

South Australian Forestry Corporation

Financial report
for the year ended
30 June 2019



Level 9
State Administration Centre
200 Victoria Square
Adelaide SA 5000
DX 56208
Victoria Square
Tel +618 8226 9640
Fax +618 8226 9688
ABN 53 327 061 410
audgensa@audit.sa.gov.au
www.audit.sa.gov.au

To the Chair of the Board South Australian Forestry Corporation

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 32(4) of the *Public Corporations Act 1993*, I have audited the financial report of the South Australian Forestry Corporation for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Opinion

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Forestry Corporation as at 30 June 2019, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2019
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2019
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chair and the Chief Executive.

Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the South Australian Forestry Corporation. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* have been met.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive and members of the Board for the financial report

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Chief Executive is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the entity is to be liquidated or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The members of the Board are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

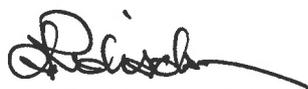
As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of South Australian Forestry Corporation's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive

- conclude on the appropriateness of the entity's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the Chief Executive and members of the Board about, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.



Andrew Richardson

Auditor-General

26 September 2019

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION

Certification of the 2018/19 Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements of the South Australian Forestry Corporation (ForestrySA):

- comply with the relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian accounting standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of ForestrySA; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of ForestrySA as at 30 June 2019 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by ForestrySA over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period and there are reasonable grounds to believe ForestrySA will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board Members.



Julian Speed
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION

24 September 2019



June Roache
CHAIR
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION

24 September 2019

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Income			
Sales - timber products	4.1	13,514	11,716
Revenues from SA Government	4.2	4,540	9,243
Interest	4.3	328	286
Other income	4.4	944	830
Total income		19,326	22,075
Expenses			
Employee benefits	6	4,632	4,656
Contractors		10,603	10,733
Depreciation and amortisation	12, 14	930	1,181
Materials		544	674
Equipment and vehicle costs		995	709
Council rates		296	319
Other expenditure	4.6	4,522	6,808
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	4.5	128	1,118
Total expenses		22,650	26,198
Trading profit/(loss) before revaluation of non-current assets		(3,324)	(4,123)
Net change in value of forest assets	11	2,113	5,583
Net revaluation decrement of other non-current assets	12	(3,512)	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax equivalent		(4,723)	1,460
Income tax equivalent expense	5	-	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax equivalent	7.2	(4,723)	1,460
Other comprehensive income			
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Land revaluation recorded in asset revaluation surplus	12	(3)	242
Property, plant and equipment revaluation recorded in asset revaluation surplus	12	1,433	-
Total other comprehensive income		1,430	242
Total comprehensive result		(3,293)	1,702

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The profit/(loss) after income tax equivalents and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	18,194	13,707
Receivables	8	6,425	6,956
Inventories	9	160	1,486
Forest assets	11	3,559	2,993
Assets classified as held for sale	10	6,237	6,006
Total current assets		34,575	31,148
Non-current assets			
Receivables	8	2,899	-
Forest assets	11	42,044	40,497
Property, plant and equipment	12	43,691	46,287
Intangible assets	14	22	161
Total non-current assets		88,656	86,945
Total assets		123,231	118,093
Current liabilities			
Payables	15	1,507	3,227
Employee benefits	16	455	440
Other liabilities	17	3,264	234
Other provisions	18	104	102
Total current liabilities		5,330	4,003
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	15	96	88
Employee benefits	16	633	568
Other liabilities	17	8,264	1,241
Other provisions	18	162	154
Total non-current liabilities		9,155	2,051
Total liabilities		14,485	6,054
Net assets		108,746	112,039
Equity			
Other reserves	19	80,778	77,250
Retained earnings	19	27,968	34,789
Total equity		108,746	112,039
Commitments and contingencies			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	21		
Contingent liabilities and assets	21		

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000	2018 Inflows (Outflows) \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		25,352	17,109
Payments to suppliers and employees		(23,559)	(26,250)
Interest received		323	290
Receipts from SA Government		3,401	9,243
GST refunded from/(remitted to) Australian Taxation Office		(394)	496
Net cash flows from operating activities	7.2	5,123	888
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(724)	(455)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(9)
Proceeds/(payments) from/(for) disposal of assets		88	(402)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(636)	(866)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		4,487	22
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		13,707	13,685
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	7.1	18,194	13,707

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Asset revaluation surplus \$'000	Forest Assets reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2017	39,072	32,930	38,335	110,337
Gain/(loss) on revaluation	242	-	-	242
Net income/(expense) recognised directly in equity	242	-	-	242
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	1,460	1,460
Total comprehensive result for 2017-18	242	-	1,460	1,702
Transfers to/(from) equity	(577)	5,583	(5,006)	-
Transactions with Government as owner				
Total change for the period	(335)	5,583	(3,546)	1,702
Balance at 30 June 2018	38,737	38,513	34,789	112,039
Gain/(loss) on revaluation	1,430	-	-	1,430
Net income/(expense) recognised directly in equity	1,430	-	-	1,430
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	(4,723)	(4,723)
Total comprehensive result for 2018-19	1,430	-	(4,723)	(3,293)
Transfers to/(from) equity	(15)	2,113	(2,098)	-
Transactions with Government as owner				
Total change for the period	1,415	2,113	(6,821)	(3,293)
Balance at 30 June 2019	40,152	40,626	27,968	108,746

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Role and function of the South Australian Forestry Corporation

The South Australian Forestry Corporation (ForestrySA) was established under the *South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000* on 1 January 2001. ForestrySA is subject to the provisions of the *Public Corporations Act 1993*.

Key responsibilities of ForestrySA are to:

- Manage state-owned plantation forests for commercial production in line with best practice standards for forestry operations and environmental management;
- Undertake directly, or with industry partners, and, where appropriate, commercialise forestry related research for the benefit of the Corporation and the State;
- Maximise the value of the Corporation whilst achieving other key requirements of government;
- Encourage and facilitate regionally based economic activities based on forestry and other industries;
- Support regional resource protection initiatives and programs;
- Support the concept of environmental sustainability which assists in the protection of natural assets and market accessibility; and
- Support cooperative research activities within the forestry industry.

In addition to subsidies of its business operations, ForestrySA receives funding from the SA Government for the provision of certain non-commercial operations. These include the community service obligations (CSOs):

1. Native forest management,
2. Community use of forests,
3. Forest Industry Development, and
4. Community fire protection and forest industry support activities.

Green Triangle agency arrangement

Up to 30 September 2015, OneFortyOne Plantations Pty Ltd (OFO) was provided with plantation management services by the then South Australian Treasurer under a Plantation Management Agreement (PMA.) Under this PMA, ForestrySA acted as the plantation manager, prior to the internalisation of OFO's plantation management.

