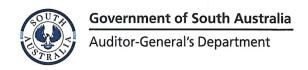
Coast Protection Board

Financial report for the year ended 30 June 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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To the Presiding Member Coast Protection Board

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 31(2) of the *Coast Protection Act 1972*, I have audited the financial report of the Coast Protection Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Opinion

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Coast Protection Board as at 30 June 2018, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2018
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2018
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2018
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Presiding Member of the Coast Protection Board and the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer of the Department for Environment and Water.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Andrew Richardson

Auditor-General

29 October 2018

Coast Protection Board

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2018

Coast Protection Board Certification of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Coast Protection Board:

- comply with any relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Board
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Coast Protection Board as at 30 June 2018 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Coast Protection Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.

Allan Holmes

Presiding Member

October 2018

John Schutz

Chief Executive

Department for Environment and

Water

26 October 2018

Shaun O'Brien

Chief Financial Officer

Department for Environment and

Water

26 October 2018

Coast Protection Board Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2018

2017
\$'000
24
158
339
11
532
20
20
512
515
515
3
3

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

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Coast Protection Board Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2 023	513
Receivables	11	5	10
Total current assets		2 028	523
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	5 715	5 715
Total non-current assets		5 715	5 715
Total assets		7 743	6 238
Current liabilities			
Payables	13	1 732	230
Total current liabilities		1 732	230
Total liabilities		1 732	230
Net assets		6 011	6 008
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus		5 163	5 163
Retained earnings		848	845
Total equity		6 011	6 008
1			

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments 14
Contingent assets and liabilities 15

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Coast Protection Board Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Balance at 30 June 2016	Asset revaluation surplus \$'000 5 163	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000 6 005
Net result for 2016-17 Total comprehensive result for 2016-17		3 3	3
Balance at 30 June 2017	5 163	845	6 008
Net result for 2017-18 Total comprehensive result for 2017-18	-	3 3	3
Balance at 30 June 2018	5 163	848	6 011

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

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Coast Protection Board Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2018

		2018 (Outflows) Inflows	2017 (Outflows) Inflows
Cash flows from operating activities	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash outflows			
Board member payments		(23)	(24)
Payments for supplies and services		(246)	(138)
Payments for grants and subsidies		(609)	(339)
Other payments		(11)	(11)
Cash used in operations		(889)	(512)
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		22	15
Cash generated from operations		22	15
Cash flows from SA government			
Receipts from SA government		2 377	515
Cash generated from SA government		2 377	515
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		1 510	18
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1 510	18
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		513	495
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	10	2 023	513

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

1 Basis of financial statements

1.1 Reporting entity

The Coast Protection Board (the Board) is a reporting entity in accordance with section 31 of the *Coast Protection Act* 1972 (the Act).

1.2 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

1.3 Basis of preparation

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

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

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Significant accounting policies are set out in the notes.

1.4 Taxation

The Board is not subject to Income Tax. The Board is liable for Payroll Tax and Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT).

The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of the Board under the grouping provisions of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) legislation. Under these provisions, DEW is liable for the payments and entitled to the receipts associated with GST. Therefore the Board's net GST receivable/payable is recorded in DEW's Statement of Financial Position. GST cash flows applicable to the Board are recorded in DEW's Statement of Cash Flows.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

2 Objectives and activities

2.1 Objectives

Strategic context

The Board was established under the *Coast Protection Act 1972* (the Act) to manage, maintain, develop and improve coast facilities that are vested in, or are under the care, control and management of the Board.

The major objectives of the Board are to:

- protect and restore the coast of the state of South Australia
- develop and manage particular coast facilities
- provide advice on policies and to develop guidelines on matters relating to the protection, restoration or development of the coast.

Financial arrangements

The financial activities of the Board are administered through the Coast Protection Fund (the Fund) in accordance with the Act. The Fund is a non-interest bearing Deposit Account pursuant to section 21(1) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The Fund's sources of revenue consist of State Government grants together with income derived from development application fees and charges.

The Board has no employees. The functions and activities required by the Act are performed by employees of DEW. These services are provided on a fee for service basis and are recognised in these financial statements.

2.2 Activities

In achieving its objectives the Board conducts its services through a single activity, Coast and Marine Conservation. The purpose of this activity is to ensure the conservation, protection and ongoing sustainable productivity of South Australia's coastal, estuarine and marine environments.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

3 Board member expenses

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Board and committee fees	19	21
Board member on-costs - superannuation	2	2
Board member on-costs - other	2	1
Total board member expenses	23	24

Board member expenses includes all board fees and related on-costs including superannuation. These are recognised when incurred.

4 Remuneration of board members

Members of the Board during the 2017-18 financial year were:

A N Holmes (Presiding Member)

A Allen (retired 27 November 2017) *

P S J Coleman

A M Collins (appointed 31 January 2018) *

A Crisp

P A Hesp

D Lake (retired 12 December 2017) *

T Radan (appointed 13 December 2017) *

* In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet's Circular No 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board duties during the financial year.

