

Report 1 of 2022

Update to the annual report
for the year ended 30 June 2021



Report of the Auditor-General

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Update to the annual report
for the year ended 30 June 2021

Delivered to the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the
House of Assembly on 24 January 2022 and published on 27 January 2022
pursuant to section 38(2) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*

*The Auditor-General's Department acknowledges and respects
Aboriginal people as the State's first people and nations, and
recognises Aboriginal people as traditional owners and occupants of
South Australian land and waters.*



**Auditor-General's
Department**

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24 January 2022

President
Legislative Council
Parliament House
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Speaker
House of Assembly
Parliament House
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear President and Speaker

**Report of the Auditor-General:
Report 1 of 2022 *Update to the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021***

As required by the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I present to each of you Report 1 of 2022 *Update to the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021*.

Content of the Report

In September 2021 I issued my annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Not every public sector agency I am required to audit is included in my annual report. Some audits were unfinished at the time, and some I use my discretion to exclude. I give priority to areas I assess as important enough to be included.

To strengthen accountability for the activities of agencies not included in my annual report, I prepare a report to Parliament covering them.

This report summarises the audit outcomes for the remaining 104 agencies I audited for 2020-21, with particular focus on agencies with:

- a modified Independent Auditor's Report
- significant matters raised through the audit
- other matters that, in my opinion, need to be brought to the attention of the Parliament and the SA Government.

In addition, the financial reports of these agencies were published on the Auditor-General's Department website once their audits were finalised.

Acknowledgements

I have great pleasure in again recognising and thanking my professional and dedicated staff for their complete commitment and efforts in 2020-21. The high standard of their work throughout the year is evidenced in the timely production and quality content of this and other reports.

I am grateful for the professional services provided by contractors who have assisted with this year's audit program, and for the cooperation all public sector agencies gave to my staff.

Yours sincerely

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

Andrew Richardson
Auditor-General

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1 Executive summary

Financial report opinions

104 opinions were issued to the agencies included in this Report.

88 unmodified opinions were issued (including one emphasis of matter).

16 modified opinions were issued.

Key reasons for modified opinions include the absence of evidence to support balances and disclosures impacting the accuracy, validity and completeness of what is included.

Significant audit findings

Individual matters were raised with agencies as part of their financial statement audit.

Significant findings included:

- the need for improved processes to support the preparation of the related party disclosures
- agencies needing to comply with legislative requirements
- some policies and procedures needed to improve
- expenditure delegations were not clearly documented for some agencies
- contract management practices need to improve
- the need to review key payroll reports.

2 Introduction

In September 2021 I issued my annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021.¹ In it I reported on the audit outcomes for 53 agencies² and the opinions I am required to give under section 36 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (PFAA). This included any significant financial outcomes, events and control matters communicated to those agencies.

Not every agency I am required to audit was included in my annual report. Some audits were unfinished at the time, and some I used my discretion under the PFAA to exclude.

This Report summarises the audit outcomes for the remaining 104 agencies I audited for 2020-21. This Report is divided into the following sections:

- Section 3 highlights my observations on preparation of related party disclosures.
- Sections 4 and 5 provide summaries of the financial report opinions and other significant audit findings for the remaining 104 agencies included in this Report.
- Section 6 outlines individual agency financial information for the 104 agencies.

The financial reports and independent audit reports for all agencies are now available for viewing on the Auditor-General's Department website.

¹ Auditor-General's Report 13 of 2021 *Annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, Part A: Executive summary*.

² The term 'agencies' is used in this Report to describe SA Government agencies and funds established under various legislation, and local government entities.

3 Observations on the preparation of related party disclosures

3.1 Financial reporting obligations of agencies

All public authorities are required to prepare financial statements that present a true and fair view and comply with Australian Accounting Standards and Treasurer's Instructions.

Those charged with governance are required to certify that the financial statements of the public authority are prepared in line with the reporting framework. This certification also requires a statement about the effectiveness of internal controls employed by the authority for the financial year over its financial reporting and preparation of the financial statements.

These certifications cover both account balances and additional disclosures required by the Australian Accounting Standards, including related party disclosures.

It is fundamental to reliable financial reporting that those certifying the financial statements are supported by information which confirms the information contained in the financial statements.

3.2 Why do we review key management personnel declarations?

The Australian Accounting Standards Board extended the scope of AASB 124 *Related party disclosures* to apply to not-for-profit public sector entities for the first time in 2016-17.

The objective of this standard is to ensure that an entity's financial statement disclosures draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may be materially affected by the existence of related parties, and transactions with those parties. The standard requires disclosure of transactions, not an assessment of their probity.

AASB 124 requires disclosures of related party relationships, related party transactions and resulting balances. This includes disclosure of compensation paid to key management personnel (KMP) during the financial year.

Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) (TI(APS)) were issued to outline the requirements for KMP of public authorities, including the need to complete a KMP declaration at the start and end of their role and at the end of each financial year.

Additional guidance was also issued by the Department of Treasury and Finance to support interpreting the standard.

Applying AASB 124 required new processes and controls to identify:

- KMPs and their close family members

- the relevant business interests of those people
- all SA Government entities and providing these details to financial report preparers
- information about related party transactions.

Agencies implemented procedures and processes to meet these requirements and they have generally been working well since they were introduced.

3.3 What we found

We observed an increase in instances where the processes to support preparing the related party disclosures in line with the required frameworks are not operating effectively, including:

- instances where KMP declarations are not being completed at the start and end of their role
- instances of missing or incomplete KMP declarations
- opportunities to improve the procedures and processes for identifying and capturing related party transactions.

In one case, gaps in these processes have also contributed to a modified audit opinion, as outlined in section 4.4.

Where an agency does not obtain information from KMPs about their close family members and relevant business interests, it is difficult for agencies to demonstrate that they use effective controls over the financial reporting and preparation of the financial statements.

It remains fundamental that agencies implement sound processes to obtain KMP declarations and identify related party transactions, so that their related party disclosures in their financial statements provide a true and fair view.

4 Financial report opinions

4.1 Our mandate

Under section 36(1)(a) of the PFAA, I must state the following opinion:

- that the financial statements of each public authority reflect the financial position of the authority at the end of the preceding year and the results of its operations and cash flows for that financial year – this is called a financial report opinion.

4.2 Giving a financial report opinion

Auditing the financial statements of a public authority gives that agency, and the users of its financial statements, assurance that the information they contain is reliable. In other words, the financial statements are complete, do not include material misstatements, comply with applicable accounting standards and fairly represent an agency's financial performance during the year and financial position at year end.

Our financial report audits comply with the standards issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. We use a risk-based audit approach that has a strong emphasis on planning and has two key elements:

- understanding the agency's business activities and any associated audit risks
- selecting audit procedures that reduce audit risk to an acceptable level.

Selecting audit procedures to address identified risks includes reviewing the effectiveness of specific agency financial controls. We use procedures such as statistical sampling methods and special audit software routines to select and test audit samples. For procedural fairness, audit findings from these procedures are discussed with agency management and communicated in a management letter.

4.3 Unmodified opinions issued

4.3.1 Financial report opinions

In my opinion the financial reports of most of the agencies covered by this Report are reliable. 88 of the 104 agencies included received an unmodified opinion on their financial report.

Emphasis of matter

I include an emphasis of matter in my independent audit opinion where I wish to draw attention to an item in a financial report that I consider is important to understanding the financial report but where I do not modify the opinion.

Without modifying my opinion on the financial report of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Eyre Peninsula Grain Growers Rail Fund, I drew attention to the

notes to the financial report which highlighted that the fund was formally closed as at 31 March 2021 by the Primary Industry Funding Schemes (Eyre Peninsula Grain Growers Rail Fund Revocation) Regulations 2021, and the financial report had not been prepared on a going concern basis, with the Fund's objective having been met in 2011-12.

4.4 Modified opinions issued

I issued 16 modified (qualified) opinions. My reasons for this are provided in section 4.4.1. Importantly, most of the modified opinions arise from insufficient controls to ensure income received reflects the complete amount due from contributors for funds established under the *Primary Industry Funding Schemes Act 1998*.

The modified opinions are for:

- Aboriginal Lands Trust
- Joint Parliamentary Service
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Adelaide Hills Wine Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Barossa Wine Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Citrus Growers Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Clare Valley Wine Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Grain Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Grain Industry Research and Development Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Langhorne Creek Wine Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – McLaren Vale Wine Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – Riverland Wine Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – South Australian Apiary Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – South Australian Cattle Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – South Australian Grape Growers Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – South Australian Pig Industry Fund
- Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development – South Australian Sheep Industry Fund.

4.4.1 Reasons for modifying my opinion on financial reports

The reasons set out below are mainly extracts from the independent audit reports I issued.

Aboriginal Lands Trust

I modified my opinion on the financial report for the Aboriginal Lands Trust (the Trust) for three reasons:

- Land and buildings valuation – In note 5.1 the Trust reported its value of land and buildings as at 30 June 2021 was \$33.07 million. In this note and note 10.2 the Trust disclosed that the reported value is based on valuations which were undertaken between six and nine years ago.

TI(APS) require revaluations of land and buildings to be performed at least every six years by a qualified valuer. The Trust's accounting policies require revaluation of land and buildings every five years. The Trust has not complied with the TI(APS) or their own policies.

Determining the fair value of assets involves significant judgement and assumptions. It is a key source of estimation uncertainty. These judgements and assumptions need to be reviewed with sufficient regularity to ensure they remain appropriate.

The existing valuations are no longer able to be supported after this length of time without analysis to determine whether the underlying assumptions remain appropriate. The Trust was unable to provide sufficient evidence that the asset carrying values materially reflect fair value.

I am unable to quantify with certainty the effect on the financial statements of adopting out of date land and buildings valuations.

- Head of Bight Whale Watch Tourist Centre revenue – The Trust recognised revenue from operating the Head of Bight Whale Watch Tourist Centre. Income received is from admissions to the Centre and sale of goods.

The Trust did not have adequate procedures in place to ensure the revenue it received represented all the Centre's takings. Consequently, I am unable to form an opinion as to whether the Centre's revenue of \$207 811 (\$378 792) is complete.

This is a long-standing matter that we have raised since 2011-12. The Trust has enhanced its control environment but indicated that it is not cost effective to address this issue completely.

- Related party transactions – Note 2 to the financial report describes transactions with key management personnel and other related parties. The Trust did not have adequate procedures to ensure that all related party transactions were identified. Consequently, I am unable to form an opinion as to whether the disclosure of transactions with key management personnel and other related parties is complete.

Joint Parliamentary Service

I disclaimed to provide an opinion for the Joint Parliamentary Service financial report.

The Members of the Joint Parliamentary Service Committee are responsible for managing the Joint Parliamentary Service. The Members have not provided unrestricted access to the minutes of their meetings. As a result, I cannot assess whether matters deliberated and decided by the Members that have financial consequences were recognised or disclosed in the financial report.

The Members of the Joint Parliamentary Service Committee are responsible for controlling and managing the dining and refreshment services of Parliament House. Certain income from providing these services and associated expenditure was omitted from the financial report. As the Members have not provided me with access to this financial information, I cannot determine the effect of the omission on the financial report.

This is a long-standing matter and has been commented on by former Auditors-General. As a result of the limitation placed on my audit, it is impossible for my auditors to know what information has been withheld and what impact this information may have had on the financial report. Therefore I do not give an opinion on the Joint Parliamentary Service financial report.

The inability to perform a complete audit of the functions and financial activity of the Joint Parliamentary Service was again confirmed this year. We were advised that there was no change in the Joint Parliamentary Service Committee's position of not providing audit access to its meeting minutes and to the records and accounts relating to the catering division trading account activities.

In my opinion, the financial accountability and auditability of the Joint Parliamentary Service falls short of that adopted and applied to the public accounts and to the financial operations and accounts of public authorities.

Primary industry funding schemes

I issued modified opinions for the financial reports of 14 of the funds established under the *Primary Industry Funding Schemes Act 1998*, as listed in section 4.4. While there are individual regulations under that Act for each of these funds, and the specific circumstances are unique to each fund, my opinions on their financial reports were modified for similar reasons.

The regulations establishing each fund require contributions to be paid into the fund by specified categories of people. While there are adequate internal controls over the contributions actually received, there are no procedures to ensure that the contributions received represent the correct amounts due.

Contribution amounts are based on the quantity produced and sold by a contributor (under the relevant regulations). As there is inadequate control to verify the quantity produced and sold, the contributions recorded may not be complete or may not represent the total amounts due to the fund. This risk is increased in some cases by amounts being initially collected by processors and then passed on to the funds, with no internal controls to ensure all amounts collected by processors are passed on.

As a result of these limitations, I could not express an opinion on whether income recognised as contributions from industry as disclosed in the financial reports of these 14 funds was complete.

This is a long-standing matter. While we cannot conclude whether the amounts collected are complete, PIRSA, which provides administrative support services to the funds, has advised us that the systems it has in place provide a cost effective way of determining whether full and correct contributions are being received to the greatest extent possible without significant investment by industry.

5 Significant audit findings in 2020-21

This section sets out the significant audit findings that were communicated to agencies in 2020-21.

Some of these findings are common themes across a range of agencies and others I deem significant enough to report on individually.

We consider the agency's views when reaching our audit conclusions. Overall, agencies responded positively to our findings, and we thank them for their cooperation during our audits.

It is important to emphasise that audits rely on sampling transactions within agencies and across the public sector. Where we have reported issues arising in individual agencies, we consider it is important they be considered by other government agencies to see if they have any relevance to them and to help improve public administration.

5.1 Governance

Our review of agencies includes understanding their governance arrangements and ensuring that key controls over such areas as legislative compliance, risk management and policies and procedures are operating as intended.

We identified several areas that require improvement across agencies, including the following.

5.1.1 Agencies need to ensure they comply with legislative requirements

We noted some issues involving legislative compliance this year. Agencies need to ensure they are aware of their legislative obligations and comply with them, including ensuring that any systems they put in place to monitor or assist with compliance cover all relevant legislation.

While the individual legislative compliance issues we found varied, a common theme was that some agencies had not taken steps to ensure they complied with legislative requirements, or the processes they had put in place did not reflect all the requirements they needed to meet. Examples included non-compliance with specific requirements of the agency's establishing legislation.

5.1.1.1 Mamungari Conservation Park Co-management Board non-compliance with legislation

Our 2020-21 audit found that the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-management Board (formerly the Maralinga Lands Unnamed Conservation Park) is having challenges in complying with a specific requirement of the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights (Mamungari Conservation Park Co-management Board) Regulations 2019 (the Regulations). There was

only one Board representative from the Pila Nguru (Aboriginal Corporation) as at 30 June 2021, which contravenes section 5 of the Regulations. This is an ongoing issue that has been raised for many years.

The Board acknowledged the challenges faced by Pila Nguru in endorsing nominations for appointment to the Board. The Board noted progress was made with nominations submitted to their Minister on 4 June 2021, which have since been approved.

5.1.1.2 South Australian Film Corporation non-compliance with legislation

Under section 12(5) the SA Film Corporation's (the Corporation's) legislation, restricts the Corporation from incurring expenditure that is not provided for by a budget approved by the Minister for Innovation and Skills. Our 2020-21 audit found that the Corporation did not obtain the Minister's approval on the 2020-21 budget until 4 September 2020. Accordingly the Corporation's expenditure incurred between 1 July 2020 and 3 September 2020 was in breach of the Act.

The Corporation acknowledged that this approval was not obtained before 1 July 2020 and that a documented year-end procedure will be implemented to ensure approval is obtained.

5.1.2 Agencies need to ensure they have documented policies and procedures and that they are complied with

Policies and procedures establish management's expectations and provide guidance to staff. Having clear policies and procedures helps agency processes to occur as intended in a consistent way.

We identified several instances where agencies did not have policies or needed to expand on them. This included policies for managing related parties, financial management compliance frameworks and revenue, expenditure, payroll and stocktake practices.

5.2 Expenditure

Billions of dollars of public money is spent by public sector employees who have been given approval through a delegated authority to transact on behalf of a public authority. Delegated authority is a practical necessity to allow public authorities to meet operational and business requirements effectively and efficiently.

Individual transactions can commit public money to individually high amounts or accumulating commitments over many years. Many individual transactions are of high value and the amounts exposed to mispending are accordingly high. Because of the responsibility and trust associated with using public money, the standards of expected behaviour and compliance are high. If public sector employees do not adhere to delegated authorities, they risk committing the SA Government to or incurring expenditure that does not achieve value from spending public money and is not in the public interest. Delegations provide a structured framework for approving payments.

5.2.1 Managing expenditure delegations needs improvement

Consistent with last year the most common expenditure matter we identified for the agencies in this report concerned delegations to approve expenditure and payments. We identified instances where agencies could not provide a copy of the signed delegation from the relevant Minister to grant payment authorisation required by Treasurer's Instruction 8 *Financial Authorisations* (TI 8).

5.2.1.1 Landscape Boards did not have appropriately approved payment delegations

All nine Landscape Boards did not obtain the written approval from the Minister for Environment and Water to authorise payments as required by TI 8.

TI 8 requires that, unless the Board's enabling legislation has alternate arrangements that are inconsistent with TI 8.15, a payment or disbursement can only be made where the Minister has empowered the relevant employee to authorise payments, or where the Minister has authorised the Board or its chief executive to grant payment authorisations.

The nine Boards have now requested the Minister's written approval to grant the required payment authorisation.

5.3 Contract management

Contracting by agencies takes many forms. Contracts can relate to ongoing purchasing arrangements, outsourced service delivery, managing assets and ongoing maintenance arrangements (for assets, software, buildings or plant and equipment). In entering these contractual arrangements agencies can commit to significant costs that can last for many years.

Contract management practices should be applied to these contractual arrangements in an effort to ensure they are achieving the objectives of the agency, and that the agency is paying for supplies and services that are meeting their expectations and that are achieving value for money.

Contract management is the process of proactively managing a contractual relationship between a supplier and an agency, including addressing risks and disputes that arise, to achieve the agreed contract outcomes. For 2020-21 contract management practices should reflect public sector rules such as those established by the PFAA, *Public Sector Act 2009*, *State Procurement Act 2004* (SP Act), Premier and Cabinet Circular PC028 *Construction Procurement Policy: Project Implementation Process* (PC028) and Treasurer's Instructions.

5.3.1 Opportunities to improve risk management in the arrangement between the Lotteries Commission and Tatts

Tatts Lotteries SA Pty Ltd (Tatts), as a subsidiary company of Tabcorp Holdings Ltd, operates the Lotteries Commission of South Australia's (the Commission's) brand and products, as the appointed Master Agent for a term expiring in December 2052.

The master agent relationship inherently requires reliance on Tabcorp systems. The Commission relies on Tabcorp's internal controls environment for the completeness and

accuracy of information for its financial reporting. All material components of the Commission's financial statements are generated from financial transactions supported by Tabcorp's internal controls.

Financial information from Tabcorp's systems is also used to calculate State gambling tax on net gambling revenues. It is the Commission's responsibility to obtain assurance that Tabcorp's internal controls are designed and operating effectively to provide reliable financial information. Without this assurance, the Commission's ability to manage the contractual arrangements and meet its reporting requirements may be impacted.

The Commission has used an internal audit function to provide some assurance over these controls. In previous years we have raised concerns about the level of assurance this has provided. Since 2017 we have recommended that the Commission obtain further assurance over the operating effectiveness of Tabcorp's internal controls.

In 2020-21 the Commission commenced a multi-year program through its internal auditor to address the concerns we have raised. Our review of this process found that the internal audit report issued alone did not provide adequate assurance. For 2020-21, the Commission also sought separate specific assurance for data extracted from Tabcorp's systems to support its financial statements.

The Commission has committed to obtaining the required reasonable assurance over Tabcorp's systems from 2021-22 and annually thereafter. In November 2021 the Commissioner formally requested Tabcorp engage independent auditors to provide a reasonable assurance report in respect of controls affecting the Commission.

We also noted that as part of its assurance processes, the Commission previously used its Tatts Tech Verification System to detect potential unauthorised tickets, missed legitimate tickets and where Tabcorp may not have correctly applied game rules. We found that the Commission had not performed this testing since 2018-19. The Commission responded that testing will be completed as part of the multi-year internal audit program.

5.4 Payroll

Salaries and wages are a significant portion of expenditure for many of the agencies in this Report.