After this time, certain obligations of the Treasurer - as stipulated under the Operations Deed related to the PMA - include community fire protection activities in the Green Triangle region. Under a Memorandum of Administrative Arrangement, ForestrySA performs these functions on behalf of the Treasurer. ForestrySA continues to be provided with funding towards these CSO's as described above.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

ForestrySA has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements, prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements (APS) promulgated under the provision of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

For the 2018-19 financial statements ForestrySA adopted AASB 9 – *Financial Instruments* and is required to comply with new *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements)* issued on 22 March 2019. Further information is provided in note 3.

ForestrySA has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to for-profit entities, as ForestrySA is a for-profit entity.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in compliance with:

- section 23 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987; and
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

For the 2018-19 financial statements ForestrySA adopted AASB 9 – *Financial Instruments* and is required to comply with new *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements)* issued on 22 March 2019. Further information is provided in note 3.

The financial statements are prepared based on a 12 month reporting period and presented in Australian currency. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured.

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 Australian Taxation Office, 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; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle 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 amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months have been separately disclosed.

(c) Reporting entity

The financial report covers ForestrySA as an individual reporting entity. It is a statutory authority of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the *South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000*.

ForestrySA does not control any investees, has no joint arrangements and no interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

(d) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where a specific accounting standard or accounting policy statement has required a change.

Where ForestrySA has applied an accounting policy retrospectively, retrospectively restated items in the financial statements or reclassified items in the financial statements, it has provided comparative amounts (where practicable) in a related note.

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

(e) Rounding

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

(f) Taxation

In accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 22, Tax Equivalent Payments are required to be paid by ForestrySA to the Treasurer if a profit is achieved. When applicable, the amount payable is equivalent to Commonwealth income tax.

ForestrySA is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax and goods and services taxes (GST), emergency services levy, land tax and local government rates.

The net GST receivable or payable to the Australian Taxation Office 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 Australian Taxation Office is classified as part of operating cash flows.

(g) Events after the reporting period

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 provide 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.

(h) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. ForestrySA has a regular operating cycle of 12 months. Forest Assets that are expected to be harvested within 12 months after the reporting date have been classified as a current asset, while Forest Assets expected to be harvested more than 12 months after the reporting date, have been classified as a non-current asset. Other 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 are 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within twelve months and more than twelve months, ForestrySA has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months.

(i) 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 after allowing for accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at 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 recognised at book value i.e. the amount recorded by the transferor immediately prior to transfer.

Where the payment for an asset is deferred, ForestrySA measures the obligation at the present value of the future outflow, discounted using the interest rate of a similar length borrowing.

All non-current tangible assets with a value equal to or in excess of \$10,000 are capitalised.

Componentisation of complex assets is only performed when the complex asset's fair value at the time of acquisition is equal to or in excess of \$5 million for infrastructure assets and \$1 million for other assets

Depreciation and amortisation

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 ForestrySA 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 depreciated 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:

Class of asset	Depreciation method	Useful life (years)
Buildings and structures	Straight line	25-60
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	life of lease
Roads and land improvements	Straight line	20-25
Plant and equipment	Straight line	3-25
Intangibles	Straight line	1-3

Revaluation of non-current assets

Land was revalued as at 30 June 2019, as were buildings and structures. Assets in other asset classes are deemed to have been revalued to their fair values immediately following recognition at cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

The basis of the revaluation of land performed by Land Services SA is the market approach under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

In its assessment it uses the asset's highest and best use that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible, considering restrictions imposed on the use of the land by the various legislation under which ForestrySA operates. ForestrySA land generally has restrictions on use imposed by the Forestry Act 1950, by statute or regulation, impacting the fair value measurement of the asset. In South Australia, Land Services SA determines the site and capital values on an annual basis as at 1 January each year. These statutory values, which take effect from 1 July of the same year, are derived from available market evidence around the date of valuation and are considered to provide a suitable basis from which to derive selected values under fair value measurement. Adjustments are then applied to reflect the restrictions on potential highest and best use imposed by legislation associated with the operations of ForestrySA.

In accordance with this policy, land was revalued using valuations provided by Land Services SA in 2019.

In accordance with APS 116.G, ForestrySA has elected to take revaluation adjustments to the asset revaluation surplus on an individual asset basis for all assets excluding land.

At least every five years, an independent valuation appraisal of ForestrySA'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. ForestrySA undertook an independent valuation appraisal of its buildings and structures in June 2019.

An independent valuation of ForestrySA's fire assets was also undertaken during the financial year. As a result, sixteen assets increased in value by a total of \$0.77m. The increases were recognised in the asset revaluation reserve. A further six assets decreased in value by a total of \$0.809m following a further assessment by management as to their value. Being genuine revaluation decrements, these were recorded in the income statement as part of the net revaluation decrement of other non-current assets.

Non-current physical assets that are acquired between revaluations and are below the revaluation threshold (fair value at the time of acquisition greater than \$1.5 million and useful life greater than three years), as per APS 116.D, 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 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 surplus relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

Fair value measurement

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

ForestrySA classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation.

- Level 1 - traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the date of measurement.
- Level 2 – not traded in an active market and are derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – not traded in an active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

In determining fair value, ForestrySA has taken into account the characteristics of the asset (e.g. condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset) and the asset's highest and best use (that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible).

ForestrySA's current use is the highest and best use of the asset unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible within the next five years. If ForestrySA did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

The carrying amount of non-financial assets with a fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1.5 million or an estimated useful life that was less than three years are deemed to approximate fair value. Refer note 13 for disclosure regarding fair value measurement techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurements for non-financial assets.

ForestrySA engaged Margules Groome Consulting Pty Ltd to establish the valuation for its plantation estate in the Mt Lofty Ranges as at 30 June 2019. Margules Groome is a consultancy focusing on the forestry, bio solutions, wood products, pulp and paper and agriculture sectors with services including corporate finance, strategy and sustainability, market analysis and insight, operations and technical solutions. Margules Groome is jointly Australian and New Zealand owned and provides services internationally.

The valuation processes and fair value changes are reviewed by the Board at each reporting date.

Impairment

ForestrySA holds its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for their service potential (value in use).

All non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value. Specialised assets would rarely be sold and typically any costs of disposal would be negligible; accordingly, the recoverable amount will be close to or greater than fair value.

ForestrySA also expects for all other non-current tangible assets that any costs of disposal will be negligible, and the recoverable amount to be close to or greater than fair value.

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. ForestrySA 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 or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, 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 \$10,000.

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 authority has been unable to attribute this expenditure to the intangible asset rather than to the authority as a whole.

