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To the Chief Officer South Australian Country Fire Service

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 100(2) of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*, I have audited the financial report of the South Australian Country Fire Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Opinion

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Country Fire Service as at 30 June 2018, 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 2018
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2018
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2018
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chief Officer and the Business Manager.

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 Country Fire Service. 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 Officer for the financial report

The Chief Officer 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 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 that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

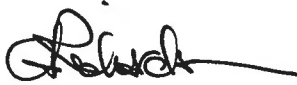
My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an 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
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Officer
- 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 Officer 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Richardson', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Andrew Richardson

Auditor-General

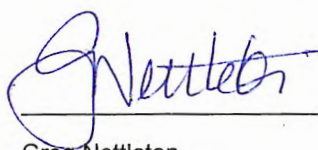
21 September 2018

South Australian Country Fire Service
Certification of Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the South Australian Country Fire Service:

- comply with 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 the South Australian Country Fire Service
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Country Fire Service as at 30 June 2018 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

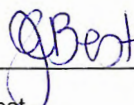
We certify that the internal controls employed by the South Australian Country Fire Service for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Greg Nettleton

Chief Officer

14 September 2018



Julie Best

Business Manager

14 September 2018

**South Australian Country Fire Service
(CFS)**

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2018

South Australian Country Fire Service
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits	3	26 304	19 321
Supplies and services	5	50 863	44 570
Depreciation and amortisation	6	11 467	10 355
Grants and subsidies	7	427	389
Net loss from the disposal of non-current and other assets	8	4	196
Total expenses		89 065	74 831
Income			
Fees and charges	9	1 341	1 261
Grants and contributions	10	2 432	2 392
Interest	11	133	92
Resources received free of charge		-	62
Other income	12	432	1 385
Total income		4 338	5 192
Net cost of providing services		84 727	69 639
Revenues from / (payments to) SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	13	77 401	75 715
Total net revenues from SA Government		77 401	75 715
Net result		(7 326)	6 076
Total comprehensive result		(7 326)	6 076

The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	11 687	18 470
Receivables	15	3 435	1 568
Other financial assets	16	2 417	2 386
Non-current assets held for sale	17	742	742
Total current assets		18 281	23 166
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	19	175 447	169 347
Intangibles	20	1	3
Total non-current assets		175 448	169 350
Total assets		193 729	192 516
Current liabilities			
Payables	22	7 385	6 085
Employee benefits	23	2 611	2 403
Provisions	24	1 674	1 989
Total current liabilities		11 670	10 477
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	22	314	289
Employee benefits	23	3 318	3 294
Provisions	24	11 661	4 364
Total non-current liabilities		15 293	7 947
Total liabilities		26 963	18 424
Net assets		166 766	174 092
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus		45 703	45 703
Retained earnings		121 063	128 389
Total equity		166 766	174 092

The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Unrecognised contractual commitments	25
Contingent assets and liabilities	26

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2018

		Revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 30 June 2016		45 703	122 313	168 016
Net result for 2016-17		-	6 076	6 076
Total comprehensive result for 2016-17		-	6 076	6 076
Balance at 30 June 2017		45 703	128 389	174 092
Net result for 2017-18		-	(7 326)	(7 326)
Total comprehensive result for 2017-18		-	(7 326)	(7 326)
Balance at 30 June 2018		45 703	121 063	166 766

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

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2018

		2018 (Outflows) Inflows \$'000	2017 (Outflows) Inflows \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities	Note		
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits payments		(19 044)	(17 954)
Supplies and services		(55 526)	(50 058)
Grants and subsidies payments		(427)	(389)
Payments for paid parental leave scheme		-	(11)
Cash used in operations		(74 997)	(68 412)
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		1 575	2 208
Receipts from grants and contributions		490	2 392
Interest received		133	88
GST recovered from the ATO		5 783	5 094
Receipts for paid parental leave scheme		-	8
Other receipts		432	1 385
Cash generated from operations		8 413	11 175
Cash flows from SA Government			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund		77 330	75 715
Other receipts from SA Government		71	-
Cash generated from SA Government		77 401	75 715
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	28	10 817	18 478
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of investments		(31)	(120)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(17 869)	(13 248)
Cash used in investing activities		(17 900)	(13 368)
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		300	233
Cash generated from investing activities		300	233
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		(17 600)	(13 135)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6 783)	5 343
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		18 470	13 127
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	14	11 687	18 470

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1 Basis of financial statements

a) Reporting entity

Under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*, the South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) is a body corporate, an agency of the Crown and part of the consolidated emergency services sector.

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the CFS.

b) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (PFAA).

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards and comply with Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

CFS has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities as CFS is a not-for-profit entity. Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by CFS for the period ending 30 June 2018.

c) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month 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 on a different basis.

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

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within 12 months and more than 12 months, CFS has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.

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

d) Comparative information

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

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

e) Taxation

CFS is not subject to Income Tax. CFS is liable for Payroll Tax, Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST).