Payroll systems commonly produce many reports that are reviewed by agencies with the intention of providing assurance that the data input into systems, or actions taken by staff, are accurate or appropriate. Prompt review of these reports helps to ensure that accurate financial records are maintained. We consider these reviews as part of our financial audits.

5.4.1 Review of key payroll reports needs to improve

A common finding across agencies continues to be the opportunity to improve reviews of key payroll reports, including bona fide, leave and employee masterfile reports. There were instances where the reports were not consistently reviewed or the review was not prompt or adequate. These reviews are critical to ensuring employees are only paid for work performed at their correct rate. If they are not performed promptly any error identified later will result in additional time and effort to fix or recover funds paid in error.

6 Outcomes of agency financial audits and summary financial information

The financial statements of the following agencies that are not reported in my annual report were published as soon as reasonably practicable on our website after their audit was completed.

6.1 Arts agencies

6.1.1 Adelaide Festival Corporation

Functional responsibility

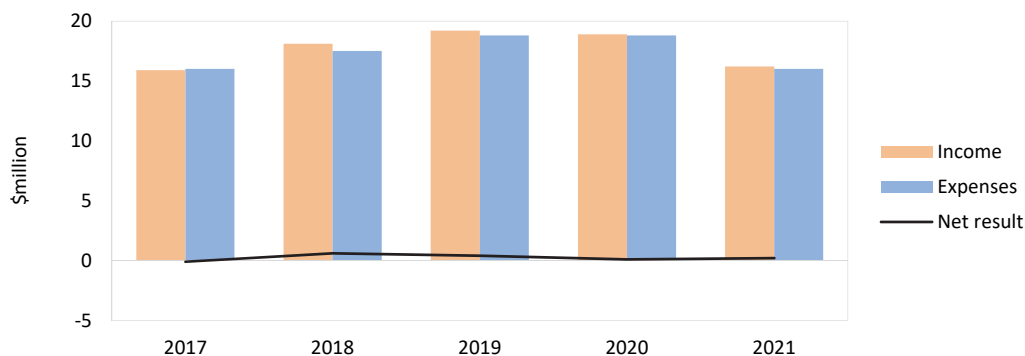
The Adelaide Festival Corporation (the Corporation) is established under the *Adelaide Festival Corporation Act 1998* and is responsible for coordinating the annual Adelaide Festival of Arts.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	16.2
Income from SA Government	8.9
Box office sales	3.5
Expenses:	
Total expenses	16
Supplies and services	11.2
Staff benefits expenses	4.2
Net result	0.2
Net assets	2.2

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



The 2021 Festival of Arts box office sales declined by 31% due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Supplies and services expenditure also reduced by 22% due to very little international content being included in the program.

SA Government funding, sponsorship revenue and staff benefits expenses remained steady over this period. Overall, the Corporation was still able to deliver a positive net result of \$200 000.

6.1.2 Art Gallery Board

Functional responsibility

The Art Gallery Board (the Board) is established by the *Art Gallery Act 1939*. Its main function is to manage the Art Gallery of South Australia. The Board’s mission is to provide access to original works of art of the highest quality. It seeks to foster, promote and enhance understanding and enjoyment of the visual arts through its collections, temporary exhibitions and other public programs.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

Income:	
Total income	25.1
Income from SA Government	12.5
Bequests and donations	3.6
Donations of heritage assets	1.5
Expenses:	
Total expenses	18.8
Supplies and services	7.6
Staff benefits expenses	6.7
Net result	6.4
Change in fair value of investments	7.3
Total comprehensive result	15.8
Assets:	
Net assets	878
Heritage collections	785.9

Commentary on operations

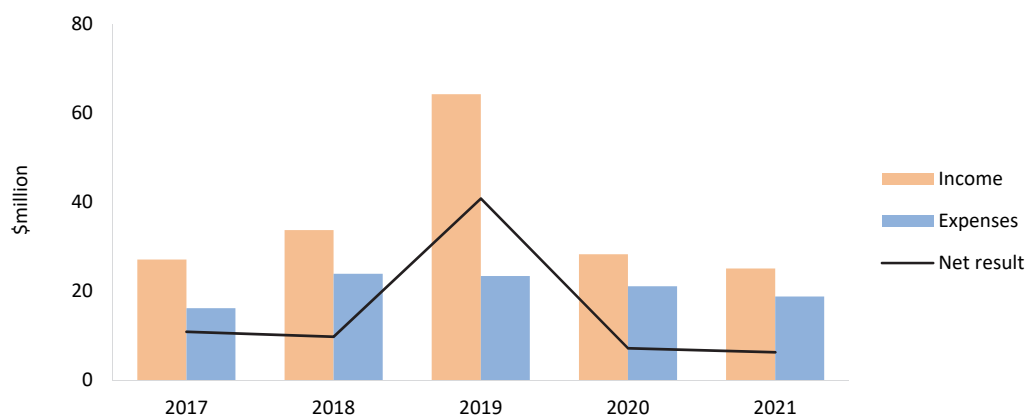
Key impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operations of the Board in 2020-21 were:

- ongoing and varying capacity restrictions surrounding visitation to the Art Gallery

- forced closure of the Art Gallery during lockdown periods
- increased cleaning expenses.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



The significant increase in income in 2019 was due to a major bequest received from the estates of James Ramsay AO and Diana Ramsay AO for the acquisition of works of art.

The heritage collections are large and diverse. They include many unique items for which determining their fair value is complex. The heritage collections are independently valued every six years. The last independent valuation was performed as at 30 June 2016.

At 30 June 2021, the heritage collections were worth \$785.9 million and included \$294.9 million of Australian and \$342 million of European paintings and sculptures. The other items were Asian art, Australian and European decorative arts, prints, drawings, photographs, numismatics, library and philatelic material.

6.1.3 Libraries Board of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The Libraries Board of South Australia (the Board) is established under the *Libraries Act 1982* and is charged with managing the State Library of South Australia and the Public Library Services, and with policy oversight and partial funding of the public library network.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	39.0
Income from SA Government	35.8

	\$million
Expenses:	
Total expenses	38.7
Supplies and services	7.5
Staff benefits expenses	12.1
Subsidies to public libraries	12.2
Net result	0.3
Total comprehensive result	1.9
Assets:	
Net assets	245.7
Research and heritage collections	144.6

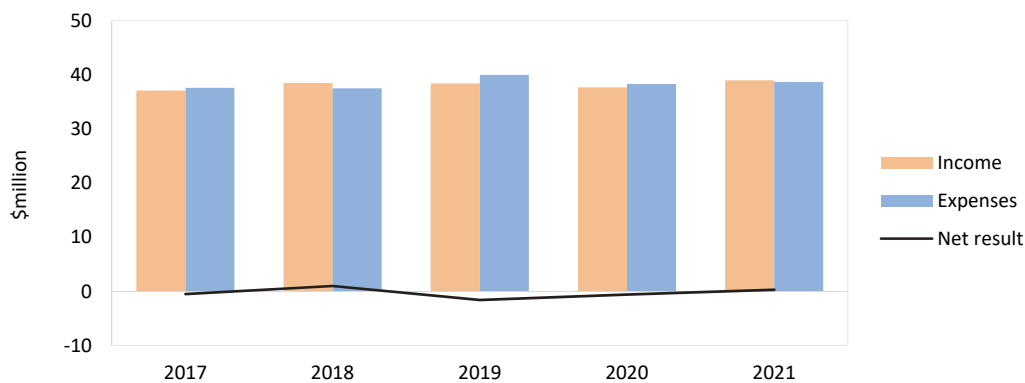
Commentary on operations

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the Board's operations in 2020-21, with customers accessing online content and resources at unprecedented levels.

The Board continued to invest in and implement digital delivery projects. These will deliver increased online consumer content and address the risks associated with changes in technology over time.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



In 2020-21 the Board's income increased by \$1.2 million or 3.3% due mainly to the receipt of donated assets. The Board received donations of private archive collections and a solar battery storage system.

Expenses remained steady, increasing by only \$317 000.

6.1.4 Museum Board

Functional responsibility

The Museum Board (the Board) is established under *the South Australian Museum Act 1976* and its main function is to manage the South Australian Museum.

Financial report opinionUnmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

Income:	
Total income	20.8
Income from SA Government	11.2
Expenses:	
Total expenses	17.5
Supplies and services	3.9
Staff benefits expenses	8.5
Net result	3.3
Total comprehensive result	3.8
Assets:	
Net assets	349.7
Heritage collections	298.8

Commentary on operations

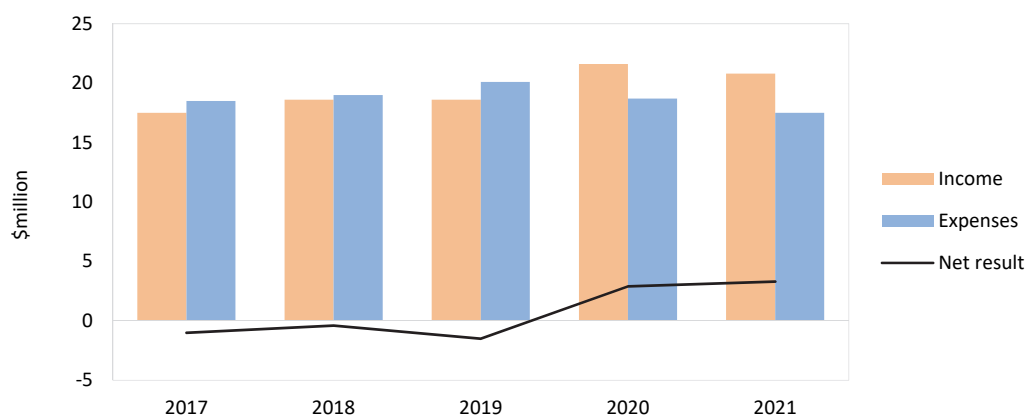
The COVID-19 pandemic impacted on the Board's operations in the following ways:

- ongoing and varying capacity restrictions surrounding visitation to the museum
- reduced revenue due to closures, particularly in donations and exhibition admissions
- increased cleaning expenses.

A new Chair was appointed to the Board and started on 12 November 2020.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income and expenses were relatively steady over this period. Income in 2020-21 decreased by \$800 000 mainly as a result of decreases in SA Government funding of \$1.9 million and donations and bequests of \$800 000, offset by an increase in donations of heritage assets of \$1.3 million. Expenses in 2020-21 decreased by \$1.2 million principally as a result of decreases in supplies and services of \$700 000, which were mainly due to the impacts of COVID-19 on the museum.

6.1.5 Adelaide Film Festival

Functional responsibility

The Adelaide Film Festival is a not-for-profit government agency established under the Regulations to the *Public Corporations Act 1993* and is responsible for managing the Adelaide Film Festival, a biennial event held in Adelaide.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	2.1
	Total expenses	2.1
	Net result	-
	Net assets	1.6

Commentary on operations

The Adelaide Film Festival was held in October 2020.

6.1.6 Australian Children’s Performing Arts Company

Functional responsibility

The Australian Children’s Performing Arts Company (the Company) is established as a subsidiary of the Minister for Education by the Regulations under the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. The Company functions to produce, present, facilitate, manage and promote performing art productions and other art activities for children, young people, families, schools and other groups of bodies.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	2.5
	Total expenses	2.4
	Net result	0.1
	Net assets	0.6

Commentary on operations

In 2017 the Company established a wholly owned subsidiary, Windmill Pictures Pty Ltd, incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001*. It was established to administer the development of on-screen adaptations of the Company's productions.

In 2021 Windmill Pictures Pty Ltd established two subsidiaries, also incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The functions of the subsidiaries are to facilitate a future screen project. The Company's Executive Director and Artistic Director are the Directors of Windmill Pictures Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries.

The Company disclosed these arrangements in its 2020-21 financial report.

In future years, as the operations of Windmill Pictures Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries become more financially significant, the Company will need to consider whether it will need to prepare a consolidated financial report – comprising the financial activities of the Company and its subsidiaries.

6.1.7 Carrick Hill Trust

Functional responsibility

The Carrick Hill Trust (the Trust) is established under the *Carrick Hill Trust Act 1985*. Its role is to administer, develop, maintain and promote Carrick Hill as a gallery for displaying works of art, a museum and a botanical garden, and to promote and encourage the public's interest in Carrick Hill, its collections and the services and amenities provided by the Trust.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	4.6
	Total expenses	1.8
	Net result	2.8
	Total comprehensive result	2.8
	Net assets	64.8

Commentary on operations

The House Renovation Project was completed in November 2020. The value of the project was \$3.2 million. Donations of \$2.6 million were received in the last two financial years from the Carrick Hill Development Foundation for the project.

SA Government grants of \$1.5 million were received for the Pavilion Project. Construction of the Pavilion is expected to commence in December 2021 and be completed by December 2022.

6.1.8 History Trust of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The History Trust of South Australia (the Trust) is established under *the History Trust of South Australia Act 1981*. It encourages the research and public presentation of South Australian history and safeguards objects of historical and cultural heritage. It operates three museums – the Migration Museum, the National Motor Museum and the South Australian Maritime Museum – and the Centre of Democracy. The Trust prepares a consolidated financial report that includes the financial results of the Trust, the History Trust of South Australia Foundation Incorporated and the Migration Museum Foundation Incorporated.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	10.8
	Total expenses	12.2
	Net result	(1.4)
	Total comprehensive result	(1.4)
	Net assets	42.0

Commentary on operations

The Trust’s consolidated income mainly comprises funding from the Department for Education for recurrent and capital purposes (\$6.9 million) and annual fees and charges (\$1.6 million). Total revenue saw a \$600 000 increase that is largely attributable to increases in recurrent and capital funding from the Department for Education, an increase in fees and charges due to a successful insurance claim for lost revenue as a result of COVID-19 and increased once-off grants and contributions from the SA Government, all offset by a decrease in donations.

Consolidated expenditure totalled \$12.2 million, an increase of \$3 million from the prior year. This increase was largely attributable to a \$1.9 million increase in employee benefits

expenses, which was significantly impacted by the relative movements in workers compensation liabilities. A workers compensation provision was reinstated for an open claim that is now assessed as more than 50% probable.

Land, buildings and improvements were revalued upwards by \$4.5 million in 2019-20, resulting in higher depreciation in the current year.

Railway and tram assets were revalued downwards by \$300 000 in the current year, with this decrease in value recognised as an expense.

6.1.9 South Australian Country Arts Trust

Functional responsibility

The South Australian Country Arts Trust (the Trust) is established under the *South Australian Country Arts Trust Act 1992*. It is the governing body of Country Arts SA, and provides arts and services across regional South Australia through a range of programs and initiatives, manages arts venues and provides grant funding.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	10.9
	Total expenses	9.7
	Net result	1.2
	Net assets	40.2

Commentary on operations

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic forced the closure of the Trust’s regional arts centres and the cancellation of performances due to the restrictions imposed from mid-March 2020. The arts centres reopened on 1 August 2020 and have since followed varying health requirements, reducing capacities to 50% and 75% and closing as directed.

Border closures meant that a number of touring productions were again postponed or cancelled. As a result, income reduced in all areas, with film income (including bar and food sales) and the hire of venues for private events the most impacted areas. The Trust’s expenses also increased as a result of increased cleaning requirements.

Financial losses as a result of these impacts were recovered through a business interruption insurance claim, reflected in income for 2020-21.

The Trust expects further impacts on its operations from continuing restrictions during 2021-22.

6.1.10 South Australian Film Corporation

Functional responsibility

The South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC) is established under the *South Australian Film Corporation Act 1972*. It stimulates and encourages the formation and continued development of the South Australian screen industry through grants and loans across two key programs of Screen Industry Development Programs and Production Funding. It is also responsible for providing professional development opportunities to screen industry practitioners through workshops, seminars and information.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	12.6
	Total expenses	10.8
	Net result	1.8
	Net assets	2.8

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Revenue from SA Government for production funding activities increased by \$2.6 million, while corresponding production funding expenditure decreased by \$2 million, principally due to timing differences associated with the receipt of funds. This contributed to the SAFC’s net result of \$1.8 million.

6.1.11 State Opera of South Australia

Functional responsibility

State Opera of South Australia (State Opera) is established under the *State Opera of South Australia Act 1976* and is responsible for the presentation, production, management and conduct of theatrical and operatic performances.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
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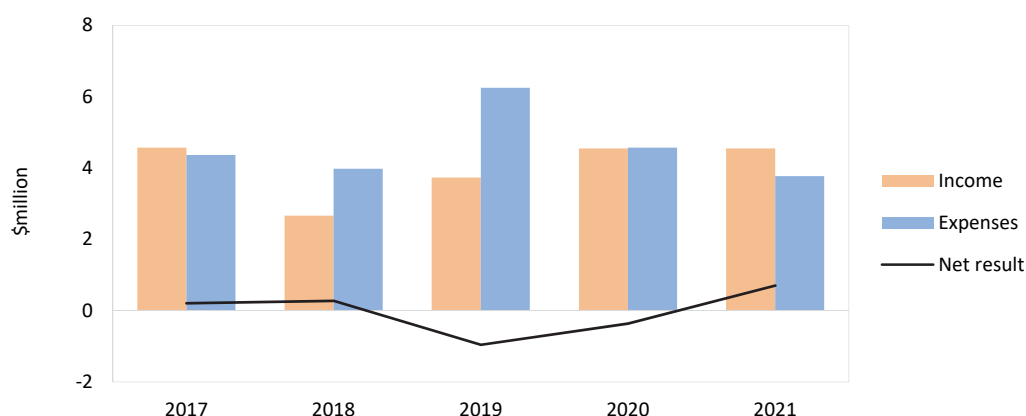
Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	4.6
Total expenses	3.9
Net result	0.7
Net assets	2.5

Commentary on operations

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted significantly on the State Opera's operations, as all live performance activity ceased. It continued to experience reductions in box office income and activity due to ongoing COVID-19 restrictions on travel, social distancing and venue capacities in 2020-21.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income for 2020-21 was relatively consistent with the prior year.

Expenses for 2020-21 decreased significantly by \$803 000 mainly due to:

- a \$194 000 decrease in employee benefit expenses
- a \$610 000 decrease in supplies and services due to decreases in production-related expenses including payments for venue hire, accommodation, advertising and contractors (performers, creatives and technical staff) as a result of reduced performances.

6.1.12 State Theatre Company of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The State Theatre Company of South Australia (the Company) is established under the *State Theatre Company of South Australia Act 1972* to present, produce, manage and conduct theatrical performances, to promote the writings of plays and drama, and to promote public interest and participation in the art of the theatre.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	6.6
	Total expenses	6.1
	Net result	(0.5)
	Net assets	1.4

Commentary on operations

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the Company's operations in 2020-21, with the cancellation of productions resulting in reduced box office sales income.

6.2 Emergency services

6.2.1 South Australian Country Fire Service

Functional responsibility

The South Australian Country Fire Service (SACFS) is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*. It serves communities through the delivery of professional fire and rescue services to outer metropolitan, regional and rural South Australia. The SACFS is an all hazards agency responding to bushfire, building fire, road crash rescue and hazardous material spills.

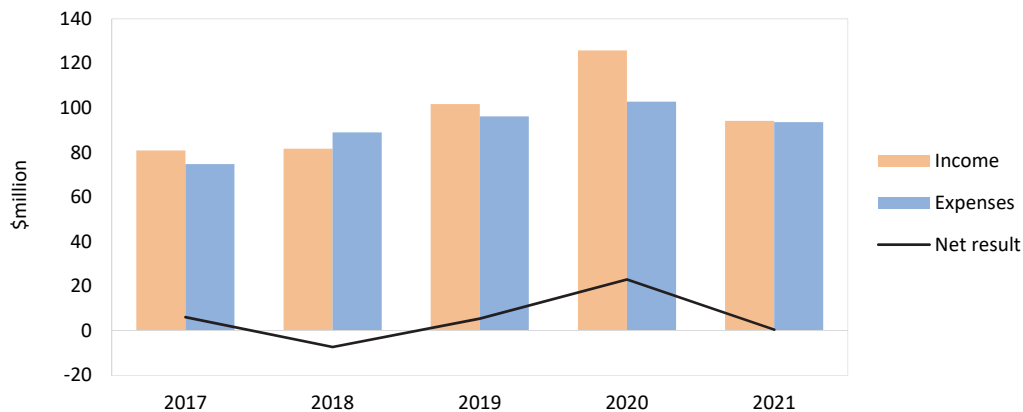
Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Income:	
	Total income	94.2
	Income from Community Emergency Services Fund	88.2
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	93.6
	Supplies and services	58.8
	Employee benefits expenses	18.8

Net result	0.5
Total comprehensive result	0.5
Assets:	
Net assets	214.2
Property, plant and equipment	222.0

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



The main source of revenue for the SACFS is contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund) of \$88.2 million (\$113.1 million), accounting for 94% of total income.

