheme are required to have at least 6 units of standard insurance cover. The value of a unit under standard insurance for members up to age 34 years is \$75 000 (\$75 000). The value of a unit declines from age 35. For those members who want the value of a unit of insurance to be fixed, irrespective of age, there is also a table of fixed insurance with costs increasing with age. Additional units can be purchased (subject to medical evidence) to provide permanent employees with cover up to \$1.5 million (\$1 million) and casual employees up to \$750 000 (\$500 000).

Triple S insurance changes were introduced from 18 January 2009. These changes enhanced the attractiveness of Triple S insurance offerings, and included the following changes; increasing standard insurance for eligible members without fixed units of cover, from one unit of death and total and permanent disablement (TPD) cover to two units, increasing the maximum amount of cover that can be purchased to \$1.5 million for permanent employees and \$750 000 for casual employees, increasing the minimum death and TPD cover for Police, an operations employee of the SA Ambulance Service who commenced employment after 1 July 2008 or a former standard contributory member of the South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme who elected to transfer to the Triple S Scheme to the equivalent of six units of standard cover, and increasing the value of a standard unit between the ages of 59 and 63. The enhancements to the insurance offerings had a significant impact on take up rates, with applications for insurance exceeding targets by over 21 percent.

11. Death, invalidity and income protection insurance reserve (continued)

As required by section 13a of the Act, a report was obtained on the costs and liabilities of the insurance arrangements in existence as at 30 June 2007. The actuary concluded that the current premiums are below the true cost of providing the insurance but there are adequate reserves to support the current premiums for over 20 years.

In the event of invalidity, the basic and voluntary additional units of insurance are paid to the member. In the event of death, the basic and voluntary additional units of insurance are paid to the member's spouse, otherwise to the member's estate.

To be eligible for the income protection insurance benefit, a member must be contributing from post-tax salary or have an employer contribution that is greater than the minimum Superannuation Guarantee for at least a year or apply and be accepted for cover subject to medical evidence.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Opening balance of the death, invalidity and income protection insurance reserve	99 090	111 672
Investment earnings on insurance reserve	(15 126)	(10 229)
Contributions	12 208	9 646
	(2 918)	(583)
Benefit payments:		
Invalidity	(5 978)	(5 715)
Death	(3 743)	(3 153)
Disability pensions	(2 555)	(2 572)
Actuarial review of insurance pool	-	(31)
Administration costs ⁽ⁱ⁾	(598)	(528)
	(12 874)	(11 999)
Net transfer value to the death, invalidity and income protection insurance reserve	(15 792)	(12 582)
Closing balance of reserve	83 298	99 090

(i) The amount relates to the annual administration charge paid to the Department of Treasury and Finance for administering the insurance arrangements.

12. Administration reserve

This reserve has been set aside for future scheme requirements. The movement in the reserve reflects the difference between administration fees collected from members and the cost of administering the scheme during the year.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Balance as at 1 July	7 490	7 578
Transfers to reserves	7 273	7 881
Transfers out of reserves	(9 159)	(7 969)
Balance as at 30 June	5 604	7 490

13. Sundry debtors

Refund from Taxation Office for GST	157	99
Bank interest receivable	40	87
Other	10	203
	207	389

14. Sundry creditors

Audit fees payable	81	77
Transfers to board reserves	307	-
Other	1	4
	389	81

15. Liability for accrued benefits

The liability for accrued benefits is the obligation to pay benefits to members and beneficiaries, calculated as the balance of member accounts plus the value of reserves and amounts not allocated to member accounts.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Liability for accrued benefits at 1 July	5 982 810	6 012 559
(Decrease) Increase in accrued benefits	(16 641)	216 272
Benefits paid and payable	(223 630)	(246 021)
Liability for accrued benefits at 30 June	5 742 539	5 982 810

16. Vested benefits

Vested benefits are benefits which are not conditional upon continued membership of the Scheme, or any other factor other than resignation from the Scheme. Vested benefits include benefits which members are entitled to receive had they terminated their membership as at the reporting date.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Vested benefits:		
Triple S	5 310 771	5 589 077
Allocated Pension	175 262	125 518
Flexible Rollover Product	163 854	144 571
	<u>5 649 887</u>	<u>5 859 166</u>

17. Reconciliation of benefits accrued as a result of operations to net cash provided by operating activities

Benefits accrued as a result of operations	(16 641)	216 272
Benefits paid and payable	(223 630)	(246 021)
Investment revenue	886 833	575 111
Direct investment expense	25 878	34 499
Investors admin fee received	(515)	-
Decrease (Increase) in contributions receivable	12 047	(3 032)
Decrease (Increase) in sundry debtors	188	(292)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(1 224)	(2 269)
Increase in current tax liabilities	2 533	763
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	-	(757)
Increase (Decrease) in sundry creditors	308	(4)
Decrease in PAYG withholding tax	(81)	(79)
(Decrease) Increase in benefits payable	(996)	1 476
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>684 700</u>	<u>575 667</u>

18. Income tax

(a) Major components of tax expense

Current income tax:		
Current tax charge	12 104	12 639
Adjustment to current tax for prior periods	(250)	(250)
Deferred income tax:		
Relating to the originating and reversal of temporary differences	(2 062)	(3 028)
Income tax expense	<u>9 792</u>	<u>9 361</u>

(b) Income tax expense

Benefits accrued before tax	(6 849)	225 633
Changes in net assets related to constitutionally protected schemes	185 838	6 198
Total change in net assets related to retirement products	<u>178 989</u>	<u>231 831</u>
Tax applicable at the rate of 15 percent	26 848	34 775
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable income:		
Non-deductible expenses	45	99
Tax effect of income that is not accessible in determining taxable income:		
Investment income	2 085	1 027
Member contributions	(19 862)	(26 311)
Exempt pension income	1 088	710
Tax effect of other adjustments:		
Imputation and foreign tax credits	(162)	(689)
Over provision prior period	(250)	(250)
Income tax expense	<u>9 792</u>	<u>9 361</u>

(c) Current tax liabilities

Balance at 1 July	2 775	2 012
Income tax paid - current period	(6 796)	(9 864)
Income tax paid - prior periods	(1 686)	(1 762)
Current years income tax provision	12 104	12 639
Over provision prior period	(1 089)	(250)
	<u>5 308</u>	<u>2 775</u>

(d) Deferred tax assets

The amount of deferred tax assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at reporting date is made up as follows:		
Realised capital losses carried forward (discounted)	1 786	2 269
Unrealised capital losses carried forward (discounted)	1 707	-
	<u>3 493</u>	<u>2 269</u>

19. Guaranteed benefits

Benefit entitlements are specified by the *Southern State Superannuation Act 1994*.

20. Financial instruments

The Scheme's investments are managed by Funds SA predominantly by the appointment of investment managers as determined by the Funds SA Board. Each investment manager is required to invest the assets in accordance with the terms of a written mandate. The Funds SA Board has determined that the appointment of these managers is appropriate for the Scheme and is in accordance with the Scheme's investment strategy. The Funds SA Board obtains regular reports from each manager on the nature of the investments made on its behalf and the associated risks.

The allocation of assets between the various types of financial instruments is determined by the Funds SA Board. Divergence from target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio is monitored by the Funds SA Board on a regular basis.

The Scheme's investing activities expose it to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- market risk
- credit risk
- liquidity risk.

The nature and extent of the financial instruments employed by the Scheme are discussed below. This note presents information about the Scheme's exposure to each of the above risks, the Scheme's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

The Funds SA Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Scheme's investment risk management framework.

The Scheme's investment risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Scheme, including those risks managed by the Scheme's investment managers, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Scheme's activities.

The Board receives regular reports from Funds SA concerning compliance with the Scheme's investment objectives.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Scheme's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is a risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in foreign exchange rates.

The Scheme's currency risk is managed by Funds SA who has invested in assets denominated in foreign currencies.

Funds SA strategic policy for the management of its foreign currency exposure is as follows:

- Foreign currency exposures in the diversified strategies growth, diversified strategies income, property and fixed interest asset sectors are fully hedged to Australian dollars.
- Foreign currency exposures in the international equities asset sector are one-third hedged to Australian dollars.

For the purpose of managing foreign currency risk, within defined constraints, the exposure to foreign currency can be varied from the strategic policy stated above.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a movement in interest rates will cause the value of fixed interest securities to deviate from expectations.

Funds SA manages interest rate risk through:

- ensuring asset allocations of different investment products are consistent with the time horizon of each
- the use of specialist external investment managers to manage Funds SA's cash and fixed income portfolios.

(iii) *Other market price risk*

Other market price risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

As the Scheme's financial instruments are valued at net market value (fair value) with changes in net market value recognised in the Operating Statement, all changes in market conditions will directly affect investment revenue.

Funds SA manages the risk of financial market volatility through the adherence to two principles:

- Ensuring a diversity of exposures to different financial markets and submarkets.
- Ensuring asset allocations for different investment products are consistent with the time horizon of each.

(iv) *Sensitivity analysis*

The Funds SA Board has determined that the forecast risk/return profile provide a reasonably possible change in the value of the investments in each investment option. These standard deviations provide the risk variable to be applied to each option. The following table illustrates the effect on change in investment assets from possible changes in market price risk.

Investment option	Sensitivity variable	Standard deviation percent	Change in investment Assets \$'000
2009			
High growth	Nominal standard deviation	13.79	60 647
Growth	Nominal standard deviation	11.25	20 866
Balanced	Nominal standard deviation	10.00	464 170
Moderate	Nominal standard deviation	8.17	2 396
Conservative	Nominal standard deviation	5.39	4 508
Capital defensive	Nominal standard deviation	2.94	1 064
Cash	Nominal standard deviation	2.53	8 050
Socially responsible	Nominal standard deviation	9.88	672
Total			562 372
2008			
High growth	Nominal standard deviation	13.29	66 789
Growth	Nominal standard deviation	11.64	24 842
Balanced	Nominal standard deviation	10.40	521 563
Moderate	Nominal standard deviation	7.65	1 888
Conservative	Nominal standard deviation	6.00	5 372
Capital defensive	Nominal standard deviation	3.36	874
Cash	Nominal standard deviation	1.14	1 012
Total			622 340

A positive or negative rate of return equal to the standard deviations above would have an equal but opposite effect on the Scheme's investment revenue, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Standard deviation is a useful historical measure of the variability of return earned by an investment portfolio. The standard deviations above provide a reasonable sensitivity variable to estimate each investment options' expected return in future years.

Actual movements in returns may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of the economies, markets and securities in which the underlying trusts invest. As a result, historic variations in rates of return are not a definitive indicator of future variations in rates of return.

(b) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Scheme.

The net market value of financial assets, included in the Statement of Financial Position represents the Scheme's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to those assets. The Scheme does not have any significant exposure to any individual counter party or industry. The credit risk is monitored by Funds SA through ongoing reviews of the investment managers.

The Scheme does not have any assets which are past due or impaired.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Scheme's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its payment of benefits to members and liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Scheme's reputation.

The Scheme's liquidity position is monitored on a daily basis. The Scheme's cash and liquidity policy is to have sufficient cash balances to meet anticipated weekly benefit payments, expenses and investing activities.

Funds SA manages liquidity risk as follows:

- By giving careful consideration to the expected net cash redemptions requirements of Funds SA's clients. The allocation to cash in the strategic asset allocation of each investment product is set at a level sufficient to manage expected cash redemptions.
- A large proportion of each investment product is invested in highly liquid investments such as actively traded equities, unit trusts or securities with short-term maturities.

The following tables summarise the expected maturity profile of the Scheme's financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Scheme can be required to pay. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than three months \$'000	Three months to one year \$'000	Total contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount (assets) liabilities \$'000
2009				
Benefits payable	3 107	-	3 107	3 107
Sundry creditors	389	-	389	389
PAYG withholding tax	26	-	26	26
Current tax liabilities	5 308	-	5 308	5 308
Vested benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	5 649 887	-	5 649 887	5 649 887
Total	5 658 717	-	5 658 717	5 658 717
2008				
Benefits payable	4 103	-	4 103	4 103
Sundry creditors	81	-	81	81
PAYG withholding tax	107	-	107	107
Current tax liabilities	2 775	-	2 775	2 775
Vested benefits ⁽ⁱ⁾	5 859 166	-	5 859 166	5 859 166
Total	5 866 232	-	5 866 232	5 866 232

(i) Vested benefits have been included in the less than three months column, as this is the amount that members could call upon as at balance date. This is the earliest date on which the Scheme can be required to pay members vested benefits, however, members may not necessarily call upon amounts vested to them during this time.

(d) Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts of all the Scheme's financial instruments at the balance date approximated their fair values.

(e) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives can be defined as financial contracts whose value depend on, or are derived from, assets, liabilities reference rates or indices. Funds SA uses derivatives to manage portfolio risk and to facilitate the implementation of investment strategies efficiently and cost effectively. Funds SA uses a variety of derivative instruments, such as over the counter swap agreements, forward rate agreements, futures and options.

Derivatives are an authorised investment within certain mandates managed by Funds SA's external investment managers for the purposes described above.

21. Related parties

Details of the members of the Board and their remuneration for the 2008-09 financial year are disclosed in the notes to the Board's financial report.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TOURISM COMMISSION

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The South Australian Tourism Commission (the Commission), a body corporate, was established pursuant to the *South Australian Tourism Commission Act 1993*. The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Tourism.

Functions

The Commission was established to promote South Australia as a tourist destination and further develop and improve the State's tourism industry.

For more information about the Commission's objectives refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA and subsection 23(3) of the *South Australian Tourism Commission Act 1993* provides for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Commission for each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the Commission in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems to obtain sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the financial statements and internal controls.

During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- payroll
- expenditure
- contract management
- revenue (including SA Visitor and Travel Centre)
- cash at bank and general ledger.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Tourism Commission as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Tourism Commission in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Tourism Commission have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in management letters to the Chief Executive of the Commission and the Executive Director of Shared Services SA (SSSA). Responses to the management letters were generally considered to be satisfactory. Matters raised with the Commission and SSSA were aimed at improving the control environment. Those matters and related responses are detailed below.

Commission

- Some payroll reports with evidence of review thereon could not be provided. All reports are required to be reviewed to ensure payments made to employees and leave taken are valid and accurate.
- Expenditure delegates signatures were not provided to SSSA. The signatures are required to enable SSSA to check correct approval of invoices prior to processing payments.
- Policies and procedures for the SA Visitor and Travel Centre covering the review of the tourism supplier master file required development.
- A policy for the SA Visitor and Travel Centre covering the commission rates charged required development.

Shared Services SA

There were two issues identified that related to SSSA. The issues related to the Commission's accounts receivable and accounts payable processing by SSSA, notably:

- there was no effective independent review of changes to the accounts receivable customer master file
- expenditure reports were not being provided to the Commission by SSSA.

Responses

In response to the issues raised with the Commission, the Chief Executive advised that:

- the Commission has established a consistent tracking method for all payroll reports. There has been a noticeable improvement in the follow-up and timeliness of review and receipt of reports. It has located all payroll reports outstanding
- an updated list of signatories has since been provided to SSSA
- the Commission is currently implementing a new Reservations System and will require the system to produce:
 - a report of additions, changes and deletions of suppliers. Procedures will be put in place to ensure an independent verification of these changes
 - a commission rate exception report together with the development of a policy to ensure that any variations to commission rates are appropriately verified.

In response to the issues raised with SSSA, the Executive Director, SSSA advised that:

- all changes to the accounts receivable customer master file are now checked by an independent accounts receivables officer
- all expenditure reports required under the service design are now being provided to the Commission.

Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28

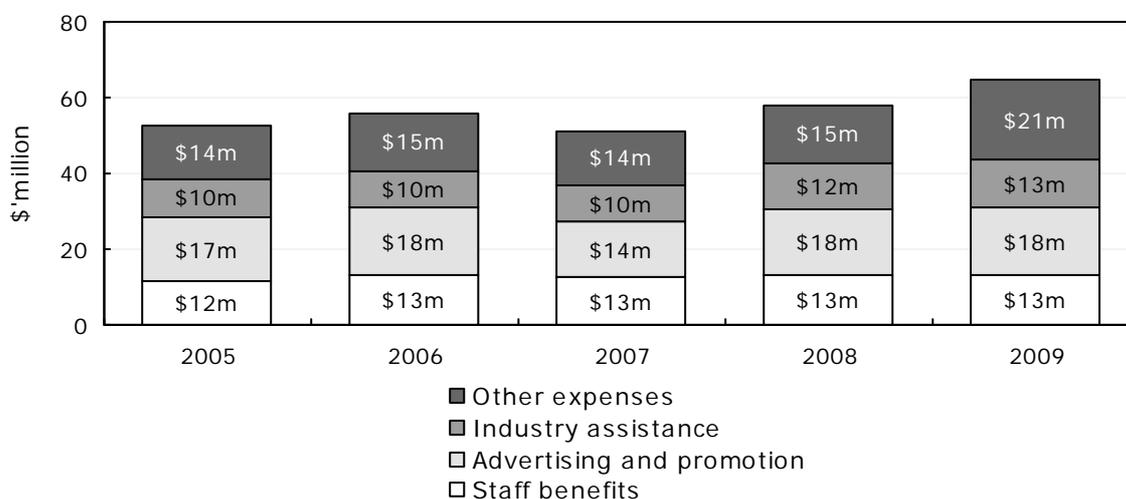
The Commission has updated its policies and procedures in its procedure manual. It has established a compliance program which includes an up to date version of a compliance checklist. This checklist is in accordance with the toolkit promulgated by the Department of Treasury and Finance. Its purpose is to assist in the assessment of the adequacy of the control environment. The Commission has reported the results of the assessment and compliance to the Internal Audit and Risk Committee.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Highlights of the financial statements**

	2009	2008
	\$'million	\$'million
EXPENSES		
Employee benefit expenses	13.0	13.0
Advertising and promotion	18.1	17.5
Industry assistance	12.6	11.9
Other	21.1	15.3
Total expenses	64.8	57.7
INCOME		
Revenues from SA Government	52.3	50.3
Other	12.8	7.3
Total income	65.1	57.6
Net result and comprehensive result	0.3	(0.1)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1.4	1.0
ASSETS		
Current assets	5.3	5.7
Non-current assets	3.8	1.9
Total assets	9.1	7.6
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	4.4	4.2
Non-current liabilities	2.6	1.6
Total liabilities	7.0	5.8
EQUITY	2.1	1.8

Statement of Comprehensive Income**Expenses**

For the five years to 2009, a structural analysis of the main expense items for the Commission is shown in the following chart.



Expenses increased in 2009 mainly as a result of an increase in other expenses due to:

- an increase in event operations costs of \$3.5 million due mainly to increases in costs for the Tour Down Under
- an increase in administration and accommodation expenses of \$2.3 million. This resulted from increased costs in communications and computing and increased contractors and consultants expenses.

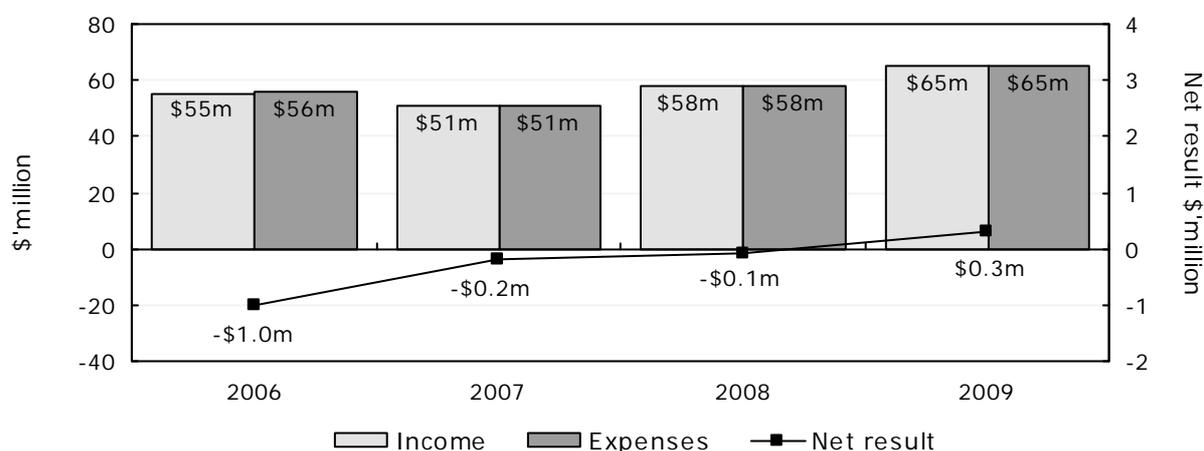
Income

Income for the year totalled \$65.1 million (\$57.6 million). This includes revenue predominantly appropriated from Government for operating purposes of \$52.3 million (\$50.3 million) representing 80 percent (87 percent) of total income. The Commission is dependent on the ongoing financial support of the State Government. Government funding is based on estimated expenses less income generated by the Commission.

Other income predominantly consists of participation fees, event entry fees, refunds/recoups of salaries and expenses and grants. The increase in other income is mainly as a result of increases in participation fees, event entry fees and grants and recoups.

Net result

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the four years to 2009.



The funding from the SA Government was sufficient to cover operating expenses for the last three years. The 2006 year was an exception due to the settlement of a legal claim relating to the staging of the Le Mans event in Adelaide.

Statement of Cash Flows

The following table summarises the net cash flows for the four years to 2009.

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million	2007 \$'million	2006 \$'million
Net cash flows				
Operating	1.4	1.0	(0.3)	1.8
Investing	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Financing	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Change in cash	0.1	0.3	(0.7)	1.3
Cash at 30 June	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.9

The analysis of cash flows shows that funds generated from operating activities of \$1.4 million was used to finance investing activities of \$1.2 million and resulted in a small increase in cash at 30 June to \$3.6 million.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
EXPENSES:			
Employee benefit expenses	4	12 946	13 041
Advertising and promotion		18 141	17 542
Industry assistance	5	12 644	11 881
Administration and accommodation	6	10 560	8 268
Event operations		9 690	6 174
Depreciation expense	7	765	682
Goodwill written off	15	-	88
Borrowing costs		24	35
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	10	32	8
Total expenses		64 802	57 719
INCOME:			
Participation fees	8	6 346	4 114
Commission on sales		825	514
Other revenue	9	5 664	2 676
Total income		12 835	7 304
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES		51 967	50 415
REVENUES FROM SA GOVERNMENT:			
Revenues from SA Government	11	52 242	50 306
NET RESULT		275	(109)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		275	(109)

Net result and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	3 610	3 537
Receivables	13	1 733	2 121
Total current assets		5 343	5 658
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Plant and equipment	14	3 398	1 471
Intangible assets	15	-	-
Investment in Australian Tourism Data Warehouse Ltd	16	400	400
Total non-current assets		3 798	1 871
Total assets		9 141	7 529
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	17	2 744	2 653
Other current liabilities	18	191	161
Employee benefits	19	1 270	1 167
Borrowings	20	193	180
Total current liabilities		4 398	4 161
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	17	119	110
Other non-current liabilities	18	1 246	-
Employee benefits	19	1 196	1 222
Borrowings	20	50	243
Total non-current liabilities		2 611	1 575
Total liabilities		7 009	5 736
NET ASSETS		2 132	1 793
EQUITY:			
Contributed capital	2(r)	64	-
Retained earnings		2 068	1 793
TOTAL EQUITY		2 132	1 793
Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	21		

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Contributed capital \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2007	-	1 902	1 902
Net result for 2007-08	-	(109)	(109)
Total comprehensive result for 2007-08	-	(109)	(109)
Balance at 30 June 2008	-	1 793	1 793
Net result for 2008-09	-	275	275
Total comprehensive result for 2008-09	-	275	275
Transactions with SA Government as owner			
Equity contribution received	64	-	64
Balance at 30 June 2009	64	2 068	2 132

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
		\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	Note		
CASH OUTFLOWS:			
Employee benefit payments		(12 813)	(12 756)
Payments for supplies and services		(51 106)	(43 317)
Interest paid		(24)	(35)
GST payments on purchases		(4 044)	(3 569)
Cash used in operations		(67 987)	(59 677)
CASH INFLOWS:			
Fees and charges		6 879	3 720
Commission earned		825	514
GST recovered from the ATO		2 781	2 720
GST receipts on receivables		1 123	800
Other receipts		5 540	2 626
Cash generated from operations		17 148	10 380
CASH FLOWS FROM SA GOVERNMENT:			
Receipts from SA Government		52 242	50 306
Cash generated from SA Government		52 242	50 306
Net cash provided by operating activities	25	1 403	1 009
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
CASH OUTFLOWS:			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(1 189)	(571)
Cash used in investing activities		(1 189)	(571)
CASH INFLOWS:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		6	4
Cash generated from investing activities		6	4
Net cash used in investing activities		(1 183)	(567)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
CASH OUTFLOWS:			
Cash transferred as a result of restructuring activities	22	(31)	-
Repayment of borrowings		(180)	(170)
Cash used in financing activities		(211)	(170)
CASH INFLOWS:			
Capital contributions from government	2(r)	64	-
Cash generated from financing activities		64	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(147)	(170)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		73	272
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY		3 537	3 265
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	12	3 610	3 537

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives of the South Australian Tourism Commission

Objectives

The purpose of the South Australian Tourism Commission (the Commission) established under the *South Australian Tourism Commission Act 1993* is, on behalf of the Government, to work in partnership with the private sector in productively marketing South Australia's tourism product intrastate, interstate and internationally to ensure that South Australia is a compelling part of any Australian holiday. The principal goals of the Commission are to:

- add value to the efforts of the tourism industry and other government agencies, by ensuring a coordinated approach to the promotion of South Australia which results in an increase in visitor numbers to all regions of the State thereby increasing the value of tourism to the economy and generating employment for South Australians
- attract, develop, own and support major and strategic events that generate substantial economic and social benefits for South Australia and promote the image and profile of Adelaide and South Australia
- ensure the development of South Australia's tourism resources in a socially responsible way with emphasis on the continued maintenance and preservation of South Australia's environmental and cultural heritage and the profitability and effective utilisation of infrastructure
- achieve a strong corporate team and positive corporate culture that uses its resources in the most effective and efficient manner.

Financial arrangements

The Commission's principal source of funding consists of monies appropriated by Parliament. The financial activities of the Commission are primarily conducted through a Special Deposit Account pursuant to section 21 of the PFAA.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provision of the PFAA.

Except for the amendments to AASB 101, which the Commission has early adopted, AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Commission for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Commission's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are outlined in the applicable Notes
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transaction or other events are reported
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the accounting policy statements require the following note disclosures, that have been included in these financial statements:
 - (a) revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items applies
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants
 - (c) employees whose normal remuneration is \$100 000 or more (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees
 - (d) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Commission's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared on a 12 month period and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 and the comparative information presented for the year ended 30 June 2008.

(c) Reporting entity

The Commission is a statutory corporation of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the *South Australian Tourism Commission Act 1993*.

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the Commission. Transactions and balances relating to administered resources are not recognised as Commission income, expense, assets and liabilities. As administered items are insignificant in relation to the Commission's overall financial performance and position, they are disclosed in the schedule of administered items at the back of the controlled general purpose financial statements. Except as otherwise disclosed, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same accounting policies as for Commission items.

(d) Administered items

The Commission is responsible for the administration of the items described below. These items are not recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or the Statement of Financial Position as the Commission does not have control over how these funds are to be spent. Administered revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities for the South Australian Visitor and Travel Centre (SAV&TC) are detailed separately in Note 27.

South Australian Visitor and Travel Centre

The Commission operates the SAV&TC which arranges bookings of tourism products such as accommodation, transfers and tours on behalf of tourism operators. The SAV&TC administers the collection of money from customers and forwards payments to operators.

(e) Transferred functions

The Public Sector Management (Shared Services (1)) Proclamation 2008 declared that from 14 July 2008 the employees listed in the proclamation were incorporated into the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The Public Sector Management (Shared Services (6)) Proclamation 2008 declared that from 20 October 2008 the employees listed in the proclamation were incorporated into the Department of Treasury and Finance.

(f) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where adjusted to reflect the early adoption of AASB 101 and specific revised AASs and APSs.

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required eg preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(g) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(h) Taxation

The Commission is not subject to income tax. The Commission is liable for payroll tax, FBT, GST and the emergency services levy.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services that is not recoverable from the ATO, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an expense item as applicable
- receivable and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Commitments are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments are disclosed on a gross basis.

(i) Income, expenses, assets and liabilities

Income and expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to or from the Commission will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income, expenses, assets and liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The notes accompanying the financial statements disclose income, expenses, assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Income

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Contributions received

Contributions are recognised as an asset and income when the Commission obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met (ie the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Generally, the Commission has obtained control or the right to receive:

- contributions with unconditional stipulations - this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable ie the earlier of when the receiving entity has formally been advised that the contribution (eg grant application) has been approved, agreement/contract is executed, and/or the contribution is received
- contributions with conditional stipulations - this will be when the enforceable stipulations specified in the agreement occur or are satisfied, that is income would be recognised for contributions received or receivable under the agreement.

All contributions received by the Commission have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income upon receipt.

Revenues from SA Government

Appropriations for program funding are recognised as revenues when the Commission obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon receipt.

Commission

Commission earned on sales through the SAV&TC is recognised at the date of ticketing. The gross sales collected on behalf of tourism operators by the SAV&TC are recorded in the schedule of administered items.

Participation fees

The Commission earns income from participants in the tourism industry through cooperative marketing schemes, sponsorship of events, subscriptions and training fees. This income is recognised as it accrues.

Other income

Other income comprises event entry fees, merchandise sales, recoups of expenditure from regional marketing boards and other government agencies.

Expenses

Employee benefits

Employee benefit expense includes all costs related to employment including salaries and wages, non-monetary benefits and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the Commission to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current Commission staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government financial statements.

Depreciation and amortisation

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

<i>Class of asset</i>	<i>Useful life years</i>
General plant and equipment	3-5
Event plant and equipment	10
Fitouts	10
Pageant plant and equipment	5-15

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised as expenses.

(j) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. The Commission has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of 12 months. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash on hand and at bank and deposits with the Treasurer.

(l) Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Trade receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public. Trade receivables are generally receivable within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised where there is objective evidence that the Commission will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(m) Non-current asset acquisition, recognition and revaluation

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

Items of plant and equipment controlled by the Commission with an individual value greater than \$5000 are recognised as non-current assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Items of plant and equipment are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation.

Minor items of plant and equipment with an individual value less than \$5000 are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the time of acquisition.

All pageant floats, regardless of their value, are recognised as non-current assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Pageant floats are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation.

Asset revaluation would occur if the fair value at the time of acquisition was greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life was greater than three years.

Impairment

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

(n) Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill was assessed for impairment in 2007-08 and written off. Refer Note 15.

(o) Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employment on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the Commission.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

Employment on-costs include superannuation contributions, workers compensation and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

The Commission makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

(p) Employee benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts. Related on-costs consequential to the employment of employees have been included in payables.

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liability for salary and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid, calculated on current pay rates plus an inflation allowance of 4 percent.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed 6.5 years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with the Commission's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

Employee benefit on-costs

Employee benefit on-costs (payroll tax, workers compensation and superannuation) are recognised separately under payables.

Workers compensation

There is no provision for workers compensation as the Commission pays a levy to the WorkCover Corporation of South Australia.

(q) Lease incentive

All incentives for the agreement of the new operating lease for office accommodation are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the accommodation. Incentives received to enter into the operating lease are recognised as a liability.

The aggregate benefits of the lease incentive received in respect of the operating lease have been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

The lease incentive received is in the form of leasehold improvements, as such, is capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the remaining term of the lease.

(r) Contributed capital

Where the investing activities of the Commission are not funded through appropriations, operating receipts, proceeds from asset sales or grants, government funding is provided via a capital contribution. The Commission received \$64 000 in 2008-09.

(s) Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at reporting date. Associated currency gains and losses are not material and therefore have not been disclosed separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(t) Unrecognised contractual commitments

Commitments include those operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value. Commitments are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments are disclosed on a gross basis.

3. Activities of the Commission

The Commission has identified four broad activities that reflect the nature of the services delivered to the South Australian community. These are:

Activity 1: Strategic advice

To assist the tourism industry by providing tourism forecasting data and statistical research advice and evaluation, and industry policy and planning services.

Activity 2: Tourism development

To provide advice and assistance to tourism operators and develop sustainable tourism products and infrastructure to raise the standard of tourism services and facilities across the State.

Activity 3: Tourism events

To bid for and stage major events in South Australia.

Activity 4: Tourism marketing

To provide high quality marketing services and development of marketing strategies and campaigns that increase the number of visitors to South Australia.

