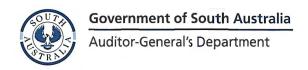
Environment Protection Authority

Financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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To the Presiding Member Environment Protection Authority

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the financial report of the Environment Protection Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Opinion

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

The financial report comprises:

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

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 Environment Protection Authority. 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 the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Environment Protection Authority's internal control
- 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 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

16 September 2019

Environment Protection Authority Certification of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Environment Protection Authority:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under section 41 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards
- · are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Authority
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Environment Protection Authority as at 30 June 2019 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

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

Tony Circelli Chief Executive

/ 0 September 2019

Catherine Cooper Presiding Member

¿ O September 2019

Richard Jacka Chief Financial Officer

September 2019

Environment Protection Authority Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	2.3	26 395	23 857
Supplies and services	3.1	7 757	8 684
Depreciation and amortisation	3.2	715	886
Grants and subsidies	3.3	73	. 744
Impairment loss on receivables		1 305	65
Other expenses	3.4	171	1 913
Total expenses	_	36 416	36 149
Income			
Fees and charges	4.2	52 667	50 657
Grants and contributions	4.3	252	1 020
Interest	4.4	111	100
Resources received free of charge	4.5	166	535
Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	4.6	-	24
Other income	4.7	66	651
Total income	_	53 262	52 987
Net benefit from providing services	-	16 846	16 838
Revenues from / (payments to) SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	4.1	2 076	78
Payments to SA Government	4.1	(17 675)	(11 973)
Total net (payments to) SA Government	_	(15 599)	(11 895)
Net result		1 247	4 943
Total comprehensive result	_	1 247	4 943

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Environment Protection Authority Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	29 799	26 571
Receivables	6.2	5 736	7 461
Total current assets		35 535	34 032
Non-current assets			
Receivables	6.2	1	2
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	2 479	2 367
Intangible assets	5.2	1 934	2 128
Total non-current assets	_	4 414	4 497
Total assets		39 949	38 529
Current liabilities			
Payables	7.1	1 609	1 324
Employee benefits	2.4	2 690	2 775
Provisions	7.2	40	41
Other current liabilities	7.3	41	51
Total current liabilities	_	4 380	4 191
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	7.1	571	551
Employee benefits	2.4	5 564	5 509
Provisions	7.2	56	61
Other non-current liabilities	7.3	375	383
Total non-current liabilities		6 566	6 504
Total liabilities	-	10 946	10 695
Net assets	_	29 003	27 834
Equity			
Retained earnings		29 003	27 834
Total equity		29 003	27 834

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

Environment Protection Authority Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2019

		Retained Earnings	Total
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2017		22 891	22 891
Net result for 2017-18		4 943	4 943
Total comprehensive result for 2017-18		4 943	4 943
Balance at 30 June 2018		27 834	27 834
Adjustments on initial adoption of AASB 9		(78)	(78)
Adjusted balance at 1 July 2018	_	27 756	27 756
Net result for 2018-19		1 247	1 247
Total comprehensive result for 2018-19	_	1 247	1 247
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>=</u>	29 003	29 003

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Environment Protection Authority Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ending 30 June 2019

,				
		2019	2018	
		(Outflows)	(Outflows)	
		Inflows	Inflows	
Cash flows from operating activities	Note	\$'000	\$'000	
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits payments		(26 430)	(23 605)	
Payments for supplies and services		(7 514)	(8 728)	
Payments of grants and subsidies		(73)	(744)	
Other payments		(139)	(111)	
Cash used in operating activities		(34 156)	(33 188)	
Cash inflows				
Fees and charges		53 209	48 879	
Receipts from grants		252	1 020	
Interest received		111	99	
Other receipts		76	234	
Cash generated from operating activities		53 648	50 232	
Cash flows from SA government				
Receipts from SA government		2 076	78	
Payments to SA government		(17 675)	(11 973)	
Cash generated from SA government		(15 599)	(11 895)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	8.1	3 893	5 149	
not call provided by operating activities	0.,			
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash outflows				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(665)	(277)	
Cash used in investing activities		(665)	(277)	
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		-	93	
Cash generated from investing activities		-	93	
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(665)	(184)	
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3 228	4 965	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		26 571	21 606	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	6.1	29 799	26 571	

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

1. About the Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority (the Authority) comprises the following:

- the Environment Protection Authority a statutory authority with an appointed board established by the Environment Protection Act 1993
- an administrative unit also named the Environment Protection Authority established under the Public Sector Act 2009
- the Environment Protection Fund (the Fund) established under the Environment Protection Act 1993.