In 2020-21 total income decreased by \$31.6 million to \$94.2 million due mainly to a \$25 million decrease in contributions from the Fund. In 2019-20 additional contributions from the Fund totalling \$19 million were received for extraordinary bushfire response costs incurred in that year.

Total expenses decreased by \$9.1 million to \$93.6 million mainly as a result of a \$14 million decrease in supplies and services. In 2019-20 significant additional costs were incurred in responding to the extraordinary bushfires. This was partially offset by a \$3.4 million increase in employee benefits expenses, mostly attributable to a decrease in the revaluation of the workers compensation liability compared to the previous year.

Property, plant and equipment assets increased by \$14.1 million during the year to \$222 million and represent 87% of total assets. The main asset classes held are vehicles (\$111.4 million), buildings (\$42.9 million) and land (\$15.6 million).

6.2.2 South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Functional responsibility

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (SAMFS) is established under *the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*. It is a statutory authority with 20 metropolitan fire stations

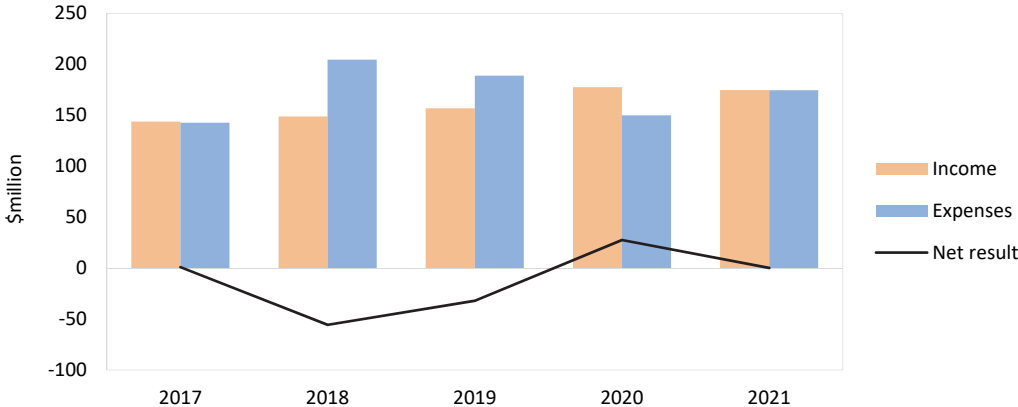
and 17 regional stations. The SAMFS is an all hazards fire service and the primary provider of structural firefighting services to South Australia.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	174.7
Income from Community Emergency Services Fund	164.2
Total expenses:	
Supplies and services	20.9
Staff benefits expenses	144.6
Net result	
Total comprehensive result	0.2
Assets:	
Net assets	79.8
Property, plant and equipment	190.1
Liabilities:	
Provisions	50.4

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



The main source of revenue for the SAMFS is contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund) of \$164.2 million (\$152.4 million), which account for 94% of total income.

In 2020-21 total income decreased by \$2.7 million to \$174.7 million. Although funding from the Fund increased by \$11.8 million, other funding from government decreased by \$12.5 million. In 2019-20 additional funding was received for supplies and services, enterprise bargaining and bushfire related costs.

Total expenses increased by \$24.6 million to \$174.5 million mainly as a result of a \$21.3 million increase in employee benefits expenses, which was mostly due to an increase in workers compensation expenses compared to the previous year.

Property, plant and equipment assets increased by \$3.4 million during the year to \$190.1 million and represent 99% of total assets. The main asset classes held are buildings (\$70 million), land (\$61.8 million) and vehicles (\$43 million).

6.2.3 South Australian State Emergency Service

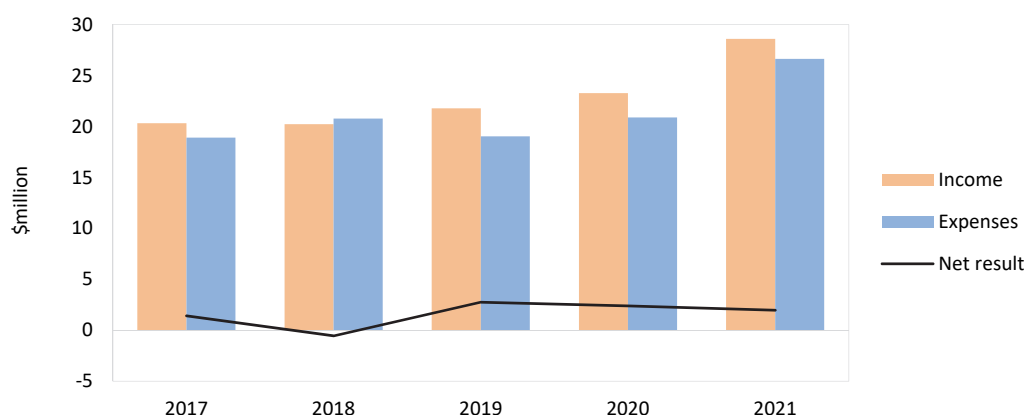
Functional responsibility

The South Australian State Emergency Service (SASES) is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*. It is primarily responsible for responding to extreme weather (including storms and extreme heat) and flooding events. It also responds to road crash, marine, swiftwater, vertical and confined space rescues.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
<hr/>	
Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	28.6
Income from Community Emergency Services Fund	22.9
Expenses:	
Total expenses	26.6
Supplies and services	10.8
Employee benefits expenses	12.2
Net result	2.0
Total comprehensive result	2.0
Assets:	
Net assets	48.3
Property, plant and equipment	52.2

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



The main source of revenue for the SASSES is contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund of \$22.9 million (\$23 million), which accounts for 80% of total income.

In 2020-21 total income increased by \$5.3 million to \$28.6 million due mainly to \$3.1 million in funding from South Australia Police for COVID-19 support costs and \$2.2 million from the Department of Treasury and Finance for capital purposes including accelerated unit upgrades, vehicle replacements and the purchase of land for the Strathalbyn unit.

Total expenses also increased by \$5.8 million to \$26.6 million, mainly as a result of increased employee benefits expenses of \$4.7 million and increased supplies and services expenditure of \$625 000. Both of these increases were mainly related to the SASSES providing support to South Australia Police for COVID-19 operations.

Property, plant and equipment assets increased by \$2.6 million during the year to \$52.2 million and represent 93% of total assets. The main asset classes held are buildings (\$21.3 million), vehicles (\$14.4 million), land (\$5.3 million) and capital work in progress (\$5.4 million).

6.3 Government businesses

6.3.1 Lotteries Commission of South Australia

Functional responsibility

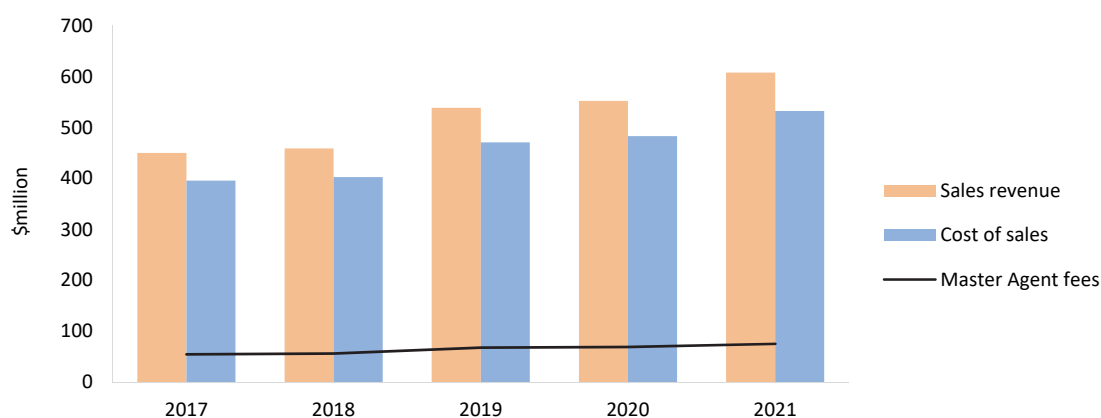
The Lotteries Commission of South Australia (the Commission) is established under the *State Lotteries Act 1966*. Its primary function is to promote and conduct lotteries for and on behalf of the State of South Australia. As its appointed Master Agent, Tatts Lotteries SA Pty Ltd operates the Commission's brands and products.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics		\$million
	Sales revenue	607.6
	Cost of sales	532.4
	Prizes	365.3
	Gambling tax	99.3
	Master Agent fee	75.2
	Assets:	
	Net assets	0.2
	Cash and cash equivalents	86.9
	Payables	62.6
	Game related liabilities	35.3

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows an increase in sales revenue, cost of sales and Master Agent fees over the five years to 2021.



Gross sales margin

The Commission recognised a gross sales margin of \$75.2 million in 2020-21, being \$607.6 million in sales revenue less \$532.4 million in the cost of sales.

Sales revenue increased by \$55.4 million to \$607.6 million mainly due to changes in the sales of the following products:

- a \$24.8 million increase in Saturday X Lotto sales to \$158.6 million
- an \$8.1 million increase in Set for Life sales to \$32.8 million
- a \$4.2 million increase in Monday and Wednesday X Lotto sales to \$42.2 million
- a \$2.5 million increase in Instant Scratch tickets to \$38.8 million
- a \$30.2 million increase in Keno sales to \$146 million

- a \$13.1 million decrease in Powerball sales to \$129.9 million
- a \$1.6 million decrease in Lucky Lotteries jackpots to \$4 million.

The Saturday X Lotto (26%), Keno (24%) and Powerball (21%) games make up the largest portion of sales. The frequency and amount of high-value jackpots are significant factors affecting sales activity.

The cost of sales increased by \$49.4 million to \$532.4 million including:

- a \$34.3 million increase in prizes to \$365.3 million
- an \$8.7 million increase in gambling tax to \$99.3 million.

Gambling tax is calculated as 41% of net gambling revenue and is distributed to the SA Government in line with the requirements of the *State Lotteries Act 1966*.

Master Agent fees

Master Agent fees increased by \$6 million to \$75.2 million. The Master Agent fee is payable to Tatts Lotteries SA Pty Ltd as the Commission’s exclusive Master Agent for operating the Commission’s brands and products. The fee depends mostly on the value of net gambling revenue (ie gross sales less total prizes paid). The increase is in line with the increase in gambling revenue.

6.3.2 South Australian Forestry Corporation

Functional responsibility

The South Australian Forestry Corporation (the Corporation) is established under the *South Australian Forestry Corporation Act 2000*. It is responsible for managing plantation forest and providing support for industry research and development and regional development. It also conducts non-commercial activities such as native forest management, community use of forests and community fire protection.

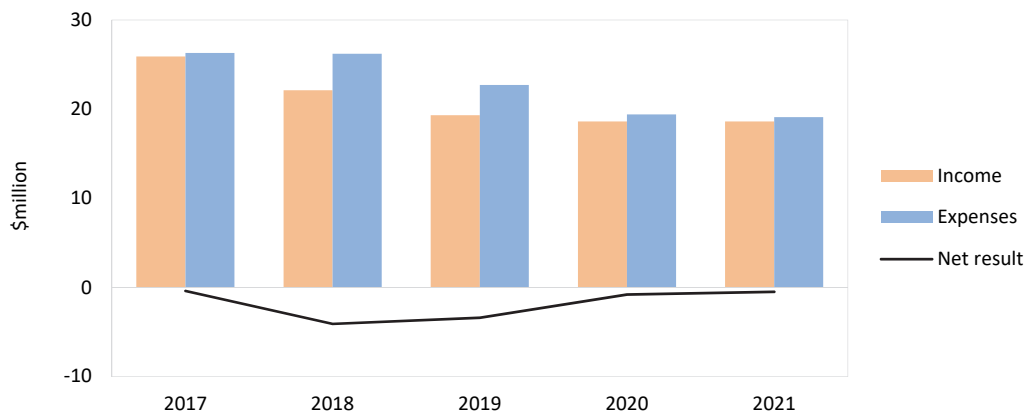
Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	18.6
Income from SA Government	4.7
Sales – timber products	12.6
Expenses:	
Total expenses	19.1
Contractors	8.6
Staff benefits expenses	3.9

	\$million
Expenses: (cont'd)	
Trading profit (loss)	(0.5)
Total comprehensive result	(0.6)
Assets:	
Net assets	123.1
Forest assets	56.5
Property, plant and equipment	46.2

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Since 2017 income and expenses have been gradually decreasing, primarily due to decreases in SA Government funding and contractors expenses. In 2020-21 income and expenses remained steady when compared to the previous year.

Forest assets and land held by the Corporation were revalued during the year bringing their value to \$56.5 million and \$36.3 million respectively. This is reflected in the total comprehensive result.

6.3.3 West Beach Trust

Functional responsibility

The West Beach Trust (the Trust) is established under the *West Beach Recreation Reserve Act 1987* to administer and develop the West Beach Recreation Reserve in line with its strategic and business plans, which include promoting and encouraging the use and enjoyment of the reserve by the public.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

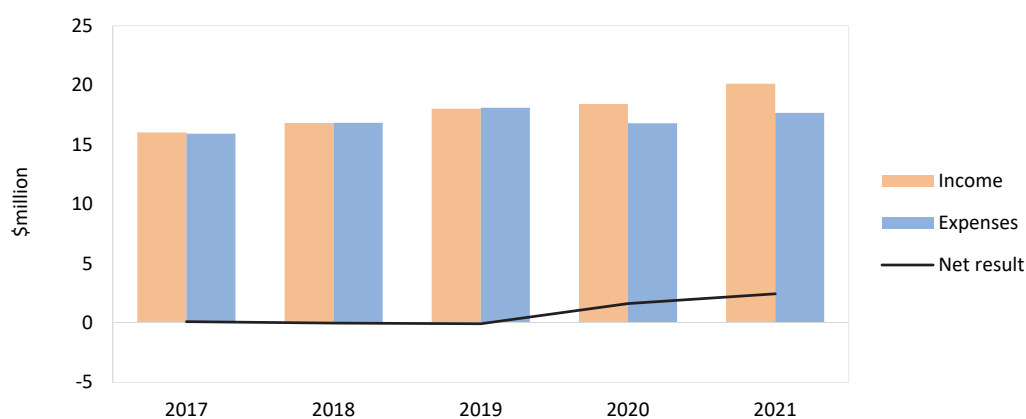
Income:	
Total income	20.1
Revenues from fees and charges	16.6
Expenses:	
Total expenses	17.7
Supplies and services	5.7
Staff benefits expenses	7.9
Net result	2.4
Net result after income tax equivalents	1.7
Assets:	
Net assets	84.9
Property, plant and equipment	94.3

Commentary on operations

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the Trust's operations and finances. Its business interruption claim with SAicorp concluded in March 2021, with the final payment of \$1.8 million confirmed in July 2021. Towards the end of 2020-21 the Trust's operations were gradually recovering to normal activity levels, with increases in accommodation occupancy and golfing revenue.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income and expenses were relatively steady for the year, with an increase of \$1.4 million in accommodation income and \$580 000 in golf income as a result of the gradual recovery from COVID-19 impacts. Expenses increased by \$1.1 million, mainly as a result of increase of \$764 000 in staff benefits expenses and \$535 000 in supplies and services.

6.4 The Legislature

6.4.1 House of Assembly

Functional responsibility

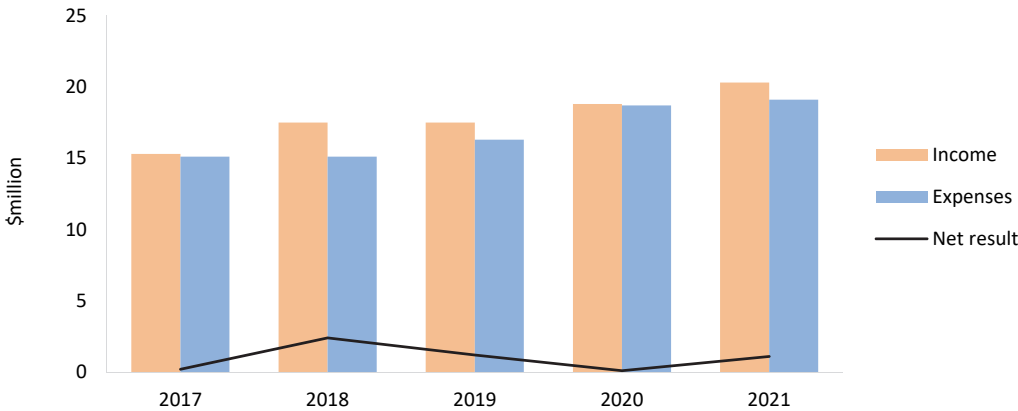
The House of Assembly (the Assembly) is established under the *Constitution Act 1934*. Together with the Legislative Council, it constitutes the Parliament of South Australia. The Assembly consists of 47 Members elected by inhabitants of the State who are legally qualified to vote.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	20.3
Appropriation	20.1
Expenses:	
Total expenses	19.1
Supplies and services	2.1
Employee benefits expenses	2.9
Members' salaries and allowance	10.7
Net result	1.1
Net assets	7.1

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



In 2020-21, the Assembly's income increased by \$1.5 million to \$20.3 million. This is due to the Assembly receiving more appropriation than the previous year. Expenses increased by

\$413 000 to \$19.1 million, mainly due to an increase in assets provided to the Joint Parliamentary Service for no consideration (up \$1 million) and an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (\$219 000). These increases were offset by a decrease in cash alignment transfers to the Consolidated Account of \$607 000.

6.4.2 Joint Parliamentary Service

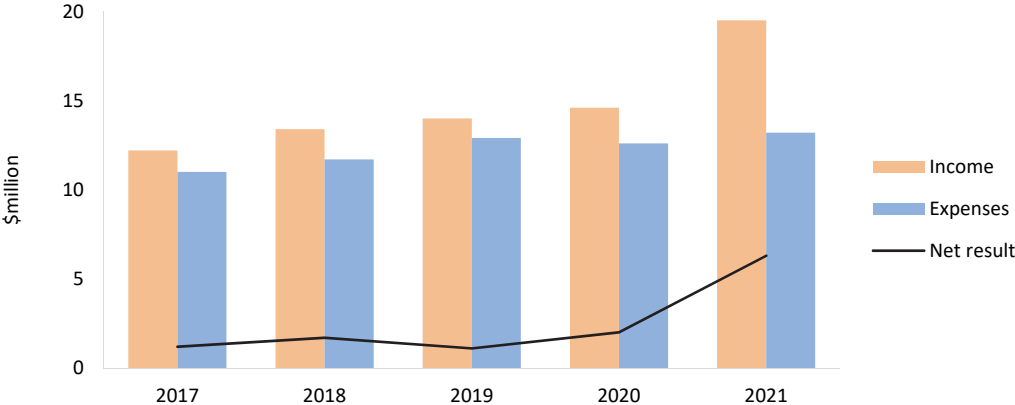
Functional responsibility

The Joint Parliamentary Service (JPS) is established under the *Parliament (Joint Services) Act 1985*. It provides services to both Houses of Parliament including Hansard reporting, library facilities, catering, financial administration and building accommodation. It is administered by the Joint Parliamentary Service Committee, which comprises the Speaker and two Members of the House of Assembly and the President and two Members of the Legislative Council.

Financial report opinion	Modified	
Financial statistics	\$million	
	Income:	
	Total income	19.5
	Appropriation	13.0
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	13.2
	Supplies and services	4.3
	Employee benefits expenses	6.4
	Net result	6.3
	Net assets	84.8

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



In 2020-21 the JPS delivered a net result of \$6.3 million (\$2 million) primarily as a result of increased resources received free of charge (up \$4.6 million), offset by an increase in cash alignment transfers to the Consolidated Account (up \$696 000).