3. Activities of the Commission (continued)

Expenses and income by activity for the year are as follows:

Activities	1		2		3	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Expenses:						
Employee benefit expenses	640	961	1 721	1 174	1 788	2 423
Advertising and promotion	760	543	139	146	1 611	2 015
Industry assistance	135	222	4 771	2 442	3 024	5 123
Administration and accommodation	186	273	898	523	3 038	2 460
Event operations	-	-	-	-	9 690	6 158
Depreciation expense	27	33	76	44	182	210
Goodwill written off	-	-	-	-	-	88
Borrowing costs	1	2	3	3	3	7
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	1	-	4	1	4	1
Total expenses	1 750	2 034	7 612	4 333	19 340	18 485
Income:						
Participation fees	-	14	1 515	46	3 826	2 706
Commission on sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	40	17	917	35	2 094	1 307
Total income	40	31	2 432	81	5 920	4 013
Net cost of providing services	1 710	2 003	5 180	4 252	13 420	14 472
Revenues from SA Government:						
Revenues from SA Government	1 891	1 897	4 036	4 436	13 829	14 243
NET RESULT	181	(106)	(1 144)	184	409	(229)

Activities	4		Total	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Expenses:				
Employee benefit expenses	8 797	8 483	12 946	13 041
Advertising and promotion	15 631	14 838	18 141	17 542
Industry assistance	4 714	4 094	12 644	11 881
Administration and accommodation	6 438	5 012	10 560	8 268
Event operations	-	16	9 690	6 174
Depreciation expense	480	395	765	682
Goodwill written off	-	-	-	88
Borrowing costs	17	23	24	35
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	23	6	32	8
Total expenses	36 100	32 867	64 802	57 719
Income:				
Participation fees	1 005	1 348	6 346	4 114
Commission on sales	825	514	825	514
Other income	2 613	1 317	5 664	2 676
Total income	4 443	3 179	12 835	7 304
Net cost of providing services	31 657	29 688	51 967	50 415
Revenues from SA Government:				
Revenues from SA Government	32 486	29 730	52 242	50 306
NET RESULT	829	42	275	(109)

An activity schedule of the Commission's assets and liabilities has not been provided as the information is not readily available.

4. Employee benefit expenses

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Salaries and wages	10 160	9 940
Long service leave	240	439
Annual leave	755	785
Employment on-costs - superannuation	1 016	1 042
Employment on-costs - other	591	685
Board fees	153	113
Other employee related expenses	31	37
Total employee benefit expenses	12 946	13 041

Remuneration of employees

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2009 Number	2008 Number
\$100 000 - \$109 999	2	1
\$110 000 - \$119 999	-	1
\$120 000 - \$129 999	1	-
\$130 000 - \$139 999	1	2
\$140 000 - \$149 999	1	1
\$150 000 - \$159 999	1	1
\$170 000 - \$179 999	1	-
\$180 000 - \$189 999	1	-
\$190 000 - \$199 999	-	1
\$330 000 - \$339 999	-	1
\$360 000 - \$369 999	1	-
Total number of employees	9	8

The table includes all employees who received remuneration of \$100 000 or more during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment and includes salary and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$1.499 million (\$1.32 million).

5. Industry assistance

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Industry assistance paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government:		
Sponsorship of events	3 226	5 633
Tourism infrastructure grants	4 164	2 238
Tourism marketing boards/information centre grants	2 585	1 414
Marketing/industry support	2 411	2 277
Trade show subsidies/membership of tourism industry bodies	46	319
	12 432	11 881
Industry assistance paid/payable to entities within the SA Government:		
Sponsorship of events	140	-
Marketing/industry support	72	-
	212	-
Total industry assistance	12 644	11 881

6. Administration and accommodation

Administration and accommodation paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government:		
Communication and computing	2 681	1 590
Stationery, postage, couriers and freight	402	467
Contractors and consultants	1 731	1 086
Taxis, hire cars and car parking	260	223
Domestic and international travel	704	842
Seminars, courses and training	302	278
Accommodation and service costs	916	771
Bad debts and allowances for doubtful debts	(4)	6
Other	1 286	749
	8 278	6 012
Administration and accommodation paid/payable to entities within the SA Government:		
Accommodation and service costs	1 262	1 193
Motor vehicle	440	508
Computer processing	118	126
Contractors	-	95
Insurance	124	114
Audit, legal and other fees	338	220
	2 282	2 256
Total administration and accommodation	10 560	8 268

Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in administration and accommodation) that fell within the following bands:

	2009		2008	
	Number	\$'000	Number	\$'000
Below \$10 000	-	-	1	5
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	1	14	1	11
Above \$50 000	1	52	-	-
Total consultants	2	66	2	16

7. Depreciation expense	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
General plant and equipment	85	100
Event plant and equipment	24	-
Fitouts	563	484
Pageant plant and equipment	93	98
Total depreciation expense	765	682
8. Participation fees		
Participation fees received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government:		
Cooperative marketing/advertising	1 799	1 337
Sponsorship revenue	2 756	1 713
Trade/consumer show participation/workshops/training	160	166
In-kind revenue	1 631	773
	6 346	3 989
Participation fees received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:		
Sponsorship revenue	-	125
Total participation fees	6 346	4 114
9. Other revenue		
Other revenue received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government:		
Event entry fees	1 439	801
Refunds/recoups of expenses	703	676
Service fees	135	41
Salary recoups	1 305	514
Familiarisation expenditure recouped	202	119
Sales of merchandise	97	94
Sundry income	683	431
	4 564	2 676
Other revenue received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:		
Grants	300	-
Recoups of expenses	800	-
	1 100	-
Total other revenue	5 664	2 676
10. Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets		
Plant and equipment:		
Proceeds from disposal	6	4
Net book value of assets disposed	(38)	(12)
Total net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	32	8
11. Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriations from Consolidated Account pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	51 713	48 698
Other revenues from SA Government	529	1 608
Total revenues from SA Government	52 242	50 306
12. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and at bank	3 552	2 265
Deposits with the Treasurer	58	1 272
Total cash and cash equivalents	3 610	3 537
Deposits with the Treasurer		
Relates to funds held in the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Account. The balance of these funds is not available for general use; ie funds can only be used in accordance with the Treasurer's/Under Treasurer's approval.		
Interest rate risk		
Cash on hand and at bank and deposits with the Treasurer are non-interest bearing.		
13. Receivables	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Receivables	691	1 064
Allowance for doubtful debts	(7)	(12)
	684	1 052
GST input tax recoverable	579	439
Accrued revenue	250	547
Prepayments	220	83
Total receivables	1 733	2 121
Receivables from SA Government entities:		
Receivables	13	57
Total receivables from SA Government entities	13	57

13. Receivables (continued)	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables from non-SA Government entities:		
Receivables	678	1 007
Allowance for doubtful debts	(7)	(12)
	671	995
GST input tax recoverable	579	439
Accrued revenue	250	547
Prepayments	220	83
Total receivables from non-SA Government entities	1 720	2 064
Total receivables	1 733	2 121

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. The Commission has recognised a bad and doubtful debts expense of -\$4000 (\$6000) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under administration and accommodation.

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	12	11
Increase in the allowance	1	3
Amounts recovered during the year	(5)	-
Amounts written off	(1)	(2)
Carrying amount at 30 June	7	12

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Trade receivables, prepayments and accrued revenue are non-interest bearing.

Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

14. Plant and equipment	General	Event		Pageant	
	Plant and	Plant and		Plant and	
	Equipment	Equipment	Fitouts	Equipment	Total
2009	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross carrying amount:					
Balance at 1 July	713	-	2 694	1 166	4 573
Additions	123	35	2 435	137	2 730
Disposals	(120)	-	(1 977)	-	(2 097)
Other changes	(211)	211	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June	505	246	3 152	1 303	5 206
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance at 1 July	369	-	2 093	640	3 102
Depreciation expense	85	24	563	93	765
Disposals	(82)	-	(1 977)	-	(2 059)
Other changes	(68)	68	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June	304	92	679	733	1 808
Net book value:					
As at 30 June 2009	201	154	2 473	570	3 398
As at 30 June 2008	344	-	601	526	1 471
2008					
Gross carrying amount:					
Balance at 1 July	720	-	2 409	977	4 106
Additions	97	-	285	189	571
Disposals	(104)	-	-	-	(104)
Balance at 30 June	713	-	2 694	1 166	4 573
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance at 1 July	361	-	1 609	542	2 512
Depreciation expense	100	-	484	98	682
Disposals	(92)	-	-	-	(92)
Balance at 30 June	369	-	2 093	640	3 102
Net book value:					
As at 30 June 2008	344	-	601	526	1 471
As at 30 June 2007	359	-	800	435	1 594

15. Intangible assets	Christmas Pageant Goodwill	
	2009	2008
Christmas Pageant goodwill:	\$'000	\$'000
Net carrying amount	-	88
Write-off following impairment assessment	-	88
Total Christmas Pageant goodwill	-	-

The Commission carried out an impairment assessment of the value of goodwill as at 30 June 2008. As future economic benefits are assessed to be minimal, goodwill has been written down to zero.

16. Investment in Australian Tourism Data Warehouse
The Australian Tourism Data Warehouse (ATDW) is a joint project of all State and Territory tourism authorities working with the Tourism Australia (TA) to present and market Australian tourism product to the world through the TA's website. Operators listed on the ATDW have their details uploaded onto the new consumer website offering worldwide exposure. The Commission's shareholding of 400 000 D Class shares in ATDW does not give the Commission controlling interest in ATDW.

17. Payables	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Creditors	199	649
Accrued expenses	2 318	1 793
Employment on-costs	227	211
Total current payables	2 744	2 653
Non-current:		
Employment on-costs	119	110
Total non-current payables	119	110

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for amounts billed but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

18. Other liabilities	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Lease incentive	154	-
Unclaimed monies	14	14
Unearned revenue	23	147
Total current other liabilities	191	161
Non-current:		
Lease incentive	1 246	-
Total non-current other liabilities	1 246	-

19. Employee benefits		
Current:		
Annual leave	725	731
Short-term long service leave	236	202
Accrued salaries and wages	309	234
Total current employee benefits	1 270	1 167
Non-current:		
Long service leave	1 196	1 222
Total non-current employee benefits	1 196	1 222

The total current and non-current employee benefits (ie aggregate employee benefit plus related on-costs) for 2009 was \$1.497 million (\$1.378 million) and \$1.315 million (\$1.332 million) respectively.

Based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the benchmark for the measurement of the long service leave liability has not been changed from the 2008 benchmark (6.5 years).

20. Borrowings	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance 1 July	423	593
Repayments	(180)	(170)
Balance 30 June	243	423
Represented by:		
Current borrowings	193	180
Non-current borrowings	50	243
Total borrowings	243	423

All borrowings held at 30 June 2009 were payable to SA Government. Borrowings are recognised at cost and have a maturity date of 21 September 2010. The interest rate is 6.72 percent for the life of the loan.

21. Unrecognised contractual commitments**(a) Operating lease commitments**

Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	1 572	1 436
Later than one year but not longer than five years	5 830	5 255
Later than five years	5 965	6 540
Total operating lease commitments	13 367	13 231

These commitments have been calculated at rates specified in the lease agreements. The leases are non-cancellable with terms ranging up to 11 years with some leases having the right of renewal. Rent is payable in arrears.

The weighted average interest rate implicit in the non-cancellable operating leases is 4 percent. Where lease agreements refer to a market rate of CPI a rate of 3.5 percent has been applied.

(b) Other commitments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	11 859	6 400
Later than one year but not longer than five years	10 694	7 337
Later than five years	22	891
Total other commitments	22 575	14 628

The Commission's other commitments are for grants to Regional Tourism Marketing Boards, international marketing representation fees, tourism development projects, event sponsorship and other cooperative and service contracts.

(c) Remuneration commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	4 501	3 383
Later than one year but not longer than five years	3 051	2 763
Total remuneration commitments	7 552	6 146

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from the executive and other service contracts. The Commission does not offer fixed-term employment contracts greater than five years.

22. Transferred functions**(a) Transferred out**

Under the Public Sector Management (Shared Services (1)) Proclamation 2008, from 14 July 2008 the one employee listed in the proclamation was incorporated into the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Likewise, under the Public Sector Management (Shared Services (6)) Proclamation 2008, from 20 October 2008 the one employee listed in the proclamation was also incorporated into the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The following assets and liabilities were transferred to Shared Services SA, Department of Treasury and Finance:

Assets	14.07.08	20.10.08	Total
Current:	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	28	3	31
Total assets	28	3	31
<hr/>			
Liabilities			
Current:			
Payables	2	-	2
Short-term employee benefits	22	3	25
Non-current:			
Long-term employee benefits	4	-	4
Total liabilities	28	3	31
Net assets transferred	-	-	-

23. Auditors' remuneration

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	69	65

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

24. Remuneration of Board members

Members who were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2008-09 financial year were:

South Australian Tourism Commission Board

R Foord	J Jeffreys
A Skipper	W Campana
L Tuit	M Tilley
J Ellison	M Michalewicz (term expired 28 July 2008)
I Horne	

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
The number of directors whose total remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$0 - \$9 999	1	6
\$10 000 - \$19 999	7	7
\$20 000 - \$29 999	1	-
Total number of directors	9	13

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice arrangements. Total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$162 000 (\$127 000).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for board members was \$55 000 (\$51 000).

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the Commission would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

25. Cash flow reconciliation

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents - cash at 30 June as per:		
Statement of Financial Position	3 610	3 537
Statement of Cash Flows	3 610	3 537

Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services:

Net cash provided by operating activities	1 403	1 009
Revenues from SA Government	(52 242)	(50 306)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation expense and impairment of non-current assets	(765)	(770)
Loss from disposal of non-current assets	(32)	(8)
Movement in assets and liabilities:		
(Decrease) Increase in receivables	(388)	374
Increase in employee benefits	(108)	(224)
Decrease in other liabilities	265	50
Increase in payables	(100)	(540)
Net cost of providing services	(51 967)	(50 415)

26. Financial instruments/financial risk management**26.1 Categorisation of financial instruments**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial assets, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.

		Carrying amount	
		2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents:	Note		
Cash and cash equivalents	12	3 610	3 537
Receivables:			
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	13	934	1 599
Held to maturity investments:			
Shares	16	400	400
Total financial assets		4 944	5 536
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities - at cost:			
Payables ⁽¹⁾	17	2 517	2 442
Other current liabilities	18	37	161
Borrowings	20	243	423
Total financial liabilities		2 797	3 026

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed above exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax, audit receivables/payables etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost. The fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is represented by their carrying amount.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Commission's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Commission. The Commission measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis. The Commission has minimal concentration of credit risk. The Commission has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating. Currently the Commission does not hold any collateral as security to any of its financial assets. Other than receivables, there is no evidence to indicate that the financial assets are impaired. Refer to Note 13 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

26.2 Ageing analysis of financial assets

	Past due by			Total \$'000
	Less than 30 days \$'000	30-60 days \$'000	More than 60 days \$'000	
2009				
Not impaired:				
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	607	67	10	684
Impaired:				
Receivables	-	-	7	7
2008				
Not impaired:				
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	887	123	42	1 052
Impaired:				
Receivables	-	-	12	12

26.3 Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

	Contractual maturities			
	Carrying amount \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2009				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	3 610	3 610	-	-
Receivables	934	934	-	-
Shares	400	-	-	400
Total financial assets	4 944	4 544	-	400
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	2 517	2 517	-	-
Borrowings	243	193	50	-
Other financial liabilities	37	37	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2 797	2 747	50	-
2008				
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	3 537	3 537	-	-
Receivables	1 599	1 599	-	-
Shares	400	-	-	400
Total financial assets	5 536	5 136	-	400
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	2 442	2 442	-	-
Borrowings	423	180	243	-
Other financial liabilities	161	161	-	-
Total financial liabilities	3 026	2 783	243	-

Liquidity risk

The Commission is funded principally by appropriations from the SA Government. The Commission works with the Department of Treasury and Finance to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows.

Market risk

Market risk for the Commission is primarily through interest rate risk. Exposure to interest rate risk may arise through its borrowings. The Commission's borrowings are managed through SAFA and any movement in interest rates are monitored on a daily basis.

Market risk (continued)

The Commission does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets. The hedges in 2008-09 were for the payment of representation fees and marketing activity in overseas offices. In 2008-09 the Commission had 10 (four) cash flow hedging contracts mature totalling \$6.995 million (\$576 000). As at 30 June 2009 the Commission had in place eight hedging contracts to manage exchange risk for 2009-10 totalling \$5.34 million. As with all hedges there are minimal financial risks. Cash flows from hedges in 2008-09 are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, but not shown separately as the gains (losses) are immaterial.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of the Commission as it has been determined that the possible impact on total comprehensive result or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

Credit standby arrangements

The Commission has a \$283 000 (\$284 000) credit card facility with the ANZ Bank. The unused portion of this facility as at 30 June 2009 was \$220 000 (\$227 000).

27. Disclosure of administered items

	SA Visitor and Travel Centre	
	2009	2008
Administered expenses:	\$'000	\$'000
Commissions paid	837	540
Expenditure to tourism operators	5 906	4 909
Total administered expenses	6 743	5 449
Administered income:		
Revenues from SA Government	-	-
Gross sales revenue	6 743	5 449
Total administered income	6 743	5 449
Administered assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1 176	1 874
Receivables	2	2
Total administered assets	1 178	1 876
Administered liabilities:		
Payables	852	1 001
Deposits on bookings	76	324
Commissions payable	250	547
GST payable	-	4
Total administered liabilities	1 178	1 876

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WATER CORPORATION

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The South Australian Water Corporation (the Corporation) was established pursuant to the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994*. The Corporation is responsible to the Minister for Water Security.

Functions

The primary functions of the Corporation, in accordance with the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994*, are to provide services for the:

- supply of water by means of reticulated systems
- storage, treatment and supply of bulk water
- removal and treatment of wastewater by means of sewerage systems.

The PCA applies to the Corporation and requires a charter and performance statement to be prepared by the Minister and the Treasurer after consultation with the Corporation.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA and subsection 32(4) of the PCA provides for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Corporation in respect of each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the Corporation in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems to obtain sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the financial statements and internal controls. During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- revenue raising, collection, receipting and banking
- tendering and contract management
- expenditure, including procurement, accounts payable, purchase cards and rebate schemes
- payroll
- financial accounting
- non-current asset recording, valuation and depreciation
- borrowings and finance leases.

The work of internal audit was considered in planning and conducting the audit program.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Australian Water Corporation as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Water Corporation in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for the matters raised in relation to accounts payable, payroll and tendering and contract management outlined under 'Communication of audit matters', are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Water Corporation have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in management letters to the Chief Executive of the Corporation. Responses to the management letters were generally considered to be satisfactory. Major matters raised with the Corporation and the related responses are detailed below.

Accounts payable

Audit identified some areas where internal controls, documentation of procedures and compliance with existing procedures could be improved. These mainly related to: performing checks on supplier master file additions and modifications; controlling the number of non-purchase order suppliers; monitoring and auditing of non-purchase order transactions; reviewing system user access; and complying with credit card procedures.

The response from the Corporation outlined actions planned and taken to address the matters raised.

Payroll

The main audit observation from the payroll audit was that there were insufficient controls for ensuring all office employee leave and time worked adjustments were recorded in the payroll system. This matter was reported last year.

The Corporation's response outlined action to be taken in 2009-10 to address completeness of recording employee leave and time worked adjustments in the payroll system.

Bank reconciliation

The audit found that the bank reconciliation was incomplete as it contained unexplained variances.

The Corporation's response satisfactorily addressed this matter. As at 30 June 2009 there were no unexplained variances.

Revenue

The main issues from the revenue audit were the non-performance of key reconciliations, unexplained variances in reconciliations and improving the management of recurring estimated water readings.

A satisfactory response was received from the Corporation.

Tendering and contract management

Audit reviewed tendering practices and compliance with established policies and procedures for tendering. The audit also considered the contract management framework which ensures compliance with contractual obligations and management of risks. Audit noted the Corporation engaged a contractor to review the procurement process for the Corporation. That review identified the following issues with the procurement process and control environment at the Corporation:

- no over-arching procurement framework exists that is consistently utilised across all the procurement divisions
- several policies and procedures are outdated, lack clarity and are inconsistently applied
- no consistent key control structure exists that is applied across all procurement divisions (there are existing controls within each procurement division)

- there is a lack of centralised decision making and involvement of procurement practitioners in critical/strategic procurement planning
- there is a lack of guidance procedures to govern contract management.

Audit observations

Audit review of tendering and contract management identified areas for improvement similar to the contractor's review. In particular for key areas such as the procurement framework, policies and procedures, key control structures and contract management.

In addition, Audit noted examples where the Corporation could improve documentation to demonstrate compliance with existing policies and procedures. The examples included instances where: approvals were missing; approvals were obtained after the appropriate time; outdated forms were used; and contracts were not published on the Government website. These emphasise the need for a clear framework and policies and procedures, and a consistent control structure to ensure regularity and evidence of compliance.

Review of Policies and Procedures

Audit has reported the need to review policies and procedures to the Corporation over the last few years. In March 2009 the Corporation started a reform process to improve procurement practice and the related policies and procedures. This action will benefit the Corporation's procurement practices as well as meeting the requirements of the revised TIs 2 and 28. Refer to comment below on the TIs.

Corporation's response

The Corporation advised that the contractor's work formed part of a procurement business improvement process. This process includes collecting all procedures and associated forms and templates in a central controlled location and developing a policy and procedure review plan including process mapping, filling identified process gaps and process improvement. Main elements identified by the contractor are planned for completion in November 2009.

Virginia pipeline agreement

The Corporation received funding to assist with the construction of an extension to the Virginia pipeline under an agreement with the commonwealth. Audit observed that the Corporation had not identified all of its obligations under the agreement, or implemented measures to ensure compliance with these obligations. Audit recommended the Corporation develop a policy framework to identify requirements upon establishment of future funding agreements and implement measures to ensure they can demonstrate how the requirements of funding agreements have been met.

Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28

The Corporation has implemented certain actions in relation to addressing and ensuring compliance with the TIs. The Corporation advised it has:

- developed and maintained a risk management policy, a fraud control policy and a fraud control procedure
- a control and authority framework that is in line with TI 8
- documented policies, procedures, systems and internal controls. In addition the Corporation has developed a policy management policy and procedure to facilitate the timely creation, review and update of all policies and procedures
- developed and issued a Financial Management Compliance Questionnaire (FMCQ). The FMCQ identified policy/procedure gaps and any outdated policies and procedures. Any matters identified from this review are being actioned
- a Compliance Management Framework Policy, which has the intent to establish a uniform approach to the Corporation's compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, industry and internal codes of conduct, corporate policies and other compliance obligations
- drafted a document describing the financial management compliance program.

Audit also noted that the Corporation engaged a contractor to conduct an independent review of the Corporation's compliance with TIs 2 and 28. This review was completed in late July 2009. The review included sample testing of responses to the FMCQ to determine their validity. This review reported:

- the FMCQ was clear and comprehensive and identified the internal systems, processes, policies and procedures already in place demonstrating compliance with TIs 2 and 28
- a sound understanding of the requirements of TIs 2 and 28 by respondents and that non-compliant responses had clear action plans in place to ensure compliance is achieved.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Highlights of the financial statements

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
INCOME		
Water and wastewater rates and charges	630	582
Community service obligations	183	165
Other	176	143
Total income	989	890
EXPENSES		
Employment expenses	92	84
Depreciation and amortisation expense	178	162
Operational and service contracts	140	115
Finance costs	107	100
Other expenses	214	142
Total expenses	731	603
Net profit after income tax expense	181	201
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Total comprehensive income for the year	544	547
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	331	325
ASSETS		
Current assets	155	101
Non-current assets	9 534	8 411
Total assets	9 689	8 512
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	338	214
Non-current liabilities	2 987	2 318
Total liabilities	3 325	2 532
EQUITY		
	6 364	5 980

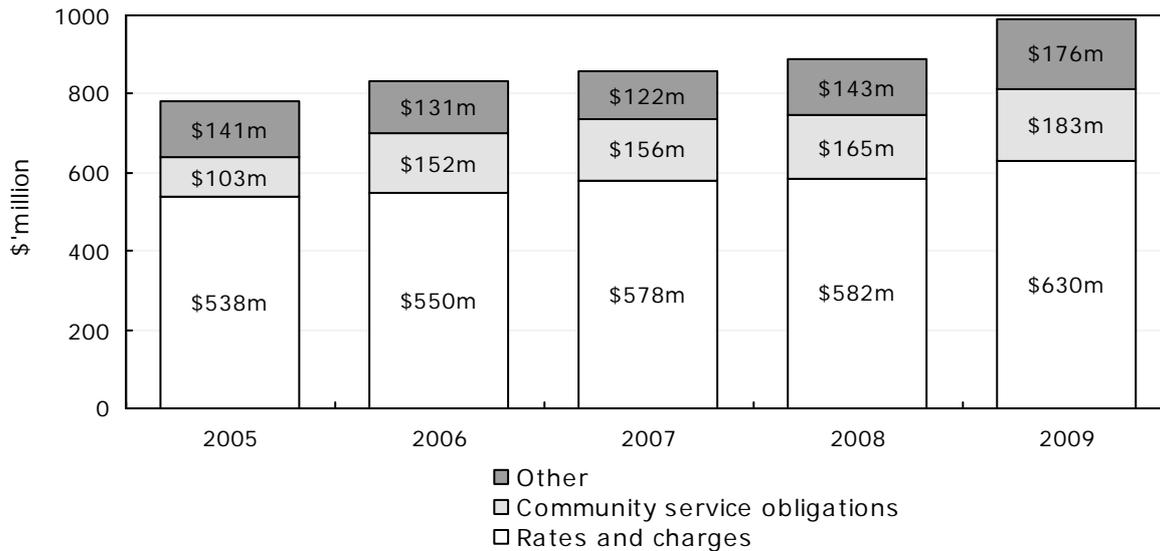
Statement of Comprehensive Income

Income

Total income increased by \$99 million to \$989 million. The increase was due mainly to:

- water and wastewater rates and charges increasing by \$48 million due mainly to an increase in prices
- additional recoverable works of \$27 million for various government initiatives
- community service obligations (CSOs) increasing by \$18 million for more country services and new initiatives
- increased contributed assets of \$7 million.

The following chart analyses the main sources of income for the Corporation for the five years to 2009.



The above chart shows total income has increased by \$207 million since 2005. Comments on the trend over this period are:

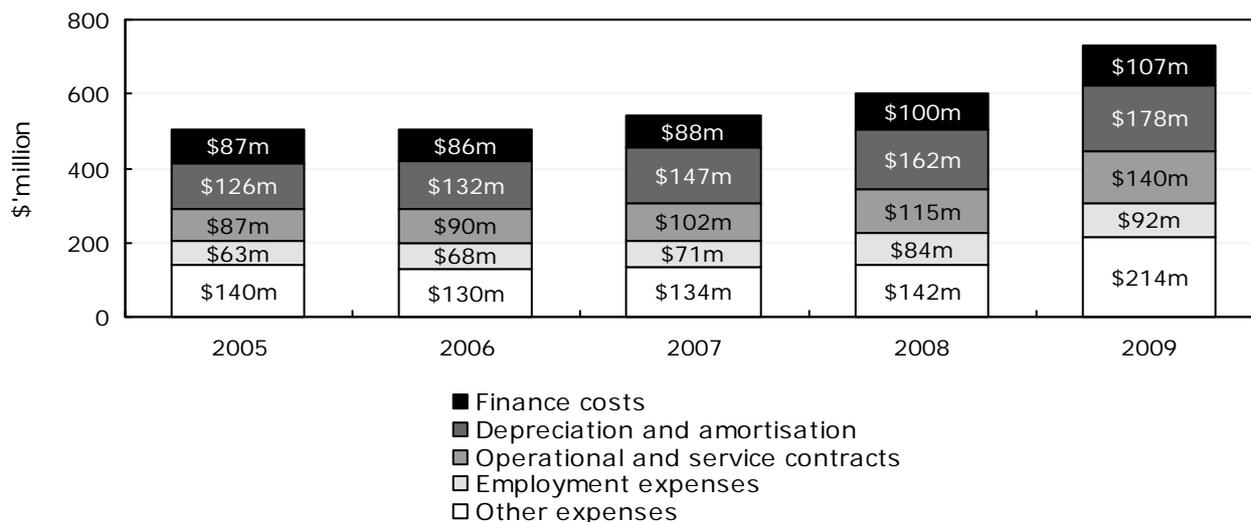
- The main factors affecting water and wastewater rates and charges are price increases and water consumption. Water restrictions, which commenced in November 2006, have resulted in an overall reduction of water consumption since that time. The increase since that time is attributable mainly to price increases and growth in customer numbers.
- The increase in CSOs is due to revised funding arrangements implemented in 2006 under the Financial Ownership Framework agreed with the Department of Treasury and Finance. This resulted in a higher overall level of payments received by the Corporation on an ongoing basis. The increases in 2008 and 2009 reflect mainly additional investment in country water.
- Other income includes contributed assets and recoverable works which can vary from year to year depending on economic conditions and government initiatives.

Expenses

Total expenses increased by \$128 million to \$731 million. The major components of the increase were:

- finance costs increased by \$7 million due to increased borrowings to fund capital projects
- depreciation and amortisation increased by \$16 million due mainly to higher asset values
- operation and service costs increased by \$25 million due mainly to additional recoverable works and CSO dependent works being undertaken, and escalation factors included in an operations and maintenance contract
- employment expenses increased by \$8 million due to salary escalation and the appointment of additional employees for drought and water security initiatives
- other expenses increased by \$72 million. Factors contributing to change were:
 - \$18 million additional recoverable works being undertaken
 - increases in electricity costs of \$13 million due mainly to greater pumping demands and renewable energy and carbon offset programs
 - ex gratia payments to customers arising from a change in billing policy of \$10 million
 - losses on interest rate swap derivatives due to historic lows in interest rates and foreign exchange transactions of \$12 million
 - increases in rebates provided of \$5 million
 - increase in accommodation costs of \$4 million.

The following chart analyses the main expense items for the Corporation for the five years to 2009.



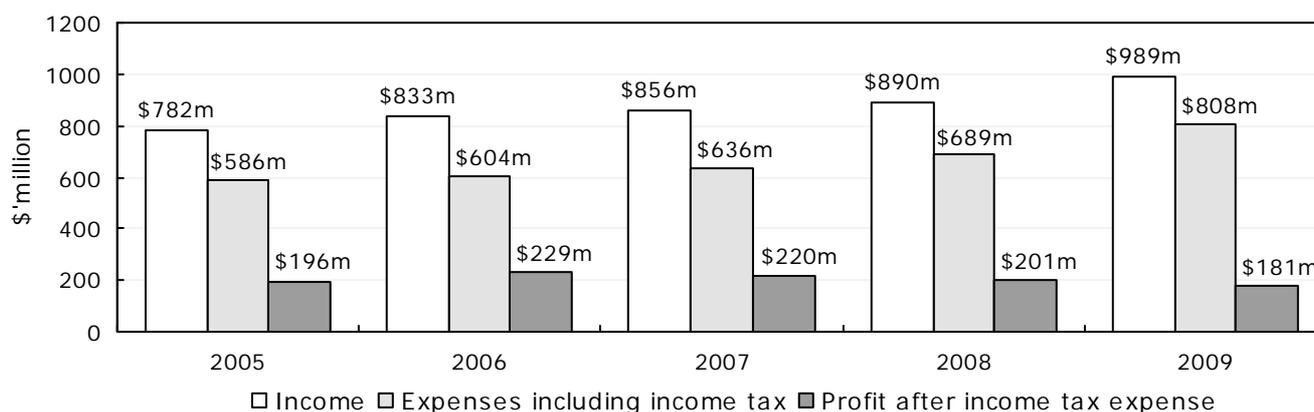
Since 2005 expenses have increased by \$228 million. Major factors affecting expenses this period are:

- finance costs increased in 2008 reflecting additional borrowings and increased interest rates. The increase in 2009 was due to additional borrowings even though interest rates decreased
- depreciation and amortisation costs continue to grow significantly in line with the impact of asset revaluations. Over the past five years this expense has increased by \$52 million, primarily due to asset revaluations
- operational and service contracts increasing over the past three years due mainly to increased costs for water security activities, water restrictions and the drought
- employment expenses over the past two years exceeded salary rate increases due to additional staff hired to meet workload demand from water restrictions and drought initiatives
- for other expenses:
 - electricity costs were higher in 2007 and 2009 due to additional pumping of water
 - a water efficiency rebates scheme was introduced in 2008 and grew in 2009
 - there was an increase in the level of recoverable works in 2008 and 2009. The level of works varies from year to year depending on economic conditions and government initiatives.

Operating result

The Corporation's profit after income tax decreased by \$20 million (\$19 million) to \$181 million (\$201 million).

The following chart shows the income, expenses (including tax equivalent expense) and profit after income tax for the five years to 2009.



The chart shows that both income and expenses have increased over the period since 2005. The chart also shows that for the past four years the profit after income tax has decreased.