Under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, the Chief Executive of the administrative unit is also taken to be the Chief Executive of the statutory authority. The Chief Executive is subject to the control and direction of the Minister in relation to the activities of the administrative unit, and is subject to the control and direction of the Board in relation to giving effect to its policies and decisions under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.

The statutory authority is South Australia's primary environmental regulator for the protection, restoration and enhancement of our environment. The statutory authority makes use of the services of the administrative unit's employees and facilities in performing its statutory obligations.

The administrative unit also has responsibility for radiation protection functions under the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*. The Authority's financial statements include assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses attributable to Radiation Protection. The income and expenses (excluding overheads) attributable to radiation protection are disclosed in note 8.3. However assets and liabilities have not been separately disclosed as they cannot be reliably attributed to radiation protection functions.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by combining the financial statements of all entities that comprise the consolidated entity being the Authority and the Fund, in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

In forming the view that the Fund is controlled, the Authority considered its involvement with the entity and determined that its substantive rights give the Authority the current ability to direct the major relevant activities of the entity and the Authority is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement as the entity contributes to furtherance of the Authority's objectives.

Consistent accounting policies have been applied and all inter-entity balances and transactions arising within the consolidated entity have been eliminated in full.

The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of the Authority.

Administered Items

(1) Solid Waste Levies

As per section 113 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* the Authority collects waste levies, but is then required to transfer 50 percent of the cash component of solid waste levies collected to Green Industries SA as per section 17 of the *Green Industries SA Act 2004*.

(2) Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016 - Dob in a Litterer Revenue

The launch of the Dob in a Litterer campaign on 1 February 2017 followed the introduction of the litter provisions in the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016*, and a state government commitment to introduce a public litter reporting system. From 1 May 2017, fines began being imposed to those caught littering from their vehicles following a 3-month grace period where warning letters were issued in lieu of fines.

As part of the 2018-19 State Budget, the government made the decision that funding for the Dob in a Litterer program would cease effective 1 July 2018. Any revenue collected in future years will be repayment of residual fines currently on instalment arrangements.

Revenue received from Dob in a Litterer must be paid into the Consolidated Account and therefore has been treated as an administered item.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

1. About the Environment Protection Authority

(2) Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016 - Dob in a Litterer Revenue (continued)

The transactions and balances relating to the above administered items are not recognised as income, expense, assets and liabilities of the Authority. See note 8.4 for Administered financial statements.

1.1. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

1.2. Objectives and programs

Objectives

The objectives of the Authority are to achieve a better environment for the wellbeing and prosperity of all South Australians:

- through the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment, and the risk-based regulation of pollution, waste and noise
- by ensuring the safe use of radiation to minimise adverse impacts on human health and the environment, through the risk-based regulation of radiation.

The Authority works closely with industry, the community and government to protect our unique natural environment and promote the safe use of radiation while supporting economic growth and improving wellbeing.

Programs

The Authority, in 2018-19 was funded by fees and charges for the provision of environment protection, policy and regulatory services. In line with the objectives of establishing the Authority to focus on environment protection activities, the Authority conducts its services through a single program, Environment and Radiation Protection. The purpose of this program is to achieve a better environment for the wellbeing and prosperity of South Australians. As the Authority conducts its services through a single program, a Statement of Disaggregated Disclosures has not been prepared.