Biological assets

Biological assets (Forest assets) are valued under the net present value (NPV) income approach. This policy is in accordance with the requirements of AASB 141 *Agriculture* and all amounts are calculated in pre-tax

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

dollars. The income or NPV approach is considered appropriate for the valuation of Forest Assets and is consistent with industry best practice for valuation of Forest assets. ForestrySA has assessed the highest and best use for Forest assets as the current use which is the sale of saw log and the associated lower value products that are produced as a by-product to this process.

The methodology was approved by the then Acting Treasurer in 2013-14 consistent with APS 107.A.

Under the NPV methodology, valuation changes mainly arise from:

- Changes in timber volume associated with growth and changes to the overall estate as a result of annual planting and harvesting activity;
- Changes in timber prices;
- Changes in silvicultural costs; and
- Changes in the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow calculation.

Assumptions underpinning the NPV calculation are:

- Forest valuations are based on the expected volumes of merchantable timber that will be realised from existing stands and future rotations, given current management strategies and timber recovery rates;
- Both the current crop and future rotations are valued. This is on the basis that the future rotations form part of the sustainable business activity of ForestrySA as a going concern and therefore form part of the consideration of fair value in accordance with its definition in AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. The cash flow analysis is based on the anticipated timing of the harvest of the tree crop, which has been developed in the context of sustained yield management;
- AAB 141 *Agriculture* can be interpreted to require cash flows to be considered only for current living biological assets. As a result, the discount rate has been amended to equate the value of the current rotation's cash flows to the long-term cash flows including future rotations;
- Volume increments/decrements are determined both by periodic re-measurement of forest samples and by modelling growth from the date of the most recent measurement to date of harvest;
- Prices used in the NPV calculation are reflective of estimated future prices, based on current understanding of the market forces impacting historical prices.

The NPV approach takes the real cash flows from the sale of Forest Assets over a model duration of 60 years. The existing market price for the sales of timber is assumed less reasonable costs to sell into the market. ForestrySA has allowed an appropriate amount for the overheads (including fire protection) which has also been included in the cash flows of the valuation.

The replanting expenses after the expiry of the model have not been included under the guidance of the accounting standards and the value of land is considered separately. The NPV approach used to value Forest Assets does not include a terminal value.

The discount rate used is 7.0% (2018: 7.0%) (pre-tax real) for the long-term cash flows, increased to 9.2% to consider current rotation only. The use of a 'real' discount rate effectively allows for all prices and costs to be expressed in current dollar terms.

The difference between the fair value of Forest Assets 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 Forest Assets. All forest expenditure is recognised as an expense in the year it is incurred. The change in value is disclosed in the associated note.

The net change in the value of Forest Assets is accounted for in the Forest Assets reserve.

The volume of Forest Assets is estimated using a model that simulates forest growth. Actual growth will invariably differ from growth predicted by the model resulting in periodic adjustments for these growth variations. Where available, the model uses sample inventory data as the base line from which to start growth simulations. Inventory data is periodically collected from sample inventory plots with the forest estate being

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

covered in timely intervals. The master databases are updated as new inventory becomes available and as harvest activity is recorded. On these occasions the model simulations are repeated.

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

(j) Liabilities

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.

Salaries and wages, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave (SERL) and sick leave

The liability for salary and wages is measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability and the SERL 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 employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The estimated liability for long service leave is based on actuarial assumptions over expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA Government entities. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds with duration that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The unconditional portion of the long service leave provision is classified as current as ForestrySA does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after reporting date. The unconditional portion of long service leave relates to an unconditional legal entitlement to payment arising after 10 years of service.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement.

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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

(k) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from, the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(l) Insurance

ForestrySA has arranged, through SAicorp, a division of the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA), to insure all its major insurable property and liability risks. The excess payable under this arrangement is \$250,000 from an event or occurrence covered by the agreement.

ForestrySA is self-insured for major fire losses of the forest. In addition, ForestrySA is self-insured for workers' compensation.

3 NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND POLICIES

Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements)

On 22 March 2019 the *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) 2019* were issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The Accounting Policy Statements replaced the following Accounting Policy Frameworks:

- Purpose and Scope
- General Purpose Financial Statements Framework
- Asset Accounting Framework
- Financial Asset and Liability Framework
- Income Framework
- Definitions

The new Accounting Policy Statements have largely been prepared on a no-policy change basis. Changes that impact on these financial statements are:

- removal of the additional requirement to report transactions with the SA Government.
- removal of the additional requirement to report a statement of equity for administered items.
- increasing the bands from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for employee and board member reporting.

These changes, however, do not impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

AASB 9 Financial instruments

AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces the provisions of AASB 139 that relate to recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The adoption of AASB 9 from 1 July 2018 has resulted in no adjustments to the amounts recognised in financial statements.

As part of the adoption of AASB 9, ForestrySA adopted consequential amendments to other accounting standards and the Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) arising from the issue of AASB 9 as follows:

- *AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements* requires the impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income. In prior years, this information was presented as part of other expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

- *AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires amended disclosures due to changes arising from AASB 9, these disclosures have been provided for the current year because the comparatives have not been restated.

In accordance with transitional provisions and the *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements)*, *AASB 9 Financial Instruments* was adopted without restating comparative information for classification and measurement requirements. There are no adjustments relating to classification and measurement to be recognised in retained earnings at 1 July 2018.

The adoption of AASB 9 has not had a material effect on the recognition, measurement or classification of financial liabilities.

As at the date of the authorisation of the financial report, the expected impacts on new or amended Australian Accounting Standards issued but with future effective dates are set out below:

AASB 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

ForestrySA has adopted *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* with a date of initial application of 1 July 2018. As a result, ForestrySA has changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition as detailed below.

ForestrySA has applied *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* using the cumulative effect method – i.e. by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 July 2018. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated. The details of the significant changes and quantitative impact of the changes are detailed in Note 4.1.

AASB 16 – Leases

ForestrySA will adopt AASB 16 – Leases from 1 July 2019.

Objective

AASB 16 sets out a comprehensive model for lease accounting that addresses recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The outcome will be that lease information disclosed will give users of financial statements a basis to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. *AASB 16 Leases* replaces *AASB 117 Leases* and *Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, *Interpretation 115 Operating Leases – Incentives and Interpretation*, and *Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

Impact on 2019-20 financial statements

ForestrySA has assessed the estimated impact on the Statement of Financial Position of adopting AASB 16 with the transition requirements mandated by the *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements)*.

AASB 16 requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases, not subject to a recognition exemption or scoped out of the application of AASB 16. Applying AASB 16 will result in leases previously classified as operating leases having right-of-use assets and related lease liabilities being recognised in the Statement of Financial Position for the first time. Lease incentive liabilities previously recognised will be written off against the right-of-use assets or retained earnings depending on the nature of the incentive.