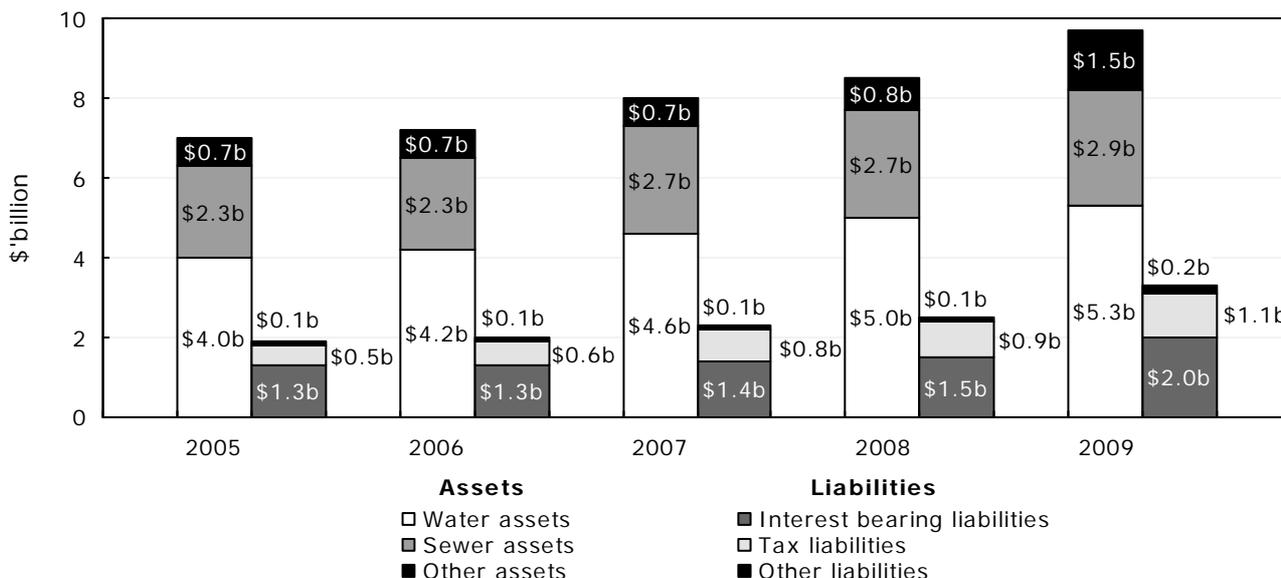
The biggest impact on the Corporation's profit has been various drought and water security initiatives causing higher operating and financing costs.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income of \$363 million (\$346 million) is attributable mainly to the revaluation of assets.

Statement of Financial Position

A structural analysis of non-current assets and non-current liabilities for the five years to 2009, is shown in the following chart.



The Corporation's financial position is dominated by non-current infrastructure assets and related borrowings and tax liabilities.

In 2008-09 total assets increased by \$1.2 billion to \$9.7 billion. The change was due mainly to:

- expenditure on infrastructure, plant and equipment of \$761 million, an increase of \$489 million over 2008. The increase reflects additional projects for water security and use of recycled water. Major expenditure for 2009 includes the desalination plant \$400 million, Glenelg to Adelaide Recycled Water project \$58 million, assets contributed by developers \$39 million, Christies Beach wastewater treatment plant capacity upgrade \$36 million and lower lakes pipeline \$25 million
- infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluations of \$501 million. The combined revaluations over the past two years amounted to \$980 million. Revaluation of assets is based on independent valuation or director's valuation and is determined by using current contract rates for various asset types or applying an indexation factor based on the price of new construction outputs. Note 1(d) to the financial statements details the Corporation's revaluation policies.

Interest bearing liabilities increased by \$479 million to fund non-current asset additions. In addition tax liabilities increased by \$156 million due mainly to the tax effect of revaluing assets.

Current assets and liabilities

Current assets and liabilities are significant in their own right. At 30 June 2009 current liabilities amounted to \$338 million (\$214 million), exceeding current assets of \$155 million (\$101 million) by \$183 million (\$113 million). While such a large deficiency in working capital can be of concern, the Corporation has a strong cash flow position from operating activities which would enable all of its current liabilities to be met. The increase in current assets of \$54 million is due mainly to an increase in GST receivable from the ATO from non-current asset purchases and unused temporary water allocations. Current liabilities increased by \$124 million due mainly to an increase in payables for non-current assets and tax liabilities.

Impact of desalination plant on the Statement of Financial Position and related disclosures

As described in Note 1(v), in 2008-09 the Corporation began the Adelaide Desalination Project (ADP) to build a seawater desalination plant and transfer pipeline system at Port Stanvac. The total indicative cost of the ADP is \$1.8 billion. The ADP has had a material impact on the Statement of Financial Position and related disclosures. The major impacts were additional:

- expenditure on infrastructure, plant and equipment of \$400 million
- sundry debtors of \$14 million due to GST receivable
- additional trade creditors of \$76 million
- capital commitments of \$1.1 billion
- other expenditure commitments of \$600 million for the operation and maintenance of the desalination plant.

Statement of Cash Flows

The following table summarises the net cash flows for the five years to 2009.

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net cash flows					
Operating activities	331	325	308	400	277
Investing activities	(649)	(249)	(160)	(106)	(115)
Financing activities	317	(79)	(145)	(290)	(163)
Change in cash	(1)	(3)	3	4	(1)
Cash at 30 June	1	2	5	2	(2)

Factors affecting cash flows over the five years include:

- changed CSO funding arrangements being introduced in 2006 that affected the timing of operating receipts in that year
- an increasing level of investment in the construction and purchase of infrastructure, plant and equipment. In 2009 investing activities increased by \$400 million to \$649 million, while over a five year period investing activities totalled \$1.3 billion
- payment of a dividend to the Government. This amounted to \$161 million (\$186 million) in 2009
- increased net borrowings. In 2009 net cash flows from borrowings were \$482 million (\$112 million)
- repayment of \$74 million of capital in 2006 made as a result of revised CSO funding arrangements.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OPERATIONS

Performance Statement

As a public corporation the Corporation is bound by a Charter and is also required to meet a range of performance targets set out in an annual Performance Statement, as agreed to between the Corporation, the Minister for Water Security and the Treasurer. The Performance Statement defines the contribution to the Government in terms of dividends, repayment of capital, income tax equivalents and other taxes and rates.

Two key financial performance measures agreed to in the Performance Statement are set out in the following table.

Performance measure	Target	Actual
	2008-09	2008-09
Profit before tax (\$'million)	278.3	258.9
Rate of return on assets (percent) ⁽¹⁾	4.3	3.6

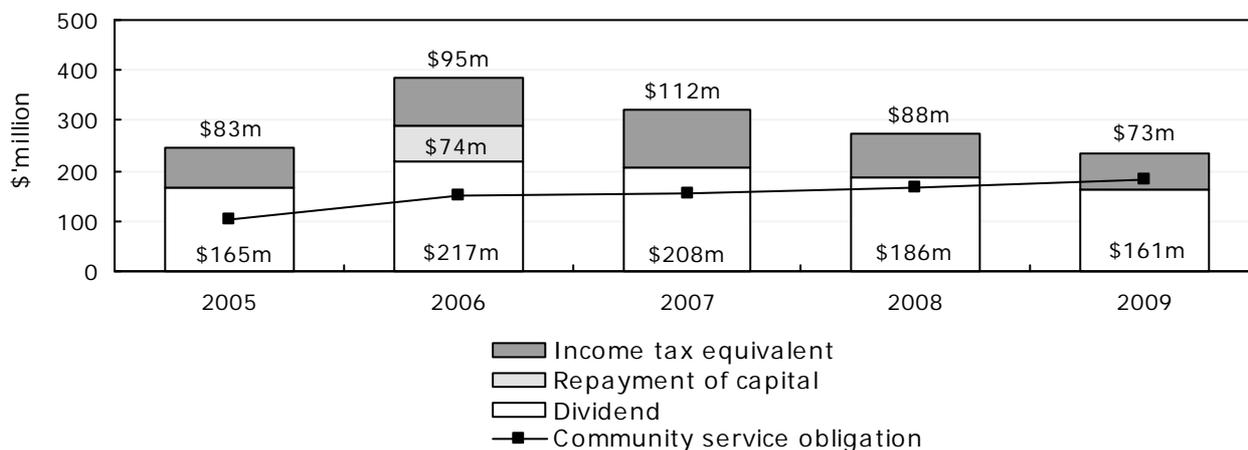
- (1) (Profit before tax plus net interest costs, less free assets revenue, plus free assets depreciation) divided by (assets excluding free assets).

The Corporation was close to achieving the profit before tax target. The Corporation's rate of return on assets is less than the target primarily due to increased asset values from revaluations and capital additions.

Contributions to the State Government

Effectively, the Government fulfils a number of key roles in relation to the Corporation including: price setter; banker; shareholder and owner; and regulator. In each of these roles it can influence the financial performance of the Corporation which impacts on the amount of funding it provides to, or receives from, the Corporation.

A structural analysis of particular contributions (dividends, capital repayments, income tax equivalent) paid to the Government and CSO funding provided by the government for the five years to 2009 is shown in the following chart.



The above chart shows that the amount of money returned to the SA Government through tax equivalent, dividend and capital repayment decreased each year since 2006, while the level of CSO funding has increased. In 2009 the CSO funding exceeded the dividend. The change in 2006 was due to the introduction of a Financial Ownership Framework.

The Corporation operates under a Financial Ownership Framework developed by the Department of Treasury and Finance for public non-financial corporations. It was implemented in 2005-06. The main features of the framework are:

- debt to total assets ratio range of 15-25 percent for the next four to five years
- dividend payout ratio of 95 percent based on after tax profit
- arrangements for the government to purchase non-commercial services for which CSO payments are made.

The following table summarises movements in the major items influencing borrowings and the debt to asset (gearing) ratio.

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net cash inflows from operating activities	331	325	308	400	277
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(649)	(249)	(160)	(106)	(115)
Surplus cash from operations after investing activities	(318)	76	148	294	162
Repayments to owners	(161)	(186)	(208)	(292)	(165)
Shortfall in funds available to pay owners	479	110	60	(2)	3
Net increase in borrowings	482	112	63	1	2
Debt/Asset ratio (percent)	20	17	17	18	18

Up to 2008 the net cash generated from operating activities was sufficient to cover the net cash used in investing activities (ie essentially the purchase of property, plant and equipment, etc), but insufficient to pay the level of dividend and return of capital required by the Department of Treasury and Finance. To meet its payment obligations to government and finance its capital works programs the Corporation's net increase in borrowings has risen significantly since 2007.

The Performance Statement debt/asset ratio target is 20 percent. In previous years the debt/asset ratio was below the target predominantly due to the value of assets increasing significantly due to revaluation. However, in 2009, due to borrowings to fund capital works (discussed above), the ratio was close to the target.

Adelaide Desalination Project

As a part of the consideration of a range of water security projects, Cabinet has approved the construction of the desalination plant. Last year I reported on the commencement of the procurement associated with the desalination plant. The procurement process has been ongoing during 2008-09.

Major components of the Adelaide Desalination Project

The ADP is a major construction undertaking. The objective of the work is to construct infrastructure that obtains and treats seawater to produce drinking quality water. The major components the project include:

- design and construction of the desalination plant and associated marine works
- design and construction of the transfer pipeline system (TPS)
- construction of power supply infrastructure (PSI)

Further, there are ongoing costs for the operation and maintenance the desalination plant and the power to operate the desalination plant.

Major events

In November 2007 Cabinet approved, in principle, the construction of a 50 GL desalination plant and preparations for a pilot plant to investigate the treatment of seawater for detailed design of a desalination plant.

In February 2008, Cabinet approved the Corporation procuring the desalination plant and marine works at Port Stanvac using a Design, Build, Operate and Maintain (DBOM) procurement method.

On 16 June 2008 Cabinet approved for the Corporation to procure the TPS separately from the DBOM procurement.

In July 2008 Cabinet approved the acceleration of the procurement of the full scale plant. In essence, project acceleration is to be achieved through shortening the tendering, construction and commissioning processes.

On 10 November 2008, Cabinet approved estimated capital expenditure of \$1374 million for the ADP for a 50 GL per annum plant with the capability to expand up to 100 GL per annum capacity in the future.

On 23 December 2008 the TPS contract was executed.

In December 2008, contracts for construction and operational PSI were executed.

On 16 February 2009 the DBOM contracts were executed comprising Design and Construct contracts and an Operation and Maintenance contract for a 20 year period.

On 1 June 2009 Cabinet approved capital expenditure of up to \$1824 million for the expansion of the ADP from 50 GL per annum to 100 GL per annum capacity. Reasons for the expansion included:

- Commonwealth funding of \$228 million (taking the total commonwealth funding to \$328 million)
- improved water security
- price certainty as provision for expansion was built into existing contracts
- utilisation of existing mobilised project delivery resources.

The June 2009 submission also noted that the 100 GL plan can only be utilised fully in the summer months through the Happy Valley System. For full (whole year) utilisation of the 100 GL in the future, the Corporation will need to undertake additional pipeline interconnection works. These are budgeted at \$403 million in the Corporation's forward capital expenditure plan for delivery by 2013-14.

In July 2009 Cabinet approved development funding for the preliminary works for the pipeline interconnection works. Oversight of the project is provided by the Adelaide Desalination Project Steering Committee (see 'Governance arrangements' hereafter).

On 7 September 2009, the contract to supply renewable energy to operate the desalination plant was executed.

Governance arrangements

The delivery of the ADP is governed by the Adelaide Desalination Project Steering Committee. In March 2008 Cabinet approved the appointment of an independent project advisor for the ADP and to be chair of the Committee. Membership of the Committee comprises the Under Treasurer, and the Chief Executives of the Corporation, the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure, the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation and the Department for Environment and Heritage.

A separate project team established within the Corporation has responsibility for executing the procurement and delivery arrangements for the pilot and full scale desalination plant facilities.

Project expenditure

The financial statements have included information on the ADP. This includes ADP expenditure on infrastructure, plant and equipment of \$400 million in 2009 and discloses commitments at 30 June 2009 of \$1.1 billion for capital and \$600 million for the operation and maintenance.

Audit review

Audit has recently commenced a review of aspects of the ADP procurement strategy and process.

South Australian Water Corporation and United Water charging dispute

Note 34 to the Corporation's financial statements discloses that the Corporation has commenced Supreme Court action against United Water International Pty Ltd (United Water) alleging misleading and deceptive conduct and breach of contract.

The action relates to a charging dispute under the contractual agreement that exists between the Corporation and United Water. United Water's main responsibilities under the agreement involve the general management, operation and maintenance of the water and wastewater systems in the Adelaide metropolitan area and the management of most of the Corporation's capital assets. United Water charges the Corporation for these services.

Nature of charging dispute

The Corporation and United Water entered an 'Agreement for the Development of a World-Class Water Industry in South Australia and the Management, Operation and Maintenance of the Adelaide's Water and Wastewater Systems'. The agreement commenced on 1 January 1996 and will expire on 30 June 2011.

A key objective of the agreement is the introduction by United Water of international best practice water and wastewater services so as to realise savings in the costs of these services to South Australia.

The agreement provides for two pricing reviews during its 15.5 year term. The second pricing review began in December 2005 for the pricing period from 1 July 2006. Regarding negotiations between the parties for the second review, in July 2007 the Corporation notified United Water of a dispute over charging determination.

Developments in 2008-09

Audit has noted that the Corporation has continued with actions directed to addressing resolution of this dispute, including a joint review process between the Corporation and United Water involving each party using independent experts to analyse financials important to the charging determination.

The joint review exercise did not result in a resolution of the charging dispute. The Corporation acting under expert advice initiated Supreme Court proceedings in August 2009 in relation to the charging dispute.

Audit comment

It is important that the Corporation takes note of any matters of significance that have arisen from its experience so far with the contract charging dispute. In particular, those matters that can further improve its contract formulation, execution and management approach and processes for other current Corporation contractual arrangements or arrangements that may be subject to renewal or renegotiation at sometime in the future.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME:			
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	988 690	887 153
Other income	5	745	2 313
Total income		989 435	889 466
EXPENSES:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	(177 696)	(162 128)
Finance costs		(106 905)	(99 821)
Electricity expense		(40 550)	(27 792)
Services and supplies		(174 060)	(114 002)
Operational and service contracts		(139 549)	(114 917)
Salaries and employee benefits expense		(91 821)	(84 005)
Total expenses		(730 581)	(602 665)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX			
Income tax expense	7	(77 296)	(85 771)
NET PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX EXPENSE		181 558	201 030
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Gain on revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment assets	31	500 524	480 658
Revaluation of investment in unlisted shares	31	5 931	637
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	7(c)	(143 788)	(135 045)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		362 667	346 250
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		544 225	547 280

Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	28	1 281	2 430
Receivables	9	127 478	91 644
Inventories	10	5 287	5 123
Derivative financial instruments	24	-	222
Other current assets	11	20 866	1 795
Total current assets		154 912	101 214
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Derivative financial instruments	24	1 576	906
Available-for-sale financial assets	12	14 536	8 605
Property, plant and equipment	15	9 422 359	8 338 078
Deferred tax assets	13	27 540	19 064
Intangible assets	14	50 026	44 621
Other non-current assets	16	18 464	-
Total non-current assets		9 534 501	8 411 274
Total assets		9 689 413	8 512 488
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	17	188 235	80 623
Interest bearing liabilities	18	96 955	97 244
Derivative financial instruments	24	1 359	-
Current tax liabilities	19	32 959	19 303
Provisions	20	17 551	14 993
Other current liabilities	21	1 511	1 374
Total current liabilities		338 570	213 537
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	22	1 630	1 551
Interest bearing liabilities	23	1 860 109	1 381 181
Derivative financial instruments	24	7 191	5 486
Deferred tax liabilities	25	1 044 428	901 683
Provisions	26	25 545	26 681
Other non-current liabilities	27	48 096	1 492
Total non-current liabilities		2 986 999	2 318 074
Total liabilities		3 325 569	2 531 611
NET ASSETS		6 363 844	5 980 877
EQUITY:			
Contributed equity		173 610	173 610
Reserves	31(a)	5 994 726	5 634 338
Retained profits	31(b)	195 508	172 929
TOTAL EQUITY		6 363 844	5 980 877

Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2007		173 610	5 338 038	157 493	5 669 141
Effect of changes in accounting policies	1	-	(49 490)	-	(49 490)
Restated total equity at 1 July		173 610	5 288 548	157 493	5 619 651
Profit for the year		-	-	201 030	201 030
Gain on revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment assets	31	-	480 658	-	480 658
Revaluation of investment in unlisted shares	31	-	637	-	637
Transfer to retained profits on disposal	31	-	(460)	460	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	7(c)	-	(135 045)	-	(135 045)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	345 790	201 490	547 280
Transactions with the SA Government in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for or paid	37	-	-	(186 054)	(186 054)
Balance at 30 June 2008		173 610	5 634 338	172 929	5 980 877
Balance at 1 July 2008		173 610	5 634 338	172 929	5 980 877
Profit for the year		-	-	181 558	181 558
Gain on revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment assets	31	-	500 524	-	500 524
Revaluation of investment in unlisted shares	31	-	5 931	-	5 931
Transfer to retained profits on disposal	31	-	(2 279)	-	(2 279)
Transfer from infrastructure, plant and equipment reserve	31	-	-	2 317	2 317
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	7(c)	-	(143 788)	-	(143 788)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	360 388	183 875	544 263
Transactions with the SA Government in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for or paid	37	-	-	(161 296)	(161 296)
Balance at 30 June 2009		173 610	5 994 726	195 508	6 363 844

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
		\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	Note		
Receipts from customers		808 496	699 002
Payments to suppliers and employees		(552 060)	(380 597)
Receipts from community service obligation funding		182 669	163 494
Receipts from contributions		29 357	31 925
Receipts from government grants		43 872	1 005
Interest received		418	634
Finance costs paid		(108 947)	(102 282)
Income taxes paid	19	(73 159)	(87 753)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	29	330 646	325 428
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments for construction and purchase of infrastructure, plant and equipment		(641 857)	(244 578)
Payments for intangible assets		(10 278)	(5 162)
Proceeds from disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment		2 964	906
Net cash outflows from investing activities		(649 171)	(248 834)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		1 677 615	795 179
Repayment of borrowings		(1 195 333)	(683 017)
Dividends paid	37	(161 296)	(186 054)
Repayment of finance lease liability		(3 610)	(5 034)
Net cash inflows (outflows) from financing activities		317 376	(78 926)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1 149)	(2 332)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY		2 430	4 762
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	28	1 281	2 430

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The South Australian Water Corporation (SA Water or the Corporation) was incorporated on 1 July 1995, as a state owned statutory corporation pursuant to the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994*, to which the provisions of the *Public Corporations Act 1993* apply. Property, rights, powers and liabilities of the Minister for Water Security, arising from the operation of the *Sewerage Act 1929* and the *Waterworks Act 1932*, were vested in the Corporation.

The significant policies which have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are:

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable AASs, Interpretations and the TIs and APFs issued pursuant to the PFAA.

Reclassification of information

Preliminary investigations relates to expenditure incurred to assess the performance and potential improvement of infrastructure assets, as well as options for broadening services to customers. Where the expenditure leads to new or improved infrastructure assets, the costs are transferred to infrastructure assets. Preliminary investigation expenditure is reviewed annually to ensure the accuracy of classification as either capital or operating in nature. Preliminary investigations are now included within work in progress and the 2007-08 comparatives have been amended to reflect this change.

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

The APF was amended to classify easements held over land as intangible assets and measured at cost. Easements were previously reported under land and were indexed annually using the Producer Price Index. The change in the APF has resulted in the revaluation amount of easements being reversed against the asset revaluation reserve as easements are now reported at cost. Refer to the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for infrastructure, land, buildings, available-for-sale non-current financial assets and liabilities which are stated using fair value as detailed in the relevant notes.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

Rounding

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise stated.

(b) Jointly controlled operations

The Corporation's interest in the Joint Venture operation is brought to account by including its proportionate share of the Joint Venture assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues on a line by line basis. For disclosure of the Corporation's interest in the Joint Venture operation refer to Note 33.

(c) Revenue recognition*Rates and charges*

Revenue from water usage is based on water consumed by customers and other rates and charges are based on amounts billed during the financial year ended 30 June. Refer also to Note 3.

Community service obligations

The Corporation is required under its charter to provide a number of non-commercial services to the community on behalf of the Government. SA Water is compensated for the non-commercial component of these services through community service obligations (CSO) payments from the Government. The main CSOs relate to under recovery of country water and wastewater services and the provision of water and wastewater concessions to certain properties eg charities, churches and public schools.

The CSO revenue is recognised as the services are provided.

Contributed assets

Contributed assets principally arise from:

- (i) consumers who make a contribution where a service or connection has been requested which requires construction of a new main
- (ii) subdividers who make contributions where either:
 - (a) water and sewerage infrastructures are constructed by subdividers and transferred to SA Water. The contribution recognised is equivalent to the Corporation's estimated cost of construction; or
 - (b) the Corporation constructs the infrastructure at the subdivider's request.

Contributed assets and contributions to assist in the construction of assets are recognised as revenue at the fair value of the asset received when the Corporation gains control of the asset.

Disposal of non-current assets

The gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets is included as income at the date control of the asset passes to the buyer. The gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of the disposal and net proceeds from the sale. Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation reserve relating to a particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Recoverable works

Revenue derived from the provision of services to external parties is recognised to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Government grants

In accordance with AASB 120 grants from the government are recognised at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Corporation will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants (continued)

Government grants relating to construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised as income over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on those assets is charged.

The Corporation received Commonwealth grant funding in 2008-09 amounting to \$44.826 million for the following projects: Virginia Pipeline Extension, Glenelg to Adelaide Park Lands Recycled Water Project, Lower Lakes Integrated Pipeline (potable water component) and the Water Information - Modernisation and Extension of Hydrometric Stations Programme.

(d) Non-current assets*(i) Infrastructure, plant and equipment*• *Acquisition*

Items of infrastructure, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost in accordance with AASB 116, and are depreciated as outlined below. Assets acquired under Build Own Operate Transfer (BOOT) Agreements are brought to account when commissioned and accounted for as outlined in Note 1(f).

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 Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

• *Valuations*

To comply with APF III and AASB 116, the Corporation has adopted the fair value method for measuring and reporting land and buildings and infrastructure assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

To reflect the change in values, the Corporation annually revalues its non-current assets at Directors' valuation or independent valuation, with effect from 1 July each year. The Directors' valuation is performed using the Producer Price Index (PPI) or current contract rates. The PPI measures changes over time in the price of new construction outputs. Current contract rates are based on recent estimated costs of supplying and installing assets. Revaluation adjustments are taken to the asset revaluation reserve on a class basis.

Additionally, the Corporation's valuation methodologies for all major classes of infrastructure assets are subject to a triennial review. The most recent independent review was completed by GHD Pty Ltd and Ernst & Young in March 2008. The review concluded that the Corporation's valuation methodology provided a reasonable basis of determining assets' current values.

Accordingly the Corporation has adopted the following asset valuation methods:

(i) Infrastructure assets

The fair value of an asset is determined by its written-down current cost. The Corporation determines the written-down current cost as the lower of reproduction or replacement cost. The cost of replacing or reproducing excess capacity or over-engineering of the asset is excluded.

(a) Water mains, water meters and sewer mains - Directors' valuations are predominantly based on current contract rates. These rates are applied to the actual lengths of pre-defined modern equivalent asset types for water mains and sewer mains.

(b) Wastewater treatment plants were independently valued by GHD Pty Ltd.

(c) Other infrastructure assets - independent valuation or Directors' valuations based on the current construction data. These assets are indexed in between comprehensive valuations using the PPI.

(ii) Land and buildings

Land is brought to account at market value using valuations provided from the State Valuer-General.

Buildings were indexed by the PPI for the year ended 30 June 2009.

(iii) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is brought to account at historical cost.

(iv) Other assets

Other assets are brought to account at cost and indexed annually using the PPI.

- *Depreciation*
Infrastructure, buildings, plant and equipment and other assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from two to 170 years. The useful lives of assets are reviewed annually and have been assessed as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Water and sewer assets	7-170
Water and sewer leased assets	40-50
Buildings	50
Other	2-50
Plant and equipment	3-15

The method of depreciation has regard to the underlying nature of the assets and their expected use in operations of the Corporation. Work in progress is not depreciated until assets are completed and have been commissioned for operation.

(ii) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

The Corporation's investment in non-voting class B shares as part of the BOOT arrangements for the Virginia Pipeline Scheme (VPS) have been measured at fair value, in accordance with AASB 139 (refer Note 12). Due to the nexus between the class B shares and the pipeline assets, the value of the shares has been determined using the fair value of the pipeline assets in 2018 discounted to their net present value. The VPS is designated as an available for sale financial asset and all subsequent gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value are recognised in the 'available for sale revaluation reserve'. The VPS was independently valued by Leadenhall VRG Pty Ltd in 2009.

(iii) *Intangible assets*

- *Issued water licences*

The SA Government has issued water licences to the Corporation under the NRMA. The licences have conditions attached which restrict the use of the allocations endorsed thereon. In applying AASB 138, the Corporation has concluded that a reliable estimate of the fair value of these water licences cannot be determined because there is not an active market for the allocations endorsed on the licences. The details of these water licences are as follows:

- Licence 2333 River Murray licence for metropolitan Adelaide.
- Licence 2334 River Murray licence for country Adelaide.
- Various other River Murray licences that can be used for Adelaide, country or other purposes.
- Various South East Region licences.
- Various Murray Mallee Area licences.
- Various Eyre Peninsula Region licences.
- Licence 4484 McLaren Vale licence for the Aldinga Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- Licence 5706 Northern Adelaide Plains licence for the Bolivar Wastewater Treatment Plant.

- *Water allocations - permanent*

The Corporation has purchased a series of tradable water allocations. The allocations are accumulated onto licences held by the Corporation issued by the SA Government.

Water allocations are measured at cost on the date of acquisition. The water allocations have an indefinite useful life and as such, are not subject to amortisation.

- *Water allocations - temporary*

In addition to the permanent water allocations above, during 2008-09 the Government granted approval for SA Water to purchase temporary water allocations to be used for critical human needs in 2009-10 and 2010-11. These purchases have been treated as other assets in the accounts and will be expensed as the water is used.

- *Prescription of the Mount Lofty Ranges*

SA Water has incurred \$4.5 million expenditure towards the prescription of the water resources for the Mount Lofty Ranges to provide long term protection of the water supply to Adelaide.

- *Easements*

In accordance with APF III, easements are classified as intangible assets and measured at cost. Easements gifted to the Corporation are not valued.

- *Application software*

Application software is measured at cost as per AASB. The useful life is reviewed annually and has been assessed at seven years. The software is amortised using the straight-line method.

(e) Impairment of assets

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. SA Water's current accounting policy is to determine the recoverable amount of an asset on the basis of discounted cash flows under the assumption of consisting of two cash generating units. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss. For revalued assets any impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation reserve.

The Corporation has reviewed the impairment triggers as at 30 June 2009 and given no indication of a trigger event, no impairment losses have been identified.

(f) Leases

Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

Operating leases

Minimum lease payments of operating leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Payments are made in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

Finance leases

Leases for infrastructure assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are assumed by the Corporation, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the asset in accordance with AASB 117 and the Corporation obtains ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term.

The Corporation has entered into BOOT agreements for a number of infrastructure facilities. These BOOT agreements include the requirement for an ongoing availability tariff, as escalated over time by certain indices, for the term of the agreement.

BOOT agreements have been classified as finance leases, with a lease asset and lease liability being recognised upon commissioning of the underlying asset. The lease asset is brought to account at the fair value of the underlying assets constructed. The equivalent liability is recognised at the present value of the future availability charges. These have been determined at the inception of the lease and do not take account of any future estimated escalation.

Variation between the availability charges determined at the inception of the lease and the actual availability charges are brought to account as contingent rentals in accordance with AASB 117. Availability charges are allocated between interest expense and a reduction in the lease liability, with the interest expense calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease and charged directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(g) Expenditure on behalf of State Government

Certain expenditure is incurred from time to time which is considered to be outside the normal course of the Corporation's business and for which no recovery is made or reimbursement received. These payments are made on behalf of the SA Government and are disclosed in Note 6.

(h) Taxes

Taxation equivalents

The Corporation is subject to the payment of income tax equivalents, land tax equivalents and council rate equivalents. From 1 July 2001, the Corporation has operated under the National Tax Equivalent Regime (NTER) pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding on NTER between the Commonwealth of Australia, the Commissioner of Taxation and all of the States and Territories. The NTER is administered by the ATO.

Income tax expense is calculated in accordance with AASB 112 using the balance sheet liability method. The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income measured at the current national income tax rate adjusted for permanent differences and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Corporation expects at, the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled. Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except where it relates to items that are credited or debited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The charge for land tax and council rate equivalents has been calculated by RevenueSA, based on valuations supplied by the Valuer-General.

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 ATO. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as a cost of acquisition of the asset or as an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing activities, which is recoverable from or payable to the ATO, is classified as part of operating cash flows.

(i) Finance costs

Finance costs include interest expense, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings and finance lease charges. Finance costs are expensed as incurred.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand and at bank is stated at nominal value. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank.

(k) Receivables

Receivables for rates and charges are normally settled within 21 days, with sundry debtors settled within 30 days. These are recognised in the accounts at amounts due. An allowance for doubtful debts is established based on a review of outstanding amounts at balance date. Refer also to Note 3.

Bad debts are written off when they are identified.

(l) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of goods and services manufactured by SA Water are on a full absorption cost basis.

Inventories are held for purposes of maintenance and construction and not for resale.

(m) Employee benefits*Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave*

Liabilities for wages, salaries and annual leave are measured and recognised at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration rates that the Corporation expects to pay when the liability is settled. The related on costs for annual leave have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as payables.

No provision is made for sick leave as entitlements do not vest and it is considered that sick leave is taken from the current year's accrual.

Long service leave

Liabilities arising in respect of long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at their nominal rates. All other long service leave entitlements are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to anticipated future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using interest rates on negotiable government guaranteed securities with terms of maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows. The related on costs have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as payables.

The Corporation's long service leave liability is valued by Mr C Papanicolas BSc (Ma) (Hons), ASIA, FIAA of Professional Financial Consulting Pty Ltd.

Superannuation

Contributions are made by the Corporation to several superannuation schemes operated by the State Government. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contribution due but not yet paid to the superannuation schemes.

(n) Workers compensation

The Corporation is registered with WorkCover as an exempt employer and is responsible for payment of workers compensation claims. The Corporation establishes a provision for any claims arising under the WRCA and the repealed *Workers Compensation Act, 1971* outstanding at year end. The Corporation's outstanding claims liability is valued by Mr C Papanicolas BSc (Ma) (Hons), ASIA, FIAA of Professional Financial Consulting Pty Ltd.

(o) Insurance

The SAICORP Division of the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA), has assumed responsibility and liability for, and will indemnify SA Water against, damage suffered to the Corporation's property or claims made against the Corporation and/or the SA Government. In addition, insurance arrangements are in place for construction works, travel insurance and Directors' and Officers' liability.

Workers compensation risks for which the Corporation is responsible are excluded from these arrangements.

(p) Payables

Liabilities, whether or not billed to the Corporation, are recognised at amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, including any related GST. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 30 days.

Dividends payable are recognised in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared or have been specifically determined and approved in consultation with the Treasurer and the Corporation's Minister.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event which is required to be settled and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where the effect is material, a provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows required to settle the obligation using interest rates on negotiable government guaranteed securities with terms of maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

Damages and claims

A provision is recognised for claims against the Corporation relating to property damage, personal injury and civil liability.

The amounts measured and recorded for claims are based on estimates of specified claims and the probability that the Corporation will be required to settle the obligation. Previous claims history and Crown Law advice are used in the determination of the liability.