1.3. Financial arrangements

The Authority's sources of funds consist of income derived primarily from fees, levies and licences. These fees, levies and licences include:

- waste levies from landfill depots
- environmental authorisation fees
- · radiation licence fees
- fines and penalties
- section 7 enquiries.

The financial activities of the Authority are primarily conducted through deposit accounts with the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) pursuant to Section 8 and Section 21 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The deposit accounts are used for revenues from services provided and from fees and charges.

DEW provides some professional, technical and administrative support to the Authority. The identifiable direct costs of providing these services are met by the Authority.

A memorandum of understanding was signed on 28 June 2019 between DEW and the Authority relating to the provision of these services.

1.4. Budget performance

for the year ended 30 June 2019

The budget performance table compares the Authority's outcomes against budget information presented to Parliament (2018-19 Budget Paper 4). The budget amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures. The budget process is not subject to audit.

		Original budget	Actual	Variance
Otatament of Ormanal analysis Income	N - 4 -	2019	2019	2019
Statement of Comprehensive Income	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses Employee benefits expenses	(=)	23 310	26 395	3 085
Supplies and services	(a)	8 663	20 393 7 757	(906)
Grants and subsidies		119	73	(46)
Depreciation and amortisation		918	715	(203)
Impairment loss on receivables		310	1 305	1 305
Other expenses		1 238	171	(1 067)
Total expenses	-	34 248	36 416	2 168
rotal expenses	-	04 240	00 410	
Income				
Fees and charges		52 715	52 667	(48)
Grants and contributions		238	252	14
Interest		102	111	9
Resources received free of charge		-	166	166
Other income		-	66	66
Total income	-	53 055	53 262	207
Net benefit from providing services	-	18 807	16 846	(1 961)
December from 1/2 companies to 200 companies				
Revenues from / (payments to) SA government	(b)		2 076	2 076
Revenues from SA government	(b)	-		
Payments to SA government	(c) _		(17 675)	(17 675)
Total net revenues from SA Government	-	-	(15 599)	(15 599)
Net result	-	18 807	1 247	(17 560)
Total comprehensive result	_	18 807	1 247	(17 560)
	_			`

Explanations are provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10% of the original budgeted amount and 5% of original budgeted total expenses.

- (a) The variation is predominantly due to the payment of TVSP's to eligible employees and Long Service Leave revaluation costs at year end
- (b) Revenues from SA Government was greater than the original budget due to DTF reimbursing TVSP's paid by the Authority
- (c) Payments to SA Government was greater than the original budget due to a review of the Authority's operating balance as at 30 June 2018 in accordance with the Cash Alignment Policy. The amount of surplus cash as advised by DTF was \$17.675 million.

1.4. Budget performance (continued)

		Original		
Administered Items		budget	Actual	Variance
		2019	2019	2019
Statement of Comprehensive Income	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses				
Intra government transfers		36 487	35 289	(1 198)
Other expenses		-	52	52
Total expenses	_	36 487	35 341	(1 146)
Income				
Fees, fines and penalties		36 487	34 916	(1 571)
	_	36 487	34 916	(1 571)
Net cost / (benefit) of providing services	-	-	425	425
Net result		-	(425)	(425)
Total comprehensive result		<u> </u>	(425)	(425)
		1		
		Original		
	Note	budget	Actual	Variance
		2019	2019	2019
Investing expenditure summary		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total new projects	(d)	884	80	(804)
Total annual program	_	577	577	-
	_			

⁽d) Total new project investing expenditure was lower than original budget due to delays relating to the Material Flow and Levy Information System project.

1 461

657

(804)

1.5. Significant transactions with government related entities

Total investing expenditure

Significant transactions with the SA Government are identifiable throughout this financial report. In addition:

- 100% of lease payments relate to accommodation supplied by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure and cars supplied by Fleet SA
- 50% of the cash component of solid waste levies collected by the Authority is transferred to Green Industries SA
- the Authority has a memorandum of understanding with DEW for professional, technical and administrative support
- · other significant transactions include those with licence holder SA Water for various charges.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Board, committees and employees

2.1. Key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Authority include the Minister for Environment and Water, the EPA Board Members, the Chief Executive and the other five members of the Executive Team who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the Authority.