6.4.3 Legislative Council

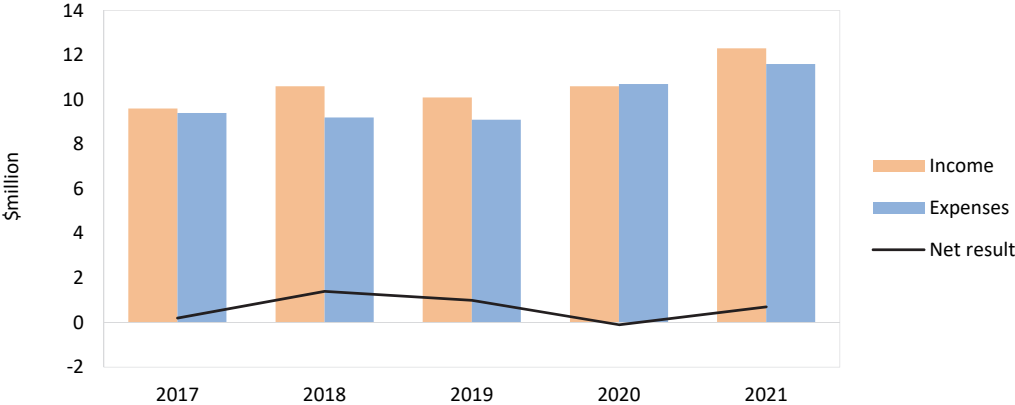
Functional responsibility

The Legislative Council (the Council) is established under the *Constitution Act 1934*. The Council (upper house) and the House of Assembly (lower house) constitute the Parliament of South Australia. The principal purpose of Parliament is to legislate for peace, order and responsible governance of South Australia. The central purpose of the Council is to act as a house of review for legislation passed through the lower house. The Council has 22 members elected for eight-year terms by proportional representation, with 11 members facing re-election every four years.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
Financial statistics	\$million	
	Income:	
	Total income	12.3
	Appropriation	12.2
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	11.6
	Members' salaries and allowances	5.5
	Employee benefits expenses	2.3
	Net result	0.6
	Net assets	4.3

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



In 2020-21, the Council’s income increased to \$12.3 million (\$10.6 million) because it received \$1.6 million more appropriation than the previous year.

6.5 Lessor corporations

The lessor corporations are mainly subsidiaries of the Treasurer established to manage the State’s interest in electricity assets that were transferred to them in 1999 and 2000.

The State Owned Generators Leasing Co Pty Ltd was created in January 2020 to manage the State’s emergency generators.

6.5.1 Distribution Lessor Corporation

Functional responsibility

The Distribution Lessor Corporation is established under Regulations made under the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. Its principal activity is as lessor of the prescribed electricity assets consisting of the distribution network and the land on which it is located.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
Total income		0.2
Total expenses		0.1
Net result		0.1
Net assets		29.9

6.5.2 Generation Lessor Corporation

Functional responsibility

The Generation Lessor Corporation is established under Regulations made under the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. Its principal activity is as lessor of the prescribed electricity generation assets and the land on which they are located.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	0.4
Total expense	0.3
Net result	0.1
Net assets	4.2

6.5.3 State Owned Generators Leasing Co Pty Ltd

Functional responsibility

The State Owned Generators Leasing Company Pty Ltd (SOGLC) was incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* on 30 January 2020. Its purpose is to restructure and dispose of all or part of the assets of electricity corporations under the *Electricity Corporations (Restructuring & Disposal) Act 1999*.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	4.2
Total expenses	18.4
Net result	(14.2)
Net assets	212.0

Commentary on operations

SOGLC leased four generators to Iberdrola Energy on 1 November 2020 and its remaining five generators to Nexif Energy on 21 September 2021, all for a term of 25 years.

6.5.4 Transmission Lessor Corporation

Functional responsibility

The Transmission Lessor Corporation is established under the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. Its principal activity is as lessor of the prescribed electricity assets consisting of the transmission network and the land on which it is located.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	0.15
Total expenses	0.13
Net result	0.02
Net assets	1.7

6.6 Landscape Boards

On 1 July 2020, the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* (NRM Act) was repealed and replaced with the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* as the key statute for managing the State's landscapes. All Natural Resources Management (NRM) Boards were abolished from that date and – according to regional allocations – the property, assets, rights and liabilities of each Board became vested in or attached to one of the following newly established entities:

- Green Adelaide Board
- Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board
- Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board
- Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board
- Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board
- Kangaroo Island Landscape Board
- Limestone Coast Landscape Board
- Northern and Yorke Landscape Board
- South Australian Arid Lands Landscape Board.

The transfer of net assets to each landscape board was recognised by that board as an equity contribution from the SA Government in accordance with accounting standards.

The former NRM Boards were required to use staff of the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) to support their operations. Except for the Green Adelaide Board, the new landscape boards are free to employ their own staff to support their activities. Reflecting this delivery model, during 2020-21 301 DEW employees (270.45 FTEs) were transferred to the regional landscape boards. This associated transfer of net assets (largely cash and liabilities for employee entitlements) was recognised by each board as an equity contribution from the SA Government in accordance with accounting standards.

The Green Adelaide Board were directed by the Minister to use DEW to provide its business and landscape services.

6.6.1 Green Adelaide Board

Functional responsibility

The Green Adelaide Board (the Board) was established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (Landscape Act). It is a body corporate and began operations on 1 July 2020. The Board provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources in the Green Adelaide region, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

In July 2020, under section 14(3) of the Landscape Act, the Minister for Environment and Water directed the Board to use the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) to provide the Board’s staffing and business support.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics		\$million
	Income:	
	Total income	29.7
	Landscape and water levies	28.8
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	27.9
	Supplies and services	13.5
	Grants and subsidies	13.7
	Net result	1.7
	Net assets	17.7

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Landscape and water levies (\$29.7 million) and Commonwealth funding (\$600 000) are applied to support the Board’s responsibilities.

Supplies and services of \$13.5 million include costs incurred directly by the Board on the delivery of projects of \$4.6 million and the reimbursement of costs incurred by DEW on behalf of the Board of \$7.4 million.

Grants and subsidies (\$13.7 million) include the Board’s contribution of \$4.3 million to the Landscape Priorities Fund under the Landscape Act. The Fund enables investment in large-scale integrated landscape restoration projects that address subregional and statewide priorities. Financial assistance, by way of grants, was also provided to local government (\$3.7 million), DEW for Adelaide Living Beaches (\$2.9 million) and other entities (\$2.8 million).

6.6.2 Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board

Functional responsibility

The Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board (the Board) is a body corporate established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. It began operations on 1 July 2020 and provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources in the Murraylands and Riverland region, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

Income:

Total income	18.9
Landscape and water levies	11.4
Commonwealth funding	6.8

Expenses:

Total expenses	16.6
Supplies and services	6.7
Employee expense	5.4
Grants and subsidies	3.8

Net result 2.3

Net assets 9.5

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Landscape and water levies (\$11.4 million) and Commonwealth funding (\$6.8 million) are applied to support the Board's regional responsibilities. Employee benefit expenses totalled \$5.4 million while supplies and services, which include costs incurred directly by the Board on regional projects, totalled \$6.7 million. Grants and subsidies for 2020-21 totalled \$3.8 million.

6.6.3 Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board

Functional responsibility

The Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board (the Board) is a body corporate established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. It began operations on 1 July 2020 and provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources in the Alinytjara Wilurara region, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	3.1
	Total expenses	2.8
	Net result	0.3
	Net assets	4.3

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Commonwealth funding (\$1.2 million) and SA Government recurrent funding (\$1.2 million) are applied to support the Board's regional responsibilities. Employee benefit expenses totalled \$1.4 million while supplies and services, which include costs incurred directly by the Board on regional projects, totalled \$1.3 million.

6.6.4 Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board

Functional responsibility

The Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board (the Board) is a body corporate established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. It began operations on 1 July 2020 and provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources in the Eyre Peninsula region, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Income:	
	Total income	4.9
	Landscape and water levies	3.4
	Commonwealth funding	1.3
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	4.6
	Supplies and services	2.0
	Employee expense	2.2
	Grants and subsidies	0.2

	\$million
Net result	0.3
Net assets	1.9

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Landscape and water levies (\$3.4 million) and Commonwealth funding (\$1.3 million) are applied to support the Board's regional responsibilities. Employee benefit expenses totalled \$2.2 million while supplies and services, which include costs incurred directly by the Board on regional projects, totalled \$2 million. Grants and subsidies for 2020-21 totalled \$241 000.

6.6.5 Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board

Functional responsibility

The Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board (the Board) is a body corporate established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. It began operations on 1 July 2020 and provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources in the Hills and Fleurieu region, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

	\$million
Income:	
Total income	10.8
Landscape and water levies	7.2
Commonwealth funding	1.4
Grant revenues	1.9
Expenses:	
Total expenses	10.0
Supplies and services	4.8
Employee expense	3.8
Grants and subsidies	1.3
Net result	0.8
Net assets	5.2

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Landscape and water levies (\$7.2 million), Commonwealth funding (\$1.4 million) and SA Government grants (\$1.9 million) are applied to support the Board's regional

responsibilities. Employee benefit expenses totalled \$3.8 million while supplies and services, which include costs incurred directly by the Board on regional projects, totalled \$4.8 million. Grants and subsidies for 2020-21 totalled \$1.3 million.

6.6.6 Kangaroo Island Landscape Board

Functional responsibility

The Kangaroo Island Landscape Board (the Board) is a body corporate established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. It began operations on 1 July 2020 and provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources on Kangaroo Island, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	5.7
Total expenses	4.7
Net result	1.0
Net assets	2.7

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Commonwealth funding (\$3.1 million), SA Government recurrent funding (\$1.2 million) and landscape levies (\$402 000) are applied to support the Board’s regional responsibilities.

Employee benefits expenses totalled \$2.2 million while supplies and services, which include costs incurred directly by the Board on regional projects, totalled \$2.1 million.

6.6.7 Limestone Coast Landscape Board

Functional responsibility

The Limestone Coast Landscape Board (the Board) is a body corporate established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. It began operations on 1 July 2020 and provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources in the Limestone Coast region, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	11.4
Landscape and water levies	8.7
Commonwealth funding	2.2
Expenses:	
Total expenses	10.9
Supplies and services	6.4
Employee expense	3.8
Grants and subsidies	0.4
Net result	0.5
Net assets	4.6

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Landscape and water levies (\$8.7 million) and Commonwealth funding (\$2.2 million) are applied to support the Board's regional responsibilities. Employee benefit expenses totalled \$3.8 million while supplies and services, which include costs incurred directly by the Board on regional projects, totalled \$6.4 million. Grants and subsidies for 2020-21 totalled \$371 000.

6.6.8 Northern and Yorke Landscape Board

Functional responsibility

The Northern and Yorke Landscape Board (the Board) is a body corporate established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. It began operations on 1 July 2020 and provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources in the Northern and Yorke landscape region, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	7.7
Total expenses	7.0
Net result	0.7
Net assets	4.8

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Landscape and water levies (\$5.9 million) and Commonwealth funding (\$1.4 million) is applied to support the Board's regional responsibilities. Employee benefit expenses totalled \$2.8 million while supplies and services, which include costs incurred directly by the Board on regional projects, totalled \$3 million. Grant expenses for 2020-21 totalled \$1.1 million.

6.6.9 South Australian Arid Lands Landscape Board

Functional responsibility

The South Australian Arid Lands Landscape Board (the Board) is a body corporate established under section 13 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. It began operations on 1 July 2020 and provides strategic leadership for the management of natural resources in the South Australian Arid Lands region, based on an approved regional landscape plan.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

Income:

Total income	5.3
Landscape and water levies	2.7
Commonwealth funding	1.9

Expenses:

Total expenses	4.5
Supplies and services	2.1
Employee expense	2.1

Net result 0.8

Net assets 3.1

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Landscape and water levies (\$2.7 million) and Commonwealth funding (\$1.9 million) are applied to support the Board's regional responsibilities. Employee benefit expenses totalled \$2.1 million while supplies and services, which include costs incurred directly by the Board on regional projects, totalled \$2.1 million.

6.7 Primary industry funding schemes administered by the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development

Functional responsibility

The following funds are established by regulations under the *Primary Industry Funding Schemes Act 1998*:

- Adelaide Hills Wine Industry Fund
- Barossa Wine Industry Fund
- Citrus Growers Fund
- Clare Valley Wine Industry Fund
- Eyre Peninsula Grain Growers Rail Fund
- Grain Industry Fund
- Grain Industry Research and Development Fund
- Langhorne Creek Wine Industry Fund
- McLaren Vale Wine Industry Fund
- Riverland Wine Industry Fund
- South Australian Apiary Industry Fund
- South Australian Cattle Industry Fund
- South Australian Grape Growers Industry Fund
- South Australian Pig Industry Fund
- South Australian Sheep Industry Fund.

Each fund is established by specific regulations to provide benefit to and support particular areas of primary industry.

The purpose of the individual industry funds is generally to promote the specified industry, conduct research and development, and encourage communication and cooperation between industry participants.

Some funds have additional purposes, such as:

- representing growers in industry forums
- collecting and disseminating relevant industry information
- conducting programs relating to the industry
- providing assistance to industry participants such as farmers
- making payments to bodies representing producers.

Financial report opinions

Modified³

³ Each fund received a modified opinion, except for the Eyre Peninsula Grain Growers Rail Fund which received an unmodified opinion with an emphasis of matter.

Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	14.8
	Total expenses	12.8
	Net result	2.0
	Net assets	18.0

Financial statistics by fund

	Total income \$million	Total expenses \$million	Net result \$million	Net assets \$million
Adelaide Hills Wine Industry Fund	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Barossa Wine Industry Fund	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
Citrus Growers Fund	0.2	0.2	-	0.3
Clare Valley Wine Industry Fund	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Eyre Peninsula Grain Growers Rail Fund	-	-	-	-
Grain Industry Fund	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.5
Grain Industry Research and Development Fund	2.2	2.2	-	0.1
Langhorne Creek Wine Industry Fund	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
McLaren Vale Wine Industry Fund	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8
Riverland Wine Industry Fund	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.5
South Australian Apiary Industry Fund	0.1	-	0.1	0.4
South Australian Cattle Industry Fund	0.7	0.8	(0.1)	1.1
South Australian Grape Growers Industry Fund	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
South Australian Pig Industry Fund	0.2	0.3	(0.1)	3.7
South Australian Sheep Industry Fund	4.4	4.5	(0.1)	5.1

Commentary on operations

The Eyre Peninsula Grain Growers Rail Fund was wound up on 31 March 2021 after the Primary Industry Funding Schemes (Eyre Peninsula Grain Growers Rail Fund) Revocation Regulations 2021 formally revoked it. The fund had a \$0 balance.

The South Australian Cattle Industry Fund and the South Australian Sheep Industry Fund both recorded payments to Livestock SA in 2020-21 as a body representing cattle and sheep producers recognised by the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development under their individual Regulations. The payments to Livestock SA are for promoting the cattle and sheep industries, participating in industry forums, undertaking or facilitating research and development, the reasonable operating and management expenses of Livestock SA or any other purpose of Livestock SA. Previously Cattle and Sheep Industry Funds expenditure was applied directly to projects recommended to the Minister by Advisory Groups. These Advisory Groups ceased in 2019-20 when the Regulations of the two funds were amended.

6.8 Superannuation schemes

This section contains the summary outcomes from various superannuation schemes established for specific groups.

6.8.1 Governors' Pensions Scheme

Functional responsibility

The *Governors' Pensions Act 1976* establishes provisions for paying pensions to certain former Governors of the State or their families. The provisions of the Act are commonly referred to as the 'Governors' Pensions Scheme' (the Scheme). This is an exempt public sector superannuation scheme and operates on a not-for-profit basis.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

Total income	0.7
Total expenses	0.03
Net result from superannuation activities	0.6
Net change in defined benefit member liabilities	(0.2)
Net operating result	0.4
Net assets available for member benefits	3.3
Net assets	1.2

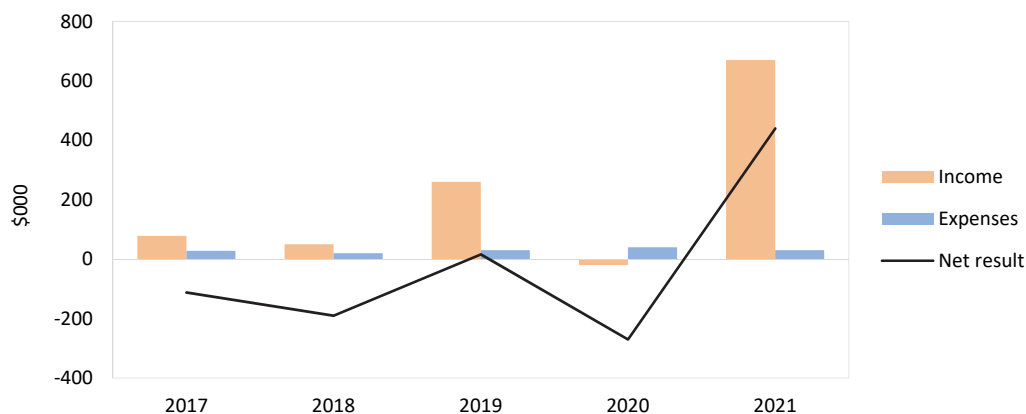
Commentary on operations

In 2020-21, markets grew significantly as domestic and international governments implemented economic stimulus packages and COVID-19 vaccination rollouts progressed, resulting in positive and strong returns across all investment options. As a result, the Scheme's revenue from changes in investments measured at fair value increased significantly to \$671 000 in 2020-21.

The volatility has not significantly impacted the Scheme's defined benefit member liabilities. The assumptions used by consulting actuaries in valuing these liabilities remained unchanged from the prior year, resulting in a minimal decrease of \$64 000 (3%).

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income for 2020-21 increased significantly to \$671 000 due to investment returns.

Expenses for 2020-21 decreased by 23% to approximately \$34 000 mainly due to a \$10 000 decrease in investment expenses. Investment expenses comprise fees paid to the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) and are based on the Scheme's funds under management. As a result of a change in Funds SA's accounting policy effective from 2020-21, investment expenses now only reflect direct investment expenses, excluding any indirect costs associated with performance and imputed fees.

6.8.2 Judges' Pensions Scheme

Functional responsibility

The Judges' Pension Scheme (the Scheme) is a compulsory superannuation scheme established by the *Judges' Pensions Act 1971*. This Act provides for paying pension benefits to former South Australian Judges and their families. The Scheme is an exempt public sector superannuation scheme and operates on a not-for-profit basis.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	63.8
Total expenses	1.2
Net result from superannuation activities	62.6
Net change in defined benefit member liabilities	(15.2)
Net operating result	47.4
Net assets available for member benefits	323.2
Net assets	69.7

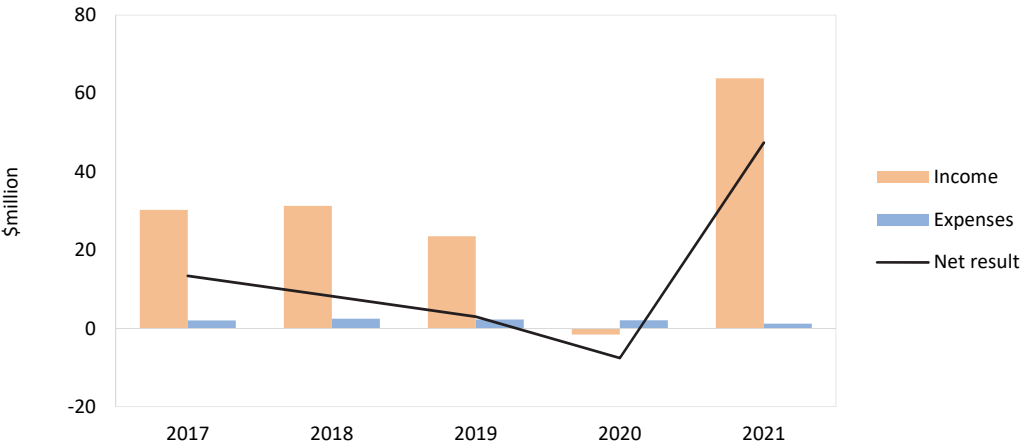
Commentary on operations

In 2020-21, markets grew significantly as domestic and international governments implemented economic stimulus packages and COVID-19 vaccination rollouts progressed, resulting in positive and strong returns across all investment options. As a result, the Scheme’s revenue from changes in investments measured at fair value increased significantly to \$63.8 million in 2020-21.

The volatility has not significantly impacted the Scheme’s defined benefit member liabilities. The assumptions used by consulting actuaries in valuing these liabilities remained unchanged from the prior year, resulting in an increase of \$7 million (3%).