AASB 16 is expected to have a material impact on the Statement of Financial Position. ForestrySA has estimated the impact of this change and the results as at 1 July 2019.

The estimated impact is based on applying AASB 16's transition approach to those leases identified as leases by ForestrySA prior to 1 July 2019. The incremental borrowing rates applied to estimate the lease liability were SAFA's forecast interest rates for principal and interest loans to SA Government agencies for 1 July 2019 as at 4 February 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

South Australian Forestry Corporation for the year ended 30 June 2019

The estimated impact is set out below.

	as at 1 July 2019 \$'000
Assets	
Right-of-use assets	670
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities	<u>(670)</u>
Net impact on equity	<u>-</u>

AASB 16 will also impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The operating lease expense previously included in supplies and services will mostly be replaced with:

- a depreciation expense that represents the use of the right-of-use asset; and
- borrowing costs that represent the cost associated with financing the right-of-use asset.

The estimated impact on 2019-20 Statement of Comprehensive Income is set out below.

	2020 \$'000
Depreciation and amortisation	148
Supplies and services	(161)
Borrowing costs	<u>23</u>
Net impact on net cost of providing services	<u>10</u>

Related accounting policies

The *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) 2019* sets out key requirements that ForestrySA must adopt for the transition from *AASB 117 Leases* to *AASB 16 Leases*. These requirements include that ForestrySA will:

- apply AASB 16 retrospectively. The cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard will be recognised at 1 July 2019. Comparatives will not be restated.
- only apply AASB 16 to contracts that were previously identified as containing a lease applying AASB 117 and related interpretations.
- not transition operating leases for which the lease term ends before 30 June 2020.

The *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) 2019* also sets out requirements for on-going application. These requirements include that ForestrySA will:

- not apply AASB 16 to leases of intangible assets.
- adopt \$15,000 as the threshold to determine whether an underlying asset is a low value asset and must apply the low value asset recognition exemption to all low value assets.
- apply the short-term leases recognition exemption for all classes of underlying asset.
- separate non-lease components from lease components.
- adopt the revaluation model, where permitted.
- where required, apply the relevant lessee's incremental borrowing rate published by the Department of Treasury and Finance.
- on initial recognition not record at fair-value leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable ForestrySA to further its objectives, unless they have already been recorded at fair-value prior to 1 July 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4 REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

4.1 Revenues from sales - timber products

	Note	2019	2018
		\$ '000	\$ '000
Revenue from delivered log volumes		13,514	11,716
		<u>13,514</u>	<u>11,716</u>

The introduction of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers has had an impact on the 2018-19 financial statements. This is due to some Log Sales Agreements, which commenced during the financial year, containing a clause which guarantees 85% of the value of the Contracted Annual Log Supply as income to ForestrySA, even if the customer fails to achieve the agreed monthly purchase volumes. Under the definitions within AASB 15, guaranteed volumes of log sales classify as an 'unconditional right to consideration' and are recorded as a receivable (asset). An offsetting contract liability is also recognised. (Refer to Notes 8 and 15 respectively for these disclosures.) As the contract liability offsets the receivable, there is no net impact on equity. Income is recognised as performance obligations are met i.e. logs are delivered, or when ForestrySA realises its right to income for customers failing to achieve their required Monthly Log Purchase.

4.2 Revenues from SA Government

Community Service Obligation funding (1)	4,102	4,379
Other revenues from SA Government	-	4,534
Government radio network funding	417	455
Deferred revenues from SA Government (1)	21	(125)
Revenues from SA Government	<u>4,540</u>	<u>9,243</u>

Revenues from SA Government comprise funding for the operation of the Government radio network and provision of Community Service Obligation (CSO) activities, including community forestry, community fire protection and forestry industry development. This funding is recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the funding will be received and ForestrySA will comply with all attached conditions. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to this funding.

(1) CSO funding received for capital expenditure is recognised in revenue over the life of the asset.

4.3 Interest

Interest received	328	286
Interest revenue	<u>328</u>	<u>286</u>

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

4.4 Other income

Leases and Licences	432	402
Other revenue from non SA Government entities	512	428
Other income	<u>944</u>	<u>830</u>

Leases and Licences includes income from licences for grazing activities on forest land, lease for commercial tenancy in the office building in Mt Gambier and Crown leases on land in the Mid North region. Other revenue includes income from recreational activities, weighbridge and recoupment of costs relating to the commercial lease of the office building.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4 REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES (Continued)	Note	2019 \$ '000	2018 \$ '000
4.5 Net gain/(loss) from disposal of assets			
<u>Land and buildings</u>			
Less expenses on disposal		(42)	(402)
Less net book value of assets disposed	12	(12)	(554)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings		(54)	(956)
<u>Plant and equipment</u>			
Net proceeds from disposal		130	-
Less net book value of assets disposed	12	(176)	(153)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment		(46)	(153)
<u>Roads and land improvements</u>			
Less net book value of assets disposed	12	(28)	(9)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of assets held for sale		(28)	(9)
<u>Total assets</u>			
Net proceeds from disposal		130	-
Less expenses on disposal		(42)	(402)
Less net book value of assets disposed		(216)	(716)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of total assets		(128)	(1,118)

Gains and losses on disposal are recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and are determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time. Where revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

	Note	2019 \$ '000	2018 \$ '000
4.6 Other expenditure			
Doubtful debt provision / write down	8	-	-
Export - shipping		1,032	1,213
Export - marketing & other		593	1,271
Consultants (1)		3	40
IT expenses		609	796
Government Radio Network		417	455
Workers compensation claims		202	46
UNISA Research Agreement		477	1,136
Other (2)		1,189	1,851
		4,522	6,808

(1) The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable that fell within the following bands:

	2019 \$ '000		2018 \$ '000	
	No.	\$ '000	No.	\$ '000
Below \$10,000	1	3	6	8
Above \$10,000	0	-	1	32
Total paid /payable to the consultants engaged	1	3	7	40

(2) Includes audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to work performed under the Public Finance and Audit Act of \$69,700 (2018: \$72,000). No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5 INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT

ForestrySA uses the Accounting Profits Model to calculate the income tax equivalent payment, in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 22 Tax Equivalent Payments. Under the Accounting Profits Model, the rate of company income tax is applied to the audited accounting profit. The accounting profit is the net result from operations determined in accordance with AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements.

Income tax equivalent

Accounting for income tax for the financial year is based on the tax equivalent calculations under the Accounting Profits Model prescribed in the State Tax Equivalent Regime (STER) and the applicable accounting standards (see note 2, not including AASB 112 Income Taxes). As ForestrySA does not report a trading profit the STER does not apply and no deferred tax asset is generated.