Total compensation for key management personnel was \$1.429 million in 2018-19 and \$1.382 million in 2017-18.

The compensation disclosed in the note below excludes salaries and other benefits the Minister receives. The Minister's remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via the Department of Treasury and Finance) under section 6 the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*.

	2019	2018
Compensation	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	1 305	1 256
Post-employment benefits	124	126
Total compensation	1 429	1 382

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

Compensation of Key Management Personnel is disclosed above.

No transactions with key management personnel or related parties have occurred throughout the 2018-19 financial year, other than those disclosed in note 1.5.

2.2. Board and committee members

Members during the 2019 financial year were:

Board of the Environment Protection Authority

Stephen Christley

Tony Circelli*

Catherine Cooper

Nancy Cromar (appointed July 2018)

Helen Macdonald

Christopher Stathy (appointed July 2018)

Christine Trenorden

Mark Withers

Radiation Protection Committee

Eva Bezak

Tony Circelli*

Sarah Constantine*

Ian Kirkwood (term concluded November 2018)*

Greg Marshall*

Cara Miller

Graeme Palmer

Nigel Spooner

Pamela Sykes

Wilson Vallat (appointed February 2019)*

Bettina Venner (appointed February 2019)*

Kathryn Levingstone (deputy member)

for the year ended 30 June 2019

2.2. Board and committee members (continued)

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

Board and committee remuneration

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

	2019	2018
\$0 - \$19 999	11	10
\$20 000 - \$39 999	7	6
\$40 000 - \$59 999	 -	1
Total number of members	 18	17

The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$0.198 million (2018: \$0.207 million). Remuneration of members include sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and related fringe benefits tax.

2.3. Employee benefits expenses

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	17 802	17 845
Employment on-costs - superannuation	2 198	2 250
Targeted voluntary separation packages	2 057	
Annual leave	1 690	1 711
Long Service Leave	1 162	705
Employment on-costs - other	1 132	1 128
Board and committee fees	196	198
Skills and Experience Retention Leave	118	101
Workers compensation	9	(117)
Other employee related expenses	31	36_
Total employee benefits expenses	26 395	23 857

Employment on-costs - superannuation

The superannuation employment on-cost charge represents the Authority's contribution to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

2.3. Employee benefits expenses (continued)

Executive remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls	2019	2018
within the following bands:	Number	Num ber
\$151 001 – 171 000	2	1
\$191 001 – 211 000	2	2
\$231 001 – 251 000	1	1
\$291 001 - 311 000	-	1
\$311 001 – 331 000	1	
Total	6	5

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits.

Targeted voluntary separation packages

The number of employees who received a TVSP during the reporting period was 24.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Amount paid to separated employees:		
Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages	2 057	-
Leave paid to separated employees	639	-
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance	(2 076)	
Net cost to the Environment Protection Authority	620	

2.4. Employee benefits liability

2.4. Employee belients hability		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Annual leave	1 597	1 726
Long service leave	601	578
Accrued salaries and wages	398	370
Skills and experience retention leave	94	101
Total current employee benefits	2 690	2 775
Non-current		
Long service leave	5 564	5 509
Total non-current employee benefits	5 564	5 509
Total employee benefits	8 254	8 284

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

2.4. Employee benefits liability (continued)

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

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

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

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

Long Service Leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Details about the measurement of long service leave liability is provided as note 11.1.

3. Expenses

Employee benefits expenses are disclosed in note 2.3.