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income for 2020-21 increased significantly to \$63.8 million due to investment returns.

Expenses for 2020-21 decreased by 42% to \$1.2 million mainly due to a \$870 000 decrease in investment expenses. Investment expenses comprise fees paid to the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) and are based on the Scheme’s funds under management. As a result of a change in Funds SA’s accounting policy effective from 2020-21, investment expenses now only reflect direct investment expenses, excluding any indirect costs associated with performance and imputed fees.

6.8.3 Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme

Functional responsibility

The Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme) is a compulsory superannuation scheme established under the *Parliamentary Superannuation Act 1974*. This Act provides for the payment of superannuation benefits to people who have served as members of Parliament and their families. The Scheme is an exempt public sector superannuation scheme and operates on a not-for-profit basis.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics		\$million
Total income		56.9
Total expenses		1.3
Net result from superannuation activities		55.6
Net change in defined benefit member liabilities		(9.3)
Net operating result		38.3
Net assets available for member benefits		290.1
Net assets		52.8

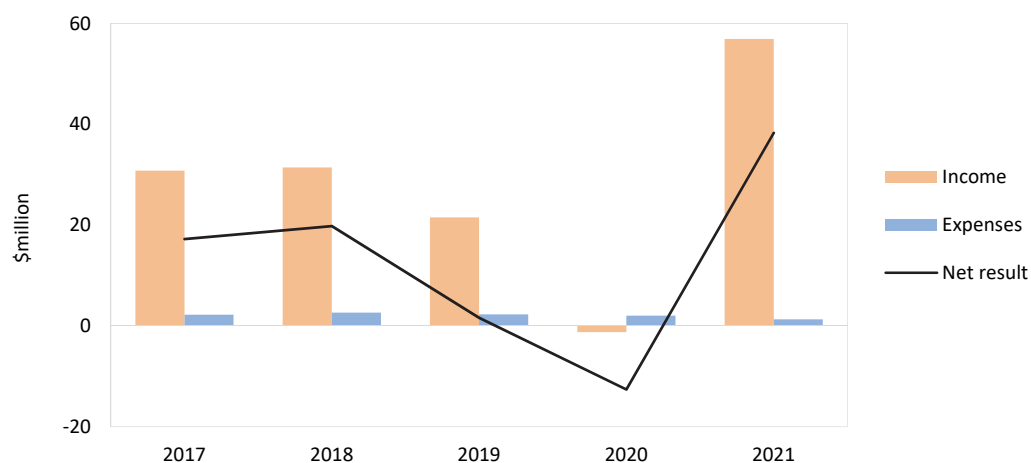
Commentary on operations

In 2020-21, markets grew significantly as domestic and international governments implemented economic stimulus packages and COVID-19 vaccination rollouts progressed, resulting in positive and strong returns across all investment options. As a result, the Scheme's revenue from changes in investments measured at fair value increased significantly to \$56.9 million in 2020-21.

The volatility has not significantly impacted the Scheme's defined benefit member liabilities. The assumptions used by consulting actuaries in valuing these liabilities remained unchanged from the prior year, resulting in a decrease of \$3 million (2%).

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income for 2020-21 increased significantly to \$56.9 million due to investment returns.

Expenses for 2020-21 decreased by 37% to \$1.3 million mainly due to a \$742 000 decrease in investment expenses. Investment expenses comprise fees paid to the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) and are based on the Scheme's funds under management. As a result of a change in Funds SA's accounting policy effective from 2020-21, investment expenses now only reflect direct investment expenses, excluding any indirect costs associated with performance and imputed fees.

6.8.4 Police Superannuation Scheme

Functional responsibility

The Police Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme) is established under the *Police Superannuation Act 1990*. It provides defined benefits to police officers who are contributors to the Scheme. Its funds are invested with the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia and it is made up of one division, the Pension Division, which was closed to new members in May 1990.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

	\$million
Total income	480.6
Total expenses	22.7
Net result from superannuation activities	457.9
Net change in defined benefit member liabilities	(94.3)
Net operating result	363.7
Net assets available for member benefits	2 383.1
Net assets	55.1

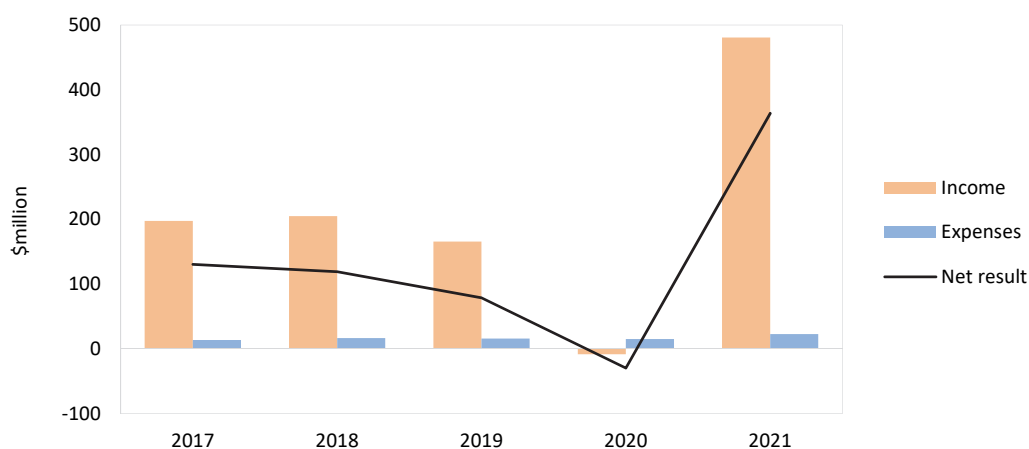
Commentary on operations

In 2020-21, markets grew significantly as domestic and international governments implemented economic stimulus packages and COVID-19 vaccination rollouts progressed, resulting in positive and strong returns across all investment options. As a result, the Scheme's revenue from changes in investments measured at fair value increased significantly to \$480.6 million in 2020-21.

The volatility has not significantly impacted the defined benefit member liabilities. The assumptions used by consulting actuaries in valuing these liabilities were revised, with a reduction in the discount rate from the prior year, resulting in an increase of \$78 million (3%).

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income for 2020-21 increased significantly to \$480.6 million due to investment returns.

Expenses for 2020-21 increased by 52% to \$22.7 million mainly due to a \$7.7 million increase in investment expenses.

6.8.5 South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme

Functional responsibility

The South Australian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme (the Scheme) is established under Schedule 3 of the *Superannuation Act 1988*. The Scheme provides benefits to members on retirement, resignation, death, permanent or temporary disablement and serious ill health. Its membership includes contributory, non-contributory, spouse and preserved members and its funds are invested with the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia.

The Scheme closed to new members on 1 July 2008 and is an exempt public sector superannuation scheme operating on a not-for-profit basis.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	59.7
Total expenses	1.4
Net result from superannuation activities	58.2
Net change in defined benefit member liabilities	(17.5)
Net operating result	21.4

	\$million
Net assets available for member benefits	309.1
Net assets	38.7

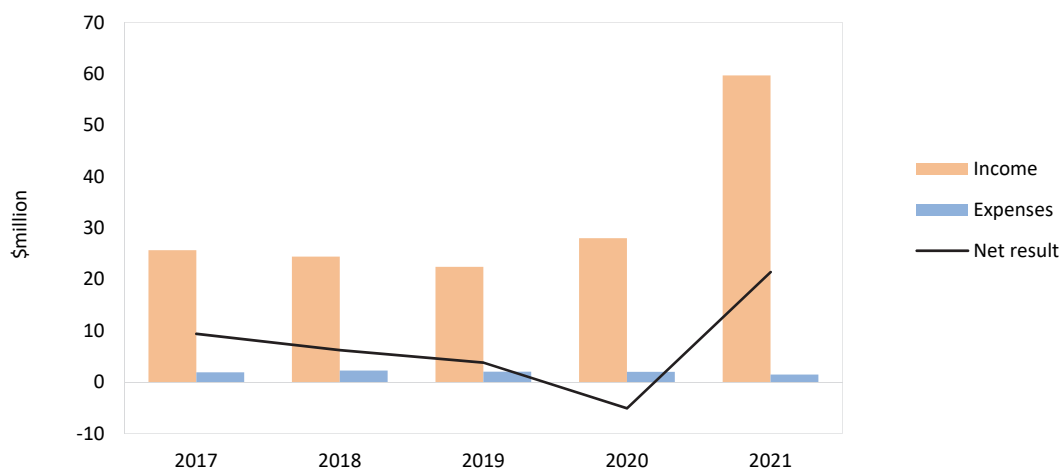
Commentary on operations

In 2020-21, markets grew significantly as domestic and international governments implemented economic stimulus packages and COVID-19 vaccination rollouts progressed, resulting in positive and strong returns across all investment options. As a result, the Scheme's revenue from changes in investments measured at fair value increased significantly to \$59.6 million in 2020-21.

The volatility has not significantly impacted the defined benefit member liabilities. The assumptions used by consulting actuaries in valuing these liabilities were revised, with a reduction in the discount rate from the prior year, resulting in an increase of \$9.7 million (5%).

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income for 2020-21 increased significantly to \$59.6 million due to investment returns.

Expenses for 2020-21 decreased by 27% to \$1.4 million mainly due to a \$549 000 decrease in investment expenses. Investment expenses comprise fees paid to the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia (Funds SA) and are based on the Scheme's funds under management. As a result of a change in Funds SA's accounting policy effective from 2020-21, investment expenses now only reflect direct investment expenses, excluding any indirect costs of performance and imputed fees.

6.8.6 Super SA Select Fund

Functional responsibility

The Super SA Select Fund (the Scheme) is a taxed exempt public sector superannuation entity and operates on a not-for-profit basis.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

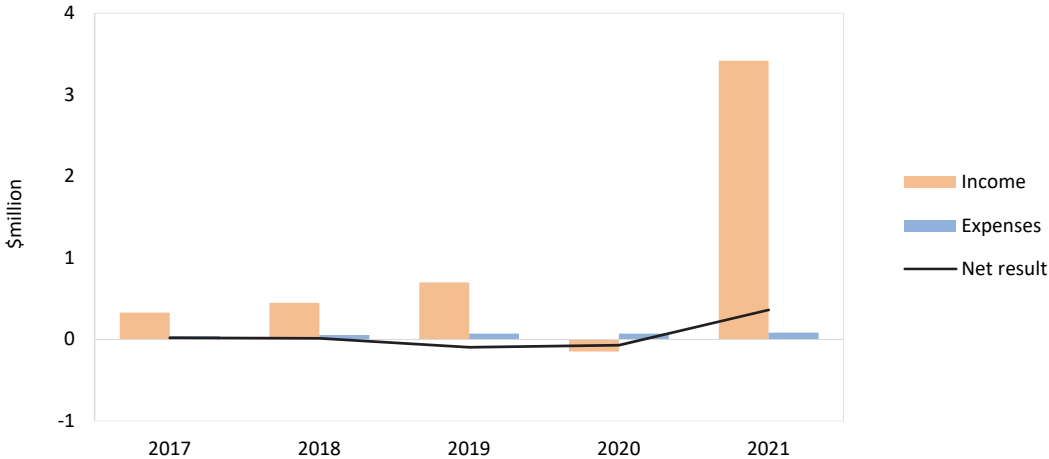
Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	3.4
Total expenses	0.1
Net result from superannuation activities	3.3
Net operating result	0.4
Net assets available for member benefits	29.5
Net assets	(0.1)

Commentary on operations

In 2020-21, markets grew significantly as domestic and international governments implemented economic stimulus packages and COVID-19 vaccination rollouts progressed, resulting in positive and strong returns across all investment options. As a result, the Scheme’s revenue from changes in investments measured at fair value increased significantly to \$3.4 million in 2020-21.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income for 2020-21 increased significantly to \$3.4 million due to investment returns.

Expenses for 2020-21 increased by 17% to \$83 000 mainly due to a \$9000 increase in investment expenses and a \$6000 increase in administration expenses, reflecting higher balances in the Scheme.

6.9 Other agencies

6.9.1 Australian Energy Market Commission

Functional responsibility

The Australian Energy Market Commission (the Commission) is established under the *Australian Energy Market Commission Establishment Act 2004*. It is the expert energy policy adviser to Australian governments. It is also responsible for developing Australia's energy markets under national electricity and gas laws, bringing consistent decision-making and regulation to the energy sector.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

Income:

Total income	31.5
Contributions from participating jurisdictions	29.6

Expenses:

Total expenses	34.7
Supplies and services	10.1
Staff benefits expenses	20.9

Net result (3.2)

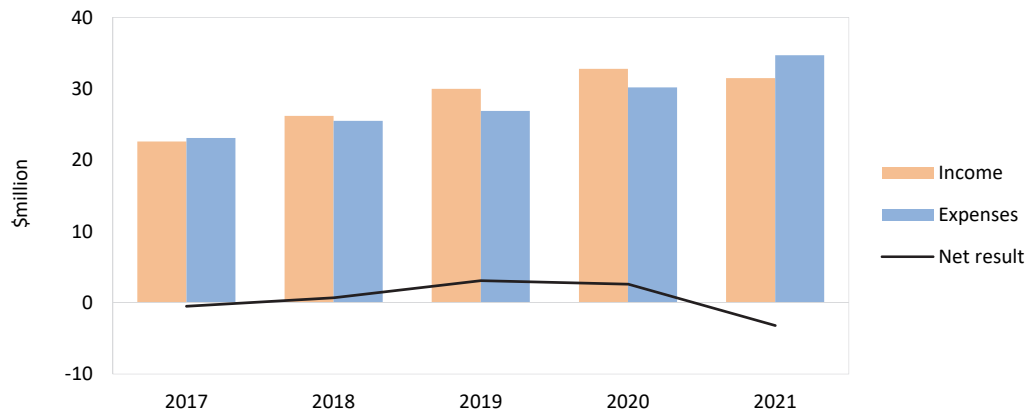
Net assets 13

Commentary on operations

A new Chair was appointed to the Commission and started on 1 February 2021.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income and expenses have been steadily increasing over the five-year period except in 2020-21 when income fell by \$1.3 million. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease of \$1.2 million in contributions from participating jurisdictions and a decrease in other revenue of \$880 000 as a result of the Commission vacating its accommodation early in 2019-20. The increase in expenses in 2020-21 was due mainly to increases in staff benefits expenses of \$1.4 million, supplies and services of \$1.4 million and depreciation and amortisation costs of \$1.7 million.

6.9.2 Commissioner for Public Sector Employment – Office of the

Functional responsibility

The Office of the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment (the Office) is established under the *Public Sector Act 2009* and is an attached office to the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The Office's objectives are to support the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment to undertake the statutory responsibilities under the Act, strengthen the capability of the public sector workforce to meet current and future needs, and promote a culture of service and integrity across the public sector.

Financial report opinion

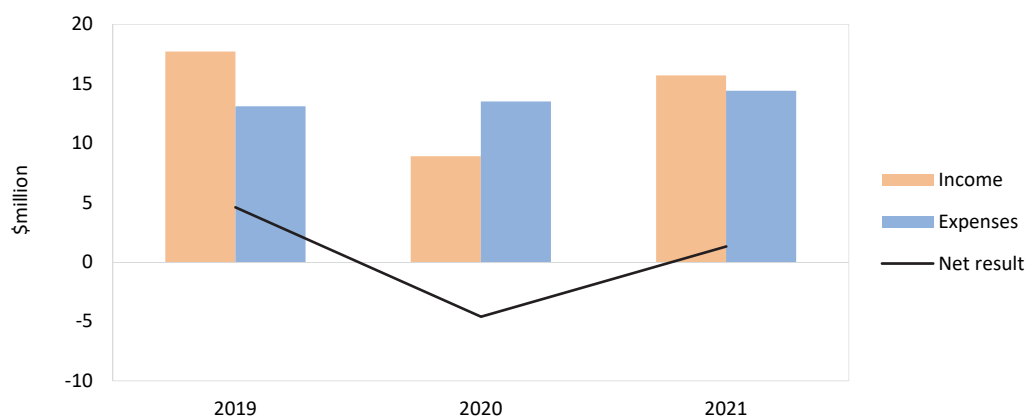
Unmodified

Financial statistics

	\$million
Total income	15.7
Total expenses	14.4
Net result	1.3
Net assets	(0.7)

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the three years to 2021.



The Office's revenue increased by \$6.8 million in 2020-21 primarily due to an increase in SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers relating to Skilling SA and increases in fees and charges revenue relating to the SA Leadership Academy.

6.9.3 Construction Industry Training Board

Functional responsibility

The Construction Industry Training Board (the Board) is established under the *Construction Industry Training Fund Act 1993*. It provides support to attract, train and retain South Australian building and construction workers by providing leadership in training and skills development. It coordinates training programs across the housing, commercial and civil sectors of the building and construction industry.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

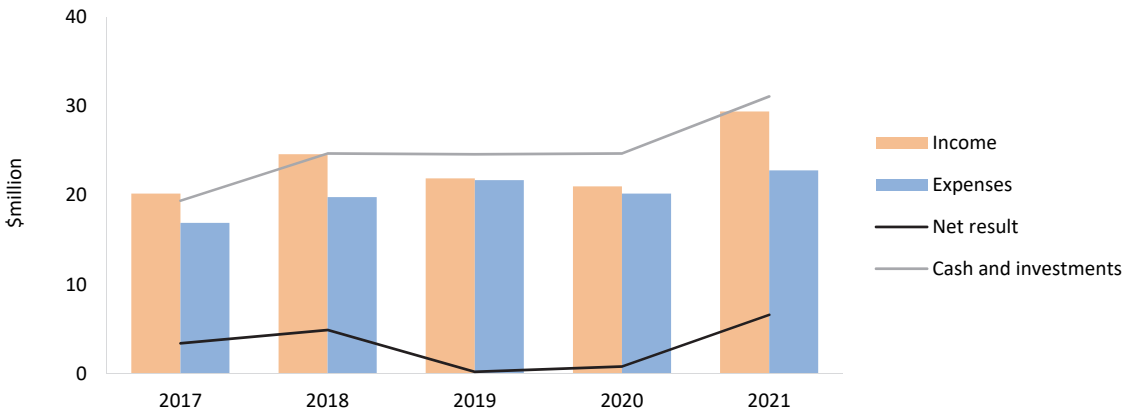
Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	29.4
Industry levies	28.2
Income from SA Government	0.3
Expenses:	
Total expenses	22.8
Training claims	18.1
Net result	6.6
Net assets	28.8

Commentary on operations

The COVID-19 pandemic has not materially impacted the Board’s operations. The Commonwealth and SA Governments’ economic stimulus packages resulted in projects for the building and construction industry being brought forward. Levy revenues increased by \$7.9 million to \$28.2 million, with all industry sectors (housing, commercial and civil) experiencing increases.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses, net result and cash and investments balances for the five years to 2021.



The large net results in 2017, 2018 and 2021, which were due mainly to higher income from levies, resulted in the Board’s cash and investments increasing from \$19.4 million in 2017 to \$31.1 million in 2021.

6.9.4 CTP Regulator

Functional responsibility

The CTP Regulator is an independent statutory authority established under the *Compulsory Third Party Insurance Regulation Act 2016* and is responsible for oversight, monitoring and reporting of compulsory third party insurer activities.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

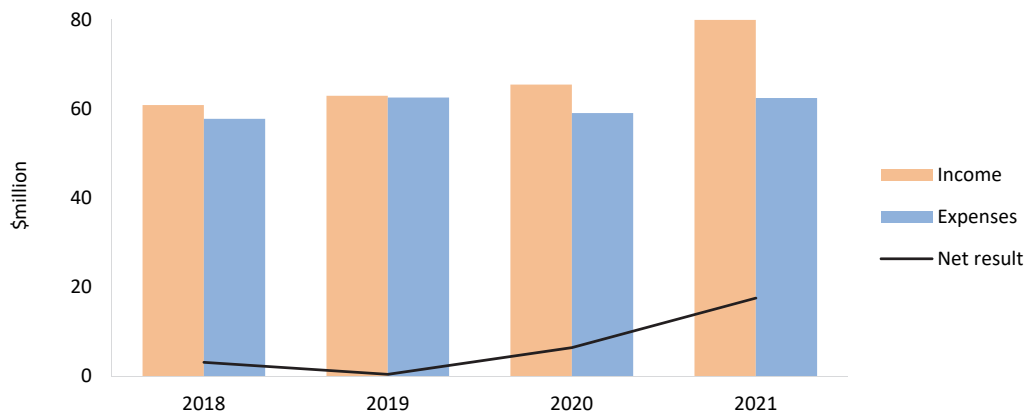
\$million

Income:	
Total income	79.9
Administration premium component collection	64.7

	\$million
Expenses:	
Total expenses	62.4
Administration premium component distributions	56.7
Net result	17.5
Net assets	33.9

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the four years to 2021.