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

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), in which case GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

1 Basis of financial statements (continued)

e) Taxation (continued)

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

2 Objectives and activities

Objectives

The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act) and is responsible under the Act for the following functions:

- to provide services with a view to preventing the outbreak of fires, or reducing the impact of fires, in the country
- to provide efficient and responsive services in the country for the purpose of fighting fires, dealing with other emergencies or undertaking any rescue
- to protect life, property and environmental assets from fires and other emergencies occurring in the country
- to develop and maintain plans to cope with the effects of fires or emergencies in the country
- to provide services or support to assist with recovery in the event of a fire or other emergency in the country
- to perform any other function assigned to CFS by or under this or any other Act.

Funding arrangements

Funding of CFS is primarily derived from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), in accordance with the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

Funds generated by Groups and Brigades through fundraising activities are held locally for expenditure on CFS activities in the local community. These funds are recognised in CFS's financial statements.

Activities

In achieving its objectives, CFS provides services within two areas of activity: frontline service delivery and frontline service delivery support. These services are classified under one program titled 'Country Fire Service'.

3 Employee benefits expenses

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	13 856	12 474
Employment on-costs - superannuation	1 370	1 302
Annual leave	997	1 131
Payroll tax	838	746
Board fees	2	2
Workers compensation	3 579	3 081
Long service leave	483	323
Skills and experience retention leave	76	79
Additional compensation ⁽¹⁾	4 955	-
Other employment related expenses	148	183
Total employee benefits	26 304	19 321

⁽¹⁾ Additional compensation was introduced in 2018, refer note 24.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

3 Employee benefits expenses (continued)

Key management personnel

Key management personnel of CFS include the Minister, the Chief Officer of CFS and the two members of the Executive Team who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the agency.

The compensation detailed below excludes salaries and other benefits received by:

- The Minister for Emergency Services. 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*.

	2018	2017
Compensation	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	692	669
Post-employment benefits	65	72
Total compensation	757	741

Remuneration of employees

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
\$147 000 to \$149 000*	N/A	2
\$149 001 to \$159 000	4	2
\$159 001 to \$169 000	2	1
\$189 001 to \$199 000	1	-
\$199 001 to \$209 000	-	1
\$209 001 to \$219 000	1	-
\$229 001 to \$239 000	-	1
\$239 001 to \$249 000	1	-
\$299 001 to \$309 000	1	1
\$309 001 to \$319 000	-	1
Total	10	9

- * This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2016-17.

The table includes all employees who received 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, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any FBT paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$1.89 million (2017: \$1.82 million).

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

4 Remuneration of board and committee members

Members of boards and committees during 2018 were:

State Bushfire Coordination Committee

A Allen (appointed 14 November 2017)	J Psyridis (appointed 14 November 2017)
A De Piaz *	J Slocombe (appointed 14 November 2017)
C Gibson (appointed 14 November 2017)	J B Drew (appointed 14 November 2017)
C B Daniels	J D Lindner (appointed 14 November 2017)
C W Patterson (appointed 14 November 2017)	J S Crocker *
D Colliar *	K Egan *
D S Gilbertson	M C Roche
D Leblond (appointed 14 November 2017)	M A Healy *
E Petrenas (appointed 14 November 2017)	M R Sutton *
E M Sommerville (appointed 14 November 2017)	N G Bamford *
F Crisci *	N Rea
F Dunstan *	P L Kilsby *
F J Gill (appointed 14 November 2017)	P R White
G Nettleton *	S Barone
H L Greaves (appointed 14 November 2017)	S A Reardon (appointed 14 November 2017)
I Tanner (appointed 14 November 2017)	T M W Kelly
J Crampton (appointed 14 November 2017)	W B Thorley
J Frizenschaf *	W R McIntosh
J Nairn *	

* In accordance with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's Circular Number 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

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

	2018	2017
\$nil	34	31
\$1 - \$9 999	3	4
Total number of members	37	35

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any FBT paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$2 400 (2017: \$1 800).

For the purposes of this table, travel allowances and other out-of-pocket expenses paid to members have not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be reimbursement of direct expenses incurred by relevant members.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

5 Supplies and services

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Government radio network	12 043	11 087
Aerial firefighting	9 915	7 092
Vehicles	6 013	4 359
Uniforms and protective clothing	5 188	2 823
Operational costs	3 025	3 530
Property Costs	3 059	3 537
Operating lease costs	2 329	2 418
Travel and training	1 859	2 070
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	1 726	1 695
Computing costs	1 474	1 581
Communications	1 430	1 516
Insurance premiums	236	257
Shared Services SA payments	6	-
Other expenses	2 560	2 605
Total supplies and services	50 863	44 570

The total supplies and services amount disclosed includes GST amounts not recoverable from ATO due to CFS not holding a tax invoice or payments relating to third party arrangements.

Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department (AGD) relating to work performed under the PFAA were \$31 000 (2017: \$30 000). These costs are recognised in Other expenses above. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

Operating Leases

Operating lease payments (less any lease incentives) are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits derived from the use of the leased assets.

Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in Consultants expense shown above) fell within the following bands:

	2018	2018	2017	2017
	Number	\$'000	Number	\$'000
Below \$10 000	4	8	-	-
\$10,000 or above	-	-	1	25
Total paid / payable to the consultants engaged	4	8	1	25

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

6 Depreciation and amortisation

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Vehicles	6 954	6 620
Buildings	2 205	2 222
Communications	1 741	969
Plant	538	510
Computers	27	32
Total depreciation	11 465	10 353
Amortisation		
Software	2	2
Total amortisation	2	2
Total depreciation and amortisation	11 467	10 355

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential.

Revision of accounting estimates

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

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, on an annual basis.

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

Useful life

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Buildings	40
Vehicles	20
Communications equipment	10
Plant and equipment	10
Computer equipment	5
Intangibles	5

The useful lives of intangibles are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The Department only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

7 Grant and subsidies

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Recurrent grant	427	389
Total grants and subsidies	427	389

8 Net gain / (loss) from disposal of non-current assets

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less net book value of assets disposed	-	(91)
Net gain / (loss) from disposal of land and buildings	-	(91)
Vehicles		
Proceeds from disposal	300	233
Less net book value of assets disposed	(304)	(336)
Net gain / (loss) from disposal of vehicles	(4)	(103)
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less net book value of assets disposed	-	(2)
Net gain / (loss) from disposal of plant and equipment	-	(2)
Total assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	300	233
Less net book value of assets disposed	(304)	(429)
Total net gain / (loss) from disposal of non-current assets	(4)	(196)

Gains/losses on disposal are recognised at the date at which 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. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

9 Revenues from fees and charges

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Training and other recoveries	1	478
Fire alarm attendance fees	376	410
Fire alarm monitoring fees	248	241
Fire safety fees	186	130
Rent of premises	233	-
Incident cost recoveries	169	-
Other recoveries	128	2
Total revenues from fees and charges	1 341	1 261

Income from fees and charges is derived from the provision of goods and services to other SA Government agencies and to the public. This revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the client or by reference to the stage of completion.

10 Grants and contributions

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth Government	2 133	2 142
State Government	299	250
Total grants and contributions	2 432	2 392

Contributions are recognised as an asset and income when the Department obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met.

Commonwealth revenues include contributions towards aerial firefighting costs through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre Ltd, contributions towards the cost of providing fire and emergency services to Commonwealth property in CFS areas and one-off project grants.

Contributions through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre Ltd can only be applied to aircraft leasing and positioning costs and must be matched by State Government funding on at least a dollar for dollar basis. Once-off project grants are subject to specific funding agreements.

11 Interest revenues

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on deposit accounts	133	92
Total interest revenues	133	92

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

12 Other income

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Group/Units Fundraising	-	300
Insurance recoveries	27	116
Salary recoveries	104	35
Sundry revenues	187	268
Other	114	666
Total other income	432	1 385

13 Revenues from / (payments to) SA Government

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	77 330	75 715
Other revenues from SA Government	71	-
Total revenues from SA Government	77 401	75 715
 Net revenues from SA Government	 77 401	 75 715

Revenues from SA Government consist of \$62.174 million (2017: \$60.167 million) for operational funding and \$15.227 million (2017: \$15.548 million) for capital projects.

For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding and capital funding refer notes 3 , 5 , 6 , 7 and 19.

Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund are recognised as revenues when CFS obtains control over the funding. Control of contributions is normally obtained on receipt.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	6 926	13 639
Cash at bank - Groups/Brigades	3 609	3 528
Short-term deposits - Groups/Brigades	704	873
Cash at bank	442	424
Cash on hand	6	6
Total cash and cash equivalents	11 687	18 470

Cash is measured at nominal amounts.

Deposits with the Treasurer

One operating account is held with the Treasurer. This account is interest bearing.

Short term deposits

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months. The deposits are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective short-term deposit rates.

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 deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

15 Receivables

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Receivables	2 065	225
Less allowance for doubtful debts	(8)	(24)
Prepayments	127	46
Accrued revenue	18	26
GST input tax recoverable	1 233	1 295
Total current receivables	3 435	1 568
Total receivables	3 435	1 568

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

15 Receivables (continued)

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence (that is, calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating) that a receivable is impaired.

An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'supplies and services - other expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	24	25
Increase/(decrease) in the allowance	2	1
Amounts written off	(13)	(2)
Amounts recovered during the year	(5)	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	8	24

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables arise in the ordinary course of providing 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 when the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that CFS will not be able to collect the debt. 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 29 for further information on risk management.

16 Other financial assets

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Medium term deposits - Groups/Brigades	2 417	2 386
Total other financial assets	2 417	2 386

Medium-term deposits are made for varying periods of between three months and twelve months. The deposits are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective medium-term deposit rates.

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17 Non-current assets classified held for sale

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Land	742	742
Total non-current assets classified as held for sale	742	742

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) 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.

A tender to sell surplus SACFS land at Port Lincoln during 2011 failed to be realised, and as at 30 June 2018 the property continues to remain on the market for sale.

The Sector has measured the land and buildings held for sale at fair value less costs to sell because the assets' fair value less costs to sell is lower than its carrying amount.