Asset disposal and site rehabilitation

A provision for the disposal and abandonment of assets is recognised when there is a present obligation to undertake further work to decommission surplus assets and ensure they are safe to the public and do not cause harm to the environment.

The estimated costs of site rehabilitation and decommissioning non-current assets are based on past experience and current market prices.

Make good provision

In accordance with the lease agreement with the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure the Corporation must have restored the leased premises in Grenfell Street to its original condition by the end of the lease term (November 2008). The costs were fully incurred during 2008-09.

(r) Borrowings

All SA Water's core debt borrowings are measured at their historical value. The Corporation has a fully utilised long term borrowing facility with the SAFA. The loans are denominated in Australian dollars and carry both fixed and floating interest rates. The Government provides a guarantee in respect of these borrowings pursuant to the provisions of the PFAA.

Under a mandate from the State Treasurer, the Corporation transferred debt management responsibilities to SAFA effective from 1 July 2004. SA Water's core debt portfolio is actively managed by SAFA under a Liability Management Service Agreement and within requirements outlined in SA Water's Treasury Risk Management Policies.

(s) Derivatives

The Corporation's Treasury Risk Management Policies provides a prudential framework for the management of the Corporation's financial risks including interest rate risk, foreign exchange price risk and commodity price risk. Within the parameters of the Corporation's Permitted Treasury Instruments Policy, SA Water utilises derivative financial instruments to implement appropriate financial risk mitigation strategies.

Interest rate derivatives

The Corporation's exposure to movements in interest rates arises from its borrowings and from any funds that it might have on deposit. To manage interest rate risk the Corporation uses interest rate swaps and interest rate futures contracts. These derivatives are used to reconfigure interest rate risk profiles and manage exposures. The Corporation does not trade physical debt other than as necessary to rebalance the portfolio to the debt benchmark.

Foreign exchange derivatives

Foreign exchange risk represents the risk resulting from contractual obligations to buy or sell goods and or services in a currency other than Australian Dollars or where the price is quoted in Australian Dollars, and the quoted price is dependent upon a foreign currency price component. The foreign currency value of the goods or services to be bought or sold, or the value of the foreign currency price component is deemed to be the Corporation's exposure to price risk.

Foreign currency derivatives are used on a needs basis to ensure any identified foreign currency exposures are appropriately managed in line with SA Water's Foreign Exchange Risk Management Policy and TI 23. Permitted foreign currency derivatives as outlined in SA Water's Permitted Treasury Instruments Policy includes spot and forward foreign currency contracts and currency options to maximum maturity of three years. In all instances, SA Water's foreign exchange requirements are arranged through SAFA.

As at 30 June 2009 the Corporation had no foreign exchange derivatives.

Accounting for derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when their fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when their fair value is negative. All derivatives are categorised as 'held-for-trading' under AASB 139 and do not qualify for hedge accounting. Any changes in fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss in other income or other expenses. The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated by discounting the anticipated future cash flows to their present value based on current market interest rates at the respective balance dates.

Interest payments and receipts under interest rate swaps are recognised on an accrual basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as other income or other expenses. Gains or losses on early termination of interest rate swaps will be recognised immediately as an adjustment to other income or other expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Interest rate futures contracts are remeasured to fair value on a daily basis based on quoted market prices via the Sydney's Futures Exchange. Gains and losses on interest rate futures contracts are recognised immediately as an adjustment to other income or other expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Consistent with SA Water Treasury Policy, derivative financial instruments are not held for speculative purposes.

(t) Segment reporting

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated assets and liabilities mainly comprise tax assets, interest bearing liabilities, tax liabilities and corporate assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to segments on a reasonable basis.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost recognised during the period to acquire and construct segment assets that are expected to be used for more than one annual reporting period.

(u) Administered items

The following administered items are not recognised in the Corporation's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows, but are separately disclosed in Note 41 as administered items.

River Murray levy

The Corporation is responsible for administering the Save the River Murray Levy. The Save the River Murray Levy billed and collected on behalf of government is not controlled by the Corporation.

Pensioner concessions

SA Water is responsible for the administration of Local Government pensioner concession payments. An amount is received from SA Government which is used to make payments to Local Government Councils. The amount collected on behalf of government is not controlled by the Corporation.

Cooperative Research Centre for Water Quality and Treatment

The Cooperative Research Centre for Water Quality and Treatment (CRC) was formed on 14 June 1995, as an Unincorporated Joint Initiative between seventeen participants including SA Water to conduct research and education programs on the quality of water for urban communities in Australia. SA Water provides accounting services to the CRC by administering the collection of funds and payment of accounts. The Corporation does not have discretionary control over CRC funds. Funding for the CRC for Water Quality and Treatment under the Commonwealth's Cooperative Research Centre Program expired on 30 June 2008. The CRC ceased to be administered by SA Water on 30 November 2008.

Compensation payments from United Water International

In 2005-06, the State Government consented to a change in ownership of United Water International (United Water). As part of the change in ownership negotiation, United Water agreed to make payments to the Government (through SA Water) in settlement of United Water being released from a condition of the contract to relocate Thames Water Asia Pacific to South Australia and a requirement for Australianisation. The United Water contract requires these payments be made to the Minister for Water Security. SA Water receives these payments which are then forwarded to the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Rainwater Tank Plumbing Rebate Scheme

In 2006-07 the Minister for Water Security approved the introduction of a Rainwater Tank Plumbing Rebate Scheme. The scheme is administered by SA Water on behalf of the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

Water Allocations on behalf of Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation

In 2008-09 the Minister for Water Security conferred on SA Water the function of purchasing water entitlements (both permanent and temporary) for and on behalf of the State. This includes the purchase of temporary water allocations on behalf of The Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC). The revenue and expenditure relating to the purchase of water allocations for DWLBC is included in the Administered Items schedule. Administration costs relating to the water allocations purchased are recovered from DWLBC and recognised in the SA Water controlled financial statements. Water allocations that are purchased for SA Water's use are recognised in the SA Water controlled Financial Statements.

Lower Lakes Irrigation Pipeline

In 2008-09 SA Water was requested to project manage the design and construction of the Jervois to Langhorne and Currency Creek irrigation pipelines and pump stations on behalf of the Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA). All expenditure incurred for the irrigation pipeline is recovered from PIRSA. Expenditure and recoveries for the design and construction of the pipeline is reported in the Administered Items schedule. SA Water has no record of the fixed assets in its Financial Statements. Construction is expected to be complete in 2009-10.

(v) Adelaide Desalination Project

In 2008-09 SA Water began the Adelaide Desalination Project to build a seawater desalination plant and transfer pipeline system at Port Stanvac. The Adelaide Desalination Project will deliver up to 100 billion litres of water each year to manage the expected long term reduction of reservoir inflows. First water will be delivered via the plant in December 2010. The plant will be fully operational in late 2012. Material movements in the 2008-09 financial statements as a result of the Adelaide Desalination Project are disclosed separately in the Notes.

(w) New accounting standards and interpretations

AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Corporation for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009, except for the amendments to AASB 101 which have been early-adopted. The Corporation has assessed the impact of the other new and amended standards and there will be no material impact on the accounting policies of the Corporation.

2. Financial risk management**(a) Market risk****(i) Interest rate risk exposures - financial liabilities**

The Corporation's financial liabilities are exposed to interest rate risk. The Corporation constantly analyses its interest rate exposure and consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions, use of alternative risk mitigation strategies and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates.

Fair value of financial liabilities

Fair value of financial liabilities is the amount at which the liability could be settled, in a current transaction between willing parties after allowing for transaction costs. The fair value for long term borrowings is estimated by discounting the anticipated future cash flows to their present value based on current market interest rates at the respective balance sheet dates.

A reliable estimate of the fair value for finance leases cannot be determined due to the unique nature of the leasing arrangements. Refer Note 1(f).

The carrying amounts and fair values of long-term borrowings at balance date are:

	2009		2008	
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Long-term borrowings	1 744 304	1 757 157	1 261 304	1 241 249

The fair values of all other financial liabilities approximates the carrying values.

(ii) Summarised sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the balance date, assuming all other variables are held constant. The movements in post-tax profit for the year and equity are due to higher/lower interest costs from floating rate debt and cash balances and changes in fair values of derivatives. The movement in interest expense is estimated by applying the interest rate movement to the balance of floating rate debt outstanding at balance date. For interest rate swaps the profit and loss sensitivity reflects the impact of the change in interest rates on the fair value of swaps outstanding at balance date over their remaining terms.

At 30 June 2009 it has been assumed that a reasonable possible shift in interest rates over the next reporting period could be 1 percent upwards and 0.5 percent downwards. This assumption is based on the term to maturity of interest rates swaps and the current implied future three month floating rate.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Interest rate risk			
		-0.5%		+1%	
	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	1 281	(5)	(5)	9	9
Derivatives - held-for-trading	1 576	575	575	(1 150)	(1 150)
Financial liabilities:					
Derivatives - held-for-trading	(8 550)	(838)	(838)	1 676	1 676
Short-term borrowings	(92 882)	325	325	(650)	(650)
Long-term borrowings	(1 744 304)	718	718	(1 435)	(1 435)
Total increase (decrease)		775	775	(1 550)	(1 550)

2008	Carrying amount \$'000	Interest rate risk			
		-1% Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	+1% Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	2 430	(17)	(17)	17	17
Derivatives - held-for-trading	1 128	(1 584)	(1 584)	1 584	1 584
Financial liabilities:					
Derivatives - held-for-trading	(5 486)	1 111	1 111	(1 111)	(1 111)
Short-term borrowings	(93 600)	655	655	(655)	(655)
Long-term borrowings	(1 261 304)	1 435	1 435	(1 435)	(1 435)
Total increase (decrease)		1 600	1 600	(1 600)	(1 600)

(b) Credit risk

Credit management policies and procedures are in place to ensure an appropriate level of due diligence in relation to credit history and financial integrity for financial transactions undertaken by SA Water. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and actions to recover outstanding debt are instigated in accordance with the Corporation's collection policies and practices with the result that exposure to bad debts is not significant.

For sundry debtors the Corporation trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Corporation's policy to securitise its receivables.

Under the *Waterworks Act 1932*, water rates are secured via a first charge on the property.

The Corporation has no significant concentration of credit risk.

All debt management activities are directly undertaken by SAFA on behalf of the Corporation. The Corporation does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Corporation has in place a Liquidity Risk Management Policy to provide a prudential framework for managing liquidity risk. SA Water is required to hold in cash or committed facilities appropriate capacity to meet immediate funding requirements and provide any unforeseen cash flow needs. Liquidity levels are reviewed by management on a daily basis and reported to the Board monthly.

Contractual maturities

The table below analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities and net settled derivative financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The contractual cash flows remaining to maturity for borrowings include principal and interest. For floating rate borrowings and the floating leg of interest rate swaps, the cash flows have been estimated using implied forward interest rates applicable at the reporting date. Maturing borrowings are included in the table at their maturity date and are rolled over into a new market borrowing rate.

	Less than 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total contractual cash flows \$'000
2009					
Non-derivatives:					
Non-interest bearing liabilities*	166 451	-	-	-	166 451
Finance lease liabilities	20 852	20 852	62 553	186 224	290 481
Floating rate borrowings	195 789	86 497	27 872	-	310 158
Fixed rate borrowings	656 629	326 871	590 085	185 580	1 759 165
Total non-derivatives	1 039 721	434 220	680 510	371 804	2 526 255
Derivatives:					
Financial liabilities:					
Net settled (interest rate swaps)	6 730	2 214	992	-	9 936
Financial assets:					
Net settled (interest rate swaps)	(1 727)	(854)	344	-	(2 237)
Total derivatives	5 003	1 360	1 336	-	7 699
2008					
Non-derivatives:					
Non-interest bearing liabilities*	60 395	-	-	-	60 395
Finance lease liabilities	20 460	20 460	61 378	202 406	304 704
Floating rate borrowings	115 824	108 693	117 095	-	341 612
Fixed rate borrowings	412 429	210 817	481 602	133 412	1 238 260
Total non-derivatives	609 108	339 970	660 075	335 818	1 944 971

Contractual maturities (continued)

	Less than 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total contractual cash flows \$'000
2008					
Derivatives:					
Financial liabilities:					
Net settled (interest rate swaps)	1 941	1 913	2 574	-	6 428
Financial assets:					
Net settled (interest rate swaps)	(379)	(399)	(219)	-	(997)
Total derivatives	1 562	1 514	2 355	-	5 431

* Non-interest bearing liabilities disclosed are financial liabilities at cost and exclude amounts relating to statutory payables such as tax equivalents and Commonwealth tax.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Unbilled income

Under the existing meter reading and billing program most customer meters are read and billed on a six month rolling basis. However, for accounting purposes, the revenue generated by customer water consumption is accrued so that it reflects the amount of water used by customers during the financial year. Given that the existing meter reading and billing program does not align with the financial year, it is not possible to determine the actual water used by customers during the year. SA Water therefore utilises a model that draws on information from master meters, the billing system and assessments of water losses to determine an estimate of unbilled water.

4. Revenue from ordinary activities

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
CSOs		183 087	164 597
Water and wastewater rates and charges		630 167	582 455
Recoverable works		83 026	55 627
Fees and charges		19 819	20 697
Miscellaneous		2 180	688
Government grants		4	5
Contributed assets		68 864	61 890
Rents		1 069	970
Interest		474	224
		988 690	887 153

5. Other income

Net gain on disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment	212	487
Net gain on interest rate derivatives	-	228
Net gain on termination of finance lease	-	990
Reversal of prior year infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation decrement	533	608
	745	2 313

6. Expenses

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

Depreciation:	15		
Buildings		2 156	2 664
Plant and equipment		3 759	4 795
Other		9 338	9 869
Infrastructure assets - water		104 775	93 914
Infrastructure assets - sewer		53 927	48 797
Amortisation:	14		
Computer software		3 741	2 089
Total depreciation and amortisation		177 696	162 128

Finance costs:

Interest paid/payable for borrowings not at fair value through profit or loss	92 965	85 429
Finance charges on capitalised leases	13 940	14 392
Total finance costs	106 905	99 821

Net losses from fair value adjustments of derivatives held-for-trading: *

Interest rate derivatives	9 459	-
Foreign currency derivatives	2 135	-
	11 594	-

6. Expenses (continued)	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Finance lease contingent rentals	3 073	2 760
Rental expense relating to operating leases:		
Minimum lease payments	7 116	3 277
Net bad and doubtful debts expense including movements in allowance for doubtful debts	99	(314)
Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation decrement	569	-
Write-down in value of infrastructure, plant and equipment	47	40
Write-off value of capital works in progress	1 140	1 043
Superannuation contributions	11 272	10 332
Consultancy costs	2 485	872
Expenditure on behalf of State Government:		
Water Industry Best Practice Program	487	500
CRC	-	150
	<u>487</u>	<u>650</u>

* During 2008-09 interest rates fell to historic lows. Net accounting losses on interest rate derivatives were incurred as noted above. The Corporation achieved reduced cost benefits on interest expense where maturing debt was re-priced at lower rates.

7. Income tax expense		2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
(a) Income tax expense	Note		
Current tax		86 898	83 550
Deferred tax		(9 385)	2 418
Amounts over provided in prior years		(217)	(197)
		<u>77 296</u>	<u>85 771</u>
Deferred income tax (revenue) expense included in income tax expense comprises:			
Increase in deferred tax assets	13	(10 106)	(1 107)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	25	721	3 525
		<u>(9 385)</u>	<u>2 418</u>
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable			
Profit before income tax expense		258 854	286 801
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30 percent (30 percent)		77 656	86 040
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:			
Net loss (gain) on sale of assets		3	(6)
Investment allowance		(146)	-
Revaluation increment		-	(66)
		<u>77 513</u>	<u>85 968</u>
Amounts over provided in prior years		(217)	(197)
Income tax expense		<u>77 296</u>	<u>85 771</u>
Total income tax expense		<u>77 296</u>	<u>85 771</u>
(c) Tax expense (income) relating to items of other comprehensive income			
Gain in revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment assets	31(a)	142 009	134 854
Revaluation of investment in unlisted shares	31(a)	1 779	191
		<u>143 788</u>	<u>135 045</u>

8. Segment information

(a) Description of segments

Business segments

The Corporation comprises the following main business segments based on the Corporation's management reporting system:

- *Metropolitan Water*
Manage, operate and maintain metropolitan water filtration plants and pipelines that deliver water to customers.
- *Country Water*
Manage, operate and maintain country reservoirs, pipelines and water filtration plants delivering peak and off-peak water to customers.
- *Metropolitan Sewer*
Manage, operate and maintain metropolitan wastewater treatment plants and pipelines that remove wastewater from customer properties.

Business segments (continued)

- *Country Sewer*
Manage, operate and maintain country wastewater treatment plants and pipelines that remove wastewater from customer properties.
- *Other*
Revenue and expenses associated with the Murray-Darling Basin Authority, the Australian Water Quality Centre, engineering workshops and water industry business development.

(b) Business segments

	Metro Water	Country Water	Metro Sewer	Country Sewer	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2009						
Segment income:						
Rates and charges	231 481	116 500	254 498	30 788	-	633 267
CSOs	6 926	145 379	6 895	23 887	-	183 087
Contributed assets	20 872	13 432	24 616	9 944	-	68 864
Other revenue	12 007	4 359	13 837	1 831	71 889	103 923
Unallocated revenue	-	-	-	-	-	294
Total segment income	271 286	279 670	299 846	66 450	71 889	989 435
Segment result	69 018	95 217	156 572	30 652	63	351 522
Unallocated expense net of unallocated revenue						(92 668)
Profit before income tax						258 854
Income tax expense						(77 296)
Profit for the year						181 558
Segment assets	3 483 641	2 758 155	2 622 161	549 156	225 557	9 638 670
Unallocated assets						50 743
Total Assets						9 689 413
Segment liabilities	134 402	165 443	51 690	12 073	34 575	398 183
Unallocated liabilities						2 927 386
Total liabilities						3 325 569
Acquisition and construction of non-current assets	454 445	81 555	131 927	10 871	52 674	731 472
Depreciation and amortisation expense	61 210	56 377	48 249	11 860	-	177 696
Other non-cash expenses	1 141	754	501	182	130	2 708
2008						
Segment income:						
Rates and charges	206 323	103 326	243 605	29 200	-	582 454
Community service obligations	2 561	131 065	7 104	22 849	1018	164 597
Contributed assets	17 459	12 343	25 146	6 942	-	61 890
Other revenue	9 222	4 776	11 642	2 916	51 517	80 073
Unallocated revenue	-	-	-	-	-	452
Total segment income	235 565	251 510	287 497	61 907	52 535	889 466
Segment result	76 682	96 379	167 476	32 082	(841)	371 778
Unallocated expense net of unallocated revenue						(84 977)
Profit before income tax						286 801
Income tax expense						(85 771)
Profit for the year						201 030
Segment assets	2 788 021	2 639 743	2 424 563	541 237	90 802	8 484 366
Unallocated assets						28 122
Total assets						8 512 488
Segment liabilities	33 010	154 763	28 900	9 566	11 021	237 260
Unallocated liabilities						2 294 351
Total liabilities						2 531 611
Acquisition and construction of non-current assets	51 463	94 922	28 548	8 529	63 635	247 097
Depreciation and amortisation expense	54 274	52 941	45 095	9 818	-	162 128
Other non-cash expenses	1 074	1 594	735	403	388	4 194

9. Current assets - receivables	2009	2008
Receivables:	\$'000	\$'000
Rates receivable (water and wastewater)	62 709	56 218
Sundry debtors*	53 112	24 198
Allowance for doubtful debts	(65)	(76)
	115 756	80 340
Other receivables:		
CSOs	11 722	11 304
	127 478	91 644

* Sundry debtors includes \$13.927 million (GST receivable) for the Adelaide Desalination Project.

(a) Impaired receivables

An allowance for impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence than an individual receivable is impaired.

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
The ageing of these receivables is as follows:		
More than 90 days overdue	65	76
Movements in the allowance for impairment loss are as follows:		
At 1 July	76	422
Provision for impairment recognised during the year	23	(315)
Amounts written off	(34)	(31)
At 30 June	65	76

(b) Past due but not impaired

At 30 June, the ageing of rates receivable that are past due but not impaired is as follows:

Past due 0-69 days	10 140	10 968
More than 69 days	6 429	5 786
	16 569	16 754

The other balances within rates receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these amounts will be received when due. The carrying amount of past due/impaired rates receivables with renegotiated terms at balance date is \$6.687 million (\$6.068 million).

At 30 June, the ageing of sundry debtors receivable that are past due but not impaired is as follows:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Past due 0-30 days	2 985	1 206
Past due more than 30 days	1 645	1 199
	4 630	2 405

The other balances within sundry debtor receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these amounts will be received when due. The carrying amount of past due/impaired sundry debtor receivables with renegotiated terms at balance date is \$1563 million (\$1341 million).

Balances for other receivables relate to CSOs and do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these other balances will be received when due.

(c) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to Note 2 for more information on the risk management policy of the Corporation and the credit quality of the Corporation's receivables.

10. Current assets - inventories	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Raw materials and stores	5 613	5 231
Allowance for obsolete stock	(1 038)	(791)
Work in progress - sundry debtors	712	683
	5 287	5 123
11. Current assets - other current assets		
Interest receivable	56	-
Prepayments	1 278	1 795
Temporary water allocations	19 532	-
	20 866	1 795
12. Non-current assets - available-for-sale financial assets		
Unlisted shares at fair value	14 536	8 605

12. Non-current assets - available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

The Corporation was a participant to the funding arrangements for the VPS. SA Water's involvement in this scheme will result in an option at the end of the contract to acquire the scheme. The scheme distributes 'Class A' reclaimed water from the Bolivar Wastewater Treatment Plant throughout the Virginia region for the irrigation of seasonal crops and fixed plantings. As part of the arrangement, the Corporation made advances to the operating Company of VPS, Water Reticulation Systems (Virginia) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Euratech Limited. Advances to Water Reticulation Systems (Virginia) Pty Ltd were converted to non-voting class B shares, issued at a price of \$1 per share.

13. Non-current assets - deferred tax assets

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Doubtful debts		20	23
Obsolete stock		311	237
Unlisted shares at fair value		2 406	2 406
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		2 486	2 169
Pooled assets		83	85
Payables		1 046	985
Audit fee payable		85	82
Government grants		7 747	299
Employee benefits		10 638	9 804
Deferred lease incentive		573	-
Provision for site rehabilitation		1 443	1 016
Provision for asset disposal		50	73
Provision for damages and claims		237	332
Provision for workers compensation		177	101
Make good provision		-	339
Derivative financial liability		(118)	(1 037)
		27 184	16 914
Amounts recognised directly in equity:			
Derivative financial liability		2 683	2 682
Unlisted shares at fair value		(2 312)	(532)
Revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment		(15)	-
Net deferred tax assets		27 540	19 064
Movements:			
Balance at 1 July		19 064	18 083
Credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	7	10 106	1 107
Charged to equity		(1 764)	(191)
Amounts under-provided in prior years		134	65
Balance at 30 June		27 540	19 064
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months		6 575	5 101
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months		20 965	13 963
		27 540	19 064

14. Non-current assets - intangible assets

	Easements \$'000	Prescription rights \$'000	Computer software \$'000	Purchased water allocations \$'000	Total \$'000
2009					
Year ended 30 June 2009:					
Opening net book amount	5 637	4 500	14 137	20 347	44 621
Additions from internal development	-	-	3 099	-	3 099
Additions from external acquisitions	220	-	5 827	-	6 047
Amortisation charge	-	-	(3 741)	-	(3 741)
Closing net book amount	5 857	4 500	19 322	20 347	50 026
At 30 June 2009:					
Cost	5 857	4 500	53 673	20 347	84 377
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	(34 351)	-	(34 351)
Net book amount	5 857	4 500	19 322	20 347	50 026
2008					
Year ended 30 June 2008:					
Opening net book amount	5 623	4 500	7 442	20 347	37 912
Additions from internal development	-	-	5 642	-	5 642
Additions from external acquisitions	14	-	3 142	-	3 156
Amortisation charge	-	-	(2 089)	-	(2 089)
Closing net book amount	5 637	4 500	14 137	20 347	44 621
At 30 June 2008:					
Cost	5 637	4 500	44 747	20 347	75 231
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	(30 610)	-	(30 610)
Net book amount	5 637	4 500	14 137	20 347	44 621

15. Non-current assets - infrastructure, plant and equipment

Year ended 30 June 2009	Work in progress \$'000	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leased sewer infrastructure \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000
Opening net book amount	249 437	257 859	13 295	19 457	24 217
Revaluation*	-	27 960	878	1 418	-
Additions**	731 472	18 269	6 379	-	7 825
Disposals	-	(2 437)	-	-	(301)
Transfers	(230 648)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-	(2 156)	(557)	(3 759)
Asset write-down	(1 140)	-	-	-	(47)
Closing net book amount	749 121	301 651	18 396	20 318	27 935

At 30 June 2009:					
Cost	749 121	-	-	-	54 188
Valuation	-	301 651	53 134	22 292	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(34 738)	(1 974)	(26 253)
Net book amount	749 121	301 651	18 396	20 318	27 935

	Water infrastructure \$'000	Sewer infrastructure \$'000	Leased water infrastructure \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening net book amount	4 913 985	2 693 970	127 126	38 732	8 338 078
Revaluation*	256 154	202 411	9 267	2 436	500 524
Additions**	110 790	54 689	-	62 861	992 285
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2 738)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(230 648)
Depreciation charge	(101 396)	(53 370)	(3 379)	(9 338)	(173 955)
Asset write-down	-	-	-	-	(1 187)
Closing net book amount	5 179 533	2 897 700	133 014	94 691	9 422 359

At 30 June 2009:					
Cost	-	-	-	-	803 309
Valuation	9 336 467	4 719 024	168 958	151 802	14 753 328
Accumulated depreciation	(4 156 934)	(1 821 324)	(35 944)	(57 111)	(6 134 278)
Net book amount	5 179 533	2 897 700	133 014	94 691	9 422 359

* Includes the reversal of the prior year revaluation decrement. Refer Notes 5 and 31.

** Additions include \$400.187 million for the Adelaide Desalination Project.

Year ended 30 June 2008	Work in progress \$'000	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leased sewer infrastructure \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000
Opening net book amount	223 194	224 139	14 524	22 423	22 492
Revaluation	-	30 608	412	678	-
Additions	247 097	3 143	1 023	-	6 949
Disposals	-	(31)	-	-	(389)
Transfers	(219 811)	-	-	(3 124)	-
Depreciation charge	-	-	(2 664)	(520)	(4 795)
Asset write-down	(1 043)	-	-	-	(40)
Closing net book amount	249 437	257 859	13 295	19 457	24 217

At 30 June 2008:					
Cost	249 437	-	-	-	49 467
Valuation	-	257 859	44 819	20 777	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(31 524)	(1 320)	(25 250)
Net book amount	249 437	257 859	13 295	19 457	24 217

	Water infrastructure \$'000	Sewer infrastructure \$'000	Leased water infrastructure \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening net book amount	4 442 598	2 635 017	122 786	40 964	7 748 137
Revaluation	407 573	34 466	4 318	1 339	479 394
Additions	154 585	69 640	3 165	6 298	491 900
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(420)
Transfers	-	3 124	-	-	(219 811)
Depreciation charge	(90 771)	(48 277)	(3 143)	(9 869)	(160 039)
Asset write-down	-	-	-	-	(1 083)
Closing net book amount	4 913 985	2 693 970	127 126	38 732	8 338 078

At 30 June 2008:					
Cost	-	-	-	-	298 904
Valuation	8 723 724	4 364 454	157 478	83 810	13 652 921
Accumulated depreciation	(3 809 739)	(1 670 484)	(30 352)	(45 078)	(5 613 747)
Net book amount	4 913 985	2 693 970	127 126	38 732	8 338 078

Carrying amounts that would have been recognised if revalued assets were stated at cost

If revalued assets were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Freehold land:			
Cost		<u>37 817</u>	19 547
Buildings:			
Cost		44 613	38 234
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(26 817)</u>	(24 684)
Net book amount		<u>17 796</u>	13 550
Water infrastructure:			
Cost		1 782 315	1 689 004
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(677 623)</u>	(648 473)
Net book amount		<u>1 104 692</u>	1 040 531
Sewer infrastructure:			
Cost		1 286 934	1 254 030
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(516 093)</u>	(497 392)
Net book amount		<u>770 841</u>	756 638
Other:			
Cost		134 056	64 009
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(45 595)</u>	(37 465)
Net book amount		<u>88 461</u>	26 544
16. Non-current assets - other non-current assets			
Temporary water allocations		<u>18 464</u>	-
17. Current liabilities - payables			
Interest payable		11 466	10 406
Trade creditors*		163 797	56 481
Other creditors		<u>12 972</u>	13 736
		<u>188 235</u>	80 623
* Trade creditors includes \$75.745 million relating to the Adelaide Desalination Project.			
18. Current liabilities - interest bearing liabilities			
Lease liabilities	32	4 073	3 644
Short-term borrowings		<u>92 882</u>	93 600
		<u>96 955</u>	97 244
The Corporation has a \$100 million short-term borrowing facility with the Department of Treasury and Finance bearing interest at the daily cash rate charged by SAFA.			
(a) Risk exposures			
Information regarding interest rate risk and liquidity risk exposure is set out in Note 2.			
(b) Fair value disclosures			
Due to the short-term nature of these interest bearing liabilities, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. Refer to Note 2.			
19. Current tax liabilities		2009	2008
Provision for current income tax movements during the year were as follows:		\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July		19 302	23 638
Income tax paid		<u>(73 159)</u>	(87 753)
Current year's income tax provision		86 899	83 550
Amounts over provided in prior year		<u>(83)</u>	(132)
		<u>32 959</u>	19 303
20. Current liabilities - provisions			
Employee benefits		11 897	10 340
Asset disposal		60	68
Site rehabilitation		4 015	1 150
Damages and claims		790	1 106
Workers compensation		789	1 197
Make good		-	1 132
		<u>17 551</u>	14 993

Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

	Asset disposal	Site rehabilitation	Damages & claims	Workers compensation	Make good	2009 Total
Current:	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	68	1 150	1 106	1 197	1 132	4 653
Payments made during the year	(75)	(133)	(504)	(528)	(1 132)	(2 372)
Transfer from non-current provision	67	1 440	-	-	-	1 507
Re-measurement adjustments	-	1 558	(161)	120	-	1 517
Additional provision recognised	-	-	349	-	-	349
Carrying amount at 30 June	60	4 015	790	789	-	5 654
21. Current liabilities - other current liabilities						
			Note		2009	2008
Government grants				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Lease incentives				-	-	4
Unearned revenue				134	-	-
Deposits from contractors				32	41	41
				1 345	1 329	1 329
				1 511	1 374	1 374
22. Non-current liabilities - payables						
Other payables					1 630	1 551
23. Non-current liabilities - interest bearing liabilities						
Lease liabilities			32		115 805	119 877
Long-term borrowings					1 744 304	1 261 304
					1 860 109	1 381 181
24. Derivative financial instruments						
Current financial assets						
Interest rate swaps - held-for-trading					-	222
Total current derivative financial instrument assets					-	222
Non-current financial assets						
Interest rate swaps - held-for-trading					1 576	906
Total derivative financial instrument assets					1 576	1 128
Current financial liabilities						
Interest rate swaps - held-for-trading					1 359	-
Non-current financial liabilities						
Interest rate swaps - held-for-trading					7 191	5 486
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities					8 550	5 486
25. Non-current liabilities - deferred tax liabilities						
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:						
Prepayments					157	234
Rates receivable					8 556	8 555
Interest receivable					17	-
Derivative financial asset					473	339
Depreciation and amortisation					79 549	78 903
					88 752	88 031
Other:						
Revaluation of infrastructure, plant and equipment					955 676	813 652
Total deferred tax liabilities					1 044 428	901 683
Movements:						
Balance at 1 July					901 683	763 304
Charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income			7		721	3 525
Charged to equity			31		142 024	134 854
Balance at 30 June					1 044 428	901 683
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months					8 729	8 789
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months					1 035 699	892 894
					1 044 428	901 683
26. Non-current liabilities - provisions						
Employee benefits					23 564	22 342
Site rehabilitation					796	2 236
Workers compensation					1 077	1 928
Asset disposal					108	175
					25 545	26 681

Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits are set out below:

	Site rehabili- tation \$'000	Workers compen- sation \$'000	Asset disposal \$'000	2009 Total \$'000
Non-current:				
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 236	1 928	175	4 339
Transfer to current provision	(1 440)	-	(67)	(1 507)
Re-measurement adjustments	-	(851)	-	(851)
Carrying amount at 30 June	796	1 077	108	1 981

27. Non-current liabilities - other non-current liabilities	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Non-business advances	497	497
Government grants	45 822	995
Lease incentives	1 777	-
	48 096	1 492

29. Reconciliation of cash

Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	1 281	2 430
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(a) Fair value

Due to the short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

29. Reconciliation of net profit after income tax to net cash inflows from operating activities

Net profit for the year	181 558	201 030
Add (Less): Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	177 696	162 128
Contributed assets	(39 264)	(30 157)
Net gain on disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment	(225)	(487)
Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation decrement reversal	(533)	(608)
Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation decrement	569	-
Net gain on termination of finance lease	-	(990)
Write-down of capitalised expenditure	1 187	1 083
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in rates and sundry receivables	(31 553)	(8 473)
Increase in inventories	(168)	(27)
Decrease in prepayments	517	718
(Increase) Decrease in other operating assets	(38 240)	284
Increase in fair value of derivative financial assets	(447)	(608)
Increase in deferred tax asset	(10 240)	(1 172)
Increase in trade creditors	15 528	2 162
Increase in provision for employee benefits	2 780	2 839
(Decrease) Increase in provision for workers compensation	(1 259)	272
Increase (Decrease) in other operating liabilities	11 527	(2 763)
Increase in fair value of derivative financial liabilities	3 064	540
Increase in government grants	43 868	1 000
Increase in provision for deferred income tax	721	3 525
Decrease in other provisions	(96)	(533)
Increase (Decrease) in provision for income taxes payable	13 656	(4 335)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	330 646	325 428

30. Capital risk management

Capital is managed within the parameters outlined in the Financial Ownership Framework for SA Water, which encompasses the Corporation's relationship with its owner in respect of capital structure, CSOs and dividends.