The CTP Regulator's net result increased by \$11.1 million to \$17.5 million in 2020-21. This mainly reflects an increase in other income of \$15.1 million and an increase in administration premium component distributions of \$3.8 million.

In line with a Ministerial Direction issued by the then Minister for Finance dated 27 July 2016 and section 5(3) of the *Motor Accident Commission Act 1992*, the final payment of the remaining administrative component of unearned premiums held by the Motor Accident Commission totalling \$15.1 million was paid to the CTP Regulator in 2021.

6.9.5 Defence SA

Functional responsibility

Defence SA is established under the *Public Sector Act 2009*. It acts as a single point of contact for all defence and space industry stakeholders, streamlining their interaction across the SA Government. Working closely with the Commonwealth Government and industry, Defence SA targets investment and expansion opportunities, drives and supports the delivery of major projects and facilities, and pursues the location of additional defence and space capabilities in the State.

Financial report opinionUnmodified

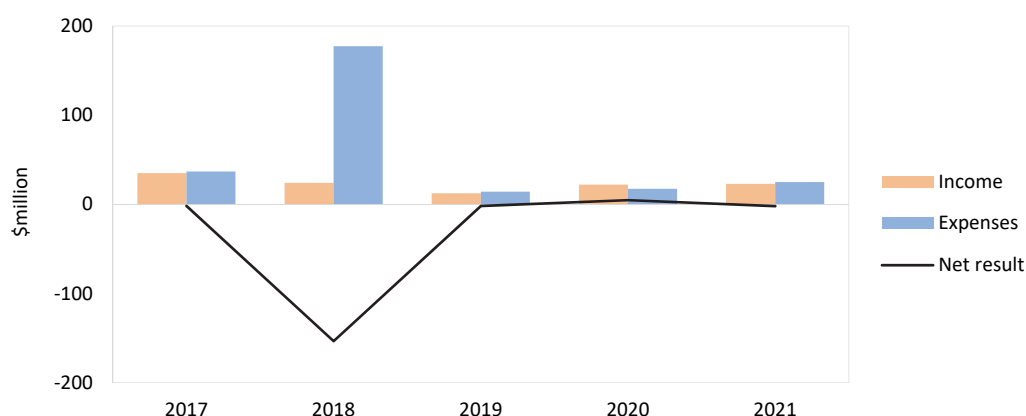
Financial statistics

\$million

Income:	
Total income	22.9
Appropriation	14.9
Expenses:	
Total expenses	24.9
Supplies and services	3.1
Employee benefits expenses	4.5
Grants and subsidies	9.6
Cash alignment transfers to Consolidated Account	7.1
Net result	(2.0)
Net assets	9.9

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income and expenses have decreased since 2017, largely reflecting reduced activities following the sale of the Techport Australia shipbuilding facilities to the Commonwealth Government in 2017-18. The large increase in expenses in 2017-18 was mainly a result of the proceeds of the Techport Australia sale being transferred to the SA Government.

6.9.6 Green Industries SA – Office of

Functional responsibility

Green Industries SA is established under the *Green Industries Act 2004*. Its primary objectives are to promote waste management practices, eliminating waste or its consignment to landfill, and to promote innovation and business activity in the waste

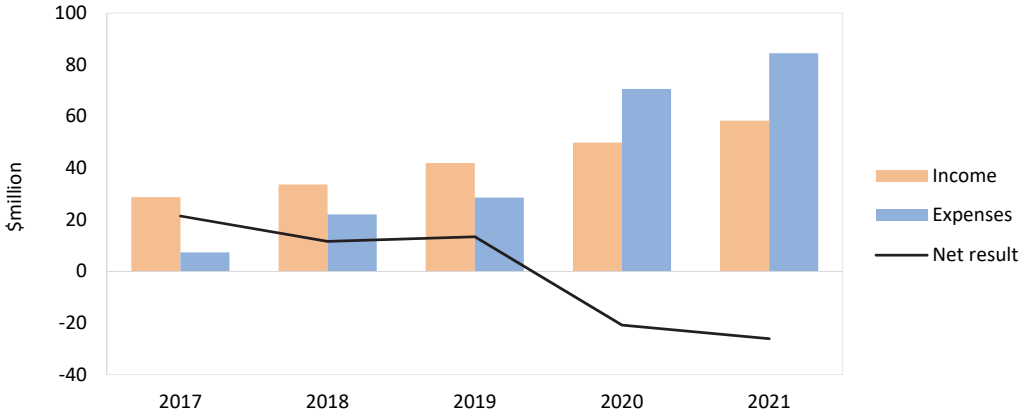
management, resource recovery and green industry sectors. It is also responsible for administering the Green Industry Fund, which can be applied by the Minister for Environment and Water or Green Industries SA in line with the Act.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Income:	
Total income	58.3
Income from SA Government	7.7
Appropriation	2.0
Solid waste levies	48.3
Expenses:	
Total expenses	84.4
Supplies and services	8.3
Grants and subsidies	72.8
Employee benefit expenses	3.3
Net result	(26.1)
Assets:	
Net assets	85.3
Cash and cash equivalents	89.8

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Total income increased by \$8.5 million in 2020-21 reflecting:

- an \$11.3 million increase in solid waste levies received from the Environment Protection Authority

- a \$2.3 million decrease in revenues from the SA Government, due largely to a reduction in funding received for bushfire clean-up and management.

Total expenses increased by \$13.8 million in 2020-21 reflecting:

- a \$22.6 million increase in grants and subsidies, with expenses for 2020-21 including \$63.4 million for climate change initiatives approved by the Minister
- a \$9.2 million decrease in supplies and services, due largely to the winding up of expenses associated with the clean-up after the Adelaide Hills and Kangaroo Island bushfires.

The Green Industry Fund is funded primarily from solid waste levies received from the Environment Protection Authority. The balance of the Fund has decreased markedly since 2019, reflecting increased spending on climate change initiatives including the Home Battery Scheme and Grid Scale Storage Fund. The balance of the Green Industry Fund at 30 June for the past five years is shown in the following table.

	2017 \$million	2018 \$million	2019 \$million	2020 \$million	2021 \$million
Green Industry Fund balance	108.3	120.4	131.8	114.1	89.8

6.9.7 Health Services Charitable Gifts Board

Functional responsibility

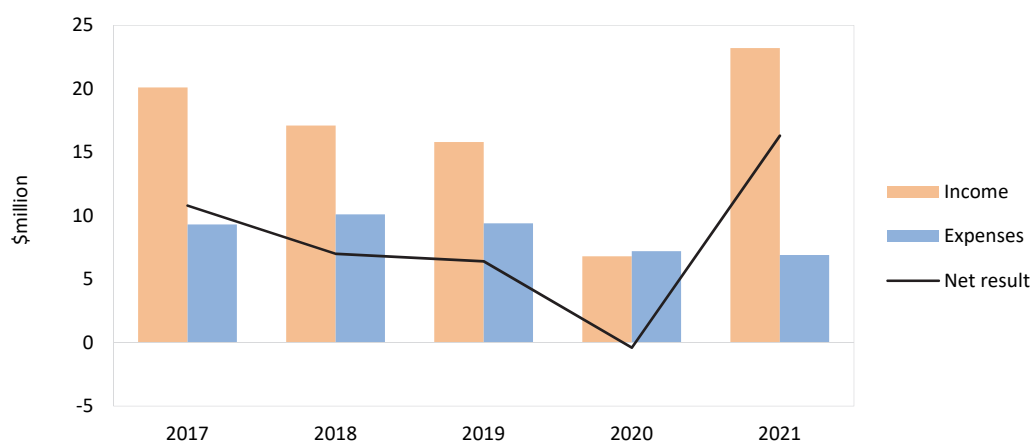
The Health Services Charitable Gifts Board (the Board) is established under the *Health Services Charitable Gifts Act 2011* to hold charitable gifts and donations received by any public health entity. Funds held are invested to earn a return for the public health entities concerned. They are then applied for research, services and equipment in line with the purpose for which the funds were originally donated or gifted.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	23.2
Total expenses	6.9
 Net result	 16.3
 Assets:	
Net assets	157.6
Other financial assets	124.3

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



The Board's expenses are relatively consistent but income is dependent on donations and the investment market. In 2019-20 COVID-19 caused a decline in the investment market and there were not as many donations, but in 2020-21 the market recovered and donations were back to their usual level.

6.9.8 Legal Services Commission

Functional responsibility

The Legal Services Commission (the Commission) is established under the *Legal Services Commission Act 1977*. Its function is to provide or arrange for the provision of legal assistance in line with the Act. The Commission is not an instrumentality of the Crown and is independent of the SA Government.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

Income:

Total income	53.3
Income from SA Government	27.7
Commonwealth-sourced grants and funding	22.8

Expenses:

Total expenses	50.2
Supplies and services	8.0
Employee benefits expenses	19.3
Private Practitioner services	21.9

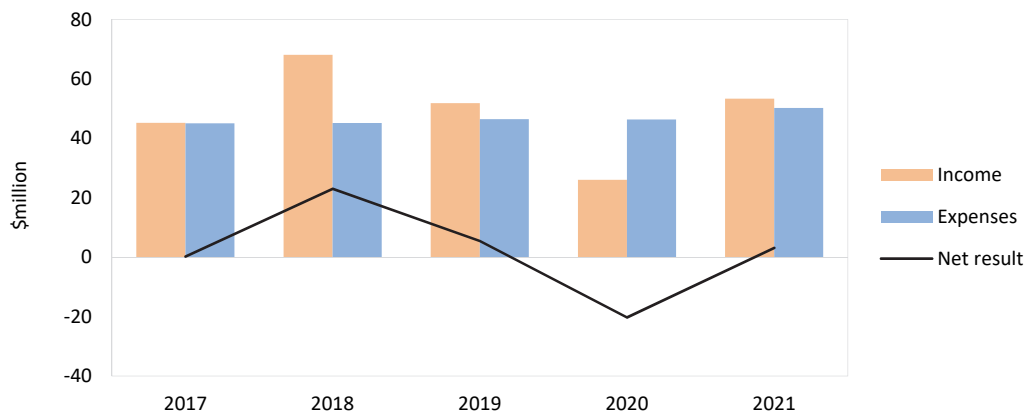
	\$million
Net result	3.1
Net assets	27.3

Commentary on operations

The National Legal Assistance Partnership – Multilateral Agreement was signed between the Commonwealth, the States and Territories on 25 June 2020. It provides funding to the Commission for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2025.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



The chart highlights the impact of the following changes in the timing of SA Government funding:

- In 2017-18 the SA Government started funding the Commission in advance, with both 2017-18 and 2018-19 funding being received in 2017-18.
- In 2019-20 the SA Government reverted to no longer funding the Commission in advance.

In 2020-21 the SA Government provided general funding of \$23.9 million for the 2020-21 funding year. Other income from the SA Government included a payroll tax refund of \$2.7 million and funding for specific purposes of \$1.1 million.

6.9.9 Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia (the Authority) is established under *the Local Government Finance Authority Act 1983*. It develops and implements

borrowing and investment programs to benefit councils and prescribed local government bodies.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Income:	
	Total income	26.9
	Interest on loans and advances	26.6
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	20.9
	Interest on borrowings	15.3
	Net result	6.0
	Income tax equivalent expense	1.5
	Total comprehensive result	4.5
	Assets:	
	Net assets	72.8
	Net loans and advances	812.5
	Borrowings	267.9
	Deposits from councils and local government bodies	460.3

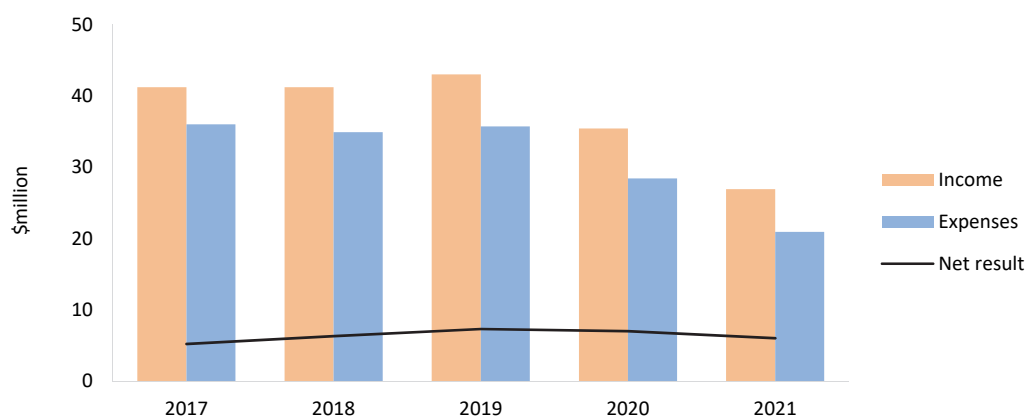
Commentary on operations

In June 2020 the Authority approved a three-year financial assistance package for councils to assist them during the COVID-19 pandemic. The package includes discounts to cash advance debenture loans and higher interest on deposits for councils. This will have the financial effect of reducing the Authority's profit until the last of the council financial assistance facilities mature in February 2024.

The Reserve Bank's response to COVID-19 has had the effect of lowering the 90-day Bank Bill Swap rate used in the floating rate side of the Authority's interest rate swaps. As this reduction has been fully repriced in the Authority's interest rate swap portfolio, there will be a reduction in income and profitability until the 90-day Bank Bill Swap rate returns to a normal position.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income and expenses decreased in 2021 mainly due to a decrease in volumes and interest rates. This resulted in decreases in:

- interest on investments and interest on loans and advances of \$8.4 million
- interest on borrowings and interest on deposits from councils and local government bodies of \$7.1 million.

In addition:

- investment securities were down \$35.5 million due to lower term deposit hedging requirements
- net loans and advances were down \$68.1 million due to a decrease in cash advances of \$18.7 million, term loans of \$29.6 million and hedge accounting revaluation of \$19.9 million
- deposits from councils and local government bodies were up \$11.1 million as deposits at call were up \$41.5 million while fixed term deposits were down \$30.4 million
- borrowings were down \$92.7 million as lower borrowings were required to fund loans due to the reduction in loan volumes
- derivatives were down \$18.5 million as fair values decreased due to changes in the interest rate markets and hedging requirements.

6.9.10 National Rail Safety Regulator – Office of the

Functional responsibility

The Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator is established under the *Rail Safety National Law (South Australia) Act 2012*. It is responsible for the safe operation of rail transport in every Australian state and territory through regulation of the rail industry in line with the Act, supporting regulations, guidelines and policies and the promotion of safety in delivering rail transport services.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

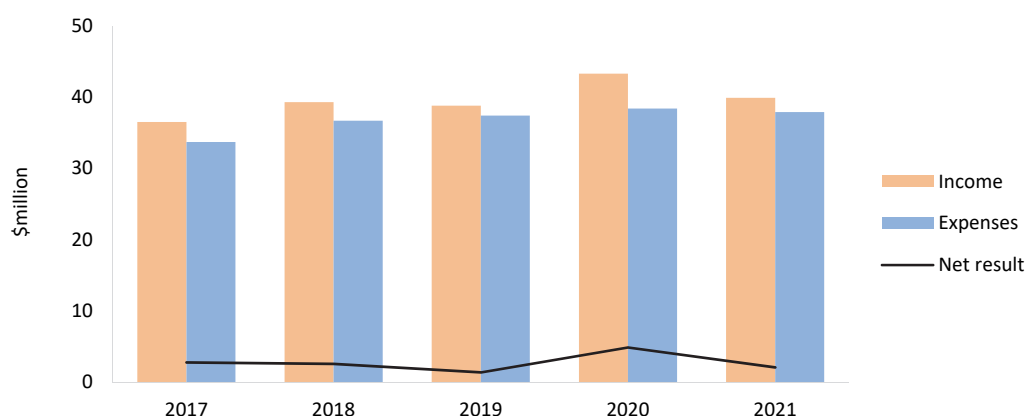
Financial statistics

\$million

Income:	
Total income	39.9
Revenues from fees and charges	39.7
Expenses:	
Total expenses	37.9
Supplies and services	6.2
Staff benefits expenses	27.7
Net result	2
Net assets	23.9

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Since 2016-17 income has increased by 9%, with expenses increasing by 12%. These increases reflect the transition to a full cost recovery model over this period and an increase in rail activity by rail industry operators. The increase in revenue in 2020 was attributable to one-off contributions received from Victoria of \$2.3 million, upon transition to the full cost recovery model.

6.9.11 Planning and Development Fund

Functional responsibility

The Planning and Development Fund (the Fund) is established under the *Development Act 1993* and continues under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*. It provides the SA Government with the means to implement open space and public realm programs across South Australia. It enables the SA Government to have a state-wide approach to strategically addressing open and public space issues.

Financial report opinionUnmodified

Financial statistics

\$million

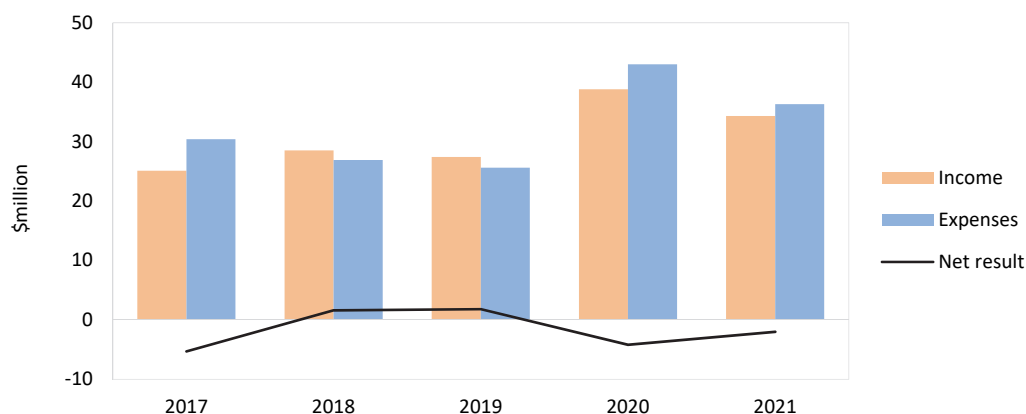
Income:	
Total income	34.3
Fees and charges	30.4
Expenses:	
Total expenses	36.3
Grants and contributions	34.6
Net result	(2.0)
Assets:	
Net assets	21.5
Land	18.0

Commentary on operations

A machinery of government change transferred the responsibility for the Fund from the Department for Infrastructure and Transport to the Attorney-General's Department.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



In 2020-21 income was mainly development fees and charges, which fluctuate based on development activity. In 2019-20 the SA Government transferred \$11.1 million to the Fund to accelerate the planning and development grant program as an economic stimulus measure. This amount is reflected in total income for that year. No SA Government transfers were provided in 2020-21.

Expenditure comprises mainly grants to local government for places for people and open spaces. Grants and contributions expenses for 2020-21 included \$6.7 million to the Department for Infrastructure and Transport for planning reform (\$13.4 million in 2019-20).