An independent site valuation was provided by a Certified Practising Valuer for the property upon its classification as held for sale. The valuation was based on recent market transactions for similar unrestricted land and buildings in the area and includes adjustment for factors specific to the land and building such as size and location. This valuation was in accordance with the valuation principles and technique outlined in note 18 (i.e. there was no change to valuation technique).

18 Non-current assets

Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value, and revaluation of non-current assets or a group of assets is only preformed when the fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years. Carrying amounts are adjusted accordingly.

A valuation appraisal by a Certified Practising Valuer is performed at least every six years.

If, at any time, management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, the asset is revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place.

Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, 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.

South Australian Country Fire Service
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19 Property, plant and equipment

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Land		
Land at fair value	13 116	13 116
Total land	<u>13 116</u>	<u>13 116</u>
Buildings		
Buildings at fair value	48 470	47 122
Accumulated depreciation	(9 965)	(7 759)
Total buildings	<u>38 505</u>	<u>39 363</u>
Vehicles		
Vehicles at fair value	116 992	109 322
Accumulated depreciation	(29 497)	(22 757)
Total vehicles	<u>87 495</u>	<u>86 565</u>
Communication (Comms.) equipment		
Communication equipment at fair value	15 680	15 173
Accumulated depreciation	(4 897)	(3 156)
Total communication equipment	<u>10 783</u>	<u>12 017</u>
Computer equipment		
Computer equipment at fair value	164	164
Accumulated depreciation	(128)	(101)
Total computer equipment	<u>36</u>	<u>63</u>
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at fair value	5 230	4 757
Accumulated depreciation	(1 766)	(1 230)
Total plant and equipment	<u>3 464</u>	<u>3 527</u>
Capital work in progress		
Capital works in progress at cost (deemed fair value)	22 048	14 696
Total capital work in progress	<u>22 048</u>	<u>14 696</u>
Total property, plant and equipment	<u><u>175 447</u></u>	<u><u>169 347</u></u>

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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19 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Valuation of assets

At 1 January 2014 independent valuations for land, buildings, vehicles, communication, computer, plant and equipment assets were undertaken by Liquid Pacific, Mr M Burns, MRICS, AAPI (CPV). The fair value of all vehicles, communications, computer and plant and equipment items was determined by identifying a market buying price, estimated as written down modern equivalent replacement cost. The fair value of land and buildings was based on recent market transactions for similar land and buildings in the area taking into account zoning and restricted use.

Impairment

CFS 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.

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

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2018.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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19 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

The following table shows the movement of property, plant and equipment assets during 2017-18:

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comms. equipment	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Capital work in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	13 116	39 363	86 565	12 017	63	3 527	14 696	169 347
Acquisitions	-	-	6	-	-	-	17 863	17 869
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	1 347	8 182	507	-	475	(10 511)	-
Transfer out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(2 205)	(6 954)	(1 741)	(27)	(538)	-	(11 465)
Disposals	-	-	(304)	-	-	-	-	(304)
Donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	13 116	38 505	87 495	10 783	36	3 464	22 048	175 447

The following table shows the movement of property, plant and equipment assets during 2016-17:

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comms. equipment	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Capital work in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	13 153	38 553	83 552	4 734	94	3 908	22 143	166 137
Acquisitions	-	(1)	-	1	1	-	13 929	13 930
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	3 025	9 969	8 251	-	131	(21 376)	-
Depreciation	-	(2 222)	(6 620)	(969)	(32)	(510)	-	(10 353)
Disposals	(59)	(32)	(336)	-	-	(2)	-	(429)
Donated Assets	22	40	-	-	-	-	-	62
Carrying amount at the end of the period	13 116	39 363	86 565	12 017	63	3 527	14 696	169 347

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20 Intangible assets

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Software		
Computer software	10	10
Accumulated amortisation	(9)	(7)
Total software	1	3
Total intangible assets	1	3

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting period. 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. CFS only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (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 *Intangible Assets* are expensed.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of intangible assets at 30 June 2018.

Movement reconciliation of intangible assets

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	3	5
Amortisation	(2)	(2)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1	3

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21 Fair value measurement

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.

CFS 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 measurement date.

Level 2: not traded in 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 active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

In determining fair value, CFS has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (for example, 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, financially feasible).

CFS current use is the highest and best use of the asset unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible. As CFS did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purpose. CFS categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value into hierarchy bases on the level of inputs used in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the balance sheet are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2018. CFS had no valuations categorised into level 1.

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2018

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land (note 17)	6 798	6 318	13 116
Buildings (note 17)	10 110	28 395	38 505
Vehicles (note 17)	-	87 495	87 495
Communication (Comms.) equipment (note 17)	-	10 783	10 783
Computer equipment (note 17)	-	36	36
Plant and equipment (note 17)	-	3 464	3 464
Total recurring fair value measurements	16 908	136 491	153 399
Non- recurring fair value measurements			
Land held for sale (note 16)	742		742
Total non-recurring fair value measurements ⁽¹⁾	742	-	742
Total fair value measurements	17 650	136 491	154 141

⁽¹⁾ CFS has measured land and building held for sale at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with AASB 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

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21 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2017

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land (note 17)	6 798	6 318	13 116
Buildings (note 17)	10 686	28 677	39 363
Vehicles (note 17)	-	86 565	86 565
Communication (Comms.) equipment (note 17)	-	12 017	12 017
Computer equipment (note 17)	-	63	63
Plant and equipment (note 17)	-	3 527	3 527
Total recurring fair value measurements	17 484	137 167	154 651
Non- recurring fair value measurements			
Land held for sale (note 16)	742	-	742
Total non-recurring fair value measurements ⁽¹⁾	742	-	742
Total fair value measurements	18 226	137 167	155 393

There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2018. CFS's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Refer to APF III *Asset Accounting Framework* for guidance in determining the applicable fair value hierarchy disclosure level.

Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques and inputs used to derive level 2 and 3 fair values. There were no changes in the valuation techniques during 2018.

Land subject to restricted use is considered within input level 3.

Buildings that are specialised are classified as input level 3.

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

Reconciliation of level 3 recurring fair value measurement at 30 June 2018

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comms. equipment	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	6 318	28 677	86 565	12 017	63	3 527	137 167
Acquisitions		1 347	8 188	507		475	10 517
Disposals	-	-	(304)	-	-	-	(304)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:							
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(1 629)	(6 954)	(1 741)	(27)	(538)	(10 889)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net result	-	(1 629)	(6 954)	(1 741)	(27)	(538)	(10 889)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	6 318	28 395	87 495	10 783	36	3 464	136 491

South Australian Country Fire Service
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21 Fair value measurement (continued)

Reconciliation of level 3 recurring fair value measurement at 30 June 2017:

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comm equipment	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	6 310	30 200	83 552	4 734	94	3 908	128 798
Acquisitions	22	267	9 969	8 252	1	131	18 642
Donated assets		40	-	-	-	-	40
Disposals	(14)	(32)	(336)	-	-	(2)	(384)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:							
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(1 798)	(6 620)	(969)	(32)	(510)	(9 929)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net result	-	(1 798)	(6 620)	(969)	(32)	(510)	(9 929)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	6 318	28 677	86 565	12 017	63	3 527	137 167

22 Payables

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Creditors	174	4 819
Accrued expenses	6 799	876
Employment on-costs ^	412	391
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	-	(1)
Total current payables	7 385	6 085
Non-current		
Creditors	5	5
Employment on-costs	309	284
Total non-current payables	314	289
Total payables	7 699	6 374

^ Employment on-costs include Payroll Tax and superannuation contributions. CFS makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation scheme. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due not yet paid to State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), has resulted in the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave changing from the 2017 rate 40% to 41% and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost is 9.9% (2017: 10.1%). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is not material. The estimated impact on future periods is not expected to be materially different to the effect on the current period as shown above.

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22 Payables (continued)

Interest rate and credit risk

Payables are measured at nominal amounts. Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

23 Employee benefits liability

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current		
Annual leave	1 719	1 623
Accrued salaries and wages	348	277
Skills and experience retention leave	109	139
Long service leave	435	364
Total current employee benefits	2 611	2 403
Non-current		
Long service leave	3 318	3 294
Total non-current employee benefits	3 318	3 294
Total employee benefits	5 929	5 697

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 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 skills and experience retention leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salary and wages, annual leave and skills and experience retention liability are payable later than 12 months, the liability will be measured at present value.

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

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as 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.

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23 Employee benefits liability (continued)

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* describes the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. The actuarial assessment performed by DTF has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave. 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 the police and emergency services sector. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds with durations that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* 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 increased from 2017 (2.5%) to 2018 (2.75%).

The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is not material. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by DTF left the salary inflation rate at 4% for long service leave liability and 3% for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability.

24 Provisions

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current		
Provision for workers' compensation	1 542	1 989
Additional compensation	132	-
Total current provisions	1 674	1 989
Non-current		
Provision for workers' compensation	6 838	4 364
Additional compensation	4 823	-
Total non-current provisions	11 661	4 364
Total provisions	13 335	6 353
Provision movement		
Workers' compensation:		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	6 353	5 023
Additional provisions recognised	3 549	3 080
Reduction arising from payments/other sacrifice of future economic benefits	(1 522)	(1 750)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	8 380	6 353
Additional compensation:		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	-	-
Additional provisions recognised	4 955	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	4 955	-

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24 Provisions (continued)

Workers' Compensation

CFS is responsible for the payment of workers' compensation claims.

A liability 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 2018 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Office for the Public Sector. The liability was calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 137 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' as the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle obligations incurred as at 30 June. No risk margin is included in this estimate.

Presumptive workers' compensation coverage for firefighters for a range of cancers came into effect from 1 July 2013. The workers' compensation provision as at 30 June 2018 includes an actuarial assessment of firefighter cancer claims.

The increase in the workers' compensation liability in 2018 was impacted by an increase in the:

- number of known seriously injured firefighter cancer claims
- allowance of incurred but not yet reported firefighter cancer claims estimated by the actuary.

There is a significant degree of uncertainty associated with estimating future claim and expense payments. The liability is impacted by agency claim experience, average claim sizes and other economic and actuarial assumptions.