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the Corporation continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to the State Government (as sole shareholder) and benefits for other stakeholders.

30. Capital risk management (continued)

The framework for SA Water includes a target range for debt to total assets (gearing) ratio of 15 percent to 25 percent.

The Corporation's strategy, which is unchanged from 2008, was to maintain a gearing ratio within 15 percent to 25 percent. The gearing ratios based on continuing operations at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 were as follows:

	Note	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
Current interest bearing liabilities	18	97	97
Non-current interest bearing liabilities	23	1 860	1 381
Net debt		1 957	1 478
Total assets		9 689	8 512
Gearing ratio (percent)		20	17

Outside of the financial ownership framework, the Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. SA Water and the State Government continue to review the parameters of the financial ownership framework to ensure the appropriateness of the targets.

31. Reserves and retained profits

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
(a) Reserves			
Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation reserve		5 989 332	5 633 096
Available-for-sale revaluation reserve		5 394	1 242
Balance at 30 June		5 994 726	5 634 338
Movements:			
Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve:			
Balance at 1 July		5 633 096	5 287 752
Revaluation - gross	15	500 524	480 658
Movements in deferred tax liability	25	(142 024)	(134 854)
Movements in deferred tax asset		15	-
Transfer to retained profits on disposal		(2 279)	(460)
Balance at 30 June		5 989 332	5 633 096
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve:			
Balance at 1 July		1 242	796
Revaluation of investment in unlisted shares		5 931	637
Movements in deferred tax asset	13	(1 779)	(191)
Balance at 30 June		5 394	1 242
(b) Retained profits			
Movements in retained profits were as follows:			
Balance at 1 July		172 929	157 493
Profit for the year		181 558	201 030
Dividends	37	(161 296)	(186 054)
Transfers from infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation reserve		2 317	460
Balance at 30 June		195 508	172 929
(c) Nature and purpose of reserves			
(i) <i>Infrastructure, plant and equipment revaluation reserve</i>			
The asset revaluation reserve is the cumulative balance of asset revaluation increments and decrements.			
(ii) <i>Available-for-sale revaluation reserve</i>			
Changes in the fair value of unlisted shares are taken to the available-for-sale revaluation reserve.			

32. Commitments**(a) Capital commitments**

Total capital expenditure contracted for at balance date but not recognised in the financial statements and payable:

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Within one year	904 423	87 082
Later than one year but not later than five years	404 983	6 215
Later than five years	-	-
	1 309 406	93 297

Included in capital commitments is \$1119.725 million relating to the Adelaide Desalination Project.

(b) Operating leases commitments

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	12 984	5 282
Later than one year but not later than five years	34 056	32 154
Later than five years	73 908	101 313
	120 948	138 749

The operating lease commitments relate to property leases which are non-cancellable leases. The rental is payable monthly with reviews indexed every two years. These bi-annual reviews alternate between CPI indexation and market value. Options exist to renew the leases at the end of the term of the leases.

The Corporation has an operating lease commitment for accommodation effective from 2008-09 which expires after 15 years with a market rent review renegotiation in year 10. The lease has escalation clauses and no purchase options.

(c) Other expenditure commitments

Future other expenditure commitments not provided for in the financial statements and payable:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	94 471	106 082
Later than one year but not later than five years	184 748	141 679
Later than five years	450 314	96
	729 533	247 857

Other expenditure commitments include commitments pursuant to the contract to operate, manage and maintain the Adelaide metropolitan water and wastewater networks and treatment plants. The costs for the commitments include the service charge payable to United Water and the costs incurred by United Water in performing the services which are reimbursed by the Corporation. The costs are reported for the total period of the contract and include an estimate for escalation charges.

Also included in other expenditure commitments is \$599.678 million relating to the operations and maintenance of the Adelaide Desalination Project.

(d) (i) Finance leases

		2009		2008	
		Present value of minimum lease payments \$'000	Minimum lease payments \$'000	Present value of minimum lease payments \$'000	Minimum lease payments \$'000
Commitments in relation to finance leases are payable as follows:	Note				
Within one year		4 073	17 584	3 644	17 584
Later than one year but not later than five years		21 698	70 335	19 407	70 335
Later than five years		94 107	151 559	100 470	169 142
Minimum lease payments		119 878	239 478	123 521	257 061
Future finance charges		-	(119 600)	-	(133 540)
Total lease liabilities		119 878	119 878	123 521	123 521
Representing lease liabilities:					
Current	18		4 073		3 644
Non-current	23		115 805		119 877
			119 878		123 521

Future finance lease payments are amounts contracted with private sector providers to construct, own and operate water and wastewater treatment facilities.

(ii) Contingent rentals

The above finance leases comprise a base amount plus an incremental contingent rental. Contingent rentals are based on the consumer price and related indexes. Commitments in relation to contingent rentals are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	3 268	2 876
Later than one year and not later than five years	13 070	11 503
Later than five years	34 665	33 264
	51 003	47 643

The amount of contingent rentals paid during the year is disclosed in Note 6.

(e) Remuneration commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under long-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities payable:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	11 443	9 375
Later than one year but not later than five years	16 296	16 948
Later than five years	-	-
	27 739	26 323

Amounts disclosed as remuneration commitments include commitments arising from the service contracts of directors and executives that are not recognised as liabilities and are not included in the directors' or executives' remuneration.

33. Interests in Joint Venture**Jointly controlled operations**

The Corporation holds an interest of 50 percent in the output of the Joint Venture operation named SA Water/Lofty Ranges Power - Joint Venture whose principal activity is the generation of electricity from the use of water energy stored in and by the Corporation's infrastructure at Hope Valley.

Included in the assets and liabilities of the Corporation are the following items which represent the Corporation's interest in the assets and liabilities employed in the Joint Venture, recorded in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1(b), under the following classifications:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	49	41
Receivables	3	4
Total current assets	52	45
Non-current assets:		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	1 581	1 516
Total non-current assets	1 581	1 516
Total assets	1 633	1 561
Current liabilities:		
Payables	21	18
Total current liabilities	21	18
Total liabilities	21	18
Net assets	1 612	1 543

34. Events occurring after the balance date

SA Water has filed proceedings in the Supreme Court against United Water International Pty Ltd (United Water) alleging misleading and deceptive conduct and breach of contract. This action relates to past charges invoiced by United Water under the metropolitan outsourcing contract. The matter is now before the Courts.

35. Employee benefits

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Aggregate liability for employee benefits, including on-costs:		
Current:		
Accrued wages and salaries including on-costs included in other creditors	3 055	2 410
Annual leave:		
On-costs included in other creditors	1 364	1 321
Provision for employee benefits	8 596	7 669
9 960	9 960	8 990
Long service leave:		
On-costs included in other creditors	219	181
Provision for employee benefits	3 301	2 671
3 520	3 520	2 852
Total current employee benefits	16 535	14 252
Non-current:		
Long service leave:		
On-costs included in other creditors	1 630	1 551
Provision for employee benefits	23 564	22 342
25 194	25 194	23 893
Total non-current employee benefits	25 194	23 893
Total employee benefits	41 729	38 145

36. Remuneration of auditors

Amounts received and receivable by the Auditors for auditing the accounts	277	266
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The Auditors received no other benefits.

37. Dividends	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Dividends paid	161 296	186 054

The dividends paid to the SA Government were based on the recommendation of the Board and approved by the Treasurer, pursuant to subsection 30(2) of the PCA.

38. Remuneration of employees	2009	2008
The number of employees whose remuneration received and receivable falls within the following bands is:	Number	Number
\$100 000 - \$109 999	53	52
\$110 000 - \$119 999	44	36
\$120 000 - \$129 999	29	27
\$130 000 - \$139 999	21	13
\$140 000 - \$149 999	19	9
\$150 000 - \$159 999	5	6
\$160 000 - \$169 999	10	4
\$170 000 - \$179 999	2	3
\$190 000 - \$199 999	4	5
\$200 000 - \$209 999	4	-
\$210 000 - \$219 999	2	2
\$220 000 - \$229 999	-	3
\$230 000 - \$239 999	3	1
\$240 000 - \$249 999	1	-
\$250 000 - \$259 999	1	1
\$270 000 - \$279 999	3	2
\$310 000 - \$319 999	1	1
\$330 000 - \$339 999	-	1
\$360 000 - \$369 999	1	-
\$400 000 - \$409 999	-	1
\$470 000 - \$479 999	1	-

The total remuneration received and receivable by those employees was \$27.8 million (\$22.3 million). This amount includes fringe benefits and superannuation payments made to the Department of Treasury and Finance.

39. Remuneration of Directors	2009	2008
The number of Directors of the Corporation whose remuneration received and receivable falls within the following bands is:	Number	Number
\$40 000 - \$49 999	4	5
\$50 000 - \$59 999	1	-
\$80 000 - \$89 999	-	1
\$90 000 - \$99 999	1	-
\$400 000 - \$409 999	-	1
\$470 000 - \$479 999	1	-

The total remuneration received and receivable by those Directors was \$800 000 (\$700 000) which includes fringe benefits and superannuation contributions. These figures include the Chief Executive, Ms Anne Howe, who is also included in Note 38.

40. Related party disclosures
(a) Directors

The following persons held the position of Director of the Corporation during the financial year:

G B Allison	A F C Digance
S G M Blencowe	A D Howe
F T Blevins	P W Pledge
C S Cooper	

Dr Allison is a Director and Partner of the Cape d'Estaing Group, a Partner of GB and JD Allison and a Principal of Allison Partners P/L.

Ms Blencowe is an independent member of the Primary Industries and Resources SA Risk and Audit Committee and an independent member of the Community CPS Australia Ltd Nomination Committee.

Mr Blevins is a member of the Law Foundation of South Australia Inc and a member of the board of the Adelaide Park Lands Authority.

Ms Cooper is Chair of the Fisheries Council SA and a Director of Rural Solutions SA.

Ms Digance is a Director of Australian Central Credit Union and a member of the Dental Professional Conduct Tribunal.

(a) Directors (continued)

Ms Howe is a Director of the Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA) and Water Quality Research Australia Ltd, and a member of the boards of the Botanic Gardens and the Stormwater Management Authority. She is also a member of the advisory boards of SAFA, the South Australian President of CEDA and a council member of the South Australian branch of the Institute of Public Administration of Australia.

Mr Pledge is a consultant to Sportsmed SA, Chairman of Perks (Chartered Accountants) and a South Australian Chair of TEC.

All financial benefits provided by SA Water to related parties are provided on arm's-length terms.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 2008 is set out below. The key management personnel are the Directors of the Corporation (including the Chief Executive) and the Senior Management Team who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the Corporation.

	Number of key management personnel	Short- term benefits \$'000	Post- employment benefits \$'000	Long- term benefits \$'000	Total \$'000
2009	17	2 768	632	86	3 486
2008	17	2 664	525	80	3 269

41. Statement of administered items

	River Murray levy \$'000	Pensioner concess'ns \$'000	United Water payments \$'000	Co-operative Research Centre \$'000	Rainwater tank rebates \$'000
Administered income:					
Revenue	23 329	29 000	600	640	2 626
Total administered income	23 329	29 000	600	640	2 626
Administered expenses:					
Expenses	23 329	29 000	600	640	2 626
Total administered expenses	23 329	29 000	600	640	2 626
Operating surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	113	1 370	-	-	-
Receivables	878	-	-	-	426
Total current assets	991	1 370	-	-	426
Total administered assets	991	1 370	-	-	426
Current liabilities:					
Payables	991	1 370	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	426
Total current liabilities	991	1 370	-	-	426
Total administered liabilities	991	1 370	-	-	426
Net assets	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash inflows	23 275	29 000	600	795	2 552
Total cash inflows	23 275	29 000	600	795	2 552
Cash outflows	(23 306)	(29 608)	(600)	(2 200)	(2 626)
Total cash outflows	(23 306)	(29 608)	(600)	(2 200)	(2 626)
Net cash (outflows) inflows from operating activities	(31)	(608)	-	(1 405)	(74)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(31)	(608)	-	(1 405)	(74)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	144	1 978	-	1 405	(352)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	113	1 370	-	-	(426)

	Water purchases \$'000	Lower Lakes irrigtn pipeline \$'000	2009 Total \$'000	2008 Total \$'000
Administered income:				
Revenue	41 762	66 374	164 331	60 131
Total administered income	41 762	66 374	164 331	60 131
Administered Expenses:				
Expenses	41 762	66 374	164 331	60 131
Total administered expenses	41 762	66 374	164 331	60 131
Operating surplus	-	-	-	-

**41. Statement of administered items
(continued)**

	Water purchases \$'000	Lower Lakes irrigatn pipeline \$'000	2009 Total \$'000	2008 Total \$'000
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3 841	5 324	3 527
Receivables	98	9 524	10 926	1 176
Total current assets	98	13 365	16 250	4 703
Total administered assets	98	13 365	16 250	4 703
Current liabilities:				
Payables	-	13 365	15 726	4 351
Bank overdraft	98	-	524	352
Total current liabilities	98	13 365	16 250	4 703
Total administered liabilities	98	13 365	16 250	4 703
Net assets	-	-	-	-
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash inflows	41 664	56 850	154 736	59 186
Total cash inflows	41 664	56 850	154 736	59 186
Cash outflows	(41 762)	(53 009)	(153 111)	(60 371)
Total cash outflows	(41 762)	(53 009)	(153 111)	(60 371)
Net cash (outflows) inflows from operating activities	(98)	3 841	1 625	(1 185)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(98)	3 841	1 625	(1 815)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	-	-	3 175	4 360
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	(98)	3 841	4 800	3 175

**42. SA Government/non-SA Government transactions
(a) Income**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Income received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government:		
Rates and charges	593 122	546 757
Contributed assets	68 864	61 890
Recoverable works	64 131	47 260
Fees and charges	19 541	20 369
Miscellaneous	2 136	621
Government grants	4	5
Interest received	467	179
Rents	1 058	881
Other income	745	2 085
Total income - non-SA Government entities	750 068	680 047
Income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:		
Rates and charges	37 045	35 698
CSOs	183 087	164 597
Recoverable works	18 895	8 367
Fees and charges	278	328
Miscellaneous	44	67
Interest received	7	45
Rents	11	89
Other income	-	228
Total income - SA Government entities	239 367	209 419
Total income	989 435	889 466

(b) Expenses

Supplies and services:		
Supplies and services provided by entities external to the SA Government:		
Operational services	63 283	43 922
Materials and other	15 865	13 056
Administration	60 649	24 114
Total supplies and services - non-SA Government entities	139 797	81 092
Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government:		
Operational services	18 713	16 836
Materials and other	22	62
Administration	15 528	16 012
Total supplies and services - SA Government entities	34 263	32 910
Total supplies and services	174 060	114 002

(b) Expenses (continued)	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Operational and service contracts:		
Provided by entities external to the SA Government:		
Operational and service contracts	138 021	113 091
Total operational and service contracts - non-SA Government entities	138 021	113 091
Provided by entities within the SA Government:		
Operational and service contracts	1 528	1 826
Total operational and service contracts - SA Government entities	1 528	1 826
Total operational and service contracts	139 549	114 917
Finance costs:		
Finance costs provided by entities external to the SA Government:		
Interest expense	344	224
Finance lease charges	13 940	14 392
Total finance costs - non-SA Government entities	14 284	14 616
Finance costs provided by entities within the SA Government:		
Interest expense	92 621	85 205
Total finance costs - SA Government entities	92 621	85 205
Total finance costs	106 905	99 821
(c) Receivables		
Receivables from SA Government entities:		
CSOs	11 722	11 304
Rates receivable (water and wastewater)	588	362
Sundry debtors	7 301	4 769
	19 611	16 435
Receivables from non-SA Government entities:		
Rates receivable (water and wastewater)	62 121	55 856
Sundry debtors	45 746	19 353
	107 867	75 209
Total receivables	127 478	91 644
(d) Payables		
Current:		
Payables to SA Government entities:		
Trade creditors	7 266	6 480
Interest payable	11 466	10 406
Other creditors	2 183	4 029
	20 915	20 915
Payables to non-SA Government entities:		
Trade creditors	156 531	50 001
Other creditors	10 789	9 707
	167 320	59 708
Total current payables	188 235	80 623
Non-current:		
Payables to SA Government entities:		
Other creditors	1 188	1 127
Payables to non-SA Government entities:		
Other creditors	442	424
Total non-current payables	1 630	1 551

SUPERANNUATION FUNDS MANAGEMENT CORPORATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) is a statutory authority established by the *Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia Act 1995* (the SFMCSA Act).

Functions

Funds SA's main function is to invest and manage the public sector superannuation funds, the nominated funds of approved authorities and other funds (funds under management) pursuant to strategies formulated by Funds SA. For details of Funds SA's objectives and functions refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

Restrictions on operations

Pursuant to subsection 21(1) of the SFMCSA Act, Funds SA is subject to the direction and control of the Minister. However, a ministerial direction must not be given for an investment decision, dealing with property or the exercise of a voting right.

Funds SA has broad powers over the investment of funds under management. Funds SA, however, cannot borrow money or obtain any other form of financial accommodation unless authorised to do so by the Regulations or by the Minister. In addition, the Regulations under the SFMCSA Act impose restrictions so that Funds SA must not invest in real property outside the State or enter into derivative transactions (eg futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps) without the relevant authority of the Minister.

Funds under management

The funds managed and invested by Funds SA are identified in Note 1(b) of the financial statements.

Funds SA is not responsible for administering (ie receipting contributions and paying benefits) any of the public sector superannuation funds or eligible superannuation funds. This responsibility rests with the following entities:

- South Australian Superannuation Board — South Australian Superannuation Scheme, Southern State Superannuation Scheme and South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme
- Police Superannuation Board — Police Superannuation Scheme
- South Australian Parliamentary Superannuation Board — Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme
- Department of Treasury and Finance — the Governors' Pensions Scheme and the Judges' Pensions Scheme
- The Trustee of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Superannuation Scheme.

Additional information on administering superannuation schemes is available in the financial statements of the various schemes included elsewhere in Part B of this Report.

Approved authorities for the purpose of investing funds with Funds SA are:

- South Australian Government Financing Authority
- Adelaide Cemeteries Authority
- Motor Accident Commission (MAC).

Structure

Funds SA operates with a small staff comprising investment officers and accounting and administrative support staff. This structure is complemented by extensive use of external fund management firms. Fund managers are utilised for all investment types, and there is a single custodian (who is responsible for holding, valuing and accounting for the assets) for the majority of those fund managers. Each fund manager and the custodian is appointed pursuant to an agreement which dictates the scope for investment, fees and reporting requirements.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA and section 28 of the SFMCSA Act provide for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of Funds SA for each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by Funds SA in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems to obtain sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the financial statements and internal controls.

During 2008-09, the review included:

- investment policy and strategy
- investment (purchases and sales, valuation and income)
- custodial and fund management
- management reporting and monitoring
- fixed assets
- administration expenses.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

The audit undertaken indicated that the internal controls over Funds SA's operations were satisfactory. No matters arising from the audit warranted communication in a management letter to the Chief Executive Officer.

The audit considered Funds SA's implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28. No matters were raised in writing with Funds SA.

Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28

Funds SA has in place risk management, financial management and delegation systems and processes as well as a comprehensive compliance program undertaken on a quarterly basis with results presented to the Funds SA Audit Committee. Audit considers that the programs in place meet the requirements of TIs 2 and 28.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Highlights of the financial statements

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
Total expenses	4.3	4.6
Total income	4.0	3.9
NET DEFICIT AND COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	(0.3)	(0.7)
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(0.1)	0.5
Total assets	1.6	1.7
Total liabilities	1.2	1.0
EQUITY	0.4	0.7

Funds under management

	2009 \$'billion	2008 \$'billion
NET INCOME	(2.0)	(1.5)
NET ASSETS	12.6	14.2

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The operating result for the year was a deficit of \$284 000 compared with a deficit of \$732 000 the previous year.

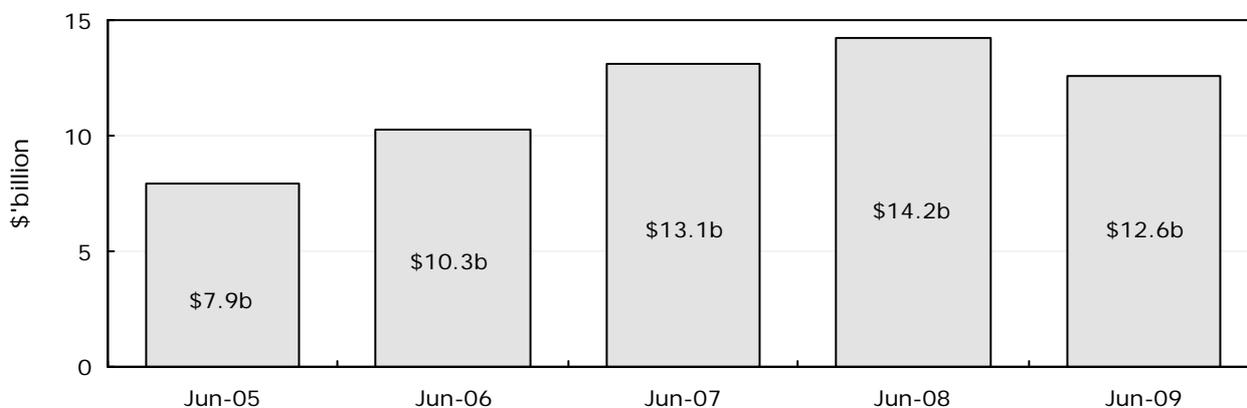
Revenues from fees and charges increased by \$113 000 while expenses decreased \$360 000. Although employee benefit costs increased by \$373 000, this was offset by no administration fee rebate being paid in 2008-09 (\$588 000 was paid in 2007-08).

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON OPERATIONS

Funds under management

As mentioned, Funds SA invests and manages the public sector superannuation funds, the funds of eligible superannuation schemes and the nominated funds of approved authorities. The public sector superannuation funds represent 84 percent of total net funds under management.

The following chart illustrates the net funds under management as at 30 June over the past five years.



In 2009 the net funds under management decreased by \$1.6 billion to \$12.6 billion due mainly to an increase in funds invested by clients of \$452 million offset by negative net income earned from investing activities of \$2 billion (further commented on under the heading 'Income from investments').

Asset allocation

An investment policy drives decisions about how funds will be invested. Section 7 of the SFMCSA Act provides that the objective of Funds SA in performing its functions is to achieve the highest return possible on investment of the funds while having proper regard for:

- the need to maintain the risks relating to investment at an acceptable level
- the need for liquidity in the funds
- such other matters as are prescribed by regulation.

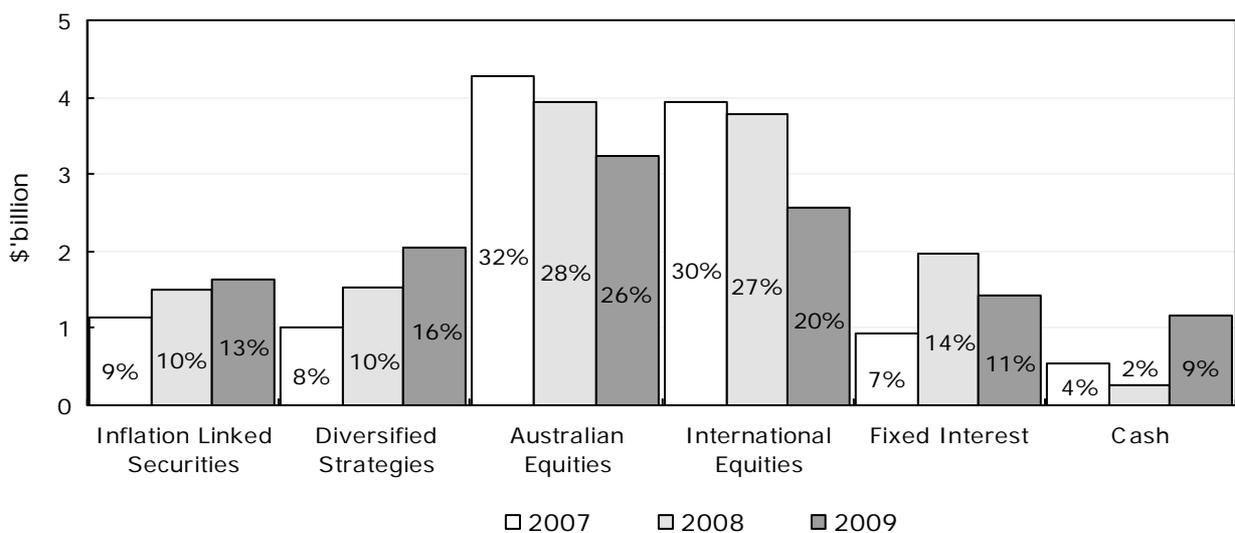
Underpinning the investment policy and decision making is an understanding of the financial risks facing Funds SA. Funds SA manages some of its financial risks by diversifying funds under management into 14 asset classes. These asset classes underpin the investment strategies (multi-sector portfolios) and single sector products which Funds SA offers to its clients to meet their differing time horizons and levels of acceptable risks. Client investors are responsible for setting investment objectives and selecting investment options which meet their needs. Funds SA is responsible for managing the investment portfolio in accordance with agreed asset allocations and reporting investment performance as required by the client.

During 2008-09 Funds SA has repositioned the multi-sector portfolios more defensively in light of the high level of volatility and uncertainty prevailing in financial markets. Action taken included suspending the usual portfolio rebalancing processes to accumulate cash and redeeming approximately \$730 million from equity and listed property markets.

Moving forward from 1 July 2009, Funds SA has reduced the strategic weightings to property and equity in the portfolios. The major adjustments are summarised below:

- a general reduction in 'growth assets' with an offsetting rise in 'defensive/income' asset classes
- listed International equities markedly reduced with Australian equities only marginally reduced
- Diversified strategies income allocation is marginally increased across most strategies
- cash is significantly raised across all strategies to enhance portfolio flexibility and to cater for the heightened environment of risk and illiquidity.

The value of each asset class (excluding property and the socially responsible investment class which in total only represents 5 percent (8 percent) of total funds under management) and the holding of each asset class as a percentage of total funds under management at 30 June for the last three financial years is illustrated in the following chart. The asset classes include both taxed and untaxed funds where applicable.



The chart shows the increase in cash and the decrease in investment in equities which occurred during the year as discussed above.

The primarily long-term nature of investment strategies means funds under management are exposed to periodic falls in financial markets as well as gains.

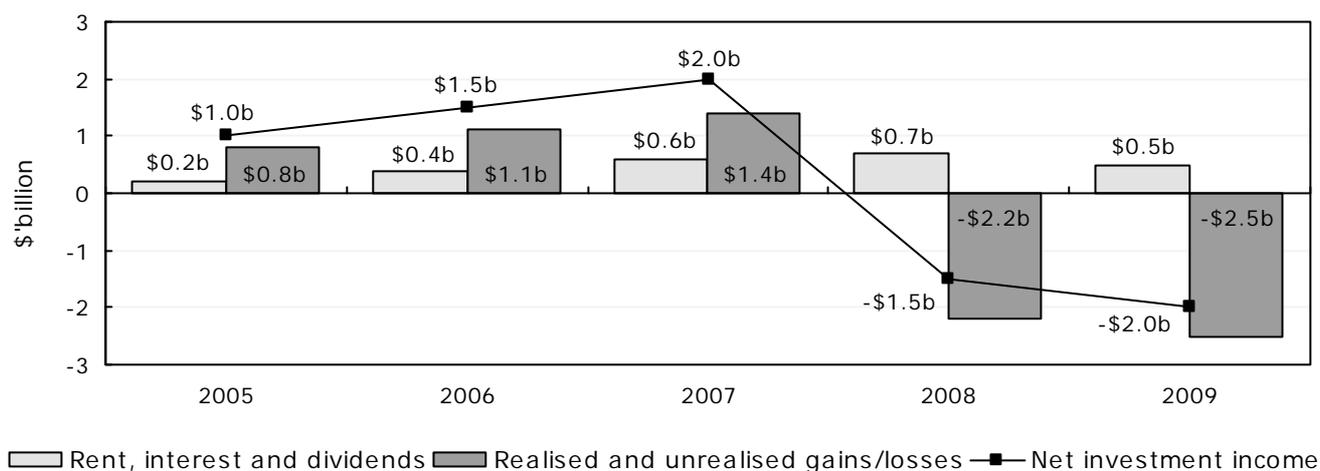
Income from investments

Net income from investment activities comprises income from rent, interest and dividends, realised and unrealised gains and losses from investment valuations less expenses incurred in the investment activity.

Net income from investment activities was a loss of \$2 billion (\$1.5 billion loss). Income from rent, interest and dividends was \$533 million, down \$214 million but this was offset by realised losses of \$1.6 billion (\$298 million realised losses) and unrealised losses of \$889 million (\$1.8 billion unrealised losses).

Schedule 1 to the financial statements provides full details of income earned from investment activities for each asset class.

An analysis of the investment result for funds under management for the five years to 2009 is shown in the following chart.



As can be seen from this chart realised and unrealised gains contributed significantly to the growth in net investment income for the three years to 2006-07. There was a marked reversal in this trend in 2008 and 2009 because of the significant financial market downturn resulting in negative net investment returns. The negative net investment income for 2008 and 2009 effectively negated the positive net investment income achieved in 2006 and 2007.

The following table shows a structural analysis of net income earned for the five years to 2009 highlighting the varying performance of the major investment asset classes. It should be noted that the magnitude of net income earned from investment activities in each year is a function of not only the performance of financial markets, especially equities, but also the size of total assets invested in the markets.

Net Income Earned From Investment Activities

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million	\$'million
Inflation linked funds	3	87	26	59	93
Property	(394)	(294)	232	88	74
Australian equities	(759)	(675)	972	630	553
International equities	(835)	(752)	569	630	204
Fixed interest	130	47	29	19	67
Cash and other	(138)	109	165	85	21
Total net income	(1 993)	(1 478)	1 993	1 511	1 012
Total value of assets invested					
as at 30 June	12 617	14 170	13 109	10 290	7 901

The above table reflects that Funds SA's investment strategy is weighted towards equity holdings. The volatile nature of equities will cause returns from these investments to fluctuate from year to year consistent with prevailing economic conditions. The negative net income in 2008 and 2009 reflects the significant fall in share markets in these two years.

The table below shows Funds SA's percentage return for each of the past seven years for both the balanced and growth (tax exempt) funds, which together account for 74 percent of total funds under management. These figures were provided by Funds SA and are unaudited.

**Funds SA Investment Return
periods ending 30 June**

	7 years	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	Percent p.a.	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Balanced	5.3	(15.3)	(9.3)	17.7	17.6	14.7	16.1	1.1
Growth	5.0	(17.5)	(11.2)	19.5	19.4	15.3	17.9	(0.7)

The performance against target benchmarks for each asset class for the 2008-09 year and also the three years ended 2008-09 is shown in the following tables. These figures were provided by Funds SA and are unaudited.

	1 year	1 year	3 years	3 years
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Benchmark
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cash	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.4
Fixed interest	5.6	5.6	4.5	7.0
MAC fixed interest	10.6	10.6	n/a	n/a
Inflations linked securities A	0.4	0.4	3.2	2.0
Diversified strategies income	3.4	3.4	6.8	8.2
Property A	(35.0)	(35.0)	(13.6)	(14.2)
Australian equities A	(19.1)	(19.1)	(3.8)	(3.9)
International equities A	(21.7)	(21.7)	(8.7)	(8.2)
Diversified strategies growth A	(27.9)	(27.9)	(1.7)	10.4
Inflation linked securities B	(0.6)	(0.6)	2.9	1.9
Property B	(37.3)	(37.3)	(14.8)	(13.6)
Australian equities B	(19.4)	(19.4)	(5.0)	(3.9)
International equities B	(21.1)	(21.1)	(8.1)	(8.3)
Diversified strategies growth B	(29.3)	(29.3)	(2.3)	10.4

The performance of most asset classes for 2008-09 was close to benchmark. The main exceptions were the diversified strategies growth A and B funds which performed well below the benchmark. The benchmark for these two funds is set at cash plus four percent and is intended to proxy the long-term equity return. The majority of assets held in these two classes are equity in nature and the return over the short-term is more aligned with the performance of equity asset classes.