The Treasurer has provided ForestrySA with written approval to exclude gains and losses relating to forest asset revaluations from the accounting profit before ForestrySA calculates its income tax equivalent payment.

The income tax equivalent expense was nil for the reporting period (2018: nil).

6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	2019	2018
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Salaries and wages	3,446	3,460
Long service leave	134	71
Skills and experience retention leave	8	15
Annual leave	277	275
Employment on-costs* - superannuation	583	624
Employment on-costs - other	184	211
	<u>4,632</u>	<u>4,656</u>

*The superannuation employment on-cost charge represents ForestrySA's contributions to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

Compensation of employees whose income was over the base executive remuneration level

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
The number of employees whose income, excluding TVSP, was within the following bands:		
\$149,000 - \$151,000	N/A	1
\$151,001 - \$171,000 (1)	2	-
\$191,001 - \$211,000 (1)	-	1
\$211,001 - \$231,000	-	1
\$231,001 - \$251,000	1	-
\$331,001 - \$351,000	-	1
Total number of employees	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

(1) includes termination payments

The table includes all employees who received or are entitled to receive remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, fringe benefit tax and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$561,000 (2018: \$921,000).

The \$149,000 to \$151,000 band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2017-18.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Cash	1	1
Deposits	2,607	2,388
Cash Management Fund	15,586	11,318
	<u>18,194</u>	<u>13,707</u>

Cash is measured at nominal amounts.

Deposits and Cash Management Fund

Deposits include funds held with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA). The balance of these funds is not available for general use, i.e. funds can only be used in accordance with the Treasurer's/Under Treasurer's approval. Cash Management Fund (CMF) deposits are lodged with SAFA and earn interest at the respective CMF rate.

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 and cash equivalents represents fair value.

CASH FLOWS RECONCILIATION**7.1 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position	18,194	13,707
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	18,194	13,707

7.2 Reconciliation of profit after income tax equivalent payments to net cash flow from operating activities

Profit after income tax equivalents	<u>(4,723)</u>	<u>1,460</u>
Non cash items		
Net change in value of forest asset - other	(2,113)	(5,583)
Impairment of assets	-	-
Revaluation of other assets	3,512	-
Depreciation and amortisation	930	1,181
Loss/(gain) on disposal of assets	128	1,118
	<u>2,457</u>	<u>(3,284)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	3,430	3,215
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	1,326	(1,167)
(Decrease)/increase in payables	(1,712)	776
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	10	(389)
(Decrease)/increase in employee benefits	80	(159)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred income	4,255	436
Net cash flows from changes in operating balances	<u>7,390</u>	<u>2,712</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>5,124</u>	<u>888</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

8 RECEIVABLES

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
CURRENT		
Trade receivables - SA Gov	1,139	5,048
Trade receivables - Non SA Gov	2,186	1,245
Less doubtful debts (impairment loss)	(30)	(30)
Contract receivable	2,899	75
Accrued revenue	24	20
Prepayments	77	598
GST receivable	130	-
	<u>6,425</u>	<u>6,956</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Contract receivable	2,899	-

Contract assets

Under the definitions within AASB 15, guaranteed volumes of log sales classify as an 'unconditional right to consideration' and are recorded as a receivable (asset). An offsetting contract liability is also recognised. (Refer to Note 17)

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Receivables are held with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and they are measured at amortised cost.

The net amount of GST payable to the ATO is included as part of receivables.

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.

Refer to note 23 for further information on risk management.

Impairment of receivables

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Balance at 30 June 2018 under AASB 139	30	30
Adjustments on initial adoption of AASB 9	-	-
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>

9 INVENTORIES

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
CURRENT		
Export log	147	1,464
Materials and stores	13	22
	<u>160</u>	<u>1,486</u>

Inventories include goods and other property held for sale in the ordinary course of business. It excludes depreciating assets. Inventories held for sale are measured at the lower of cost or their net realisable value.

Cost for all other inventory is measured on the basis of the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value is determined using the estimated sales proceeds less costs incurred in marketing, selling and distribution to customers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

10 ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		
Land and buildings, property, plant and equipment	6,237	6,006
	<u>6,237</u>	<u>6,006</u>

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale and stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed one year from the date of classification, except for events or circumstances beyond the entity's control where it is still committed to sell the asset.

11 FOREST ASSETS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Opening balance	43,490	37,907
Other revaluation (impairment)	2,113	5,583
Net change recorded in statement of comprehensive income	<u>2,113</u>	<u>5,583</u>
Closing balance	45,603	43,490
Unrealised (loss)/gain for the period included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	2,113	5,583

ForestrySA has adopted the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method to value Forest Assets. In 2019 ForestrySA engaged Margules Groome to provide the DCF valuation for its plantations. ForestrySA is recognising the multiple rotation forest valuation, being \$45,603,000 (2018: \$43,490,000).

Forest Assets comprise the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Fair value		
Forest Assets as held to maturity	45,603	43,490
Total fair value	<u>45,603</u>	<u>43,490</u>
CURRENT ASSET	<u>3,559</u>	<u>2,993</u>
Current portion of forest assets valuation	3,559	2,993
NON-CURRENT ASSET	<u>42,044</u>	<u>40,497</u>
Non-current portion of forest assets valuation	42,044	40,497

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and structures	Roads and land improvements	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Year ended 30 June 2019					
As at 1 July 2018, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	33,142	8,025	1,630	3,490	46,287
Additions / transfers	-	417	265	42	724
Disposals	-	(12)	(23)	(177)	(217)
Transfers between classes	-	25	(25)	-	-
Assets reclassified to or out of assets held for sale	249	-	-	(480)	(231)
Revaluation increments	246	1,160	1	770	2,177
Revaluation decrements	(249)	(3,195)	(5)	(809)	(4,258)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(365)	(123)	(303)	(791)
Net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	33,388	6,055	1,715	2,533	43,691
At 30 June 2019					
Cost or fair value	33,388	6,545	3,776	3,921	47,630
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(490)	(2,061)	(1,388)	(3,939)
Net carrying amount	33,388	6,055	1,715	2,533	43,691
Year ended 30 June 2018					
As at 1 July 2017, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	39,140	7,931	2,399	3,552	53,022
Additions / transfers	-	373	-	80	455
Disposals	(497)	(56)	(9)	(153)	(715)
Transfers between classes	-	266	(567)	30	-
Assets reclassified to or out of assets held for sale	(5,743)	(151)	(57)	-	(5,951)
Revaluation increments	1,072	-	-	-	1,072
Revaluation decrements	(830)	-	-	-	(830)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(340)	(133)	(294)	(766)
Net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	33,142	8,025	1,630	3,490	46,287
At 30 June 2018					
Cost or fair value	33,142	9,071	3,792	7,762	53,767
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,046)	(2,162)	(4,272)	(7,480)
Net carrying amount	33,142	8,025	1,630	3,490	46,287

Revaluation of land and buildings and structures

ForestrySA uses the services of Land Services SA to determine the fair value of its land. Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence, which is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date. Land was revalued using valuations provided by Land Services SA effective 30 June 2019.