3.1. Supplies and services

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating lease payments	1 769	2 238
General administration	1 744	1 471
Fee for service - Site Contamination	1 261	1 068
Information technology & communication	641	669
Scientific and technical services	328	424
Staff development	323	341
Minor works, maintenance & equipment	280	396
Vehicle and aircraft	261	280
Accommodation and property management	220	434
Fee for service - DEW	195	114
Travel and accommodation	173	206
Fee for service - Other	139	532
Transportation	85	146
Temporary staff	75	46
Monitoring fees	40	74
Other	223	245
Total supplies and services	7 757	8 684

Operating leases payments

Operating lease payments (less any lease incentives) are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

3.2. Depreciation and amortisation

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings and improvements	1	1
Computing equipment	21	25
Furniture and fittings	104	259
Vehicles	8	8
Infrastructure	22	23
Plant and equipment	176	198
Intangible assets	383	372
Total depreciation and amortisation	715	886

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

Lease incentives in the form of leasehold improvements are capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the remaining term of the lease or estimated useful life of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

Land assets are not depreciated.

Review of accounting estimates

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate.

Useful life

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

Class of Asset	<u>Useful Life (years)</u>
Computing equipment	3-10
Intangible Assets	3-17
Infrastructure	15-30
Plant and equipment	5-15
Vehicles	10-25
Furniture and fittings	10-15
Buildings and improvements	40
Other	10

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

3.3.	Grants	and	subsidies
J.J.	Giants	allu	Subsidies

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Community organisations and associations	43	211
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board	13	10
Environment Protection Authority NSW	10	84
Attorney General's Department	5	-
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	2	15
Department for Education	-	1
Primary Industries and Regions SA	-	43
Local Government		380
Total grants and subsidies	73	744

3.4. Other expenses

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Capital project costs not capitalised	25	-
Property, plant and equipment write-offs	7	1 802
Other	139	111
Total other expenses	171	1 913

Other

Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* were \$0.139 million (2018: \$0.108 million). No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

4. Income

4.1. Net revenues from SA Government

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Appropriation from the Treasurer's Contingency Fund	2 076	78
Total revenues from SA Government	2 076	78
Payments to SA Government		
Return of surplus cash pursuant to cash alignment policy	17 675	11 973
Total payments to SA Government	17 675	11 973

Appropriations

Appropriations are recognised on receipt.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

4.2. Fees and charges		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Waste levies	35 633	33 971
Environmental authorisation fees	12 135	10 655
Radiation licence fees	3 256	3 159
Other licence fees	1 002	1 158
Fines and penalties	559	1 643
Other fees and charges	82	71
Total fees and charges	52 667	50 657

Environmental authorisation fees received under the *Environment Protection Act 1993* are recognised as revenue when invoiced. All other license fees, including those received under the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*, are recognised as revenue upon receipt. Waste levies are recognised by the Authority on an accrual basis.

4.3. Grants and contributions

io. Granto ana contributiono		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
SA Government grants	172	351
Commonwealth Government grants	80	634
Private industry and community grants		35
Total grants and contributions	252	1 020
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) State Government Grants		
Department for Environment and Water	3	43
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	2	133
Department of State Development	135	100
Primary Industries and Regions SA	2	45
Adelaide and Mount Lofty NRM Board	30	30
	172	351
(ii) Commonwealth Government Grants		
Department of Industry, Innovation and Science	27	26
Department of the Environment and Energy	53	605
Murray Darling Basin Authority	-	3
	80	634
(iii) Private Industry and Community Grants		
Other	-	35
	-	35

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

4.3. Grants and contributions (continued)

Contributions which have conditions of expenditure still to be met as at reporting date were \$8.643 million (2018: \$7.573 million).

The Authority is engaged in a variety of funding programs involving State and Commonwealth sources who provide monies to the Authority on the premise that these funds are expended in a manner consistent with the terms of the agreement. At reporting date these contributions relate to:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Environment Protection Fund	8 641	7 534
National Pollutant Inventory		19
Externally funded projects	2	20
	8 643	7 573

The Environment Protection Fund is established under section 24 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*. The Fund must be kept as directed by the Treasurer. Prescribed percentages of waste levies and licence fees are paid into the Fund under section 8 of the *Environment Protection Regulations 2009*. The Fund may be applied by the Minister or by the Authority with the approval of the Minister.