Additional Compensation for Certain Work-Related Injuries or Illnesses (Additional Compensation provision)

Following changes to relevant Public Sector Enterprise Agreements and Awards, CFS has recognised an Additional Compensation provision as at 30 June 2018.

The new Additional Compensation provision provides continuing benefits to workers who have suffered eligible work-related injuries and whose entitlements have ceased under the statutory workers compensation scheme. Eligible injuries are non-serious injuries sustained in circumstances which involved, or appeared to involve, the commission of a criminal offence, or which arose from a dangerous situation.

The Additional Compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2018 provided by a consulting actuary engaged by the Office for the Public Sector. The liability was calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 137 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' as the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle obligations incurred as at 30 June. The liability comprises an estimate for known claims and an estimate of incurred but not reported (IBNR) applications. No risk margin is included in the estimate.

Key assumptions in the estimate include:

- application frequency
- the probability of applications becoming successful claims
- projections of annual claim payments
- rates of benefit continuance
- retirement age and mortality rates.

There is a significant degree of uncertainty associated with this estimate. In addition to the general uncertainties associated with estimating future claim and expense payments, the Additional Compensation provision is impacted by the absence of claims history and the evolving nature of the interpretation of, and evidence required to meet, eligibility criteria.

Given these uncertainties, the actual cost of Additional Compensation claims may differ materially from the estimate. The assumptions used will continue to be refined to reflect emerging experience.

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25 Unrecognised contractual commitments

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

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

Operating lease commitments

Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	1 661	1 406
Later than one year but not later than five years	957	936
Later than five years	93	-
Total operating lease commitments	2 711	2 342

These non-cancellable leases relate to vehicle and property leases, with rental payable monthly.

Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial report, are payable as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	2 245	1 618
Total capital commitments	2 245	1 618

These capital commitments are for building, vehicle and equipment projects.

Expenditure commitments

Expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial report, are payable as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
No later than one year	1 795	7 674
Later than one year but not later than five years	95	1 512
Total expenditure commitments	1 890	9 186

Contractual commitments relate to information technology, aerial firefighting, equipment supply and maintenance contracts, and supply of personal protective clothing.

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26 Contingent assets and liabilities

CFS is not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities.

27 Related party transactions

CFS is a body corporate and is an agency of the Crown.

Related parties of CFS include all key management personnel and their close family members; all Cabinet Ministers and their close family members; and all public authorities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of government financial statements and other interests of the Government.

Significant transactions with government related entities

CFS had no significant transactions with government related entities except for the payment to Attorney-General's Department for the government radio network of \$12.043 million.

Collectively, but not individually significant transactions with government related entities

Quantitative information about transactions and balances between CFS and other SA Government controlled entities are disclosed at Note 33.

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

There are no material transactions or balances to disclose with key management personnel or related parties.

South Australian Country Fire Service
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28 Cash flow reconciliation

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	11 687	18 470
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flows	11 687	18 470
Reconciliation of net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	10 817	18 478
Less revenues from SA Government	(77 401)	(75 715)
Add / (less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	(11 467)	(10 355)
Donated assets	-	62
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of non-current assets	(4)	(196)
Movement in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	1 867	(332)
(Increase)/decrease in payables	(1 325)	(200)
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(232)	(51)
(Increase)/decrease in provisions	(6 982)	(1 330)
Net cost of providing services	(84 727)	(69 639)

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29 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts

Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2017-18 Budget Paper 4). Budget information has been included for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and for Investment Expenditure. Budget information has not been included for the Statement of Financial Position or Statement of Cash Flows as the information in these statements are not budgeted for on the same basis and/or determined in a different manner to financial statement information. These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes. The budget process is not subject to audit.

		Original budget 2018 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income	Note			
Expenses				
Employee benefits	a	15 884	26 304	10 420
Supplies and services		49 477	50 863	1 386
Depreciation and amortisation		10 265	11 467	1 202
Grants and subsidies		434	427	(7)
Net loss from the disposal of non-current and other assets		19	4	(15)
Total expenses		76 079	89 065	12 986
Income				
Fees and charges		1 148	1 341	193
Grants and contributions		1 895	2 432	537
Interest		94	133	39
Other income		898	432	(466)
Total income		4 035	4 338	303
Net cost of providing services		72 044	84 727	12 683
Revenues from / (payments to) SA government				
Revenues from SA Government	b	87 480	77 401	(10 079)
Total net revenues from SA Government		87 480	77 401	(10 079)
Net result		15 436	(7 326)	(22 762)
Total comprehensive result		15 436	(7 326)	(22,762)

The following are brief explanations of variances between original budget and actual amounts. Explanations are provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10% of the original budgeted amount and 5% of original budgeted total expenses.

- a Actual employee benefits were higher than the original budget primarily due to unanticipated movements in the workers' compensation provision, and the first time recognition of an Additional Compensation provision.
- b Funding required to support workers compensation presumptive legislation cash payments was less than anticipated.

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29 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts (continued)

		Original budget 2018 \$'000	Actual 2018 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Investing expenditure summary	Note			
Total existing projects		-	-	-
Total annual programs	c	16 160	17 869	1 709
Total investing expenditure		16 160	17 869	1 709

- c Annual programs actual expenditure is higher due to carryover of funds for cab chassis purchases as the result of worldwide manufacturer recall.