6.9.12 Rail Commissioner

Functional responsibility

The Rail Commissioner is established as a body corporate by the *Rail Commissioner Act 2009* and exists to employ operational staff that come under Federal Awards.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
Financial statistics		\$million
	Income:	
	Total income	50.6
	Revenues for the provision of services	50.6
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	50.6
	Staff benefits expenses	50.6
	Net result	-
	Net assets	-

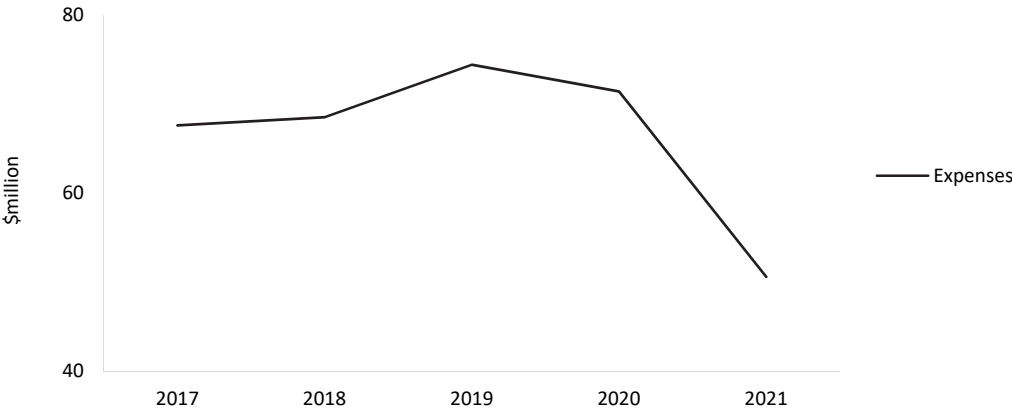
Commentary on operations

In 2020-21 private operators were contracted to provide Adelaide Metropolitan tram and rail services. The contract for tram services was signed in March 2020 and commenced on 5 July 2020. The contract for rail services was signed in September 2020 and commenced on 31 January 2021.

Rail Commissioner expenses are reimbursed by the Department for Infrastructure and Transport, which has responsibility for providing public transport services.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows total expenses for the five years to 2021.



The decrease in expenses of \$20.8 million to \$50.6 million in 2020-21 is due to the contracting out to private operators of tram and rail services previously provided by Rail Commissioner employees.

The number of full-time employees decreased from 589 as at 30 June 2020 to 257 as at 30 June 2021, with:

- a significant number of employees transferring to the private operators
- some employees being made available to the rail private operator, for which the private operator reimbursed the Rail Commissioner \$7.7 million
- 62 employees receiving targeted voluntary separation packages totalling \$5.2 million.

The remaining Rail Commissioner employees are to commence redeployment, retraining and redundancy processes set out in enterprise agreements and will remain employees of the Rail Commissioner until they accept a voluntary separation package, resign or are offered alternative suitable employment in the public sector.

6.9.13 Recreation, Sport and Racing – Office for

Functional responsibility

The Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing (the Office) is established under the *Public Sector Act 2009* as an attached office to the Department for Infrastructure and Transport.

The Office is the lead agency for the SA Government’s policy on sport and active recreation. It supports sport and recreation by developing policies, programs and resources, providing funding, planning, infrastructure development and elite sport pathways and promoting physical activity.

The Office also provides strategic policy advice to the Minister on matters relating to the South Australian Racing Industry. It has administrative responsibility for the Recreation and Sport Fund and the Sport and Recreation Fund.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Income:	
	Total income	159.9
	Income from SA Government	152.1
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	125.8
	Supplies and services	6.2
	Employee benefits expenses	7.9
	Grants and subsidies	102.8

	\$million
Net result	34.1
Assets:	
Net assets	349.5
Property, plant and equipment	289.6

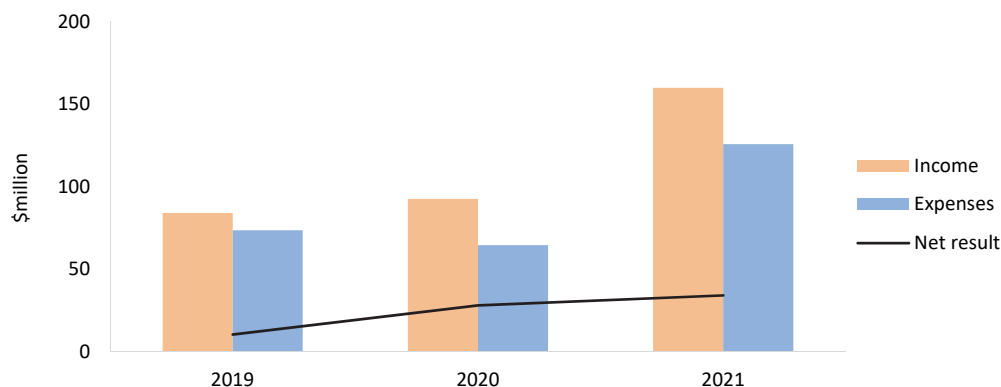
Commentary on operations

Since 29 July 2020 the Office has been an attached office of the Department for Infrastructure and Transport. Before that it was an attached office of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

In 2020-21, the Office received \$45 million from the SA Government that was then transferred to the Adelaide Venue Management Corporation to undertake upgrade works at Hindmarsh Stadium, a venue owned by the Office.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the three years to 2021. The Office was established as a separate entity from 1 July 2018.



Appropriation income increased in 2021 by \$69.9 million mainly due to the \$45 million received for the Hindmarsh Stadium upgrade. \$17 million was appropriated from the Governor's Appropriation Fund to fund capital projects.

Total expenses increased by \$61.3 million in 2021, mainly as a result of a \$62.5 million increase in grants and subsidies. The increase in grants principally reflects grants for the Memorial Drive Tennis Centre Redevelopment – Stage 2 (\$44 million), Regional and Districts Facilities Program (\$5 million), Gifford Hill Facility Upgrade (\$5 million) and Thebarton Oval Redevelopment (\$5 million).

The \$45 million payment to the Adelaide Venue Management Corporation is recorded as a receivable from the Corporation and not as an expense, with amounts capitalised as work to improve Hindmarsh Stadium is completed.

6.9.14 SACE Board of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The SACE Board of South Australia (the Board) is established under the *SACE Board of South Australia Act 1983*. It is responsible for accrediting subjects, recognising learning and assessing student learning that contributes to meeting the completion requirements of the South Australian Certificate of Education.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Income:	
	Total income	26.6
	Income from SA Government	21.7
	Sale of goods and services	4.2
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	23.5
	Supplies and services	7.5
	Staff benefits expenses	14.9
	Net result	3.1
	Net assets	17.2

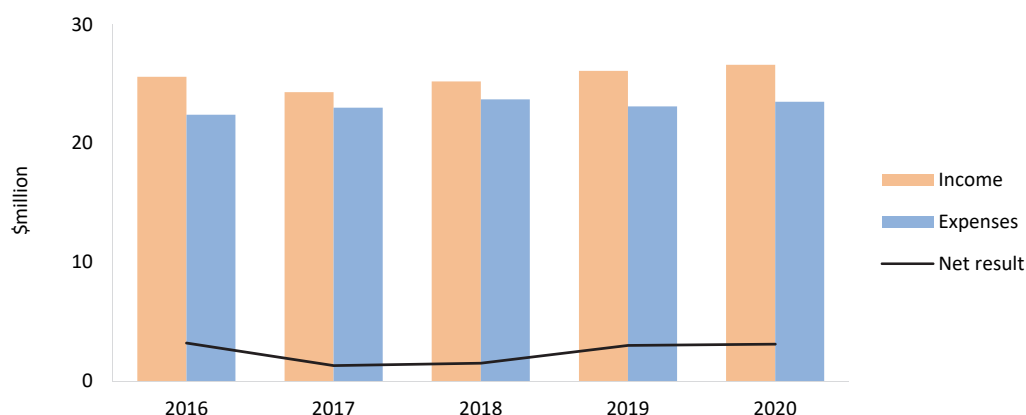
Commentary on operations

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted on the operations of the Board, with the following key impacts:

- the Board’s staff transitioned to a remote working model to continue operational service delivery
- scenario planning and operational changes occurred to ensure the delivery of the Board’s objectives and annual programs
- overseas travel was suspended, with a transition to electronic engagement to service international customers.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2020.



Across the five years the Board’s income and expenditure has remained relatively stable. There was an increase of \$600 000 in operating grant funding and an overall increase in expenditure of \$300 000 in 2020, contributing to a \$200 000 increase in the net result for the year to \$3.1 million.

6.9.15 Trade and Investment – Department for

Functional responsibility

The Department for Trade and Investment (DTI) is a not-for-profit government department established under the *Public Sector Act 2009*. Its objective is to build South Australia’s economic future by partnering with industry to drive economic growth through trade and investment. DTI also functions as a primary agency supporting the SA Government’s economic growth agenda, as well as promoting the State.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

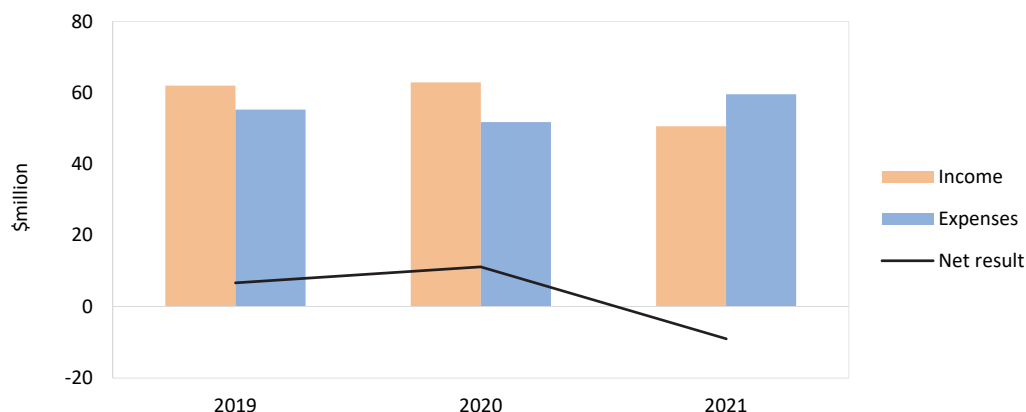
Financial statistics

\$million

Income:	
Total income	50.6
Income from SA Government	49.6
Expenses:	
Total expenses	59.6
Supplies and services	17.8
Staff benefits expenses	18.0
Net result	(9.0)
Net assets	18.7

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the three years to 2021.



Income

Overall, income has decreased by \$11.4 million over the three years to 30 June 2021. Appropriations decreased by \$16.6 million to \$40.6 million during this period. This reflects that some older grant programs have concluded, with the South Australian Government Financing Authority administering a number of the new grants that DTI helps facilitate.

SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers increased by \$10.4 million to \$13.3 million in 2019-20, followed by a decrease of \$4.3 million to \$9 million for 2020-21. The funding for 2019-20 included \$5 million received from the Department for Energy and Mining for the purchase of industry assistance assets to be distributed to other agencies.

Expenses

Expenses increased by \$7.8 million in 2020-21.

Supplies and services increased by \$4.4 million to \$17.8 million. This mainly reflected expenses of \$4.7 million for the transfer of industry assistance assets to other government agencies.

Cash returned to the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) increased by \$3.3 million in 2020-21 to \$12.4 million, reflecting the application of the cash alignment policy which requires agencies to return surplus cash to DTF each year. The amount of the return in any year reflects the surplus cash amount held.

6.9.16 Aboriginal Lands Trust

Functional responsibility

The Aboriginal Lands Trust (the Trust) was established by the *Aboriginal Lands Trust Act 1966* (as amended in 2013) which provided for the transfer of land by the Crown to the Trust, to be held and managed for the ongoing benefit of Aboriginal South Australians. The land holdings are mainly former missions and reserves that were vested in the Trust when it began, but the Trust also holds land that was transferred or donated to it.

Financial report opinion	Modified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	3.6
	Total expenses	3.5
	Net result	0.1
	Net assets	38.4

6.9.17 Adelaide Cemeteries Authority

Functional responsibility

The Adelaide Cemeteries Authority (the Authority) is established under the *Adelaide Cemeteries Authority Act 2001*. It administers and maintains public cemeteries such as Cheltenham Cemetery, Enfield Memorial Park, West Terrace Cemetery and Smithfield Memorial Park.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	14.3
	Total expenses	12.3
	Net result	1.4
	Total comprehensive results	1.4
	Net assets	30.7

Commentary on operations

The Authority's fees and charges income increased by \$2.4 million in 2020-21. This was due mainly to increased burial and memorial interment sales associated with the Cheltenham Mausoleum, which was completed in August 2020. Unearned revenue increased by \$800 000 due largely to increased sales of prepaid funeral packages.

Investment income increased by \$1.2 million following improved performance of investments held with the Superannuation Funds Management Corporation of South Australia, with the value of financial investments increasing by \$1.5 million to \$6.8 million.

Total expenses increased by \$1.4 million due mainly to increased cost of goods sold associated with improved sales, increase in repairs and maintenance expenses and increases in depreciation as a result of capitalisation of assets in the year.

6.9.18 Agents Indemnity Fund

Functional responsibility

The Agents Indemnity Fund (the Fund) is established under the *Land Agents Act 1994* and the *Conveyancers Act 1994* to compensate people who suffer financial loss from the wrongful actions of a registered land agent, conveyancer or property manager (or one of their employees). The Fund is managed by Consumer and Business Services within the Attorney-General’s Department.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified	
Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	9.2
	Total expenses	1.2
	Net result	8.0
	Net assets	161.7

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

In 2020-21 the performance of financial markets rebounded from the impact of COVID-19 in 2019-20, resulting in:

- an increase in the Fund’s investment income of \$90 000, mainly due to an increase in distributions from investments held with the Public Trustee of \$2.9 million, offset by a \$2.8 million decrease in interest revenues due to the low interest environment
- a net gain on the revaluation of investments of \$4 million, compared to a \$2.6 million net loss on the revaluation of investments in 2019-20
- an increase in receivables of \$1.8 million mainly due to an increase in accrued interest and distributions of \$1.9 million
- an increase in investments of \$7 million.

6.9.19 Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium

Functional responsibility

The Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium (the Board) is established under the *Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium Act 1978* and is responsible for administering and managing botanic gardens in South Australia and the State Herbarium. The Board does not

employ staff. Employees of the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) are assigned to support the Board's functions under the Act.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	4.3
	Total expenses	4.4
	Net result	(0.1)
	Total comprehensive result	(0.4)
	Net assets	64.5

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The Board's income mainly comprises fees and charges associated with car parking or the use of the botanic gardens (\$2.1 million). In 2020-21 the Board also recognised income of \$300 000 for assets recognised for the first time. These assets were transferred from DEW at no charge. The Board also received insurance recoveries of \$700 000 for COVID-19 business interruption.

Expenses include \$2.1 million in depreciation on Board non-financial assets, supplies and services of \$1.4 million and the reimbursement of costs incurred by DEW on behalf of the Board of \$655 000.

6.9.20 Coast Protection Board

Functional responsibility

The Coast Protection Board (the Board) is established under the *Coast Protection Act 1972* and its main function is to protect, conserve and restore the beaches and coast of the State.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	1.6
	Total expenses	1.6
	Net result	0.1
	Total comprehensive result	-
	Net assets	7.4

6.9.21 Commission on Excellence and Innovation in Health

Functional responsibility

The Commission on Excellence and Innovation in Health (the Commission) was established from 6 January 2020 as an attached office to the Department for Health and Wellbeing by proclamation under the *Public Sector Act 2009*. The Commission aims to connect people, ideas and knowledge to spark and provide advice on clinical excellence and innovation in the health system.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	6.4
	Total expenses	5.4
	Net result	0.9
	Net assets	0.7

Commentary on operations

A new Commissioner was appointed in 2020-21. The Commission’s work, which is principally funded by the SA Government, included:

- building capacity in clinical informatics, enhancing data assets, providing better access to data, and impacting how data and analytics are used to inform the creation of better healthcare
- bringing together expertise from clinicians, consumers, health partners and other relevant stakeholders to maximise health outcomes for patients
- supporting human-centred design in the health system.

6.9.22 Dairy Authority of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The Dairy Authority of South Australia (Dairysafe) is the legislative body that oversees the production of all dairy products in the State to ensure that food safety standards are maintained, and all South Australian dairy products are safe for people to eat and drink. The Authority administers the dairy food safety scheme under the *Primary Produce (Food Safety Schemes) Act 2004* and the *Primary Produce (Food Safety Schemes) (Dairy) Regulations 2017*.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	1.5
	Total expenses	0.8
	Net result	0.7
	Net assets	3.4

Commentary on operations

Dairysafe disposed of its existing premises in the city centre, realising a net gain of \$700 000, and purchased new premises in Parkside.

6.9.23 Dog and Cat Management Board

Functional responsibility

The Dog and Cat Management Board (the Board) is established under the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* and is responsible for planning, promoting and providing advice about the effective management of dogs and cats. The Board's financial activities are administered through the Dog and Cat Management Fund in line with the Act. Dog and cat registration fees are collected into the Fund.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	2.7
	Total expenses	2.5
	Net result	0.2
	Net assets	3.5

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The Board's income is predominately represented by registration fees and charges under section 26(5) of the Act. Expenses mainly comprise supplies and services expenses of \$2.3 million.

6.9.24 Dog Fence Board

Functional responsibility

The Dog Fence Board (the Board) is established under the *Dog Fence Act 1946*. Its primary purpose is to increase the sustainability and profitability of the State’s livestock industry by establishing and maintaining particular dog proof fences to prevent wild dogs entering into pastoral areas.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	8.1
	Total expenses	1.2
	Net result	6.9
	Net assets	11.2

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The Board continued to receive additional income in 2020-21 to support the Dog Fence Rebuild Project. This \$25 million project is jointly funded by the Commonwealth Government (\$10 million), SA Government (\$10 million) and industry (\$5 million). The project commenced in 2020 and is expected to be completed in 2024.

The Board received the following income to fund the Dog Fence Rebuild Project in 2020-21:

- \$3 million from the Commonwealth Government
- \$2.9 million from the SA Government
- \$1 million from industry.

The Board reimburses the Department of Primary Industries and Regions for delivering this project. As at 30 June 2021, \$2.4 million had been capitalised with a further \$2 million of work in progress.

6.9.25 Electoral Commission of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The Electoral Commission of South Australia (the Commission) is established under the *Public Sector Act 2009*. It aims to ensure that demands for electoral services and participation in the democratic processes are met independently, fairly, honestly and within the law.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
Total income		7.6
Total expenses		6.4
Net result		1.2
Net assets		5.5

Commentary on operations

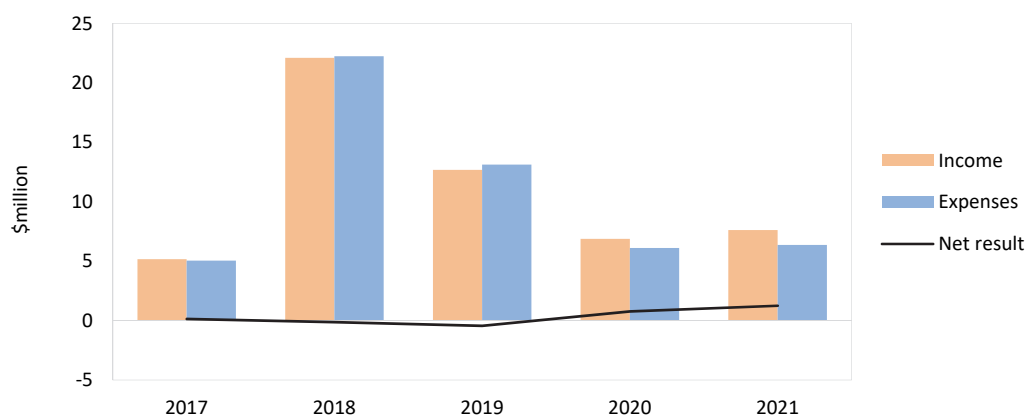
The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a significant impact on the Electoral Commission's operations. No elections were conducted in 2020-21 requiring attendance at a polling place, as all elections conducted were through postal ballots.

In preparation for the 2022 State election, the Electoral Commission has already implemented COVID-safe procedures, including:

- renting supplementary office accommodation for six months to provide appropriate social distancing between workstations for the additional casual staff and contractors engaged
- implementing live-streamed, contactless candidate briefings and ballot draws
- establishing socially-distanced ballot paper production, mail insertion and scrutiny and count activities
- providing personal protective equipment for handling incoming postal ballots
- preparing a COVID-safe management plan involving consultation with SA Health and advices from other Australian electoral commissions that have recently delivered elections.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The following chart shows the income, expenses and net result for the five years to 2021.



Income for 2020-21 increased by 11% to \$7.6 million, mainly due to increased appropriation funding for operational and capital programs related to preparations for the upcoming State election in 2022.

Expenses for 2020-21 increased marginally by \$256 000 (4%) to \$6.4 million mainly due to:

- a \$197 000 increase in employee benefit expenses
- a \$47 000 increase in rental accommodation
- an \$18 000 increase in information technology and communications costs.