4.4. Interest

Total resources received free of charge

4.4. Interest		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest from entities within the SA Government	111	100
Total interest revenues	111	100
4.5. Resources received free of charge		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets received free of charge	-	373
Services received free of charge - Shared Services SA	166	162

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

4.6. Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	•	93
Less net book value of assets disposed		(69)
Net gain from disposal of plant and equipment	-	24

Total assets

Total assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	-	93
Less total net book value of assets disposed		(69)
Total gain from disposal of non-current assets		24

Gains/losses on disposal are recognised at the date at which control of the asset is passed to the buyer and are determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time.

4.7. Other income

Total other income	66	651
Lease incentive		417
Other sundry revenue	63	225
Salaries and wages recoveries	3	9
	\$'000	\$'000
	2019	2018

for the year ended 30 June 2019

5. Non-financial assets

5.1. Property, plant and equipment	5.1.	Property,	plant and	equipment
------------------------------------	------	-----------	-----------	-----------

5.1. Property, plant and equipment		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Land	070	070
At cost (deemed fair value) Total land	278 278	278
rotariand	2/8	278
Buildings and improvements		
At cost (deemed fair value)	40	40
Less accumulated depreciation	(28)	(27)
Total buildings and improvements	12	13
Infrastructure At cost (deemed fair value)	507	507
Less accumulated depreciation	(246)	507 (224)
Total infrastructure	261	283
Total Illiastracture	201	203
Capital works in progress		
Capital works in progress	200	93
Total capital works in progress	200	93
William		
Vehicles	400	474
At cost (deemed fair value) Less accumulated depreciation	180 (121)	171 (124)
Total vehicles	59	47
Total Veriloies		
Computing equipment		
At cost (deemed fair value)	252	252
Less accumulated depreciation	(226)	(205)
Total computing equipment	26	47
Francisco en différence		
Furniture and fittings At cost (deemed fair value)	2 600	2 655
Less accumulated depreciation	3 688 (2 954)	3 655 (2 850)
Total furniture and fittings	734	805
. and the little of the little	- 104	
Plant and equipment		
At cost (deemed fair value)	4 609	4 421
Less accumulated depreciation	(3 700)	(3 620)
Total plant and equipment	909	801
Total property, plant and applicant	0.470	2.207
Total property, plant and equipment	2 479	2 367

Property, plant and equipment with a value equal to or in excess of \$10 000 is capitalised, otherwise it is expensed.

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at fair value. Detail about the Authority's approach to fair value is set out in note 11.2.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

5.1. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2019.

Reconciliation 2018-19

	Buildings and			Computing
Land	improvements	Infrastructure	Vehicles	equipment
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
278	13	283	47	47
-	-	-	27	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(7)	_
-	-	-	-	_
	(1)	(22)	(8)	(21)
278	12	261	59	26
	\$'000 278 - - -	Land improvements \$'000 \$'000 278 13 (1)	Land improvements Infrastructure \$'000 \$'000 \$'000 278 13 283 - -	Land improvements Infrastructure Vehicles \$'000 \$'000 \$'000 278 13 283 47 - - - 27 - - - (7) - - (1) (22) (8)

Counting on our at 4 July 2049	Furniture and fittings \$'000 805	Plant and equipment \$'000	Capital works in progress \$'000	Total \$'000 2 367
Carrying amount at 1 July 2018				
Acquisitions	33	284	321	665
Transfers to/(from) capital works in				
progress	-	-	(189)	(189)
Assets written off	-	-	_	(7)
Capital WIP - expensed in current				
period	-	-	(25)	(25)
Depreciation / amortisation				
expense	(104)	(176)	-	(332)
Carrying amount at 30 June				
2019	734	909	200	2 479

5.1. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation 2017-18

	Land \$'000	Buildings and improvements \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Computing equipment \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2017	278	14	334	55	72
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
Initial recognition	_	-	-	V.	-
Assets received for nil					
consideration	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/(from) capital works in					
progress	-	-	-	-	-
Asset written off	-		(28)		
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation / amortisation					
expense	-	(1)	(23)	(8)	(25)
Carrying amount at 30 June					
2018	278	13	283	47	47