In 2019, ForestrySA engaged Herron Todd White, an accredited independent valuer, to determine the fair value of its buildings and structures. The effective date of the revaluation of the buildings and structures was 30 June 2019. The value provided is based on the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, assuming the probable use of an asset which is physically possible, appropriately justified, legally permissible, financially feasible and which results in the highest value of the asset valued. The valuation was based on a combination of internal records, specialised knowledge and the acquisition/transfer costs.

Carrying amount of plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment had a 'fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1.5 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years', and have not been revalued in accordance with APS 116. The carrying value of these items are deemed to approximate fair value. These assets are classified in level 3 as there have been no subsequent adjustments to their value, except for management assumptions about the condition and remaining useful life of each asset.

Plant and equipment includes nil fully depreciated (to salvage value) property still in use (2018: \$38,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

13 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. ForestrySA categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value based on the level of inputs used in measurement.

Fair values recognised in the balance sheet are categorised into level 2 for land and level 3 for other assets. Land was valued by Land Services SA as at 30 June 2019 and is categorised as a Level 2 valuation based on a thorough analysis of the data applied for valuation.

ForestrySA's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Assets held for sale were revalued when the fair value less costs to sell was lower than the carrying amount.

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2019

Recurring fair value measurements	Note	2019 \$ '000	Level 2 \$ '000	Level 3 \$ '000
Forest assets	11	45,603	-	45,603
Land	12	33,388	33,388	-
Buildings and structures	12	6,055	-	6,055
Roads and land improvements	12	1,715	-	1,715
Plant and equipment	12	2,533	-	2,533
Total recurring fair value measurements		89,294	33,388	55,906

Non-recurring fair value measurements

Assets held for sale	10	6,237	-	6,237
Total non-recurring fair value measurements		6,237	-	6,237

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2018

Recurring fair value measurements	Note	2018 \$ '000	Level 2 \$ '000	Level 3 \$ '000
Forest assets	11	43,490	-	43,490
Land	12	33,142	33,142	-
Buildings and structures	12	8,025	-	8,025
Roads and land improvements	12	1,630	-	1,630
Plant and equipment	12	3,490	-	3,490
Total recurring fair value measurements		89,777	33,142	56,635

Non-recurring fair value measurements

Assets held for sale	10	6,006	-	6,006
Total non-recurring fair value measurements		6,006	-	6,006

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

13 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques used to derive fair values are in disclosed notes 11 and 12.

Although unobservable inputs were used in determining fair value, and are subjective, ForestrySA considers that the overall valuation would not be materially affected by changes to the existing assumptions.

The following table is a reconciliation of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3).

Total valuation gains and losses

	2019 \$ '000	2018 \$ '000
Forest assets	2,113	5,583
Land	(3)	242
Property, plant & equipment	(2,079)	-
Total valuation gain / (loss) for the year	<u>31</u>	<u>5,825</u>

Quantitative information about fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs
Forest assets	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount rate (pre-tax real) - 7.0% (2018: 7.0%) Estimated timber prices derived from available market projections Estimated yield per hectare and site quality
Land (1)	Market approach	Area-based and volume-based indirect and overhead costs Land Services SA statutory valuation derived from available market evidence Discount factors for legal restrictions - Green triangle (GT) 40% (2018: 40%), Mount Lofty Ranges (MLR) 65% (2018: 65%), Mid North (MN) 55% (2018: 55%)
Buildings and structures	Market approach	External valuation report
Roads and improvements	Cost approach	Useful life - 20-25 years
Plant and equipment	Cost approach	Useful life - 3-25 years
Assets held for sale	Fair value less costs of disposal	Market assessment

(1) Fair value of land with restricted use was determined using an adjusted market price of surrounding unrestricted land.

Sensitivity analysis for Forest Assets

ForestrySA has adopted the Discounted Cash Flow method to value forest assets. For the 2019 financial year ForestrySA engaged Margules Groome to provide this DCF valuation for its plantations in the Mount Lofty Ranges. ForestrySA is recognising the multiple rotation forest valuation, being \$45,603,000 (2018: \$43,490,000).

The effects of modifying a range of input variables is demonstrated in this sensitivity analysis:

Sensitivity to Log Prices and Production Costs	Value (AUD million)		
	Log Price Scenario		
	-5%	Base	+5%
+5%	33.514	41.426	49.330
Base	37.691	45.603	53.506
-5%	41.900	49.811	57.713

Sensitivity to Silvicultural Costs	Value (AUD million)
+5%	45.071
Base	45.603
-5%	46.135

Sensitivity to Overhead Costs	Value (AUD million)	
	Area based Overheads	Volume Based Overheads
+5%	44,798	45,231
Base	45,603	45,603
-5%	46,407	45,974

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

13 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

Sensitivity to the Discount Rate	Value (AUD million)
6.0%	53.045
6.5%	49.004
7.0%	45.603
7.5%	42.704
8.0%	40.205

Reconciliation of fair value measurements

	Forest assets	Land	Buildings and structures	Roads and land improvements	Plant and equipment
Opening balance at 1 July 2018	43,490	33,142	8,025	1,630	3,490
Acquisitions	-	-	417	265	42
Disposals	-	-	(12)	(28)	(177)
Assets reclassified to or out of assets held for sale	-	249	-	-	(480)
Depreciation	-	-	(365)	(123)	(303)
Transfers within asset classes	-	-	25	(25)	-
	-	249	65	89	(918)
Total gains / (losses) for the period:					
Revaluation increment / (decrement)	2,113	(3)	(2,035)	(4)	(39)
	2,113	(3)	(2,035)	(4)	(39)
Closing balance at 30 June 2019	45,603	33,388	6,055	1,715	2,533

Reconciliation of fair value measurements

	Forest assets	Land	Buildings and structures	Roads and land improvements	Plant and equipment
Opening balance at 1 July 2017	37,907	39,140	7,931	2,399	3,552
Acquisitions	-	-	375	-	80
Disposals	-	(497)	(56)	(9)	(153)
Assets reclassified to or out of assets held for sale	-	(5,743)	(151)	(57)	-
Depreciation	-	-	(340)	(136)	(290)
Transfers within asset classes	-	-	266	(567)	301
	-	(6,240)	94	(769)	(62)
Total gains / (losses) for the period:					
Revaluation increment / (decrement)	5,583	242	-	-	-
	5,583	242	-	-	-
Closing balance at 30 June 2018	43,490	33,142	8,025	1,630	3,490

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

14 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
COMPUTER SOFTWARE		
As at 1 July, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	161	567
Additions	-	9
Amortisation charge for the year	(139)	(415)
Total computer software, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>22</u>	<u>161</u>
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
As at 30 June:		
Cost or fair value	2,592	2,592
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(2,570)	(2,431)
Net carrying amount	<u>22</u>	<u>161</u>

The intangible assets, consisting of software for operational systems and water licences, are initially measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

There were no indications of impairment of intangible assets at 30 June 2019.