Investment expenses

In 2009 investment expenses amounted to \$57.4 million, a decrease of \$22.7 million from the previous year. The decrease is a result of the lower value of funds under management and lower performance fees due to under performance of managers. Investment expenses remain at 0.5 percent of average funds under management.

Year	\$'million
2005	38.5
2006	55.9
2007	75.5
2008	80.1
2009	57.4

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
INCOME:			
Revenues from fees and charges		3 976	3 863
Interest revenues		43	68
Total income		4 019	3 931
EXPENSES:			
Employee benefits costs	3	2 940	2 567
Supplies and services	4	1 259	1 428
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	104	80
Administration fee rebate expense	6	-	588
Total expenses		4 303	4 663
NET DEFICIT		(284)	(732)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		(284)	(732)

The net deficit and comprehensive result is attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents		476	1 018
Receivables - administration fee		331	231
Other current assets		59	38
Total current assets		866	1 287
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	8	764	437
Funds SA investment trusts	16	-	-
Total non-current assets		764	437
Total assets		1 630	1 724
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	9	342	236
Employee benefits liability	10	329	205
Provisions - lease incentive		-	9
Total current liabilities		671	450
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	9	45	50
Employee benefits liability	10	478	504
Total non-current liabilities		523	554
Total liabilities		1 194	1 004
NET ASSETS		436	720
EQUITY:			
Retained earnings		436	720
TOTAL EQUITY		436	720

Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Unrecognised contractual commitments	12
Contingent assets and liabilities	13

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Administration fee rebate reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2007	588	864	1 452
Total comprehensive result for 2007-08	-	(732)	(732)
Transfer of reserve (to) from retained earnings	(588)	588	-
Balance at 30 June 2008	-	720	720
Total comprehensive result for 2008-09	-	(284)	(284)
Balance at 30 June 2009	-	436	436

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2009

		2009 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000	2008 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	Note		
CASH INFLOWS:			
Receipts from fees and charges		3 877	4 920
Interest received		42	68
Cash generated from operations		3 919	4 988
CASH OUTFLOWS:			
Employee benefits payments		(2 842)	(2 469)
Supplies and services		(1 225)	(1 392)
Payments of administration fee rebate		-	(588)
Cash used in operations		(4 067)	(4 449)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	14	(148)	539
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
CASH INFLOWS:			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		1	-
Cash generated from investing activities		1	-
CASH OUTFLOWS:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(395)	(127)
Cash used in investing activities		(395)	(127)
Net cash used in investing activities		(394)	(127)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(542)	412
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JULY		1 018	606
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE		476	1 018

Schedule 1: Asset Sector Funds Under Management

This Schedule provides information in relation to assets under Funds SA's management as at balance date.

The disclosure of this information is voluntary. The basis of valuation of asset class investments is fair value as required under AASB 139. The sources of valuations are provided below.

This Schedule provides the following information:

- investment valuation sources
- Statement of Income and Expenses of Assets Under Management
- Statement of Assets Under Management
- financial instruments and management of portfolio risk.

Investment valuation sources

Discretely managed portfolios

Funds SA's custodian, JP Morgan, has valued each portfolio using market prices applicable at balance date.

Managed funds

Pooled funds/Unlisted unit trusts

Investments in pooled funds and other unlisted unit trusts have been valued by Funds SA's custodian in accordance with the valuations supplied by the relevant fund managers.

Private equity

The value of private equity investments is based on the most recent fund valuations supplied by the relevant fund managers.

Currency hedge overlay

The value of the currency hedge overlay, as at 30 June 2009, is supplied by the currency hedge manager (Barclays Global Investors) and represents either the expense or income associated with closing out the forward rate agreements in place, on that date, as part of Funds SA's currency management strategy.

Internally managed investments

Internally managed inflation linked bonds

These investments, the returns of which are linked to movements in either the CPI or Average Weekly Earnings, have been valued using the discounted cash flow method. The valuation as at balance date was performed by an independent valuer, Macquarie Bank Limited.

Statement of Income and Expenses of Assets Under Management for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Rent interest and dividends \$'000	Realised gains (losses) ¹ \$'000	Unrealised gains (losses) ² \$'000	Expenses \$'000	2009 Total \$'000
Asset sector:					
Inflation linked securities	70 761	2 097	(79 983)	(2 140)	(9 265)
Property A	4 839	(232 278)	(145 873)	(4 180)	(377 492)
Australian equities A	162 732	(573 864)	(306 091)	(5 149)	(722 372)
International equities A	71 046	(667 357)	(195 035)	(16 735)	(808 081)
Internal inflation linked securities	27 482	(29)	(14 518)	(379)	12 556
Fixed interest	23 289	12 702	(2 476)	(1 782)	31 733
Diversified strategies:					
Growth A	21 505	(119 861)	(104 051)	(15 532)	(217 939)
Income	47 706	(32 318)	41 669	(7 531)	49 526
Cash	40 517	-	-	(712)	39 805
MAC fixed interest	57 217	44 732	(2 883)	(1 362)	97 704
Australian equities B	2 860	175	(39 482)	(663)	(37 110)
International equities B	292	(10 005)	(16 829)	(656)	(27 198)
Property B	1 132	-	(17 322)	(129)	(16 319)
Diversified strategies:					
Growth B	1 730	(4 095)	(6 246)	(433)	(9 044)
Socially responsible investment	-	-	123	(8)	115
Total	533 108	(1 580 101)	(888 997)	(57 391)	(1 993 381)

(1) *Realised gains (losses)*

Realised gains (losses) represents realised gains and losses over either cost for those investments which had been acquired and disposed of within the financial period, or over market values previously brought to account where the investments disposed of were held at the commencement of the period.

(2) *Unrealised gains (losses)*

Unrealised gains (losses) represents unrealised gains and losses, over either cost for those investments acquired during the period, or over market value at the commencement of the period for those investments acquired prior to the commencement of the period, and held at balance date.

**Statement of Income and Expenses of Assets Under Management
for the year ended 30 June 2008**

Asset Sector:	Rent interest and dividends \$'000	Realised gains (losses) ¹ \$'000	Unrealised gains (losses) ² \$'000	Expenses \$'000	2008 Total \$'000
Inflation linked securities	84 246	54 849	(50 639)	(1 308)	87 148
Property A	44 759	(224 136)	(94 619)	(5 520)	(279 516)
Australian equities A	234 824	(120 413)	(716 855)	(16 492)	(618 936)
International equities A	187 126	(118 563)	(765 621)	(29 374)	(726 432)
Fixed interest	54 276	35 588	(44 861)	(2 788)	42 215
Diversified strategies:					
Growth	66 080	45 959	(53 270)	(13 542)	45 227
Income	37 077	42 965	(30 562)	(9 380)	40 100
Cash	24 365	-	(710)	(364)	23 291
MAC fixed interest	3 264	672	761	-	4 697
Australian equities B	8 535	(17 322)	(46 602)	(418)	(55 807)
International equities B	7	1 942	(26 493)	(659)	(25 203)
Property B	2 326	-	(16 543)	(213)	(14 430)
Total	746 885	(298 459)	(1 846 014)	(80 058)	(1 477 646)

**Statement of Net Assets Under Management
as at 30 June 2009**

Asset Sector:	Discretely managed portfolios \$'000	Managed funds \$'000	Internally managed investments \$'000	Currency hedge overlay \$'000	Other assets \$'000	Liabilities \$'000	2009 Total \$'000
Inflation linked securities	1 098 524	149 830	-	-	191	(443)	1 248 102
Property A	254	538 148	97	-	343	(443)	538 399
Australian equities A	2 564 850	524 628	-	-	429	(2 229)	3 087 678
International equities A	1 725 617	644 526	-	95 970	296	(2 405)	2 464 004
Internal inflation linked securities	-	-	372 749	-	1 049	(745)	373 053
Fixed interest	501 197	-	-	-	444	(407)	501 234
Diversified strategies:							
Growth A	-	52 632	489 221	55 202	941	(277)	597 719
Income	763 670	640 302	-	25 576	199	(726)	1 429 021
Cash	-	1 165 115	-	-	335	(81)	1 165 369
MAC fixed interest	920 162	-	-	-	38	(230)	919 970
Australian equities B	76	147 519	-	-	736	(54)	148 277
International equities B	-	85 893	-	3 278	552	(9)	89 714
Property B	-	22 481	-	-	317	(2)	22 796
Diversified strategies:							
Growth B	-	3 047	18 808	2 023	101	(4)	23 975
Socially responsible investment	-	7 835	-	-	-	(1)	7 834
Total	7 574 350	3 981 956	880 875	182 049	5 971	(8 056)	12 617 145

**Statement of Net Assets Under Management
as at 30 June 2008**

Asset sector:	Discretely managed portfolios \$'000	Managed funds \$'000	Internally managed investments \$'000	Currency hedge overlay \$'000	Other assets \$'000	Liabilities \$'000	2008 Total \$'000
Inflation linked securities	1 102 433	-	404 019	-	423	(13 521)	1 493 354
Property A	464 620	687 180	97	-	337	(1 266)	1 150 968
Australian equities A	3 553 420	203 430	-	-	252	(11 411)	3 745 691
International equities A	3 040 730	580 382	-	40 169	533	(6 699)	3 655 115
Fixed interest	1 034 927	-	-	-	101	(664)	1 034 364
Diversified strategies:							
Growth	-	97 844	464 179	12 304	1 456	(290)	575 493
Income	131 635	804 223	-	4 651	161	(579)	940 091
Cash	-	-	268 793	-	53	(37)	268 809
MAC fixed interest	942 667	-	-	-	30	-	942 697
Australian equities B	8 878	181 888	-	-	50	(112)	190 704
International equities B	-	124 657	-	1 385	50	(47)	126 045
Property B	-	47 325	-	-	94	(83)	47 336
Total	10 279 310	2 726 929	1 137 088	58 509	3 540	(34 709)	14 170 667

Financial instruments and management of portfolio risk

Use of derivative financial instruments

Derivatives can be defined as financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from specific assets, liabilities, reference rates or indices. Funds SA uses derivatives to manage portfolio risk and to facilitate the implementation of investment strategies efficiently and cost effectively. Funds SA uses a variety of derivative instruments, such as over the counter swap agreements, forward rate agreements, futures and options.

Derivatives are an authorised investment within certain mandates managed by Funds SA's external investment managers, for the purposes described above.

The fair value of all derivative positions as at 30 June 2009 is incorporated within the Statement of Net Assets Under Management in Schedule 1.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that investment returns generated by the different financial markets will be volatile and will deviate from long-term expectations over the short/medium-term.

Funds SA manages the risk of financial market volatility through the adherence to two principles:

- ensuring a diversity of exposures to different financial markets and sub markets
- ensuring asset allocations for different investment options are consistent with the time horizon of each.

Liquidity risk

Two types of liquidity risk are inherent in Funds SA's investment activities. The first is the risk that client redemption requests are unable to be satisfied due to the inability to liquidate investments. The second is the risk that significant transactions costs will be incurred in liquidating investments to meet clients' cash redemption requirements.

Funds SA manages liquidity risk as follows:

- firstly, by giving careful consideration to the expected net cash redemption requirements of Funds SA's clients. The allocation to cash in the strategic asset allocation of each investment product is set at a level sufficient to manage expected cash redemptions
- secondly, a large proportion of each investment option is invested in highly liquid investments such as actively traded equities, unit trusts or securities with short-term maturities.

Currency risk

Funds SA's foreign currency exposure arises from its investment in assets denominated in foreign currencies.

Funds SA's strategic policy for the management of its foreign currency exposure is as follows:

- foreign currency exposures in the Diversified strategies growth A, Diversified strategies growth B, Diversified strategies income and fixed interest asset sectors are fully hedged to Australian dollars
- foreign currency exposures in the International equities A and International equities B asset sectors are 45 percent hedged to Australian dollars.

For the purpose of managing foreign currency risk, within defined constraints, the exposure to foreign currency can be varied from the strategic policy stated above.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a movement in interest rates will cause the value of fixed interest securities to deviate from expectations.

Funds SA manages interest rate risk through:

- ensuring asset allocations for different investment options are consistent with the time horizon of each
- the use of specialist external investment managers to manage Funds SA's cash and fixed income portfolios.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia

(a) Objectives of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia

The Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) is established under the *Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia Act 1995* (the Act).

Under section 5 of the Act, the functions of Funds SA are:

- (a) to invest and manage:
 - (i) the public sector superannuation funds
 - (ii) the nominated funds of approved authoritiespursuant to strategies formulated by the Corporation
- (ab) to invest and manage other funds (if any) established by the Corporation for the purposes of the operation of any Act pursuant to strategies formulated by the Corporation
- (b) such other functions as are assigned to the Corporation by this or any other Act.

(a) Objectives of the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (continued)

The object of the Corporation in performing its functions is to achieve the highest return possible on investment of the funds while having proper regard for:

- (a) the need to maintain the risks relating to investment at an acceptable level
- (b) the need for liquidity in the funds
- (c) such other matters as are prescribed by regulation.

(b) Purpose of the financial statements

The purpose of the financial statements is to discharge Funds SA's reporting obligations in respect of its financial affairs under subsection 26(1) of the Act, and in respect of each of the funds, as required by subsection 26(2) of the Act.

As at 30 June 2009, Funds SA managed the following funds:

Public sector superannuation funds:

- South Australian Superannuation Scheme
 - South Australian Superannuation Fund (Old Scheme Division)
 - South Australian Superannuation Fund (New Scheme Division)
 - South Australian Superannuation Scheme - Employer Contribution Account
- Police Superannuation Scheme
 - Police Superannuation Fund (Old Scheme Division)
 - Police Superannuation Scheme - Employer Contribution Account
- Southern State Superannuation Scheme
 - Southern State Superannuation Fund
 - Southern State Superannuation (Employer's) Fund
 - Super SA Flexible Rollover Product
 - Super SA Allocated Pension
- Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme
- Judges' Pensions Scheme
- Governors' Pensions Scheme

Eligible superannuation funds:

- South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme
- South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Superannuation Scheme

Nominated funds of approved authorities:

- South Australian Government Financing Authority
- Adelaide Cemeteries Authority
- Motor Accident Commission – Compulsory Third Party Fund

(c) Format and content of Funds SA's financial statements

Funds SA adopts the format and content of the model financial statements developed by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The Statement of Financial Position does not incorporate the funds under its management as assets of Funds SA. The Statement of Comprehensive Income does not incorporate the investment revenue and expenses. The financial statements of these funds are disclosed separately under Note 17 in accordance with subsection 26(2) of the Act.

Controlled entities have not been consolidated into Funds SA's Statement of Financial Position as they form part of the asset sectors under management. Accordingly, they are incorporated within the asset sector financial information in Schedule 1.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Act, relevant AASs and TIs and APSs promulgated under the provision of the PFAA.

Except for the amendments to AASB 101 which Funds SA has early-adopted, AASs and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by Funds SA for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009. Funds SA has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and Interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of Funds SA.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying Funds SA's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are outlined in the applicable Notes

(b) Basis of preparation (continued)

- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following Note disclosures, which have been included in this financial report:
 - (a) Expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants (refer Note 4).
 - (b) Employees whose normal remuneration is \$100 000 or more (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees (refer Note 3).
 - (c) Board/Committee member and remuneration information, where a Board/Committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement (refer Note 11).

Funds SA's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month period and presented in Australian currency and all amounts rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where a specific APS or AAS has required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative amounts have been reclassified unless reclassification is impracticable.

(d) Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised in Funds SA's Statement of Comprehensive Income when and only when it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to or from the entity will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income and expenses have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard.

The notes to the financial statements disclose income, expenses, financial assets and financial liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date.

Income

Revenues from fees and charges

Revenues from fees and charges are measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable. The revenue is derived from the provision of services to the Funds SA clients (being SA Government entities). This revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the clients.

(e) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Funds SA has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of 12 months. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets and current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within 12 months and more than 12 months, Funds SA have separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents recorded in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash on hand and at bank.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

(g) Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from Funds SA's clients. Receivables arise in the normal course of providing services to the clients.

(h) Non-current asset acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition.

(i) Impairment

All non-current assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

(j) Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to leasehold improvements, while depreciation is applied to physical assets such as computer and office equipment.

The useful lives of all major assets held by Funds SA are reassessed on an annual basis.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation/amortisation for non-current assets is determined as follows:

<i>Class of asset</i>	<i>Depreciation method</i>	<i>Useful life (years)</i>
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Life of lease
Computer and office equipment:		
Computers, hardware and software	Straight-line	3
Office furniture	Straight-line	10

(k) Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employment on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of Funds SA.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

Employment on-costs include superannuation contributions and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

(l) Employee benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for salaries and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salary and wages and annual leave are payable later than 12 months, the liability will be measured at present value.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed 6.5 years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with Funds SA's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

The long service leave liability expected to be paid out within 12 months of the reporting date is classified as current. The remainder of the long service leave liability is recognised as non-current.

Employee benefit on-costs

Employee benefit on-costs (payroll tax and superannuation) are recognised separately under payables.

Superannuation

Funds SA makes contributions to several State Government and external superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the State Government and external superannuation schemes.

(m) Leases

Funds SA has entered into an operating lease for its office premises. The lessor effectively retains substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased premises. Lease payments are recognised as an expense on the basis that is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased premises.

Lease incentives

All incentives for the agreement of new or renewed operating leases are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Incentives received to enter into operating leases are recognised as a liability.

The aggregate benefits of lease incentives received by Funds SA in respect of operating leases have been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Lease incentives in the form of leasehold improvements are capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the remaining term of the lease or estimated useful life of the improvement whichever is shorter.

(n) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(o) Insurance

Funds SA has arranged, through SAICORP, a division of the South Australian Government Financing Authority, to insure all major risks of Funds SA.

(p) Taxation

Funds SA is liable for payroll tax, FBT, GST, emergency services levy, land tax equivalents and local government rate equivalents.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the ATO, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

(q) Valuation basis of client funds under management

Note 17 provides financial statements in respect of each client fund under the management of Funds SA for the 2008-09 financial year.

The valuation of the investments of each client fund follows the valuation approach required under accounting standards relevant to that client:

- for superannuation scheme clients, investments have been valued at net market value in accordance with AAS 25.
- all other clients' investments have been valued at fair value in accordance with AASB 139.

3. Employee benefits costs	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	2 086	1 826
Board fees	327	221
Employment on-costs	527	520
Total employee benefits costs	2 940	2 567

Remuneration of employees	2009	2008
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:	Number	Number
\$100 000 - \$109 999	3	1
\$110 000 - \$119 999	1	1
\$120 000 - \$129 999	2	2
\$150 000 - \$159 999	-	1
\$160 000 - \$169 999	-	2
\$170 000 - \$179 999	3	-
\$200 000 - \$209 999	-	1
\$210 000 - \$219 999	1	-
\$330 000 - \$339 999	-	1
\$340 000 - \$349 999	1	-
Total number of employees	11	9

The table includes all employees who received or are due remuneration of \$100 000 or more during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$1.75 million (\$1.503 million).

4. Supplies and services	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Computing and communication	215	159
Human resource expenses	39	38
Board expenses	217	170
Staff development	33	63
Subscriptions and publications	83	66
External audit fees	74	95
Travel and accommodation	58	165
Legal and advisory expenses	231	384
Office rent	197	142
Office supplies and printing	45	58
Website expenses	11	12
Client relationship expenses	19	24
Other	37	52
Total supplies and services ⁽¹⁾	1 259	1 428

(1) There were no transactions with SA Government entities greater than \$100 000.

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) that fell within the following bands:	2009		2008	
	Number	\$'000	Number	\$'000
Below \$10 000	6	22	5	21
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	2	51	3	36
Above \$50 000	2	149	3	326
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	10	222	11	383

5. Depreciation and amortisation expense	2009	2008
Depreciation:	\$'000	\$'000
Computer and office equipment	51	46
Amortisation:		
Leasehold improvements	53	34
Total depreciation and amortisation	104	80

6. Administration fee rebate expense		
Administration fee rebate expense	-	588
Total administration fee rebate expense	-	588

The administration fee rebate reserve was established to provide for the rebate of a portion of administration fees charged to Funds SA's clients during the 2006-07 financial year. This fee rebate was set aside as a reserve at 30 June 2007 as it was approved by the board after the end of the financial year ended 30 June 2007; accordingly it was not brought to account as an expense in the 2006-07 financial year. The actual payment of the administration fee rebate reserve was made to Funds SA's clients during 2007-08 and was brought to account as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during this period.

7. Auditor's remuneration	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	74	95
Total audit fees - SA Government entities	74	95

Other services

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

8. Property, plant and equipment	2009	2008
Leasehold improvements:	\$'000	\$'000
Leasehold improvements at fair value	576	380
Accumulated amortisation	(151)	(98)
Total leasehold improvements	425	282
Computer and office equipment:		
Computer and office equipment at fair value	811	591
Accumulated depreciation	(472)	(436)
Total computer and office equipment	339	155
Total property, plant and equipment	764	437

Reconciliation of non-current assets

The following table shows the movement of non-current assets:

	2009			2008		
	Leasehold improve- ments \$'000	Computer and office equipment \$'000	Non- current assets total \$'000	Leasehold improve- ments \$'000	Computer and office equipment \$'000	Non- current assets total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	282	155	437	229	165	394
Additions	196	236	432	87	40	127
Disposals	-	(1)	(1)	-	(4)	(4)
Depreciation and amortisation	(53)	(51)	(104)	(34)	(46)	(80)
Carrying amount at 30 June	425	339	764	282	155	437

9. Payables	2009	2008
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	204	124
Accrued expenses	82	84
Employment on-costs	56	28
Total current payables	342	236
Non-current:		
Employment on-costs	45	50
Total non-current payables	45	50
10. Employee benefits liability		
Current:		
Annual leave	126	102
Long service leave	79	6
Accrued salaries and wages	124	97
Total current employee benefits	329	205
Non-current:		
Long service leave	478	504
Total non-current employee benefits	478	504
Total employee benefits	807	709

11. Key management personnel**(a) Board Members**

The following persons held the position of governing Board member during the financial year.

Helen Nugent	Chairman	Throughout the year
Julie Brennan	Director	Ceased 1 December 2008
Leigh Hall	Director	Throughout the year
Jan McMahon	Director	Throughout the year
Jim Wright*	Director	Throughout the year
Anne De Salis	Director	Throughout the year
Ros Sumner	Director	Throughout the year
David McMahon	Director	Appointed 11 December 2008

(b) Sub-committees

Funds SA has established two sub-committees where members receive remuneration for their membership. These are:

Audit Committee

Leigh Hall	Chairman	Throughout the year
Helen Nugent	Member	Throughout the year
Julie Brennan	Member	Ceased 1 December 2008
Ros Sumner	Member	Throughout the year
David McMahon	Member	Appointed 11 December 2008

Human Resource Committee

Helen Nugent	Chairman	Throughout the year
Jim Wright*	Member	Throughout the year
Jan McMahon	Member	Throughout the year
Anne De Salis	Member	Throughout the year

* As an SA Government employee, Jim Wright is not entitled to and does not receive remuneration for membership of the Funds SA Board and the Human Resource Committee.

(c) Other key management personnel

The following persons also held authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the authority, directly or indirectly during the financial year.

Richard Smith	Chief Executive Officer
John Piteo	Chief Financial Officer

(d) Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel are the governing Board members and senior management (including the Chief Executive Officer) who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of Funds SA.

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	841	748
Long-term employee benefits	28	45
Total	869	793

(e) Remuneration of governing Board members

Board members remuneration includes fees, superannuation and other benefits. Directors' fees include fees paid with respect to Directors' representation on the Funds SA Board and Board sub-committees. Directors' fees for the 2008-09 year were set by the Governor of South Australia. The aggregate remuneration of Directors was \$310 000 (\$210 000).

In 2008-09, the aggregate amount paid, or due and payable for Directors, to the Southern State Superannuation Scheme totalled \$8000 (\$5000). In 2008-09, the periodic amounts paid, or due and payable, to private superannuation funds totalled \$74 000 (\$73 000).

In accordance with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 16, Board members who are government employees did not receive any remuneration for Board/Committee duties during the financial year.

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
The number of governing Board members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$10 000 - \$19 999	1	-
\$20 000 - \$29 999	1	1
\$30 000 - \$39 999	1	4
\$40 000 - \$49 999	2	-
\$50 000 - \$59 999	1	-
\$60 000 - \$69 999	-	1
\$90 000 - \$99 999	1	-
Total	7	6

(f) Transactions with directors and director-related entities

The Chairman of Funds SA, Dr Helen Nugent, is a non-executive director of the Macquarie Bank Group Limited. Macquarie Bank Group Limited (or its wholly-owned subsidiaries) has provided funds management and other services to Funds SA during 2008-09 on normal commercial terms and conditions. Dr Nugent did not take part in any discussions, decisions or implementation of decisions relating to Funds SA's relationship with Macquarie Bank Group Limited (or its wholly-owned subsidiaries). Dr Nugent has also advised the board that she did not participate at Macquarie Bank Group Limited board meetings in relation to any issues associated with Funds SA.

12. Unrecognised contractual commitments

Operating lease commitments

Funds SA's operating lease is for office accommodation. Rent is payable in arrears.

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	219	171
Later than one year but not longer than five years	954	745
Later than five years	85	271
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	1 258	1 187

Remuneration commitments

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. Funds SA does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years.

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	1 360	1 183
Later than one year but not longer than five years	1 867	2 042
Total remuneration commitments	3 227	3 225

13. Contingent assets and liabilities

Funds SA is not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities.

14. Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net deficit

Net deficit	(284)	(732)
Add (Less): Non-cash items:		
Write-off of fixed assets	-	4
Lease incentive	-	(25)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	104	80
Changes in assets/liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in receivables	(100)	1 057
Increase in other current assets	(21)	(24)
Increase in payables	64	81
Increase in employee benefits	98	98
Decrease in provisions	(9)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(148)	539

15. Financial instruments

(a) Interest rate risk

Funds SA's financial assets and financial liabilities are exposed to interest rate risk. The following table summarises interest rate risk for the Corporation, together with the weighted average interest rate risk at balance date.

2009	Weighted average interest rate Percent	Floating interest rate \$'000	Non- interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets:				
Cash	6.06	476	-	476
Receivables	-	-	331	331
Other assets	-	-	59	59
Total financial assets		476	390	866
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	-	-	239	239
Total financial liabilities		-	239	239
 2008				
Financial assets:				
Cash	6.72	1 018	-	1 018
Receivables	-	-	231	231
Other assets	-	-	38	38
Total financial assets		1 018	269	1 287
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	-	-	208	208
Total financial liabilities		-	208	208

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables and other assets are non-interest bearing. It is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates fair value due to being receivable on demand. In addition, there is no concentration of credit risk.

Creditors are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Creditors are normally settled within 30 days. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables approximates net fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of Funds SA as it has been determined that the possible impact on the net surplus/deficit or net assets from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

(b) Market risk exposure

The administration fee that Funds SA charges to its clients to cover its administration expenses is calculated as a percentage of average funds under management valued at market value. The market value of these funds depend upon the performance of the underlying investments, which are linked to the performance of world financial markets.

Funds SA manages this risk in two ways:

- firstly, its administration fee is set at a level that conservatively allows for periods of prolonged low market values of funds under management
- secondly, Funds SA has the ability to increase the administration fee should this action be necessary to cover administration expenses.

As Funds SA has the ability to amend the administration fee to ensure all administration expenses and liabilities of Funds SA are able to be satisfied as and when they fall due, the market risk is deemed to be immaterial and therefore a sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken.

(c) Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Contractual Maturities			
	2009		2008	
	Carrying amount	Less than one year	Carrying amount	Less than one year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets:				
Cash	476	476	1 018	1 018
Receivables	331	331	231	231
Other assets	59	59	38	38
Total financial assets	866	866	1 287	1 287
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	239	239	208	208
Total financial liabilities	239	239	208	208

16. Investments in Funds SA Unit Trusts

On 20 June 2008, Funds SA established a number of unit trusts to manage the investments of Funds SA's tax-paying clients. There were 15 unit trusts created, collectively called the 'Funds SA Investment Trusts'. On 12 February 2009, Funds SA established a further unit trust called 'Socially Responsible Investment Unit Trust'.

The Funds SA investment trusts exist under a Master Trust Deed which came into operation on 1 July 2008. Funds SA seeded each trust with \$10 of initial assets. Accordingly, Funds SA has total investments of \$160 in the Funds SA investment trusts at balance date.

17. Client funds under management

Operation of investment portfolio

Funds SA operates a multi-layered unitisation structure to facilitate the administration of different investment strategies applying to the various client funds. For the year ending 30 June 2009, Funds SA managed a number of different investment options distinguished by differing strategic asset allocations, namely:

- High Growth
- Growth
- Balanced
- Moderate
- Conservative
- Capital Defensive
- Cash.

Each client fund holds units in an investment option, which in turn holds units in each of the asset sectors according to the target strategic asset allocation for the investment option. Units are issued and redeemed periodically as transactions occur at unit prices calculated having regard to the market value of underlying investments.

Furthermore, a number of clients hold direct investments in Funds SA's socially responsible investment asset class.

Under subsection 26(2) of the Act, Funds SA is required to 'prepare separate financial statements in a form approved by the Minister in respect of each fund or authority in respect of each financial year'. In compliance with the Act, the format of these financial statements was approved by the Treasurer on 19 April 2007.

Operation of investment portfolio (continued)

These client fund financial statements are explained and disclosed below:

- Each client fund's allocation of total net investment income is disclosed in the Statement of Receipts and Payments.
- The interest which each client fund holds in the unitised investment portfolio is disclosed in the Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option.
- The indirect interest which each client fund holds in the asset sectors is disclosed in the Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector.
- Australian equities A, International equities A, Property A, Diversified strategies growth A and Internal Inflation linked securities asset classes are available to untaxed clients only, whereas Australian equities B, International equities B, Property B and Diversified strategies growth B asset classes are available to taxed clients only. All other asset classes with the exception of MAC fixed interest, which is available to the Motor Accident Commission only, are available to both untaxed and taxed clients.