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls	2018	2017
within the following bands:	\$'000	\$'000
\$0 - \$9 999	7	5
\$10 000 - \$19 999	1	1
Total number of members	8	6

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board member duties including sitting fees and super contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$21 000 (2017: \$23 000).

for the year ended 30 June 2018

5 Supplies and services

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Minor works, maintenance and equipment	90	\$ 000 1
West Beach harbour management	88	
DEW corporate services	61	54
Contractors	22	9
Travel and accommodation	17	9
Contribution to Waverider Buoy maintenance	10	10
Donations/Sponsorships	7	3
Aerial photography and survey	5	10
Accommodation and property management expenses	2	2
General administration	_ 1	6
Transportation	1	1
Vehicle	1	1
Contribution towards updating DEW's Beatrice survey management software	-	21
West Beach coastal process modelling	_	20
Other	1	11
Total supplies and services	306	158
6 Grants and subsidies		
	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Local government (i)	2 046	339
Other _	5	
Total grants and subsidies	2 051	339
(i) Local government		
City of Charles Sturt	1 250	-
Kingston District Council	600	40
Port Augusta City Council	60	104
City of Onkaparinga	50	-
City of Victor Harbor	30	30
City of Whyalla	20	35
Wattle Range Council	15	60
Yorke Peninsula Council	11	10
Copper Coast District Council	10	-
The District Council of Robe	-	20
Salisbury City Council		15
Port Adelaide Enfield Council	-	15
Ceduna District Council	-	10_
Total local government grants and subsidies	2 046	339

For contributions payable, the contribution will be recognised as a liability and expense when the entity has a present obligation to pay the contribution and the expense recognition criteria are met.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

7 Other expenses

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	11	11
Total other expenses	11	11

Other services

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

8 Revenues from fees and charges

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees, levies and licences	17	20
Total revenues from fees and charges	17	20

Revenues from fees and charges are derived primarily from fees for development applications which are recognised on an accrual basis.

9 Revenues from / (payments to) SA Government

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Grants from SA Government	2 377	515
Total revenues from SA Government	2 377	515
Net revenues from SA Government	2 377	515

Grants from SA Government for program funding are recognised as revenue when the Board obtains control over the funding. Control over Grants from SA Government is normally obtained upon receipt.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	2 023	513
Total cash and cash equivalents	2 023	513

Cash is measured at nominal value. Deposits with the Treasurer are non-interest bearing.

11 Receivables

Current \$'000 \$'000 Receivables 5 10 Total current receivables 5 10		2018	2017
Receivables 5 10		\$'000	\$'000
	Current		
Total current receivables 5 10	Receivables	5	10
	Total current receivables	5	10
Total receivables 5 10	Total receivables	5	10

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement. Receivables are non-interest bearing. Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect the debt.

12 Property, plant and equipment

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
Land at fair value	5 715	5 715
Total land	5 715	5 715
Total property, plant and equipment	5 715	5 715

Acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangements then the assets are recognised at book value, that is the amount recorded by the transferor public authority prior to the restructure.

All non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

12 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Revaluation

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

Every six years, the Board revalues its lands by an independent Certified Practising Valuer.

Assets disclosed at independent valuation

Independent desktop valuations were performed as at 1 July 2014 by F. Taormina - B App Sc (Val), AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer from Valcorp Australia Pty Limited. The fair value of land was based on recent market transactions for similar land in the area taking into account zoning and restricted use.

Controlled land

Land assets comprise various coastal lands dedicated to the care and control of the Board and in general have restrictions on their use, for example zoning restrictions may preclude any form of development on the land. The independent valuers have taken the restrictions on use into account in determining the value of land.

Monitored land

The Government of South Australia holds certain land for coastal protection purposes. Whilst the Board monitors these land holdings in line with its objectives, the Board does not control these land holdings and accordingly the land holdings have not been recognised in these financial statements.

13 Payables

	2018	2017
	· \$'000	\$'000
Current		
Creditors	1 721	219
Accrued expenses	11	11
Total current payables	1 732	230
Total payables	1 732	230

Interest rate and credit risk

Payables are measured at nominal amounts. Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received.

14 Unrecognised contractual commitments

The Board is not aware of the existence of any unrecognised contractual commitments.

15 Contingent assets and liabilities

The Board is not aware of the existence of any contingent assets or contingent liabilities. At the time of this report the outcomes of any pending legal cases are not known and the effects are not quantifiable.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

16 Related Party Transactions

The Board is a body corporate and was established pursuant to the *Coast Protection Act 1972* and is wholly owned and controlled by the Crown.

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

Key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Board include the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation.

The compensation of the Board's key management personnel was \$21 000 (2017: \$23 000). Salaries and other benefits the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation receives are excluded from this total. The Minister's remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via the Department of Treasury and Finance) under section 6 of the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*.

17 Financial risk management / financial instruments

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by the DEW's corporate services section and DEW's risk management policies are in accordance with the *Risk Management Policy Statement* issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard *Risk Management Principles and Guidelines*.

The Board's exposure to financial risk (liquidity, credit and market) is low due to the nature of the financial instruments held.

Liquidity risk

The Board is funded principally from grants from the SA Government. The Board works with the Department of Treasury and Finance to determine the cash flows associated with its government-approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows.

There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

17 Financial risk management / financial instruments (continued)

Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in the respective financial asset / financial liability note.

The carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and liabilities: receivables and payables measured at cost are detailed below.

·		2018	2017
		Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		2 023	513
Loans and receivables			
Receivables	(1)	5	10
Total financial assets		2 028	523
			-
Financial liabilities	1		
Financial liabilities at cost		,	
Payables	(1)	1 721	219
Total financial liabilities		1 721	219

⁽¹⁾ Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (for example, Commonwealth, State and Local Government taxes, fees and charges; Auditor-General's Department audit fees). In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levies, tax and equivalents, etc. they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost).

18 Events after the reporting period

There are no known events after balance date that affect these general purpose financial statements in a material manner.