	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Capital works in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2017	2 001	992	26	3 772
Acquisitions	_	84	193	277
Initial recognition	456	-	-	456
Assets received for nil				
consideration	373	-	-	373
Transfers to/(from) capital works in				
progress	_	1	(126)	(126)
Assets written off	(1 766)	(8)		(1 802)
Disposals	-	(69)	-	(69)
Depreciation / amortisation				
expense	(259)	(198)	-	(514)
Carrying amount at 30 June				
2018	805	801	93	2 367

Environment Protection Authority Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

5.2. Intangible assets		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Internally developed intangible assets		
At cost (deemed fair value)	98	98
Less accumulated amortisation	(35)	(27)
Total internally generated computer software	63	71
General Environment Information System (GENI)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	2 033	1 977
Less accumulated amortisation	(1 841)	(1 741)
Total GENI	192	236
Complaints and Reports of Environmental Significance System (CARES)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	308	308
Less accumulated amortisation	(308)	(307)
Total CARES	-	1
Licensing Administration Management Program (LAMP)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	1 617	1 592
Less accumulated amortisation	(629)	(464)
Total LAMP	988	1 128
Environment Licensing Forms (ELF)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	518	507
Less accumulated amortisation	(198)	(145)
Total ELF	320	362
EMP Masterpiece Interface (EMP)		
At cost (deemed fair value)	45	45
Less accumulated amortisation	(18)	(13)
Total EMP	27	32
Other		
At cost (deemed fair value)	723	1 052
Less accumulated amortisation	(379)	(754)
Total Other	344	298
Total intangible assets	1 934	2 128

Environment Protection Authority Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

5.2. Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition and recognition criteria and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

5.2. Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation 2018-19

	Internally developed \$'000	GENI \$'000	CARES \$'000	LAMP \$'000	Electronic Licensing Forms \$'000	EMP \$'000	Other Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2018	71	236	1	1 128	362	32	298	2 128
Transfers from capital works in progress	-	56	-	25	11	-	97	189
Amortisation	(8)	(100)	(1)	(165)	(53)	(5)	(51)	(383)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2019	63	192	-	988	320	27	344	1 934

Reconciliation 2017-18

	Internally developed	GENI	CARES	LAMP	Electronic Licensing Forms	EMP	Other Intangibles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2017	79	288	15	1 240	385	36	331	2 374
Transfers from capital works in progress	•	29		49	29	-	19	126
Amortisation	(8)	(81)	(14)	(161)	(52)	(4)	(52)	(372)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2018	71	236	1	1 128	362	32	298	2 128

for the year ended 30 June 2019

6. Financial assets

6.1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	21 153	19 032
Environment Protection Fund Deposit Account	8 641	7 534
Imprest account/cash on hand	5	5
Total cash and cash equivalents	29 799	26 571

Cash is measured at nominal amounts.

Deposits with the Treasurer and cash on hand is non-interest bearing. The Environment Protection Fund Deposit Account earns a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates.

6.2. Receivables

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Trade receivables		
From government entities	38	15
From non-government entities	6 964	7 368
Less allowance for doubtful debts	(1 385)	(9)
Total trade receivables	5 617	7 374
Prepayments	99	56
Accrued revenues	19	29
Workers compensation recoveries	1	2
Total current receivables	5 736	7 461
Non-current		
Workers compensation recoveries	1	2
Total non-current receivables	1	2
Total receivables	5 737	7 463

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

Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

Refer to note 11.3 for further information on risk management.

6.2. Receivables (continued)

Impairment of receivables

Nds .	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 30 June under AASB 139	9	. 9
Adjustments on initial adoption of AASB 9	78	
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	87	9
Amounts written off	(7)	(5)
Increase in the allowance	1 305	5
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1 385	9

Refer to note 11.3 for details regarding credit risk and the methodology for determining impairment.