(a) South Australian Superannuation Scheme - Employer Contribution Accounts**Statement of Receipts and Payments**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	2 577 462	3 063 641
Receipts	276 950	237 789
Net investment income	<u>(470 837)</u>	<u>(340 818)</u>
	<u>(193 887)</u>	<u>(103 029)</u>
Payments	<u>(432 750)</u>	<u>(383 150)</u>
Funds under management at 30 June	<u>1 950 825</u>	<u>2 577 462</u>

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	<u>1 950 825</u>	<u>2 577 462</u>
Funds under management at 30 June	<u>1 950 825</u>	<u>2 577 462</u>

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	566 772	807 597
International equities A	473 899	808 678
Property A	138 939	264 309
Inflation linked bonds	164 271	229 297
Internal inflation linked bonds	53 841	-
Fixed interest	47 207	144 821
Diversified strategies income	248 997	172 254
Diversified strategies growth A	117 450	122 521
Cash	139 449	27 985
Funds under management at 30 June	<u>1 950 825</u>	<u>2 577 462</u>

(b) South Australian Superannuation Fund - Old Scheme Division**Statement of Receipts and Payments**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	1 479 020	1 734 660
Receipts	1 300	2 679
Net investment income	<u>(257 020)</u>	<u>(188 169)</u>
	<u>(255 720)</u>	<u>(185 490)</u>
Payments	<u>(85 450)</u>	<u>(70 150)</u>
Funds under management at 30 June	<u>1 137 850</u>	<u>1 479 020</u>

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	<u>1 137 850</u>	<u>1 479 020</u>
Funds under Management at 30 June	<u>1 137 850</u>	<u>1 479 020</u>

(b) South Australian Superannuation Fund - Old Scheme Division (continued)

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	330 579	463 422
International equities A	276 409	464 042
Property A	81 038	151 668
Inflation linked bonds	95 814	131 577
Internal inflation linked bonds	31 404	-
Fixed interest	27 534	83 102
Diversified strategies income	145 232	98 844
Diversified strategies growth A	68 504	70 306
Cash	81 336	16 059
Funds under management at 30 June	1 137 850	1 479 020

(c) South Australian Superannuation Fund - New Scheme Division

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	615 109	711 049
Receipts	6 400	3 632
Net investment income	(102 605)	(76 972)
	(96 205)	(73 340)
Payments	(11 850)	(22 600)
Funds under management at 30 June	507 054	615 109

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
High Growth A	14 168	19 543
Growth A	435 628	568 175
Balanced A	11 598	9 544
Moderate A	3 387	2 892
Conservative A	5 822	5 125
Capital Defensive A	4 339	2 405
Cash A	31 105	7 425
Socially responsible investment	1 007	-
Funds under management at 30 June	507 054	615 109

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	136 522	189 182
International equities A	114 063	189 500
Property A	33 059	61 999
Inflation linked bonds	40 605	53 594
Internal inflation linked bonds	13 171	-
Fixed interest	14 147	36 645
Diversified strategies income	60 668	40 994
Diversified strategies growth A	28 033	28 781
Cash	65 779	14 414
Socially responsible investment	1 007	-
Funds under management at 30 June	507 054	615 109

(d) Southern State Superannuation (Employer's) Fund

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	4 593 526	4 734 833
Receipts	472 383	336 417
Net investment income	(715 571)	(473 024)
	(243 188)	(136 607)
Payments	-	(4 700)
Funds under management at 30 June	4 350 338	4 593 526

(d) Southern State Superannuation (Employer's) Fund (continued)**Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
High Growth A	287 318	326 143
Growth A	109 346	121 692
Balanced A	3 766 985	4 067 877
Moderate A	4 948	4 630
Conservative A	29 559	36 519
Capital Defensive A	11 238	8 473
Cash A	138 221	28 192
Socially responsible investment	2 723	-
Funds under management at 30 June	4 350 338	4 593 526

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	1 126 727	1 268 581
International equities A	924 396	1 273 095
Property A	160 074	426 151
Inflation linked bonds	483 776	508 349
Internal inflation linked bonds	146 177	-
Fixed interest	288 898	508 763
Diversified strategies income	529 996	305 352
Diversified strategies growth A	254 308	218 765
Cash	433 263	84 470
Socially responsible investment	2 723	-
Funds under management at 30 June	4 350 338	4 593 526

(e) Southern State Superannuation Fund**Statement of Receipts and Payments**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	1 097 114	1 078 336
Receipts	121 454	133 421
Net investment income	(167 268)	(113 593)
	(45 814)	19 828
Payments	(525)	(1 050)
Funds under management at 30 June	1 050 775	1 097 114

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
High Growth A	134 803	159 711
Growth A	39 112	45 977
Balanced A	753 145	824 223
Moderate A	5 729	4 607
Conservative A	32 781	31 844
Capital Defensive A	9 387	5 435
Cash A	74 708	25 317
Socially responsible investment	1 110	-
Funds under management at 30 June	1 050 775	1 097 114

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	263 871	302 002
International equities A	216 878	303 206
Property A	41 313	101 073
Inflation linked bonds	105 481	110 852
Internal inflation linked bonds	31 793	-
Fixed interest	66 081	115 791
Diversified strategies income	122 740	73 131
Diversified strategies growth A	57 959	51 685
Cash	143 549	39 374
Socially responsible investment	1 110	-
Funds under management at 30 June	1 050 775	1 097 114

(f) Southern State Superannuation Scheme - Super SA Flexible Rollover Product

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	144 657	119 300
Receipts	41 602	56 431
Net investment income	(13 895)	(11 661)
Payments	27 707	44 770
	(9 318)	(19 413)
Funds under management at 30 June	163 046	144 657

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Investment option:		
High Growth B	10 914	11 352
Growth B	20 844	28 903
Balanced B	55 254	62 079
Moderate B	7 026	4 850
Conservative B	7 555	9 340
Capital Defensive B	7 711	5 843
Cash B	51 545	22 290
Socially responsible investment	2 197	-
Funds under management at 30 June	163 046	144 657

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities B	29 942	40 452
International equities B	18 177	26 682
Property B	4 493	10 114
Inflation linked bonds	15 333	14 270
Fixed interest	8 319	17 816
Diversified strategies income	13 008	7 440
Diversified strategies growth B	4 718	3 223
Cash	65 294	24 413
Socially responsible investment	2 200	-
Other assets	1 562	247
Funds under management at 30 June	163 046	144 657

(g) Southern State Superannuation Scheme - Super SA Allocated Pension

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	125 360	48 574
Receipts	67 990	87 214
Net investment income	(14 147)	(10 201)
	53 843	77 013
Payments	(327)	(227)
Funds under management at 30 June	178 876	125 360

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Investment option:		
High Growth B	7 050	5 479
Growth B	16 928	17 179
Balanced B	67 405	61 015
Moderate B	11 728	10 646
Conservative B	13 857	11 885
Capital Defensive B	7 858	6 273
Cash B	53 279	12 883
Socially responsible investment	771	-
Funds under management at 30 June	178 876	125 360

(g) Southern State Superannuation Scheme - Super SA Allocated Pension (continued)**Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities B	33 146	35 095
International equities B	20 146	23 013
Property B	4 651	8 861
Inflation linked bonds	19 374	14 487
Fixed interest	11 054	19 551
Diversified strategies income	15 382	6 807
Diversified strategies growth B	4 961	2 385
Cash	68 999	14 770
Socially responsible investment	771	-
Other assets	392	391
Funds under management at 30 June	178 876	125 360

(h) Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme**Statement of Receipts and Payments**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	143 968	144 287
Receipts	46 250	21 093
Net investment income	(25 053)	(16 230)
	21 197	4 863
Payments	(5 636)	(5 182)
Funds under management at 30 June	159 529	143 968

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
High Growth A	740	767
Growth A	157 454	141 959
Balanced A	1 317	1 240
Capital Defensive A	-	2
Socially responsible investment	18	-
Funds under management at 30 June	159 529	143 968

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	46 365	45 092
International equities A	38 759	45 154
Property A	11 326	14 758
Inflation linked bonds	13 421	12 778
Internal inflation linked bonds	4 395	-
Fixed interest	3 907	8 125
Diversified strategies income	20 343	9 634
Diversified strategies growth A	9 616	6 858
Cash	11 379	1 569
Socially responsible investment	18	-
Funds under management at 30 June	159 529	143 968

(i) Judges' Pensions Scheme**Statement of Receipts and Payments**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	138 912	145 482
Receipts	49 820	15 778
Net investment income	(24 102)	(16 208)
	25 718	(430)
Payments	(6 940)	(6 140)
Funds under management at 30 June	157 690	138 912

(i) **Judges' Pensions Scheme (continued)**

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	157 690	138 912
Funds under management at 30 June	157 690	138 912

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	45 813	43 525
International equities A	38 307	43 584
Property A	11 231	14 245
Inflation linked bonds	13 278	12 358
Internal inflation linked bonds	4 352	-
Fixed interest	3 816	7 805
Diversified strategies income	20 127	9 284
Diversified strategies growth A	9 494	6 603
Cash	11 272	1 508
Funds under management at 30 June	157 690	138 912

(j) **Governors' Pensions Scheme**

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	552	792
Receipts	1 100	-
Net investment income	(90)	(75)
	1 010	(75)
Payments	(185)	(165)
Funds under management at 30 June	1 377	552

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	1 377	552
Funds under management at 30 June	1 377	552

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	400	173
International equities A	335	173
Property A	98	57
Inflation linked bonds	116	49
Internal inflation linked bonds	38	-
Fixed interest	33	31
Diversified strategies income	176	37
Diversified strategies growth A	83	26
Cash	98	6
Funds under management at 30 June	1 377	552

(k) **South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme**

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	112 093	117 380
Receipts	12 890	11 248
Net investment income	(15 571)	(11 415)
	(2 681)	(167)
Payments	(5 170)	(5 120)
Funds under management at 30 June	104 242	112 093

(k) South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme (continued)**Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Balanced B	104 242	112 093
Funds under management at 30 June	104 242	112 093

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities B	29 798	37 610
International equities B	18 277	24 437
Property B	2 795	9 368
Inflation linked bonds	15 595	14 128
Fixed interest	6 886	16 387
Diversified strategies income	12 033	6 459
Diversified strategies growth B	5 447	2 591
Cash	11 794	1 237
Other assets	1 617	-
	104 242	112 217
Liabilities	-	(124)
Funds under management at 30 June	104 242	112 093

(l) Police Superannuation Scheme - Employer Contribution Account**Statement of Receipts and Payments**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	447 980	479 114
Receipts	40 225	36 094
Net investment income	(70 674)	(56 923)
	(30 449)	(20 829)
Payments	(81 727)	(10 305)
Funds under management at 30 June	335 804	447 980

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	335 804	447 980
Funds under management at 30 June	335 804	447 980

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	97 561	140 365
International equities A	81 574	140 554
Property A	23 916	45 939
Inflation linked bonds	28 277	39 853
Internal inflation linked bonds	9 268	-
Fixed interest	8 126	25 171
Diversified strategies income	42 861	29 939
Diversified strategies growth A	20 217	21 295
Cash	24 004	4 864
Funds under management at 30 June	335 804	447 980

(m) Police Superannuation Fund - New Scheme Division**Statement of Receipts and Payments**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	24 261	26 349
Receipts	-	1 056
Net investment income	-	(2 914)
	-	(1 858)
Payments	(24 261)	(230)
Funds under management at 30 June	-	24 261

(m) Police Superannuation Fund - New Scheme Division (continued)

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	-	24 261
Funds under management at 30 June	-	24 261

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	-	7 602
International equities A	-	7 612
Property A	-	2 488
Inflation linked bonds	-	2 158
Fixed interest	-	1 363
Diversified strategies income	-	1 621
Diversified strategies growth A	-	1 153
Cash	-	264
Funds under management at 30 June	-	24 261

(n) Police Superannuation Fund - Old Scheme Division

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	358 927	405 537
Receipts	480	1 063
Net investment income	(60 595)	(45 028)
Payments	(18 006)	(2 645)
Funds under management at 30 June	280 806	358 927

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	280 806	358 927
Funds under management at 30 June	280 806	358 927

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	81 582	112 463
International equities A	68 214	112 613
Property A	19 999	36 807
Inflation linked bonds	23 646	31 931
Internal inflation linked bonds	7 750	-
Fixed interest	6 795	20 167
Diversified strategies income	35 841	23 987
Diversified strategies growth A	16 906	17 062
Cash	20 073	3 897
Funds under management at 30 June	280 806	358 927

(o) South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAICORP - Insurance Fund 1)

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	247 919	279 084
Receipts	-	53
Net investment income	(43 475)	(31 218)
Payments	-	-
Funds under management at 30 June	204 444	247 919

(o) **South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAICORP - Insurance Fund 1) (continued)**

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	204 444	247 919
Funds under management at 30 June	204 444	247 919

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	59 368	77 693
International equities A	49 818	77 905
Property A	14 545	25 414
Inflation linked bonds	17 166	21 980
Internal inflation linked bonds	5 636	-
Fixed interest	4 931	13 894
Diversified strategies income	26 078	16 556
Diversified strategies growth A	12 305	11 789
Cash	14 597	2 688
Funds under management at 30 June	204 444	247 919

(p) **South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAICORP - Insurance Fund 2)**

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	44 023	-
Receipts	-	50 000
Net investment income	(7 719)	(5 977)
	(7 719)	44 023
Payments	-	-
Funds under management at 30 June	36 304	44 023

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Growth A	36 304	44 023
Funds under management at 30 June	36 304	44 023

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	10 542	13 796
International equities A	8 846	13 834
Property A	2 583	4 513
Inflation linked bonds	3 048	3 903
Internal inflation linked bonds	1 001	-
Fixed interest	876	2 467
Diversified strategies income	4 631	2 940
Diversified strategies growth A	2 185	2 093
Cash	2 592	477
Funds under management at 30 June	36 304	44 023

(q) **Adelaide Cemeteries Authority**

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	6 292	-
Receipts	200	6 788
Net investment income	(465)	(496)
	(265)	6 292
Payments	(1 200)	-
Funds under management at 30 June	4 827	6 292

(q) Adelaide Cemeteries Authority (continued)

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
High Growth A	1 906	2 398
Capital Defensive A	2 767	2 793
Cash A	154	1 101
Funds under management at 30 June	4 827	6 292

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	800	1 045
International equities A	678	1 061
Property A	231	386
Inflation linked bonds	557	577
Internal inflation linked bonds	159	-
Fixed interest	697	1 054
Diversified strategies income	620	575
Diversified strategies growth A	150	162
Cash	935	1 432
Funds under management at 30 June	4 827	6 292

(r) Motor Accident Commission Compulsory Third Party Fund

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	1 799 315	-
Receipts	34 000	1 883 608
Net investment income	23 192	(67 280)
	57 192	1 816 328
Payments	(39 500)	(17 013)
Funds under management at 30 June	1 817 007	1 799 315

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
Motor Accident Commission A	1 817 007	1 799 315
Funds under management at 30 June	1 817 007	1 799 315

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities A	319 025	267 931
International equities A	162 370	164 137
Inflation linked bonds	193 030	277 748
Internal inflation linked bonds	64 069	-
Diversified strategies income	110 023	121 622
Cash	48 520	25 179
MAC fixed interest	919 970	942 698
Funds under management at 30 June	1 817 007	1 799 315

(s) South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Superannuation Scheme

Statement of Receipts and Payments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Funds under management at 1 July	204 932	-
Receipts	11 803	270 447
Net investment income	(31 782)	(23 130)
	(19 979)	247 317
Payments	(10 318)	(42 385)
Funds under management at 30 June	174 635	204 932

(s) **South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Superannuation Scheme (continued)**

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Investment Option

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment option:		
High Growth B	337	231
Growth B	170 510	203 001
Balanced B	694	203
Moderate B	87	53
Conservative B	34	50
Capital Defensive B	40	2
Cash B	2 933	1 392
Funds under management at 30 June	174 635	204 932

Statement of Funds Under Management - by Asset Sector

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset sector:		
Australian equities B	55 025	77 155
International equities B	32 803	51 832
Property B	10 853	18 960
Diversified strategies growth B	8 828	7 238
Diversified strategies income	19 598	12 117
Inflation linked securities	17 090	18 964
Fixed interest	3 031	12 640
Cash	22 435	4 203
Other assets	4 972	1 823
Funds under management at 30 June	174 635	204 932

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Establishment

The Department of Trade and Economic Development (the Department) is an administrative unit established under the PSM Act.

The Chief Executive of the Department is responsible to the following Ministers:

- Minister for Industry and Trade (Deputy Premier)
- Minister for Economic Development (Premier)
- Minister for Regional Development
- Minister for Small Business.

Functions

The function of the Department is to promote economic development in the State by working with business and the community to create and retain jobs, maintain a competitive business climate, increase investment, facilitate major projects, encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, promote trade and encourage industry's involvement in the development of a highly skilled work force to meet the needs of business. For details of the Department's objectives refer to Note 1 of the financial statements.

AUDIT MANDATE AND COVERAGE

Audit authority

Audit of the financial statements

Subsection 31(1)(b) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the Department for each financial year.

Assessment of controls

Subsection 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the Department in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

Scope of audit

The audit program covered major financial systems to obtain sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the financial statements and internal controls.

During 2008-09, specific areas of audit attention included:

- financial assistance grants paid to organisations to develop the State's economy
- salaries, wages and other employee benefit expenses
- supplies and services payments
- update of the general ledger.

The audit took into account the controls and procedures performed by service providers including Shared Services SA and the Department of Primary Industries and Resources.

Internal audit activities have been reviewed to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to design and perform audit procedures.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Auditor's report on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Trade and Economic Development as at 30 June 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Assessment of controls

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the Department of Trade and Economic Development in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for the matter of the implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28 outlined under 'Communication of audit matters', are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the Department of Trade and Economic Development have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

Communication of audit matters

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in a management letter to the Chief Executive. Responses to the management letter were generally considered to be satisfactory.

The main matters raised with the Chief Executive are detailed below.

Financial assistance grants

In 2008-09 the Department paid financial assistance grants of approximately \$20 million to organisations mainly for industry and regional development. The grant recipients must fulfil certain obligations specified in the grant agreements. The recipients must provide proof of fulfilling these obligations by the deadlines recorded in the Department's Economic Development Integrated Database (EDID). If the recipients do not provide proof they may not be allowed to receive further grants and may have to repay the grants.

Project managers are responsible for confirming that recipients have provided adequate proof of the obligations being fulfilled. They advise an officer who updates EDID to indicate the obligations are fulfilled. Audit noted that some project managers were not providing the officer with sufficient and prompt information on the status of outstanding obligations.

The Department responded that outstanding obligations will be reported monthly to the Budget and Finance Executive Committee and processes will be reinforced to ensure project managers support this activity in a timely manner.

Review of bona fide reports

Shared Services SA took over the Department's payroll function during 2008-09.

Under the new arrangements, units of the Department must review and retain bona fide reports and advise Shared Services SA of any errors. The reports show the name of each employee and key information used to calculate their pay. Late notification of errors may cause higher under or overpayments and more work recovering overpayments or re-processing underpayments.

Audit noted the Department did not ensure units were promptly reviewing bona fide reports and reporting errors to Shared Services SA. Some units:

- had not retained all their bona fide reports for 2008-09
- had not reviewed their bona fide reports promptly.

The Department responded that correct management of bona fides is covered by the Department's 'Working Hours Accountability' procedure which requires each Business Unit Executive Assistant (now with Business Managers assisting as well) to undertake the bona fide responsibilities. The Department advised that it will remind units regularly of the need to fulfil the requirements of the 'Working Hours Accountability' procedure.

Leave recording

Units forward leave application forms to Shared Services SA to record in the leave system. The units compare copies of the forms to monthly leave reports from Shared Services SA. The comparison is meant to provide assurance that leave forms are completely and accurately recorded in the leave system. If leave is not deducted from entitlements the employees will be paid again for the same entitlements. If too much leave is deducted from entitlements the employees will not be paid for the leave mistakenly deducted.

Audit identified the following problems with this control:

- the leave reports omitted leave taken during the month but processed after the end of the month
- some units did not ensure discrepancies between the leave forms and leave reports were resolved.

The Department responded that each Business Unit Executive Assistant (now with Business Managers assisting as well) is required to undertake leave checking responsibilities. The Department advised that it will undertake more regular training of the Executive Assistants to ensure they clearly understand the required process for verification of leave. The Department also advised that it will raise with Shared Services SA whether a report can be produced that shows all leave processed during the month (not just the leave taken within that month).

Implementation of the revised TIs 2 and 28

In response to the introduction of TIs 2 and 28 the Department has reviewed all its policies and procedures. It has also developed, in addition to its policies and procedures, an overarching financial compliance program as required by TI 28 which will only be implemented in 2009-10.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Highlights of the financial statements**

	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
EXPENSES		
Employee benefit expenses	21	18
Supplies, services and other expenses	29	25
Grants and subsidies	20	19
Total expenses	70	62
INCOME		
Total income	3	4
Net cost of providing services	67	58
REVENUES FROM (PAYMENTS TO) SA GOVERNMENT		
Revenues from SA Government	66	57
Payments to SA Government	(3)	-
Net result and total comprehensive result	(4)	(1)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	14	(3)
ASSETS		
Current assets	29	25
Non-current assets	1	1
Total assets	30	26
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	6	4
Non-current liabilities	3	2
Total liabilities	9	6
EQUITY	21	20

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Net cost of providing services

Net cost of providing services increased by \$9 million in 2008-09 due to:

- an increase in expenses of \$6 million due mainly to an increase in employee benefits, advertising, contractor and consultancy expenses
- an impairment loss of \$3 million on investment (refer to Note 22 of the financial statements)
- a decrease in income of \$1 million due mainly to a once off GST refund from the ATO of \$2 million received in the previous financial year (refer to Note 15) offset by recoveries income of approximately \$800 000 from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet to fund the creative industries program.

Statement of Financial Position

Assets

Assets increased by \$4 million due mainly to:

- an increase in cash of \$13 million due mainly to \$9 million received from the Land Management Corporation for land disposals recognised as revenue in prior periods and \$3 million cash received from the Office of the Venture Capital Board on its abolishment
- a decrease in receivables of \$9 million relating to proceeds received from the Land Management Corporation for land disposals that occurred in past years.

Liabilities

Liabilities increased by \$3 million due mainly to a \$1.6 million increase in creditors and accrued expenses arising from late processing of invoices.

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
EXPENSES:			
Employee benefit expenses	5	20 721	18 202
Supplies and services	6	26 636	23 720
Depreciation and amortisation	7	266	286
Grants and subsidies	8	19 638	19 349
Other expenses	9	443	35
Impairment loss on investment	22	2 789	-
Total expenses		70 493	61 592
INCOME:			
Commonwealth revenue	12	530	385
Interest revenues	13	16	31
Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets	14	20	(5)
Recoveries	15	2 574	3 606
Total income		3 140	4 017
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES		(67 353)	(57 575)
REVENUES FROM (PAYMENTS TO) SA GOVERNMENT:			
Revenues from SA Government	16	65 868	56 900
Payments to SA Government	16	(2 849)	-
NET RESULT		(4 334)	(675)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Gain on revaluation of plant and equipment		-	33
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		(4 334)	(642)

Net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash	17	27 415	14 762
Receivables	18	1 374	10 072
Financial assistance debtors	19	100	700
Other current assets	20	115	209
Total current assets		29 004	25 743
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	21	622	723
Other non-current assets	20	60	-
Total non-current assets		682	723
Total assets		29 686	26 466
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	23	3 349	1 659
Short-term employee benefits	24	2 470	1 952
Short-term provisions	25	36	43
Total current liabilities		5 855	3 654
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	23	282	218
Long-term employee benefits	24	2 908	2 408
Long-term provisions	25	106	111
Total non-current liabilities		3 296	2 737
Total liabilities		9 151	6 391
NET ASSETS		20 535	20 075
EQUITY:			
Retained earnings		20 502	20 042
Asset revaluation reserve		33	33
TOTAL EQUITY		20 535	20 075
Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	26		
Contingent assets and liabilities	27		

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2007		-	29 367	29 367
Error correction	32	-	(4 756)	(4 756)
Restated balance at 30 June 2007		-	24 611	24 611
Gain on revaluation of plant and equipment during 2007-08		33	-	33
Net result for 2007-08		-	(675)	(675)
Total comprehensive result for 2007-08		33	(675)	(642)
Net expense from restructure		-	(3 894)	(3 894)
Balance at 30 June 2008		33	20 042	20 075
Net result for 2008-09		-	(4 334)	(4 334)
Total comprehensive result for 2008-09		-	(4 334)	(4 334)
Net assets from restructure		-	4 794	4 794
Balance at 30 June 2009		33	20 502	20 535

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2009**

		2009	2008
		Inflows	Inflows
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		(Outflows)	(Outflows)
CASH OUTFLOWS:	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefit payments		(19 779)	(17 556)
Payments for supplies and services		(24 903)	(25 270)
Payments for grants and subsidies		(19 138)	(19 150)
Payments of financial assistance		(100)	-
GST paid to ATO		(3 644)	(3 929)
Payments for restructure activities		-	(3 281)
Cash used in operations		(67 564)	(69 186)
CASH INFLOWS:			
Commonwealth revenue		551	449
Interest received		16	31
GST recovered from ATO		3 665	6 106
Receipts from restructure activities		2 993	-
Other receipts		10 943	2 856
Cash generated from operations		18 168	9 442
CASH FLOWS FROM SA GOVERNMENT:			
Receipts from SA Government		65 868	56 900
Payments to SA Government		(2 849)	-
Cash generated from SA Government		63 019	56 900
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	30	13 623	(2 844)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
CASH OUTFLOWS:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(166)	(186)
Purchase of investments		(804)	-
Cash used in investing activities		(970)	(186)
CASH INFLOWS:			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Cash generated from investing activities		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(970)	(186)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		12 653	(3 030)
CASH AT 1 JULY		14 762	17 792
CASH AT 30 JUNE	17,30	27 415	14 762

Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2009

(Activities - refer Note 4)	1		2		3		4	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
EXPENSES:	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefit expenses	2 899	2 667	2 138	1 865	2 636	2 612	2 204	1 800
Supplies and services	2 692	1 981	4 071	3 608	2 720	1 857	6 067	5 507
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	334	1 246	1 437	3 090	6 063	3 299	1 672	2 109
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss on investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	5 925	5 894	7 646	8 563	11 419	7 768	9 943	9 416
INCOME:								
Commonwealth revenues	-	-	-	-	55	-	475	385
Interest revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	31
Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Recoveries	376	187	9	95	189	174	367	398
Total income	376	187	9	95	244	174	869	814
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES	(5 549)	(5 707)	(7 637)	(8 468)	(11 175)	(7 594)	(9 074)	(8 602)
REVENUES FROM (PAYMENTS TO) SA GOVERNMENT:								
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET RESULT	(5 549)	(5 707)	(7 637)	(8 468)	(11 175)	(7 594)	(9 074)	(8 602)

(Activities - refer Note 4)	5		6		7	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
EXPENSES:	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefit expenses	3 660	2 478	4 899	4 289	816	860
Supplies and services	2 947	2 737	5 719	5 472	1 208	1 183
Depreciation	-	-	266	286	-	-
Grants and subsidies	5 174	1 678	628	210	79	1 430
Other expenses	-	-	443	35	-	-
Impairment loss on investment	-	-	2 789	-	-	-
Total expenses	11 781	6 893	14 744	10 292	2 103	3 473
INCOME:						
Commonwealth revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest revenues	-	-	9	-	-	-
Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	(5)	-	-
Recoveries	227	91	1 272	2 511	65	107
Total income	227	91	1 281	2 506	65	107
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES	(11 554)	(6 802)	(13 463)	(7 786)	(2 038)	(3 366)
REVENUES FROM (PAYMENTS TO) SA GOVERNMENT:						
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	65 868	56 900	-	-
Payments to SA Government	-	-	(2 849)	-	-	-
NET RESULT	(11 554)	(6 802)	49 556	49 114	(2 038)	(3 366)

Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2009 (continued)

(Activities - refer Note 4)	8		9		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
EXPENSES:						
Employee benefit expenses	1 469	1 494	-	137	20 721	18 202
Supplies and services	1 212	1 020	-	355	26 636	23 720
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	266	286
Grants and subsidies	4 251	5 946	-	341	19 638	19 349
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	443	35
Impairment loss on investment	-	-	-	-	2 789	-
Total Expenses	6 932	8 460	-	833	70 493	61 592
INCOME:						
Commonwealth revenues	-	-	-	-	530	385
Interest revenues	-	-	-	-	16	31
Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	20	(5)
Recoveries	69	41	-	2	2 574	3 606
Total income	69	41	-	2	3 140	4 017
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES	(6 863)	(8 419)	-	(831)	(67 353)	(57 575)
REVENUE FROM (PAYMENT TO)						
SA GOVERNMENT:						
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	65 868	56 900
Payments to SA Government	-	-	-	-	(2 849)	-
NET RESULT	(6 863)	(8 419)	-	(831)	(4 334)	(675)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Objectives of the Department of Trade and Economic Development

The Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED or the Department) leads the Government of South Australia's efforts to drive productivity and foster sustainable economic development for the benefit of all South Australians.

The Department's objectives are to maintain:

- an internationally competitive business and a diverse 'high value' industry base
- a globally integrated economy
- benefits to South Australia from projects of economic significance
- a competitive economic environment
- a high-performance Department.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and TI and APSs promulgated under the provisions of the PFAA.

Except for the amendments to AASB 101 (September 2007 version) including AASB 2007-8 and AASB 2007-10 (these standards make consequential amendments to other standards as a result of the revised AASB 101), which the Department has early-adopted, AASs and interpretations that have been recently issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Department for the reporting period ending 30 June 2009. These are outlined in Note 3.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Department's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are outlined in the applicable Notes
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported

(b) Basis of preparation (continued)

- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following note disclosures, which have been included in the financial statements:
 - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants (as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income)
 - (c) employees whose normal remuneration is \$100 000 or more (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees
 - (d) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Department's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month period and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Reporting entity

DTED is a government department of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the PSM Act. The Department is an administrative unit acting on behalf of the Crown.

The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of DTED. The Department does not have administered items.

(d) Transferred functions

The Public Sector Management (Abolition of Office of the Venture Capital Board and Transfer of Employees) Proclamation 2008 (dated 5 June 2008) declared that the Office of the Venture Capital Board is abolished with the functions and employees transferred to DTED, effective 1 July 2008.

(e) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where adjusted to reflect the early adoption of AASB 101 and specific revised accounting standards and APSs.

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required eg preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Comparative figures have been restated as a result of some income and receivables from the Land Management Corporation being incorrectly recognised before the land had been sold.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(f) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying Notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(g) Taxation

The Department is not subject to income tax. The Department is liable for payroll tax, FBT, GST, emergency services levy, land tax equivalents and local government rate equivalents.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the ATO, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

(g) Taxation (continued)

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(h) Events after balance date

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provides information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years. Refer Note 31.

(i) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to the Department will occur and can be reliably measured. Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose income where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Revenues from SA Government

Appropriations from program funding are recognised as revenues when the Department obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon receipt.

Recoveries

The Department recognises other revenues from the partial and full recovery of costs associated with the delivery of programs.

Net gain on non-current assets

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Any gain (loss) on disposal of non-current assets is recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and is determined after deduction from proceeds of the asset at that time.

(j) Expenses

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the Department will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose expenses where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefit expenses

Employee benefit expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the Department to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current departmental staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government financial statements.

Depreciation and amortisation

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation and amortisation (continued)

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted in appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life of the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight-line base over the estimated useful life of the following categories of assets as follows:

<i>Class of asset</i>	<i>Useful life (years)</i>
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease
Computer equipment	3-5
Plant and equipment	5-10
Furniture and fittings	3-10
Intangibles/software	5

Contributions paid

Financial assistance is provided from State and Commonwealth funds. Proposals and applications for funding under various support programs and schemes are subject to specific guidelines and procedures issued by the Department and the Commonwealth. There are several approval delegations dependent upon the level and nature of assistance provided.

In some cases, the provision of assistance does not involve the direct outlay of funds by the Department. Assistance packages may involve elements of assistance provided through other Government agencies, with the Department assuming the overall responsibility for the assistance arrangements. Generally, this is through the provision of purpose built buildings and exemptions or remissions from certain elements of state taxation.

Payments to SA Government

Payments to the SA Government relate to the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy.

(k) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Department has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months

(l) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where an asset line item combine amounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Department has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered after more than twelve months.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose financial assets where the counterparty/ transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Cash

Cash in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable and other accruals.

Receivables arise from the partial or full recovery of costs associated with the Department's delivery of programs. Receivables are generally due within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Department will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Financial assistance debtors

Amounts outstanding with respect to financial assistance advances by way of loan are brought to account at their face value. A provision is made where recoverability of amounts is considered doubtful. Conditions relating to some forms of assistance provide that in certain circumstances, loans can be reduced, forgiven or converted to grants.

Land sales

On 10 May 2004, Cabinet approved the transfer of land at Edinburgh Parks to the Land Management Corporation, effective from 1 July 2004. All land sales are recognised upon sale of land as this is the mechanism which triggers a past event, and hence, the requirement to recognise an asset in the form of a receivable.

Other financial assets

The Department measures financial assets at historic cost less or plus any impairment loss or gain.

Where there is an impairment loss, it is reviewed each year and the value of the investment is written down to no more than the Department's interest in the net financial assets of the Paragon Private Equity Fund 1, in which it has invested. Where there is a gain, it is reviewed each year and the value of the investment is revised upwards according to the revaluation of the financial assets, in which the Department has invested.

Non-current asset acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal value as part of a restructure of administrative arrangements then the assets are recorded at book value ie the amount recorded by the transferor public authority immediately prior to the restructure.

All non-current tangible assets with a value equal to or in excess of \$2000 are capitalised.

Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value); and revaluation of non-current assets or a group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

Every three years, the Department revalues its buildings and leasehold improvements. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluations reserve for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets an impairment loss is offset against the respective asset revaluation reserve.

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The Department only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiably, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$2000.

Intangible assets (continued)

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets has not been capitalised. This is because the Department has been unable to attribute this expenditure to the intangible asset rather than to the Department as a whole.

(m) Liabilities

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where a liability line item combine amounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Department has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be settled after more than twelve months.

The Notes accompanying the financial statements disclose financial liabilities where the counterparty/ transaction is with a entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employment on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the Department.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice had not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

Employee benefit on-costs include payroll tax, workers compensation and superannuation contributions in respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

The Department makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement. The Department has assessed whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. The Department has entered into an operating lease in relation to premises and motor vehicles for its administrative and operating activities.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The straight-line basis is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

Financial guarantees

At the time a financial guarantee contract is issued, it is recognised as a contingent liability as it is not expected that the guarantee will be called upon. In determining the value of the indemnities provided by the Department, consideration has been given to the following:

- For those properties indemnified by the Minister for Industry and Trade and subject to lease where the historical cost or borrowing from SAFA remains, the value has been calculated using historical cost less the valuation of the property as at 30 June 2009.
- For those properties that are subject to a Deferred Purchase Agreement where the client is paying principal and interest repayments, the value has been calculated using the value of the loan outstanding as at 30 June 2009 less the most recent property or rating valuation.

The Department has reviewed its financial guarantees and determined that there is no material liability to be recognised for financial guarantee contracts as at 30 June 2009 (there was no material liability recognised for financial guarantee contracts in 2008).

Whilst no liability has been recognised for financial guarantee contracts, further note disclosures relating to financial guarantees are contained at Note 27.

Employee benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

The liability for salary and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within twelve months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salary and wages and annual leave are payable later than 12 months, the liability will be measured at present value.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed 6.5 years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with the Department's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Department has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Department expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(n) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a Note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

3. New and revised accounting standards and policies

Details of accounting policies that the Department has changed during 2008-09 are detailed below. In addition, details of the impact, where significant, on the Department's financial statements from new and amended AASs that are applicable for the first time in 2008-09 are detailed below.

3.1 Restructure of administrative arrangements

In accordance with the revised AASB 1004, the Department records restructures of administrative arrangements as transactions with owners rather than recording these events as a revenue/expense item.