30 Financial risk management / financial instruments

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by CFS corporate services section and 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*.

The exposure of CFS to financial risk (liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk) is low due to the nature of the financial instruments held. There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

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.

Refer to Table 30.1 for the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and liabilities:
Held-to-maturity investments; receivables and payables measured at cost.

CFS does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value, but does disclose fair value in the notes. All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2 as all significant inputs required are observable.

- The carrying value less impairment provisions of receivables and payables is a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to the short-term nature of these (refer notes 15 and 22).
- Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognised at fair value, then subsequently held at amortised cost. This is the most representative of fair value in the circumstances (refer note 16).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that CFS is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. CFS is funded principally from the Fund. CFS works with the Fund to determine the cash flows associated with its government approved program of work to ensure funding meets the expected cash flows.

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30 Financial risk management / financial instruments (continued)

Table 30.1 Categorisation and maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	Carrying amount / fair value \$'000	2018 Contractual maturities			
			Current \$'000	Within 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	14	11 687	11 687	-	-	-
Receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	15	2 083	2 083	-	-	-
Other financial assets	16	2 417	2 417	-	-	-
Total financial assets		16 187	16 187	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Payables ⁽¹⁾	22	6 947	6 947	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		6 947	6 947	-	-	-

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	Carrying amount / fair value \$'000	2017 Contractual maturities			
			Current \$'000	Within 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	14	18 470	18 470	-	-	-
Receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	15	201	201	-	-	-
Other financial assets	16	2 386	2 386	-	-	-
Total financial assets		21 057	21 057	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Payables ⁽¹⁾	22	5 621	5 621	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		5 621	5 621	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (for example, Commonwealth, State and Local Government taxes, fees and charges; AGD 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, etc. they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.

⁽²⁾ Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in note 13 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Credit risk

CFS has minimal concentration of credit risk. CFS has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. CFS does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets. No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by CFS.

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30 Financial risk management / financial instruments (continued)

Market risk

CFS has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank and investments). CFS's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal. There is minimal exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

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

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired financial assets.

	Carrying amount \$'000	Not past due and not impaired \$'000	Past due but not impaired			Impaired financial assets \$'000
			Overdue for less than 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for more than 60 days \$'000	
2018						
Not impaired						
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	2 083	1 942	69	13	51	8
Other financial assets	2 417	2 395				
	4 500	4 337	69	13	51	8
2017						
Not impaired						
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	201	122	29	26	-	24
Other financial assets	2 386	2 386	-	-	-	-
	2 587	2 508	29	26	-	24

31 Impact of standards and statements not yet implemented

CFS did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2017-18.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by CFS for the period ending 30 June 2018.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

The revision to AASB 9 Financial Instruments applies to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, i.e. to financial statements as 30 June 2019. AASB 9 Financial Instruments provides the principles for the classification, measurement, recognition, de-recognition and disclosure associated with financial assets and liabilities. The key changes include simplified requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and a revised impairment loss model to recognise impairment losses earlier, as opposed to the current approach that recognised impairment only when incurred.

Trade receivables and loan receivables will be classified and measured at amortised cost, similar to the current classification of loans and receivables. However, new impairment requirements will result in a provision being applied to all receivables rather than only on those receivables that are credit impaired. CFS will be adopting the simplified approach under AASB 9 Financial Instruments and measure lifetime expected credit losses on all trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix approach as a practical expedient to measure the impairment provision.

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31 Impact of standards and statements not yet implemented (continued)

CFS has not yet quantified the impact of applying AASB 9 Financial Instruments on the classification and measurement of its financial assets, and the resulting impact on the statement of comprehensive income.

AASB 16 Leases

This standard will apply for the first time to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, i.e. to financial statements as 30 June 2020. The standard supersedes AASB 117 Leases and unlike AASB 117 Leases, AASB 16 Leases introduces a single lease accounting model for lessees, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessees will be required to recognise a right-of-use asset (representing rights to use the underlying leased asset) and a liability (representing the obligation to make lease payments) for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying assets are of low value.

The right-of-use asset will be initially recognised at cost, consisting of the initial amount of the associated lease liability, plus any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the effective date, less any lease incentive received, the initial estimate of restoration costs and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. The right-of-use asset will give rise to a depreciation expense.

The lease liability will be initially recognised at an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid. Current operating lease rental payments will no longer be expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. They will be apportioned between a reduction in the recognised lease liability and the implicit finance charge (the effective rate of interest) in the lease. The finance cost will be recognised as an expense.

AASB 16 Leases allows a 'cumulative approach' rather than full retrospective application to recognising existing operating leases. The Agency will apply the 'cumulative approach', and will not need to restate comparative information. Instead, the cumulative effect of applying the standard is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application.

It is anticipated that there will be a marginal impact on net result due to recognition of depreciation and interest on lease liabilities as expenses.

The classification of cash flows will be affected as operating lease payments will be split into a principal and interest portion which will be presented as financing and operating cash flows respectively. Currently, operating lease payments are presented as operating cash flows and recorded as commitments, which are not captured in the Statement of Financial Position.