15 PAYABLES

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
CURRENT		
Trade payables	1,381	3,013
Accrued expenses	70	159
Employee benefit on-costs*	56	55
	<u>1,507</u>	<u>3,227</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Employee benefit on-costs*	96	88
	<u>96</u>	<u>88</u>

*Employment on-costs include payroll tax and superannuation contributions and are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to is discharged.

ForestrySA makes contributions to several SA 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 reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has not changed from the 2018 rate (41%). The average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation on-costs has changed from the 2018 rate (9.9%) to 9.8%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation.

Payables are measured at nominal amounts. Payables and accruals are raised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry payables are normally settled within 20 days. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included as part of payables.

Classification of financial instruments and risk exposure information - please refer to Note 23.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

16 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2019	2018
	\$ '000	\$ '000
CURRENT		
Accrued salaries and wages	92	93
Long service leave	146	140
Skills and experience retention leave	16	15
Annual leave	201	192
	<u>455</u>	<u>440</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	633	568
	<u>633</u>	<u>568</u>

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave. AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 2018 (2.5%) to 2019 (1.25%).

The net financial effect of actuarial assumptions and methodology changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$76,000 (2018: \$18,000) and employee benefits expense of \$76,000. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of factors and assumptions – a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4% for long service leave liability. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate. The salary inflation rate decreased from 3% in 2018 to 2.2% in 2019 for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability.

17 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
	\$ '000	\$ '000
CURRENT		
Contract liability	2,899	-
Deferred income	365	234
	<u>3,264</u>	<u>234</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Contract liability	2,899	-
Deferred income	5,365	1,241
	<u>8,264</u>	<u>1,241</u>
Movement in deferred income		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	1,475	1,039
Received during the year	4,566	1,319
Recognised as income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(310)	(883)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>5,731</u>	<u>1,475</u>

Contract liability

Under the definitions within AASB 15, guaranteed volumes of log sales classify as an 'unconditional right to consideration' and are recorded as a receivable (asset) (refer to note 8). An offsetting contract liability is also recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

18 OTHER PROVISIONS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
CURRENT		
Workers compensation	104	102
	<u>104</u>	<u>102</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Workers compensation	162	154
	<u>162</u>	<u>154</u>
Movement in provisions		
Opening balance	256	645
Payments	(214)	(95)
Increments/(decrements) in provision	224	(294)
Closing balance	<u>266</u>	<u>256</u>

Workers compensation

A provision has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2019 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Office of the Commissioner for the Public Sector. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

ForestrySA is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

19 EQUITY

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Retained earnings	27,968	34,789
Forest asset reserve	40,626	38,513
Asset revaluation reserve	40,152	38,737
Total Equity	<u>108,746</u>	<u>112,039</u>

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of ForestrySA. The South Australian Government holds the equity interest in ForestrySA on behalf of the community.

The asset revaluation reserve and forest assets reserves are used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of land, buildings, plant and equipment and forest assets to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

20 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes ForestrySA is organised into two segments. The reportable segments are:

- Commercial: includes plantation operations, establishment activities and all overheads.

- Non-commercial: operations performed for the South Australian Government under ForestrySA's Charter.

The Directors and Leadership Team of ForestrySA monitor the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss as consistent with profit or loss in the financial statements.

Year ended 30 June 2019	(\$'000)		
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Total
Income			
Sales - timber products	13,514	-	13,514
Community Service Obligation	-	4,102	4,102
Revenues from SA Government (incl govt radio network)	-	438	438
Interest	328	-	328
Other income	708	236	944
Total income	14,550	4,776	19,326
Expenses			
Employee benefits	(2,825)	(1,807)	(4,632)
Contractors	(9,559)	(1,044)	(10,603)
Depreciation and amortisation	(668)	(262)	(930)
Materials	(461)	(83)	(544)
Equipment and vehicle costs	(508)	(487)	(995)
Council rates	(286)	(10)	(296)
Other expenditure	(3,353)	(1,169)	(4,522)
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	(45)	(83)	(128)
Total expenses	(17,705)	(4,945)	(22,650)
Trading profit/(loss) before revaluation of non-current assets	(3,155)	(169)	(3,324)
Net change in value of forest assets	2,113	-	2,113
Net revaluation decrement of other non-current assets	(2,721)	(791)	(3,512)
Land revaluation recorded in asset revaluation surplus	246	(249)	(3)
Property, plant and equipment recorded in asset revaluation surplus	233	1,200	1,433
Total comprehensive result	(3,284)	(9)	(3,293)
Year ended 30 June 2018	(\$'000)		
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Total
Income			
Sales - timber products	11,716	-	11,716
Community Service Obligation	-	4,379	4,379
Revenues from SA Government (incl govt radio network)	2,309	2,555	4,864
Interest	286	-	286
Other income	583	247	830
Total income	14,894	7,181	22,075
Expenses			
Employee benefits	(2,661)	(1,995)	(4,656)
Contractors	(9,083)	(1,650)	(10,733)
Depreciation and amortisation	(896)	(285)	(1,181)
Materials	(577)	(97)	(674)
Equipment and vehicle costs	(270)	(439)	(709)
Council rates	(319)	-	(319)
Other expenditure	(4,808)	(2,000)	(6,808)
Net loss from the disposal of non-current assets	(403)	(715)	(1,118)
Total expenses	(19,017)	(7,181)	(26,198)
Trading profit/(loss) before revaluation of non-current assets	(4,123)	-	(4,123)
Net change in value of forest assets	5,583	-	5,583
Property, plant and equipment recorded in asset revaluation surplus	242	-	242
Total comprehensive result	1,702	-	1,702

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

21 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

21.1 Commitments

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<u>\$ '000</u>	<u>\$ '000</u>
a) Operating lease commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the accounts:		
Due not later than one year	218	199
Due later than one year but not later than five years	457	432
Due later than five years	261	343
Total operating lease commitments	<u>936</u>	<u>974</u>

These operating lease commitments are not recognised in the financial report as liabilities. The operating lease commitments are related to the light vehicle fleet.