6.9.26 Essential Services Commission of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The Essential Services Commission of South Australia (the Commission) is an independent economic regulator established under the *Essential Services Commission Act 2002*. The Commission regulates the provision of essential services in the electricity, gas, maritime, rail, water and wastewater industries.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	7.3
Total expenses	5.8
Net result	(1.4)
Net assets	8.6

Commentary on operations

The Commission administers the collection of licence fees from providers of essential services and pays them into the Consolidated Account. Fees of \$12.6 million were collected in 2020-21.

6.9.27 Independent Gaming Corporation Ltd

Functional responsibility

The Independent Gaming Corporation Ltd (IGC) was established by the hotel and club industries to provide a secure, central computer monitoring facility for managing gaming machines in South Australian hotels and clubs. In 1993, it was awarded the monitor licence under the *Gaming Machines Act 1992*. IGC is a non-profit company, limited by guarantee and jointly owned by the Australian Hotels Association (SA) and the Licensed Clubs’ Association of South Australia.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	10.1
	Total expenses	11.4
	Net result	(1.3)
	Net assets	14.2

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020 the Commonwealth Government announced the closure of all hotel and gaming venues, which had a significant impact on IGC's revenue for monitoring gaming machines in 2019-20.

Gaming operations resumed on 29 June 2020 after COVID-19 restrictions were lifted. While IGC had a trading loss of \$1.3 million in 2020-21, this was a \$2.3 million improvement on its trading loss of \$3.6 million in 2019-20.

In December 2019 Parliament passed legislation to reform the regulation of gambling in South Australia. Regulations supporting the new legislation were introduced in December 2020. Reforms included changes to advertising and responsible gambling codes of practice, and the development of new gambling administration and community impact guidelines. New requirements were also introduced for the use of facial recognition technology to help licensees identify barred people entering a gaming area.

The changes also permitted the use of banknote acceptors and ticket-in ticket-out (TITO) functionality on gaming machines. TITO functionality supports the replacement of cash with a redeemable barcoded ticket. The use of TITO technology is subject to the following limits:

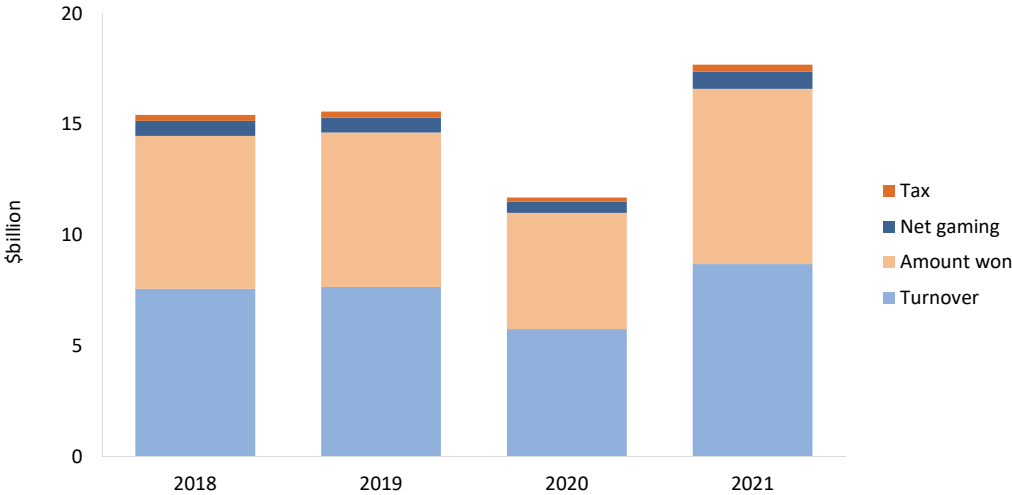
- The insertion of a ticket must not cause the credit on a gaming machine to exceed \$149.99.
- The maximum value of a ticket from a gaming machine cannot exceed \$5000.
- Unredeemed tickets expire after 12 months.

These limits are prescribed by the Gaming Machine Regulations and controlled at the machine through the IGC gaming machine monitoring system.

IGC charges a monitoring fee, currently set at \$2.30 per licensed gaming machine per day. As at 30 June 2021 there were 11 698 gaming machines operating in South Australia. This equates to annual revenue for IGC of around \$9.6 million.

The chart below shows gaming turnover, amounts won, net gaming revenue and tax paid to the Treasurer for the last four years. It shows the dramatic effect that COVID-19 had on gaming machine turnover during the gaming venue closures experienced in 2019-20.

In 2020-21 turnover increased by \$2.9 billion (50%), with tax paid increasing by \$135 million (73%). 2020-21 is the first financial year impacted by the gambling reforms discussed above.



6.9.28 Industry Advocate – Office of the

Functional responsibility

The Office of the Industry Advocate (the Office) is established under the *Industry Advocate Act 2017*. The Administrative Arrangements (Administration of Industry Advocate Act) Proclamation 2019 committed the administration of the Act to the Treasurer from 1 April 2019.

The Office’s functions include furthering the objectives of the South Australian Industry Participation Policy (SAIPP) including building the capability and capacity of businesses in the State to successfully tender for SA Government contracts, investigating and monitoring compliance with the SAIPP by participants to government contracts, recommending changes to policy and practices affecting industry participation, and initiating procurement reforms to provide greater economic benefit to the State.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics	\$million
Total income	1.9
Total expenses	1.9
Net result	(0.1)
Net assets	(0.1)

6.9.29 Infrastructure SA

Functional responsibility

Infrastructure SA is established under the *Infrastructure SA Act 2018*. Its role is to provide independent advice to enable informed and evidence-based decisions on infrastructure planning, investment, delivery and optimisation for critical public infrastructure projects for the State.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	4.3
	Total expenses	4.2
	Net result	0.1
	Net assets	0.8

Commentary on operations

In 2020-21, Infrastructure SA released its second Capital intentions Statement, which outlines key infrastructure priorities for the State over the next five years.

In line with the Act, Infrastructure SA developed and implemented an Assurance Review Framework that independently monitors and reports during project planning and delivery and after project completion. All the direct and indirect costs in relation to the assurance reviews undertaken on projects are recovered from the sponsor agency.

6.9.30 International Koala Centre of Excellence

Functional responsibility

The International Koala Centre of Excellence is incorporated under the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. It is an environmental organisation with the principal purpose of carrying out and promoting research into, and providing information and education on, the biology, management and conservation of koalas.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	0.46
	Total expenses	0.43
	Net result	0.03
	Net assets	0.42

6.9.31 Judicial Conduct Commissioner

Functional responsibility

The Judicial Conduct Commissioner (the Commissioner) is established under the *Judicial Conduct Commissioner Act 2015* and is a not-for-profit entity. The Commissioner's principal function is to receive and deal with complaints made in line with the Act about the conduct of serving judicial officers.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	0.005
	Total expenses	0.005
	Net result	-
	Net assets	(0.005)

Commentary on operations

A new Commissioner was appointed and commenced on 2 September 2020.

The Commissioner resigned with an effective date of 23 September 2021.

6.9.32 Mamungari Conservation Park Co-management Board

Functional responsibility

The Mamungari Conservation Park Co-Management Board (the Board) is a not-for-profit entity. It is established under the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984*, the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights (Establishment of Co-management Board) Regulations 2004, and continues under the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights (Mamungari Conservation Park Co-management Board) Regulations 2019. The Board is responsible for managing the Mamungari Conservation Park.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	0.12
	Total expenses	0.17
	Net result	(0.05)
	Net assets	0.22

6.9.33 Native Vegetation Fund

Functional responsibility

The Native Vegetation Fund is established under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. Its major purpose is to provide funds for the research, preservation, enhancement and management of vegetation in South Australia and encouraging the re-establishment of native vegetation on land from which it has been previously cleared.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	3.9
	Total expenses	2.3
	Net result	1.6
	Net assets	11.3

6.9.34 Outback Communities Authority

Functional responsibility

The Outback Communities Authority (the Authority) is established by the *Outback Communities (Administration and Management) Act 2009* to manage the provision of, and promote improvements in, public services and facilities for outback communities. It also has a responsibility to articulate the views, interests and aspirations of these communities.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	7.6
	Total expenses	6.2
	Net result	1.4
	Net assets	17.8

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

In 2020-21, the Authority's income mainly comprised revenue from the Commonwealth Government of \$3.9 million and the SA Government of \$2.4 million. The \$1.6 million increase in this revenue was mainly due to funding received for:

- Local Roads and Community Infrastructure grants of \$1.2 million
- the Municipal Services Infrastructure Program of \$500 000.

These increases were offset by a decrease in funding of \$723 000 for airstrip upgrade projects, as these projects were completed.

Expenses included supplies and services of \$2.6 million, grants and subsidies of \$1.7 million and employee benefits of \$1.1 million.

Grants and subsidies increased by \$946 000 due to an increase in expenditure against the following programs:

- Drought and Communities Extension, \$310 000
- Local Roads and Community Infrastructure, \$529 000
- Regional Development Initiatives, \$142 000.

6.9.35 Professional Standards Council

Functional responsibility

The Professional Standards Council (the Council) is established under the *Professional Standards Act 2004* and is a not-for-profit entity. It is responsible for approving and administering professional standards schemes. These schemes are legal instruments that limit the civil liability of association members and commit occupational associations to continuously improve the professional standards of their members to protect the consumers of their services.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	0.09
	Total expenses	0.10
	Net result	(0.01)
	Net assets	0.12

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ) Scheme for South Australia expired on 7 October 2019 and was replaced by the NSW scheme with full national mutual recognition. This change impacted all mainland jurisdictions, and as a result the full year impact on income in 2020-21 was a decrease of \$30 000, offset by an increase in regulatory fees from the Law Society of South Australia of \$5000.

Expenses were down \$20 000 as the proportion of secretariat support costs allocated to the South Australian Council in 2020-21 was 2.1%, compared to 2.78% in 2019-20.

6.9.36 Residential Tenancies Fund

Functional responsibility

The Residential Tenancies Fund (the Fund) is established under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* and is a not-for-profit entity. The Fund is kept and administered by the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs. It consists of security bonds received by the Commissioner and other amounts paid into the Fund. The Commissioner makes security bond repayments from the Fund. Income derived from investing the Fund is applied towards the costs of administering it, educating landlords and tenants about their statutory and contractual rights and obligations, and Fund operations.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	13.7
	Total expenses	6.8
	Net result	6.9
	Net assets	47.2

Commentary on operations

In 2020-21 the performance of the financial markets rebounded from the impacts of COVID-19 in 2019-20, resulting in:

- an increase in interest and investment income of \$2.6 million mainly due an increase in distributions from investments held with the Public Trustee of \$4.3 million, offset by a decrease in interest income of \$1.7 million due to the low interest environment
- a net gain on the revaluation of investments of \$6 million, compared to a net loss on the revaluation of investments of \$3.8 million in 2019-20.

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

Security bonds received by the Commissioner in 2020-21 increased by \$402 000 to \$106.9 million (\$106.5 million). Security bonds refunded for 2020-21 increased by \$540 000 to \$94.9 million (\$94.4 million).

The value of bonds held as at 30 June 2021 was \$230.4 million (\$219.5 million) and the value of unclaimed bonds was \$12.5 million (\$11 million).

Investments funds totalling \$276.6 million are held by the Public Trustee in common funds. They are exposed to movements in the value of the underlying common funds. Investments increased by \$10.7 million in 2020-21, mainly due to a gain on the revaluation of investments of \$6 million and an increase in interest and investment income of \$2.6 million.

6.9.37 Retail Shop Leases Fund

Functional responsibility

The Retail Shop Leases Fund (the Fund) is established under the *Retail and Commercial Leases Act 1995*. It consists of amounts received by the Small Business Commissioner by way of security bonds, and other amounts paid into the Fund under the Act. Income derived from the investment of the Fund may be applied towards the costs of administering the Act, and educating lessors and lessees about their statutory and contractual rights and obligations as approved by the responsible Minister.

Financial report opinion

Unmodified

Financial statistics

	\$million
Total income	0.8
Total expenses	0.2
Net result	0.6
Net assets	3.1

Commentary on operations

There was a legislative change in the *Retail and Commercial Leasing Act 1995* that came into effect on 1 July 2020. The change increased the maximum bond amount from four weeks to three months. This increased the amount received by the Fund for bonds.

6.9.38 Rural Industry Adjustment and Development Fund

Functional responsibility

The Rural Industry Adjustment and Development Fund (the Fund) is established under the *Rural Industry Adjustment and Development Act 1985*. Its primary purpose is to provide loans and grants, at Ministerial discretion, to develop a farm, make adjustments to farming methods or undertake a project or research for the benefit of farmers.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	0.008
	Net result	0.005
	Net assets	25.4

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The Fund did not have any significant transactions in 2020-21.

6.9.39 Second-hand Vehicles Compensation Fund

Functional responsibility

The Second-hand Vehicles Compensation Fund (the Fund) is a not-for-profit entity established under the *Second-hand Vehicle Dealers Act 1995*. It is kept and administered by the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs. The Fund exists to provide compensation for people who have a valid, unsatisfied claim against a second-hand motor vehicle dealer in relation to the purchase, sale or consignment of a second-hand vehicle.

Financial report opinion Unmodified

Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	0.56
	Total expenses	0.26
	Net result	0.3
	Net assets	7.1

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

In 2020-21 the performance of financial markets rebounded from the impacts of COVID-19 in 2019-20, resulting in:

- an increase in interest and investment income of \$89 000 mainly due to the increase in distributions from investments held with the Public Trustee of \$112 000, offset by a decrease in interest income of \$23 000
- a net gain on the revaluation of investments of \$157 000, compared to a net loss on the revaluation of investments of \$100 000 in 2019-20
- an increase in investments held of \$276 000.

In addition, compliance and administration expenses were up \$96 000 as there was an increased capacity to perform administration functions within Consumer and Business Services.

6.9.40 Small Business Commissioner

Functional responsibility

The Small Business Commissioner (the Commissioner) is established under the *Small Business Commissioner Act 2011*. The Commissioner supports small business through alternative dispute resolution processes and the administration and provision of information for several Acts to assist small business in making informed decisions.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	2.9
	Total expenses	2.7
	Net result	0.2
	Net assets	1

Commentary on operations

The *COVID-19 Emergency Response Act 2020* and the *COVID-19 Emergency Response (Commercial leases No 2) Regulations 2020* provided extra support to small businesses for disputes in relation to COVID-19. This resulted in an increase in staff for the Commissioner, to handle the increase in inquiries and provide increased dispute resolution assistance.

6.9.41 South Australian Local Government Grants Commission

Functional responsibility

The South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (the Commission) is established under the *South Australian Local Government Grants Commission Act 1992*. It makes recommendations to the Minister on the distribution of untied Commonwealth financial assistance grants to local governing authorities in South Australia, in line with State and Federal legislative requirements. From 1 January 2019, under the *Local Government (Boundary Adjustments) Amendment Act 2017*, the Commission was appointed to assess boundary change proposals, oversee investigations and make recommendations to the Minister.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	0.5
	Total expenses	0.5
	Net result	-
	Net assets	1.3

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

In 2020-21 the Commission administered \$175 million (\$175 million) of Commonwealth grants paid to local government authorities.

6.9.42 South Australian Productivity Commission – Office of the

Functional responsibility

The Office of the South Australian Productivity Commission (the Commission) is established under the *Public Sector Act 2009* and is an attached office of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

The Commission is responsible for examining and making recommendations on matters referred to it by government that facilitate productivity growth, unlock new economic opportunities, support job creation and remove existing regulatory barriers within South Australia.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	3.0
	Total expenses	2.8
	Net result	0.2
	Net assets	0.1

Commentary on operations

The Commission prepares, and updates annually, a three-year strategic plan that sets out the priorities for public inquiries and research reports.

In 2020-21, the Commission performed and published:

- a commissioned report on the extractives industry supply chain review
- an inquiry into health and medical research
- an inquiry into research and development in South Australia.

6.9.43 South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board

Functional responsibility

The South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board is a body corporate established under the *South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992*. It is responsible for the management and conservation of the quality and flow of water in the South East of South Australia by effectively managing flooding, redirecting water to areas of greatest need and reducing salinity.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	3.1
	Total expenses	6.0
	Net result	(2.9)
	Total comprehensive result	(2.9)
	Net assets	127.2

6.9.44 State Planning Commission

Functional responsibility

The State Planning Commission (the Commission) is established under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*. It is responsible for making recommendations to the Minister on the administration of the Act. It guides the decision-making of State and local government and community and business organisations with respect to planning, development and infrastructure provisions in South Australia.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	1.3
	Total expenses	1.3
	Net result	-
	Net assets	-

Commentary on operations

The Commission receives no funding. The financial activity shown represents the accounting for services received free of charge from the Attorney-General's Department.

6.9.45 State Procurement Board

Functional responsibility

The State Procurement Board (the Board) was established under the *State Procurement Act 2004* and its principal function was to implement an effective and efficient system of public procurement.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	0.4
	Total expenses	0.3
	Net result	0.1
	Net assets	1.3

Commentary on operations

The *State Procurement Repeal Act 2020*, proclaimed on 17 June 2021, dissolved the Board with effect from 1 July 2021. Immediately before the Board’s dissolution, all of its assets, rights and liabilities were vested in the Treasurer to be administered by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

From 1 July 2021, SA Government procurement policy is administered by Procurement Services SA, a branch of the Department of Treasury and Finance. Treasurer’s Instruction 18 *Procurement* came into effect on that date, establishing the framework under which procurement will be performed following the dissolution of the Board.

6.9.46 Stormwater Management Authority

Functional responsibility

The Stormwater Management Authority is established as a body corporate under the *Local Government Act 1999* and is responsible for implementing the Stormwater Management Agreement between the State of South Australia and the Local Government Association.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	8.5
	Total expenses	8.6
	Net result	(0.1)
	Net assets	8.6

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

In 2020-21 the Stormwater Management Authority received \$8.5 million from the Department for Environment and Water to fund stormwater management plans and related works, and for Gawler River flood mitigation projects identified in the 2020-21 State Budget.

6.9.47 StudyAdelaide

Functional responsibility

StudyAdelaide is a statutory corporation of the SA Government established under the *Public Corporations Act 1993*. It promotes Adelaide as Australia’s premier study destination for international students who bring economic, cultural and social benefits to the city and the State.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	4.3
	Total expenses	3.9
	Net result	0.4
	Net assets	1.5

Commentary on operations

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a significant impact on StudyAdelaide's operations, including:

- travel restrictions limiting StudyAdelaide's ability to deliver offshore marketing programs, resulting in a focus on digital marketing
- rolling closures of interstate borders and no clear signals to offshore students on their ability to return to Australia, resulting in the following activities being cancelled or postponed:
 - an onshore agent familiarisation in March 2021
 - a Victorian education agent event in June 2021
 - a Global Destination campaign that aims to encourage students to commence studying with an Adelaide institution
- some providers being unable to recruit new students, either in person or online, resulting in a reduction in education provider membership
- no corporate sponsorship being realised in 2020-21 due to the general economic environment.

6.9.48 Teachers Registration Board of South Australia

Functional responsibility

The Teachers Registration Board of South Australia (the Board) is established under the *Teachers Registration and Standards Act 2004* and the *Teachers Registrations Regulations 2016* to regulate the teaching profession and to safeguard the public interest in the teaching profession.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Total income	4.5
	Total expenses	4.7
	Net result	(0.2)
	Net assets	8.6

Interpretation and analysis of financial information

The Board's income is mainly comprised of regulatory fees collected from teachers. Expenses in 2020-21 included employee benefits of \$3.3 million and supplies and services of \$1.3 million. Income and expenditure in 2020-21 was largely consistent with prior years.

6.9.49 TechInSA

Functional responsibility

TechInSA contributed to the development of South Australia's high-tech industry by translating and commercialising research into products, services and intellectual property associated with high tech industries and facilitating access to private and public funding.

Financial report opinion	Unmodified
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Financial statistics		\$million
	Income:	
	Total income	2.0
	SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers	0.5
	Expenses:	
	Total expenses	3.1
	Supplies and services	1.4
	Depreciation expense	1.2
	Net result	(1.1)
	Net assets	-

Commentary on operations

On 18 August 2018 the Minister for Industry and Skills announced the intention to wind up TechInSA.

TechInSA was dissolved on 1 July 2021 under the Public Corporations (TechInSA) (Dissolution and Revocation) Regulations 2021. On 30 June 2021, immediately prior to its dissolution, all of its assets and liabilities were transferred to the Department for Innovation and Skills.

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