CFS has not yet quantified the impact of applying AASB 16 Leases to its operating lease arrangements and the resulting impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position and the Commitments disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* will replace the existing AASB 118 *Revenue* and applies to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* introduces a five step process for revenue recognition with the core principle being to recognise revenue 'when control of a good or service transfers to a customer'. This is effectively when performance obligations have been met, rather than the former model of 'where the risk and rewards of ownership reside'. AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* will generally result in increased disclosures.

The changes in revenue recognition requirements may result in changes to the timing and amount of revenue from sales of CFS's goods and services. Some revenue may need to be deferred to a later reporting period to the extent that CFS has received cash but has not yet met the associated performance obligations.

AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* will replace a number of income recognition requirements under AASB 1004 *Contributions* and applies to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The timing of income recognition depends on whether a transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service), or a contribution by owners, related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an entity.

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31 Impact of standards and statements not yet implemented (continued)

Where there is no liability to be recognised under another standard, or the liability is less than the fair value of the asset received then revenue is recognised.

CFS has not yet quantified the impact of applying AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* and the resulting impact on the statement of comprehensive income.

CFS has not assessed the impact of other new and amended standards and interpretations and therefore is not able to quantify the impact on accounting policies or the financial statements of CFS.

32 Events after the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June 2018 and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June 2018.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June 2018 and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June 2018 and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

There were no events after the reporting period affecting the financial statements.

South Australian Country Fire Service
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33 Transactions with SA Government

The following table discloses revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature. Transactions with SA Government entities below the threshold of \$100 000 have been included with the non-government transactions, classified according to their nature.

		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses							
Employee benefits expenses	3	838	4 002	25 466	15 319	26 304	19 321
Supplies and services	5						
Accommodation		-	-	-	-	-	-
Aerial firefighting		69	50	9 846	7 042	9 915	7 092
Auditor's remuneration		-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications		29	25	1 401	1 491	1 430	1 516
Computing costs		151	247	1 323	1 334	1 474	1 581
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees		263	96	1 463	1 599	1 726	1 695
Consumables		-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy		-	-	-	-	-	-
Government radio network		12 043	11 087	-	-	12 043	11 087
Insurance premiums		-	210	236	47	236	257
Minor plant and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating lease costs		1 581	1 583	748	835	2 329	2 418
Operational costs		125	38	2 900	3 492	3 025	3 530
Repairs and maintenance		-	-	-	-	-	-
Shared Services SA payments		6	-	-	-	6	-
Vehicles		638	361	5 375	3 998	6 013	4 359
Travel and training		198	13	1 661	2 057	1 859	2 070
Uniforms and protective clothing		3	-	5 185	2 823	5 188	2 823
Property Costs		349	15	2 710	3 522	3 059	3 537
Other expenses		96	350	2 464	2 255	2 560	2 605
Depreciation and amortisation	6	-	-	11 467	10 355	11 467	10 355
Grants and subsidies		38	-	389	389	427	389
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	8	-	-	4	196	4	196
Total expenses		16 427	18 077	72 638	56 754	89 065	74 831

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33 Transactions with SA Government (continued)

		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
	Note	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Income							
Revenues from fees and charges	9						
Fire alarm attendance fees		113	132	263	278	376	410
Fire safety fees		13	4	173	126	186	130
Fire alarm monitoring fees		64	58	184	183	248	241
Rent of premises		233	-	-	-	233	-
Incident cost recoveries		-	-	169	-	169	-
Training and other recoveries		1	325	-	153	1	478
Other recoveries		136	-	(8)	2	128	2
Grants and contributions	10						
Commonwealth Government		-	-	2 133	2 142	2 133	2 142
State Government		299	250	-	-	299	250
Interest revenues		133	92	-	-	133	92
Resources received free of charge		-	-	-	62	-	62
Other income	12						
Insurance recoveries		-	116	27	-	27	116
Group/Units Fundraising		-	-	-	300	-	300
Salary recoveries		-	-	104	35	104	35
Sundry revenues		57	-	130	268	187	268
Other		-	604	114	62	114	666
Revenues from SA Government	13	77 401	75 715	(71)	-	77 330	75 715
Total income		78 450	77 296	3 218	3 611	81 668	80 907

		Non-SA					
		SA Government		Government		Total	
		2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	14	6 926	13 639	4 761	4 831	11 687	18 470
Receivables	15						
Receivables		25	42	2 032	159	2 057	201
Accrued revenue		12	17	6	9	18	26
Prepayments		-	-	127	46	127	46
GST input tax recoverable		-	-	1 233	1 295	1 233	1 295
Other financial assets	16	-	-	2 417	2 386	2 417	2 386
Total financial assets		6 963	13 698	10 576	8 726	17 539	22 424

Financial liabilities

Payables	22						
Accrued expenses		1 420	68	5 379	808	6 799	876
Creditors		-	262	179	4 562	179	4 824
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable		-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Employment on-costs ^		386	351	335	324	721	675
Total financial liabilities		1 806	681	5 893	5 693	7 699	6 374