	<u>\$ '000</u>	<u>\$ '000</u>
b) Other commitments		
Due not later than one year	4,781	5,657
Due later than one year but not later than five years	866	5,065
Total other commitments	<u>5,647</u>	<u>10,722</u>

ForestrySA's contracting commitments include agreements for the harvesting and transport of log and associated logistics. The calculations, based on assumptions about variables that impact the future dollar outcome of the commitments to ForestrySA, are indicative amounts. ForestrySA has also entered into supply agreements to sell timber that is harvested. The terms and conditions of these agreements vary.

21.2 Contingent liabilities

Defined Benefit Plan

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

In April 2017, ForestrySA was notified by the SA Superannuation Board of a \$2 million actuarially assessed funding deficit as at 30 June 2016 relating to defined benefit members employed by ForestrySA as at 1 July 2014. The funding deficit is expected to be funded over the next 10 to 12 years. In addition to regular contributions in relation to current superannuation benefits ForestrySA has expensed \$239,000 (2018: \$230,000) being the amount paid during the current financial year in relation to the benefit funding deficit. A liability has not been recognised for the remaining balance.

21.3 Contingent assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

22 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel of ForestrySA include the Minister, Directors, the Chief Executive and the Leadership Team members who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the authority. The compensation detailed below excludes salaries and other benefits the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development receives. The Minister's remuneration and allowances are set by the Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990 and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via the Department of Treasury and Finance) under section 6 the Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990.

22.1 Board members

The following persons held positions on the governing board during the financial year:

J. Roache
 A. McEwen (ceased 31/7/2018)
 S. Ashby (ceased 31/3/2019)*
 K. Lamb (appointed 9/8/2018, ceased 15/10/2018)
 G. Pelton (appointed 1/11/2018)*
 T. Stollznow (appointed 4/4/2019)

22.2 Remuneration of governing board members

The number of governing board members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2019	2018
	\$ '000	\$ '000
\$0 - \$19,999*	5	1
\$20,000 - \$39,999	-	2
\$40,000 - \$59,999	1	1
Total	6	4

The total remuneration received and receivable by those governing board members was \$77,000 (2018: \$114,000) which includes fringe benefits and superannuation contributions. Note, these amounts are also disclosed in note 22.4.

*In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 016, two SA Government employees (2018: one) did not receive any remuneration for governing board duties during the financial year.

22.3 Other key management personnel

J.P. Coleman (ceased 5/7/2018)	Chief Executive
J. Speed	Acting Chief Executive (commenced 5/7/2018) Chief Executive (commenced 17/6/2019)
S. Ware	Manager Finance and ICT
C. Gibson	Manager Conservation, Fire and Safety
A. Moylan (ceased 31/5/2019)	Manager Community Engagement and Recreation
P. Merry	Manager Commercial Operations
S. Frew (commenced 9/7/2018)	Manager Projects
Other	
The Hon. Tim Whetstone MP	Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development

22.4 Compensation of key management personnel

	2019	2018
	\$ '000	\$ '000
Short term employee benefits paid or due and payable to or on behalf of key management personnel	870	1,213
Termination payments paid or due and payable to or on behalf of key management personnel	74	84
Superannuation benefits paid or due and payable to or on behalf of key management personnel	99	146
Total	1,043	1,443

22.5 Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

Transactions between ForestrySA and its Directors are made at arm's length. There have been no such transactions in the financial year (2018: nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

23.1 Financial risk management

Risk management is overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee. ForestrySA's risk management policies are in accordance with the Risk Management Policy Statement issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard Risk Management Principles and Guidelines. ForestrySA's exposure to financial risk (liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk) is low due to the nature of the financial instruments held.

23.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to difficulties that ForestrySA may encounter in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. ForestrySA manages this risk by maintaining a strong working capital position and having appropriate financing arrangements in place. ForestrySA's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

23.3 Credit risk

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 impairment.

The nature and location of ForestrySA's forestry operations cause concentration of credit risk in relation to trade receivables as 78% of the value of transactions for the financial year were transactions with the five largest (Non SA Government) of ForestrySA's customers (2018: 82%, three largest customers).

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 (see also note 21).
- interest may be charged on overdue balances.

23.4 Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowances for receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss using the simplified approach in AASB 9. ForestrySA uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit loss of receivables from non-government debtors which comprise a small number of large balances and a few small balances.

To measure the expected credit losses, receivables are grouped based on shared risks characteristics and the days past due. When estimating expected credit loss, ForestrySA considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on historical experience and informed credit assessment, including forward-looking information.

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which ForestrySA is exposed to credit risk.

The expected credit loss of government debtors is considered to be nil based on the external credit ratings and nature of the counterparties.

Loss rates are calculated based on the probability of a receivable progressing through stages to write off based on the common risk characteristics of the transaction and debtor.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss.

	unsecured carrying amount \$'000	Loss %	Lifetime expected losses \$'000
Current (not past due)	2,039	0.84%	17
1-30 days past due	30	0.65%	-
31-60 days past due	33	0.97%	1
61-90 days past due	2	100.00%	2
90+ days past due	-	-	-
Loss allowance			20
Loss allowance currently recognised at 30 June 2019			30
<i>Excess loss allowance</i>			<u>10</u>

Loss rates are based on actual history of credit loss, these rates have been adjusted to reflect differences between previous economic conditions, current conditions and the department's view of the forecast economic conditions over the expected life of the receivables.

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

23.5 Market Risk

ForestrySA does not trade in foreign currency nor enter into transactions for speculative purposes, nor for hedging and does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest or foreign currency risk. Risk is managed as per the government's risk management strategy articulated in TI 23 *Management of Foreign Currency Exposures*.

ForestrySA has no interest bearing liabilities or borrowings.

23.6 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 the respective financial asset / financial liability note.

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Carrying Amount / Fair Value	
	2019 Total \$'000	2018 Total \$'000
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,194	13,707
Receivables (1)	9,117	6,358
	<u>27,311</u>	<u>20,065</u>
Financial liabilities:		
Payables (2)	1,151	3,000
Contract liability	5,798	-
	<u>6,949</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Net Financial assets/(liabilities)	<u>20,362</u>	<u>17,065</u>

(1) Other than prepayments, statutory receivables and contract receivables

(2) Other than employee on-costs and statutory payables

23.7 Receivables and payables

The receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (e.g. Commonwealth, State and Local Government taxes, fees and charges; Auditor-General's Department audit fees). 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 levies, tax and equivalents, 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).

The receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments as they are not financial assets. Prepayments are presented in note 8.

24 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING 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 provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

There were no events that required adjustments.