3.2 Other

The Department has early-adopted the September 2007 versions of AASB 101 including AASB 2007-08 and AASB 2007-10 (these standards make consequential amendments to other standards as a result of the revised AASB 101) - this includes the preparation of a single Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Issued or amended but not yet effective

Except for the amendments to AASB 101, which the Department has early-adopted, the AASs and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Department for the period ending 30 June 2009. The Department has assessed the impact of the new and amended accounting standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the Department.

4. Activities of the Department

The Department has identified nine broad activities (as outlined in the 2009-10 Portfolio Statement) that reflect the nature of the services delivered to the South Australian community. These activities and their objectives are:

Activity 1: Economic Strategy and Policy Development

The objective of this activity is to create a clear strategic direction for the economic development of South Australia and a business environment that is competitive and supports development. This will be achieved by promoting partnerships between industry, the community and other government departments and assessing opportunities and constraints on future growth. It will also assist in developing industry strategies and economic development policies.

Activity 2: Population and Migration

The objective of this activity is to work in partnership with other government agencies to meet the targets in Prosperity through People - A Population Policy for South Australia. This will be achieved by encouraging, promoting and supporting increased overseas/interstate migration to South Australia, through positive messages about South Australia's job opportunities, housing affordability, quality education systems, lifestyle and recreational advantages. Population Policy Unit will also take a lead role across government in Prosperity through People - A Population Policy for South Australia.

Activity 3: Business Growth

The objective of this activity is to promote a competitive and vibrant manufacturing and trade services sector and work with industry and other stakeholders in addressing issues and promoting growth. It also aims to grow South Australian business' share of the Australian professional private equity, venture capital and business angel markets. This will be achieved by promoting the development and uptake of new technologies in partnership with tertiary institutions, facilitating import replacement, and maximising Australian content in major investment projects and developing and implementing the strategy for manufacturing.

Activity 4: International Market Development

The objective of this activity is to maximise export market opportunities for South Australian based companies and to ensure that South Australia's interests are reflected in all trade agreements. This will be achieved by implementing export strategies, disseminating market intelligence, providing business matching services, promoting the value of exports to South Australians and participating in national trade consultations.

Activity 5: Investment Attraction

The objective of this activity is to help facilitate major projects and secure new investment in South Australia. This will be achieved by identifying strategic investment opportunities, working across South Australian Government to reduce impediments to investing in South Australia and providing high quality services to investors.

Activity 6: Corporate Leadership, Governance and Support

The objective of this activity is to deliver services that are customer focused, timely and effective and in support of all DTED divisions and offices.

Activity 7: Small Business Growth

The objective of this activity is to ensure that small business issues are represented at the state government level and that their interests are taken into account in the delivery of programs or development of policies. This will be achieved through partnerships and networks that will deliver advice and training on business management and skills, on the ground support in emergencies and the promotion of small business in South Australia.

Activity 8: Regional Development

The objective of this activity is to improve economic, social and environmental wellbeing in South Australia's regions. This will be achieved by working in partnership with the three spheres of government and local communities, in addition to the enhancement of community and business capacity and the improved coordination of government activities impacting on regions.

Activity 9: Defence Industry Development

The objective of this activity was to double defence industry contribution to Gross State Product and increase defence employment in the State over the coming decade. Activities undertaken under this activity were transferred to Defence SA from 1 September 2007.

5. Employee benefit expenses

	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Salaries and wages		15 534	13 524
Long service leave		463	399
Annual leave		1 277	1 113
Employment on-costs - superannuation		1 796	1 500
Employment on-costs - other		1 078	1 026
Board fees	29	573	640
Total employee benefit expenses		20 721	18 202

DTED had no TVSPs in 2008-09 and 2007-08.

Remuneration of employees

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
\$100 000 - \$109 999	19	8
\$110 000 - \$119 999	6	7
\$120 000 - \$129 999	2	1
\$130 000 - \$139 999	3	7
\$140 000 - \$149 999	3	1
\$150 000 - \$159 999	1	2
\$160 000 - \$169 999	2	1
\$170 000 - \$179 999	2	2
\$180 000 - \$189 999	1	1
\$190 000 - \$199 999	-	1
\$200 000 - \$209 999	1	-
\$210 000 - \$219 999	1	-
\$260 000 - \$269 999	-	1
\$270 000 - \$279 999	2	-
\$290 000 - \$299 999	-	1
\$310 000 - \$319 999	1	-
Total number of employees	44	33

The table includes all employees who received remuneration of \$100 000 or more during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$6.034 million (\$4.601 million).

6. Supplies and services

		2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government:	Note		
Accommodation and service costs		1 446	1 285
Accounting and audit fees	10	111	115
Advertising		37	45
Business training and development support		79	51
Communications and information technology expense		317	448
Contractors		22	14
Consultancies (refer below)		-	14
Overseas trade representation*		586	575
Staff related expenses		26	146
Travel and related expenses		504	422
Office administration expenses		904	932
Total supplies and services - SA Government entities		4 033	4 047

Supplies and services provided by entities external to the SA Government:

Accommodation and service costs	873	682
Accounting and audit fees	350	691
Advertising	1 807	1 099
Business training and development support	1 359	1 155
Communications and information technology expense	1 396	947
Contractors	5 280	4 578
Consultancies (refer below)	2 651	1 958
Overseas trade representation*	133	198
Staff related expenses	1 105	958
Travel and related expenses	1 940	1 645
Office administration expenses	5 709	5 762
Total supplies and services - non-SA Government entities	22 603	19 673
Total supplies and services	26 636	23 720

The total supplies and services amount disclosed includes GST amounts not recoverable from the ATO due to the Department not holding a valid tax invoice or payments related to third party arrangements.

* Represents payments made to trade organisations relating to activities promoting South Australia.

	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Number	Number	\$'000	\$'000
The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) that fell within the following bands:				
Below \$10 000	13	14	48	56
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	20	23	490	547
Above \$50 000	15	10	2 113	1 369
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	48	47	2 651	1 972

7. Depreciation and amortisation expense	2009	2008
Depreciation:	\$'000	\$'000
Plant and equipment	145	206
Buildings and improvements	86	77
Total depreciation	231	283
Amortisation:		
Intangible/software assets	35	3
Total amortisation	35	3
Total depreciation and amortisation	266	286
8. Grants and subsidies		
Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities within the SA Government:		
Class of assistance:		
Industry development	8 001	4 529
Regional development	250	50
Other	138	122
Total grants and subsidies - SA Government entities	8 389	4 701
Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government:		
Class of assistance:		
Industry development	7 623	9 176
Regional development	3 195	4 386
Regional infrastructure*	-	111
Other	431	975
Total grants and subsidies - non-SA Government entities	11 249	14 648
Total grants and subsidies	19 638	19 349
* The administration of the Regional Development Infrastructure Fund was transferred to the Department of Treasury and Finance effective from 31 October 2007.		
9. Other expenses		
Other Expenses paid/payable to entities external to the SA Government:		
Bad and doubtful debts	443	35
Total other expenses - non-SA Government entities	443	35
Total other expenses	443	35
10. Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	111	115
Total audit fees	111	115

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

11. Overseas representative offices

The following table provides a summary of the financial transactions for the reporting period for overseas offices, where the Department funds their operations. The transactions relating to operating expenses and operating revenues have been included in the financial statements.

	SATIC	Singapore	Dubai	India	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	2009	2008
					\$'000	\$'000
Operating expenses	1 086	908	853	636	3 483	2 357
Operating revenues	8	5	-	79	92	36
Funds advanced to overseas offices towards operating expenses	332	373	613	383	1 701	2 410

12. Commonwealth revenues

Grants:	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Tradestart	475	385
Supplier access to major projects program - Air Warfare Destroyer Project	55	-
Total Commonwealth revenues	530	385

Contributions which have conditions of expenditure still to be met as at reporting date were \$85 000. These contributions relate to Supplier Access to Major Projects Program - Air Warfare Destroyer Project.

Conditions attached to these contributions state that funds are to be used to facilitate South Australian industry participation where it has full, fair and reasonable opportunity to tender for the supply of goods and services associated with this project. Included in revenue is Commonwealth funding for Tradestart. The terms of this grant are that the Department must promote exporting international business and the Commonwealth Government's trade agenda for a period of approximately four years (ending 30 June 2010). As the grant is a non-recourse grant it has been recognised upon receipt.

13. Interest revenues	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest revenues	<u>16</u>	31
Total interest revenues	16	31
14. Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets		
Plant and equipment:		
Proceeds from disposal	20	-
Net book value of assets disposed	<u>-</u>	(5)
Total net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets	20	(5)
15. Recoveries		
Recoveries received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:		
Recoveries - Shared Services	-	157
Recoveries - other	<u>1 680</u>	539
Total recoveries - SA Government entities	1 680	696
Recoveries received/receivable from entities external to the SA Government:		
Sponsorship revenues	70	41
Recoveries - financial assistance grants	92	334
Recoveries - business training and development support	108	138
Recoveries - ATO ⁽¹⁾	-	1 871
Recoveries - other	<u>624</u>	526
Total recoveries - non-SA Government entities	894	2 910
Total recoveries	2 574	3 606
 (1) Relates to an amendment in the GST treatment of land transferred to the Land Management Corporation in July 2004. A private ruling in March 2008 enabled the Department to receive a refund.		
16. Revenues from (payments to) SA Government	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government:		
Appropriations from Consolidated Account pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	<u>65 868</u>	56 900
Total revenues from SA Government	65 868	56 900
Payments to SA Government:		
Return of surplus cash pursuant to cash alignment policy	<u>2 849</u>	-
Total payments to SA Government	2 849	-
 Total revenues from Government consists of \$64.4 million (\$56.9 million) for operational funding and \$1.5 million (\$nil) for capital projects - investing in Paragon Private Equity Fund 1. There were no material variations between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation.		
The original amount appropriated to the Department under the annual <i>Appropriation Act</i> was not varied however an additional advance of \$217 000 was received from the Treasurer via the Governor's Appropriation Fund. Refer to Note 28 for details on additional funding transferred to the Department as a result of administrative restructure.		
17. Cash	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits at call - Westpac	18 802	5 192
Deposits with the Treasurer	8 029	7 675
Deposits at call - Overseas offices	578	1 889
Other	<u>6</u>	6
Total cash	27 415	14 762
 Deposits with the Treasurer		
Includes funds held in the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Account. The balance of these funds are not available for general use, ie funds can only be used in accordance with the Treasurer's/Under Treasurer's approval.		
Interest rate risk		
Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Deposits at call and with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash represents fair value.		
18. Receivables	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Receivables	410	201
Allowance for doubtful debts	(2)	-
Receivables - land sales ⁽¹⁾	-	8 854
GST input tax recoverable	884	916
Accrued revenue	<u>82</u>	101
Total current receivables	1 374	10 072
Total receivables	1 374	10 072

18. Receivables (continued)**Government/non-Government receivables**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables from SA Government entities:		
Receivables	395	99
Receivables - land sales ⁽¹⁾	-	8 854
Accrued revenue	12	14
Total receivables from SA Government entities	407	8 967
Receivables from non-SA Government entities:		
Receivables	13	102
GST input tax recoverable	884	916
Accrued revenue	70	87
Total receivables from non-SA Government entities	967	1 105
Total receivables	1 374	10 072

(1) During 2008-09, \$8.9 million was received from the Land Management Corporation in relation to Edinburgh Parks land sales.

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment losses) is recognised when there is objective evidence (ie calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating) that a receivable is impaired.

An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'Other expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss):		
Carrying amount at 1 July	-	(59)
(Increase) Decrease in the allowance	(2)	47
Amounts written off	-	12
Carrying amount at 30 June	(2)	-

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Trade receivables and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing.

Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations.

The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit.

(a) Maturity analysis of receivables - refer to Note 33.3.

(b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - refer to Note 33.

19. Financial assistance debtors

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Financial assistance debtors	643	800
Allowance for doubtful debts	(543)	(100)
Total current financial assistance debtors	100	700
Non-Current:		
Financial assistance debtors	-	2 401
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(2 401)
Total non-current financial assistance debtors	-	-
Total financial assistance debtors	100	700

Financial assistance is provided to non-SA Government entities only.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss):		
Carrying amount at 1 July	(2 501)	(2 797)
(Increase) Decrease in the allowance	(326)	213
Amounts recovered	-	60
Amounts written off	2 284	23
Carrying amount at 30 June	(543)	(2 501)

20. Other assets

Current:		
Prepayments	115	209
Total other current assets	115	209

20. Other assets (continued)		2009	2008
Non-current:		\$'000	\$'000
Prepayments		<u>60</u>	-
Total other non-current assets		<u>60</u>	-
Total other assets		<u>175</u>	209
Government/non-Government other assets:			
Other assets from SA Government entities:			
Prepayments		<u>25</u>	-
Total other assets from SA Government entities		<u>25</u>	-
Other assets from non-SA Government entities:			
Prepayments		<u>150</u>	209
Total other assets from non-SA Government entities		<u>150</u>	209
Total other assets		<u>175</u>	209
21. Property, plant and equipment			
Plant and equipment:			
Plant and equipment at cost (deemed fair value)		1 052	1 076
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(762)</u>	(687)
Total plant and equipment		<u>290</u>	389
Leasehold improvements:			
Building improvements at fair value		461	346
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(272)</u>	(186)
Total leasehold improvements		<u>189</u>	160
Intangibles/software			
Computer software		177	177
Accumulated amortisation		<u>(38)</u>	(3)
Total intangible assets		<u>139</u>	174
Capital work in progress:			
Work in progress at cost		4	-
Total capital work in progress		<u>4</u>	-
Total property plant and equipment		<u>622</u>	723

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2009.

Reconciliation of non-current assets

The following table shows the movement of non-current assets during 2008-09.

2009	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Intangibles/software	Work in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	389	160	174	-	723
Additions	46	115	-	4	165
Disposals/transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(145)	(86)	(35)	-	(266)
Disposal through administrative restructuring	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	<u>290</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>622</u>

22. Financial assets		2009	2008
		\$'000	\$'000
Investment in private equity fund		2 789	-
Impairment loss on investment		<u>(2 789)</u>	-
Total financial assets		<u>-</u>	-
Movement schedule for the financial assets:			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfer in		1 985	-
Investments purchased at cost		804	-
Impairment loss on investment		<u>(2 789)</u>	-
Total financial assets		<u>-</u>	-

22. Financial assets (continued)

Note 2(d) discloses the transfer of the Office of the Venture Capital Board under the brand Venture Capital SA to the Department, effective 1 July 2008. This includes the investment (capital contribution and valuation premium) in Paragon Private Equity Fund 1.

The Paragon Private Equity Fund 1 has prepared audited financial accounts for 30 June 2009 which include a revaluation of the investment portfolio. The revaluation has impacted on the carrying value of the Office's investment in the Paragon Private Equity Fund 1.

Following a revaluation of the Paragon Private Equity Fund 1 investments, the Paragon Private Equity Fund 1 accounts as at 30 June 2009 show total equity as less than the total capital contribution of investors.

Given the documented priority distribution arrangements, this shortfall is attributed to the Government's investment, resulting in a write-down from \$2.789 million investment to a carrying value of \$nil.

In 2007-08 there was an increase in the carrying amount above the level of contributions of \$561 000 recorded as a gain on the investment in the financial statements of the Office of the Venture Capital Board. This resulted in the same amount recognised as income.

This situation, where the net financial assets of Paragon Private Equity Fund 1 are less than the capital contribution of investors is not unusual for a private equity fund in the early stage of its ten year life cycle, as in this instance.

23. Payables	2009	2008
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors and accrued expenses	2 984	1 367
Employee on-costs	365	292
Total current payables	3 349	1 659
Non-current:		
Employee on-costs	282	218
Total non-current payables	282	218
Total payables	3 631	1 877
 Government/non-Government payables		
Payables to SA Government entities:		
Creditors and accrued expenses	522	334
Employee on-costs	647	510
Total payables to other SA Government entities	1 169	844
Payables to non-SA Government entities:		
Creditors and accrued expenses	2 462	1 033
Total payables to non-SA Government entities	2 462	1 033
Total payables	3 631	1 877

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has changed from the 2008 rate 35 percent to 45 percent and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation on-cost has changed from the 2008 rate 11 percent to 10.5 percent. These rates are used in the employment oncost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the employment on-cost and employee benefit expense of \$30 000. The estimated impact on 2010 and 2011 is not expected to vary from the impact reported for 2009.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

- (a) Maturity analysis of payables - refer to Note 33.3.
 (b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - refer to Note 33.

24. Employee benefits	2009	2008
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries and wages	408	300
Annual leave	1 508	1 218
Short-term long service leave	554	434
Total current employee benefits	2 470	1 952
Non-current:		
Long service leave	2 908	2 408
Total non-current employee benefits	2 908	2 408
Total employee benefits	5 378	4 360

24. Employee benefits (continued)

The total current and non-current employees expense (ie aggregate employee benefit plus related on costs) for 2009 is \$2.9 million and \$3.2 million respectively.

Based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the benchmark for the measurement of long service leave liability has remained at 6.5 years.

In addition, the actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance also revised the salary inflation rate down by 0.5 percent from the 2008 rate of 4.5 percent. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the annual leave liability of \$7000 and employee benefit expense of \$1000. The estimated impact on 2010 and 2011 is not expected to vary from the impact reported for 2009.

25. Provisions

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Provision for workers compensation	<u>36</u>	43
Total current provisions	36	43
Non-current:		
Provision for workers compensation	<u>106</u>	111
Total non-current provisions	106	111
Total provisions	142	154
Carrying amount at 1 July	154	128
Additional provisions recognised	120	104
Payments	<u>(132)</u>	(78)
Carrying amount at 30 June	142	154

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

26. Unrecognised contractual commitments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Capital commitments		
Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements, are payable as follows:		
Within one year	<u>5 065</u>	-
Total capital commitments	5 065	-

Capital commitments at 30 June 2009 relate to office accommodation fitout costs associated with the Department's relocation to new premises.

Investment commitment

Remaining capital commitment	<u>4 152</u>	-
Total investment commitment	4 152	-

The South Australian Government announced in August 2005 that it would invest an amount not exceeding \$10 million in a private capital equity fund (Paragon Private Equity Fund 1) established in South Australia and managed by Paragon Advisory Pty Ltd.

The Government was committed to invest \$1 for every \$4 of private sector capital that Paragon Advisory Pty Ltd was able to raise up until the closing date of April 2007. The final capital commitment of the South Australian Government is \$7.7 million.

Remuneration commitments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:		
Within one year	<u>5 501</u>	4 718
Later than one year but not longer than five years	<u>6 869</u>	5 673
Total remuneration commitments	12 370	10 391

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. The Department does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years.

Other commitments

Commitments for the payment of other contracts and grant agreements in existence at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:		
Within one year	<u>12 844</u>	10 061
Later than one year but not longer than five years	<u>16 713</u>	27 748
Total other commitments	29 557	37 809

Operating lease commitments	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, are payable as follows:		
Within one year	1 886	1 505
Later than one year but not longer than five years	9 245	804
Later than five years	8 115	-
Total operating lease commitments	19 246	2 309
Representing:		
Cancellable operating leases	173	238
Non-cancellable operating leases	19 073	2 071
	19 246	2 309

The Department's operating leases relate to office accommodation and motor vehicles. Office accommodation is leased from the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure - Building Management Accommodation Services. The leases are non-cancellable with terms ranging up to ten years with some leases having the right of renewal. Motor vehicles are leased from the Department of Treasury and Finance - Fleet SA with lease periods of up to three years. These are cancellable without notice.

27. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

Where specific conditions relating to a financial assistance grant are not met, the Department may request the amount granted be repaid by the grantee.

There are no known contingent assets arising from these present obligations as at 30 June 2009.

Contingent liabilities

Guarantees and indemnities

The Department has provided indemnities relating to various industry packages some of which can be reliably measured. As at 30 June 2009 the indemnities that can be reliably measured total \$3.8 million (\$8.5 million).

At this stage, the Department does not expect that these contingencies will be called upon.

28. Transferred functions

Transferred in

The Public Sector Management (Abolition of Office of the Venture Capital Board and Transfer of Employees) Proclamation 2008 (dated 5 June 2008) declared that the Office of the Venture Capital Board is abolished with the functions and employees transferred to DTED under the brand Venture Capital SA, effective 1 July 2008. This included five employees and budget funding of \$1.2 million.

The aim of Venture Capital SA is to develop a strong private equity industry in South Australia that will positively influence innovation and development in the local business sector.

On transfer of the Office of the Venture Capital Board, the Department recognised the following assets and liabilities.

	OVCB	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Net assets transferred:		
Cash	2 993	2 993
Receivables	3	3
Other current assets	4	4
Investments	1 985	1 985
Total assets	4 985	4 985
Payables	27	27
Employee benefits	164	164
Total liabilities	191	191
Total net assets	4 794	4 794

Net assets assumed by the Department as a result of the administrative restructure are the carrying amount of those assets in the transferor's Statement of Financial Position immediately prior to transfer. The net assets transferred were treated as a contribution by the Government as owner.

Summary of income and expenses

Transactions have only been recorded in the financial statements for the period that the Department had control over the transactions.

	OVCB	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Other income	43	43
Appropriation ⁽¹⁾	2 831	2 831
Total income	2 874	2 874

Summary of income and expenses (continued)

	OVCB \$'000	2009 \$'000
Employee benefit expenses	560	560
Supplies and services	403	403
Grants and subsidies	85	85
Total expenses	1 048	1 048
Net result	1 826	1 826

(1) Appropriation includes funding for investment in Paragon Private Equity Fund 1.

29. Remuneration of Board and Committee members

Board and sitting fees are paid to some members of the following boards and committees:

- Economic Development Board
- Manufacturing Consultative Council
- Business Development Council
- Regional Communities Consultative Council

Board fees are not paid to members of the following Board:

- Business and Parliamentary Trust

In accordance with Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular 16, government employees did not receive any remuneration for Board/Committee duties during the financial year. In addition, members of Parliament who are members of Boards or Committees did not receive any remuneration. These members are indicated by an asterisk next to their name.

Members of the Economic Development Board during the financial year were:

Bruce Carter (Chair)	Kevin Osborn (Deputy Chair)
Grant Belchamber	Monsignor David Cappelletti
Bob Hawke ⁽¹⁾	Michael Hickinbotham
Michael Keating	Justin Milne ⁽¹⁾
Mike Moore	Helen Nugent
Leanna Read	Rob Chapman (appointed August 2008)
Ian Gould (appointed August 2008)	John Bastian (resigned December 2008)
Cheryl Bart (resigned August 2008)	

(1) Members have elected not to receive Board fees.

Members of the Manufacturing Consultative Council during the financial year were:

Kevin Foley* (Chair)	Ann Angel
John Camillo	Annette Cinnamond
Andrew Downs	Chris Field
Brian Freeborn	Wayne Hanson
Stephen Myatt	Victor Previn
Chris Stathy	Nick Thredgold
Grant Tinney	Caroline McMillen (appointed December 2008)
Karlene Maywald* (Deputy Chair) (resigned July 2008)	

Members of the Business Development Council during the financial year were:

Phillip Sims (Chair)	Linda Eldredge
Debra Ferguson	Chris Herrmann
Malcolm Johnson	Rosemary Kemp
Susan Lee	Conor McKenna
Tegan Webb	Kym Webber
Paulette Kolarz (appointed May 2009)	Jo-ann Lokan (appointed September 2008)
Bevan Roberts (appointed September 2008)	Carmel Zollo (appointed May 2009)*
Liz Davies (resigned March 2009)	Robert Ferguson (resigned September 2008)
Michael O'Brien (resigned March 2009)*	Beverley Turner (resigned September 2008)

Members of the Regional Communities Consultative Council during the financial year were:

Peter Blacker (Chairman)	Deborah Agnew
Bill Boehm	Mark Braes
Jeff Burgess	Mary-Lou Corcoran
Barbara-Ann Cowey	Anita Crisp
Ann Ferguson	William Hender
Monica Klein	Jane Lowe
Kym McHugh	Bill McIntosh
Ian O'Loan	Jim Pollock
Ruth Schubert*	Craig Wickham
Jeanette Wormald	Samantha Yates
Phil Tyler* (resigned April 2009)	

Members of the Regional Communities Consultative Council are voluntary. Only the Chair of the Board is remunerated.

29. Remuneration of Board and Committee members (continued)

Members of the Business and Parliamentary Trust during the financial year were:

Jack Snelling (Joint Chair)*	Mike Terlet (Joint Chair)
Melissa Cadzow	Vicki Chapman*
Michelle Lensink*	Christine Locher
Peter Vaughan	

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2009	2008
	Number	Number
\$0 - \$ 9 999	15	16
\$10 000 - \$19 999	1	2
\$20 000 - \$29 999	-	3
\$30 000 - \$39 999	-	1
\$40 000 - \$49 999	9	9
\$60 000 - \$69 999	1	-
\$80 000 - \$89 999	1	1
Total number of members	27	32

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, FBT and any other salary sacrifice arrangements. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$619 874 (\$689 129).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Board/Committee members was \$47 120 (\$48 643).

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

For the purpose of this table, the travel allowance paid to members has not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be a reimbursement of direct out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the relevant members.

30. Cash flow reconciliation

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash on hand and on deposit includes cash deposits which are used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis.

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash - cash at 30 June as per Statement of Financial Position:		
Deposits at call - Westpac	18 802	5 192
Deposits with the Treasurer	8 029	7 675
Deposits at call - Overseas offices	578	1 889
Other	6	6
Statement of Cash Flows	27 415	14 762

Reconciliation of net cash provided by (used in) operating activities to net result:

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	13 623	(2 844)
Gain (Loss) from disposal of non-current assets	20	(5)
<i>Add (less):</i> Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense of non-current assets	(266)	(286)
Asset write-downs and transfers	(2 993)	(612)
Impairment loss on investment	(2 789)	-
Doubtful debts expense	(443)	(35)
Conversion of loan to grant	(502)	(199)
Prior period adjustments	(51)	(4 884)
Movement in assets/liabilities:		
(Decrease) Increase in receivables	(8 358)	7 453
(Decrease) Increase in other assets	(37)	102
(Increase) Decrease in payables	(1 714)	1 372
Increase (Decrease) in provisions	16	(26)
Increase in employee benefits	(840)	(711)
Net result	(4 334)	(675)

31. Events after the end of the reporting period

The Public Corporations (South Australia Trade and Investment Corporation) (Dissolution and Revocation) Regulations 2009 (dated 25 June 2009) declared that the South Australia Trade and Investment Corporation is to be abolished and the role of the Corporation is to be incorporated into the Department, effective from 1 July 2009.

The Government approved the transfer of the right, title and interest in the Paragon Private Equity Fund 1 to the South Australian Government Financing Authority.

From 1 July 2009, the activities formerly undertaken by the Centre for Innovation (central node) and Venture Capital SA will be undertaken by the South Australian Centre for Innovation Incorporated (SACFII) under a three year resources agreement. Whilst funding will be provided to SACFII to undertake these activities for the three years, no assets will be transferred to the entity from SA Government.

32. Error correction

Comparatives have been restated as result of some income and receivables from the Land Management Corporation being incorrectly recognised before land had been sold. Refer to Notes 2(l) and 18.

33. Financial instruments/financial risk management**33.1 Categorisation of financial instruments**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.

	Note	2009		2008	
		Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Financial assets					
Cash:					
Cash	17,30	27 415	27 415	14 762	14 762
Loans and receivables:					
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	18	590	590	9 856	9 856
Total financial assets at cost		28 005	28 005	24 618	24 618
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities - at cost:					
Payables ⁽¹⁾	23	2 781	2 781	1 130	1 130
Total financial liabilities at cost		2 781	2 781	1 130	1 130

- (1) Receivable and payment amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost) except for employee on-costs which are determined via reference to the employee benefit liability to which they relate.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Department's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Department. The Department measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The Department has minimal concentration of credit risk. The Department has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The Department does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets is calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating. Currently the Department does not hold any collateral as security to any of its financial assets. Other than receivables, there is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired. Refer note 18 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due.

33.2 Ageing analysis of financial assets

	Past due by			Total \$'000
	Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	
2009				
Not Impaired:				
Receivables	395	7	6	408
2008				
Not Impaired:				
Receivables	20	-	238	258

Receivable and payment amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. They are carried at cost.

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

33.3 Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

	Carrying amount \$'000	Contractual maturity		
		Less than 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2009				
Financial assets:				
Cash	27 415	27 415	-	-
Receivables	100	-	81	19
Total financial assets	27 515	27 415	81	19
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	2 781	2 781	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2 781	2 781	-	-
2008				
Financial assets:				
Cash	14 762	14 762	-	-
Receivables	9 856	9 856	-	-
Total financial assets	24 618	24 618	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
Payables	1 130	1 130	-	-
Total financial liabilities	1 130	1 130	-	-

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where the Department is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department is funded principally from appropriation by the SA Government. The Department works with the Department of Treasury and Finance to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. The Department settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

The Department's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded in Note 33.1 represents the Department's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

Market risk

Market risk through interest rate or price fluctuations is immaterial.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of the Department as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS - AASB

Reference	Title
AASB 1	First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards
AASB 2	Share-based Payment
AASB 3	Business Combinations
AASB 4	Insurance Contracts
AASB 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
AASB 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
AASB 8	Operating Segments
AASB 101	Presentation of Financial Statements (Sept 2007)
AASB 102	Inventories
AASB 107	Statement of Cash Flows
AASB 108	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
AASB 110	Events after the Reporting Period
AASB 111	Construction Contracts
AASB 112	Income Taxes
AASB 114	Segment Reporting
AASB 116	Property, Plant and Equipment
AASB 117	Leases
AASB 118	Revenue
AASB 119	Employee Benefits
AASB 120	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance
AASB 121	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
AASB 123	Borrowing Costs
AASB 124	Related Party Disclosures
AASB 127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
AASB 128	Investments in Associates
AASB 131	Interests in Joint Ventures
AASB 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation
AASB 133	Earnings per Share
AASB 136	Impairment of Assets
AASB 137	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
AASB 138	Intangible Assets
AASB 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
AASB 140	Investment Property
AASB 141	Agriculture
AASB 1004	Contributions
AASB 1023	General Insurance Contracts
AASB 1031	Materiality
AASB 1038	Life Insurance Contracts
AASB 1048	Interpretation and Application of Standards
AASB 1049	Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting
AASB 1050	Administered Items
AASB 1051	Land Under Roads
AASB 1052	Disaggregated Disclosures

AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS – AASB – continued

Reference	Title
AASB 2007-8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101
AASB 2007-10	Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101
AASB 2008-12	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reclassification of Financial Assets – Effective Date and Transition

AUSTRALIAN INTERPRETATIONS

Reference	Title
Interpretation 4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
Interpretation 113	Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers
Interpretation 115	Operating Leases - Incentives
Interpretation 121	Income Taxes – Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets
Interpretation 125	Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders
Interpretation 127	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease
Interpretation 132	Intangible Assets – Web Site Costs
Interpretation 1030	Depreciation of Long-Lived Physical Assets: Condition-Based Depreciation and Related Methods
Interpretation 1031	Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
Interpretation 1038	Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities
Interpretation 1055	Accounting for Road Earthworks

AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS - AAS

Reference	Title
AAS 25	Financial Reporting by Superannuation Plans

TREASURER'S INSTRUCTIONS – TIs

Reference	Title
TI 1	Interpretation and Application
TI 2	Financial Management
TI 3	Appropriation
TI 4	Establishment of Merchant Facilities for Acceptance of Payments
TI 5	Debt Recovery and Write Offs
TI 6	Deposit Accounts and Banking
TI 8	Financial Authorisations
TI 9	Payroll Deductions
TI 10	Engagement of Legal Practitioners
TI 11	Payment of Creditors' Accounts
TI 12	Government Purchase Cards and Stored Value Cards
TI 13	Expenditure Incurred by Ministers and Ministerial Staff
TI 14	Ex Gratia Payments
TI 15	Grant Funding
TI 17	Evaluation of and Approvals to Proceed with Public Sector Initiatives
TI 19	Financial Reporting

TREASURER'S INSTRUCTIONS – TIs – *continued*

Reference	Title
TI 20	Guarantees and Indemnities
TI 22	Tax Equivalent Payments
TI 23	Management of Foreign Currency Exposures
TI 25	Taxation Policies
TI 28	Financial Management Compliance Program

ACCOUNTING POLICY FRAMEWORK - APF

Reference	Title
APF I	Purpose and Scope
APF II	General Purpose Financial Statements Framework
APF III	Asset Accounting Framework
APF IV	Financial Asset and Liability Framework
APF V	Income Framework
APF VI	Definitions

LEGISLATION

Reference	Title
ITAA	<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 and/or Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>
NRMA	<i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i>
PCA	<i>Public Corporations Act 1993</i>
PFAA	<i>Public Finance and Audit Act 1987</i>
PSM Act	<i>Public Sector Management Act 1995</i>
WRCA	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986</i>

ACRONYMS

Reference	Title
AASs	Australian Accounting Standards ¹
AIFRS	Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards
APF	Accounting Policy Framework
APS	Accounting Policy Statement
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
CHRIS	Complete Human Resource Information System
CPE	Computer Processing Environment
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
GST	Goods and Services Tax
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
TI	Treasurer's Instruction
TVSP	Targeted Voluntary Separation Package

¹ 'Australian Accounting Standards' means accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board which are in force in relation to the reporting period to which the financial report relates.

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