7. Liabilities

Employee benefits liabilities are disclosed in note 2.4.

7.1. Payables

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Trade payables	897	616
Employment on-costs	542	564
Accrued expenses	162	139
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	8	5_
Total current payables	1 609	1 324
Non-current		
Employment on-costs	571	551
Total non-current payables	571	551
Total payables	2 180	1 875

Payables and accruals are raised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry payables are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to their short-term nature.

Employment on-costs

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

The Authority makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

7.1. Payables (continued)

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has remained unchanged from the 2018 rate of 41%. This rate is used in the employment on-cost calculation.

Paid parent leave scheme

Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable represents amounts which the Authority has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward onto eligible employees via the Authority's standard payroll processes. That is, the Authority is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

7.2. Provisions

1.2. 11041310113		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Provision for workers compensation	40	41
Total current provisions	40	41
Non-current		
Provision for workers compensation	56	61
Total non-current provisions	56	61
Total provisions	96	102
Movement in Provisions		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	102	242
Reductions arising from payments	(15)	(23)
Increases/(decreases) resulting from re-measurement	9	(117)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	96	102

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

The Authority is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Total other liabilities

7.3. Other liabilities		
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Lease incentive	39	42
Other	2	9
Total current other liabilities	41	51
Non-current		
Lease incentive	375	383
Total non-current other liabilities	375	383

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

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Environment Protection Authority Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

8. Other disclosures

8.1. Cash flow

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

Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position 29 799 26 571 Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows 29 799 26 571 Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net benefit of providing services Net cash provided by operating activities 3 893 5 149 Less revenues from SA Government (2 076) (78) Add payments to SA Government 17 675 11 973 Add I less non-cash items Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/increase in receivables (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/increase in payables (305) 72 Decrease in provis		2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position 29 799 26 571 Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows 29 799 26 571 Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net benefit of providing services Net cash provided by operating activities 3 893 5 149 Less revenues from SA Government (2 076) (78) Add payments to SA Government 17 675 11 973 Add / less non-cash items Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (Decrease)/increase in receivables (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/decrease in payables (305) 72 Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32 </td <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td>	•		
Position 29 799 26 571 Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows 29 799 26 571 Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net benefit of providing services Net cash provided by operating activities 3 893 5 149 Less revenues from SA Government (2 076) (78) Add payments to SA Government 17 675 11 973 Add / less non-cash items Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (Decrease)/increase in receivables (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/decrease in payables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other lia			
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows 29 799 26 571 Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net benefit of providing services Seconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities 3 893 5 149 Less revenues from SA Government (2 076) (78) Add payments to SA Government 17 675 11 973 Add / less non-cash items 78 - Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (1726) 1 656 (Increase)/decrease in receivables (1726) 1 656 (Increase)/increase in enceivables (305) 72 Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32			
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net benefit of providing services Net cash provided by operating activities Less revenues from SA Government (2 076) (78) Add payments to SA Government 17 675 11 973 Add / less non-cash items Opening equity adjustment Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings Movement in assets and liabilities (Decrease)/increase in receivables (1726) 1 656 (Increase)/decrease in payables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities	Position	29 799	26 571
benefit of providing services Net cash provided by operating activities 3 893 5 149 Less revenues from SA Government (2 076) (78) Add payments to SA Government 17 675 11 973 Add / less non-cash items Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/increase in receivables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	29 799	26 571
benefit of providing services Net cash provided by operating activities 3 893 5 149 Less revenues from SA Government (2 076) (78) Add payments to SA Government 17 675 11 973 Add / less non-cash items Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/increase in receivables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32			
Less revenues from SA Government (2 076) (78) Add payments to SA Government 17 675 11 973 Add / less non-cash items Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/increase in receivables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32			
Add / less non-cash items 78 - Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (1726) 1 656 (Increase)/decrease in receivables (1726) 1 656 (Increase)/decrease in payables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	Net cash provided by operating activities	3 893	5 149
Add / less non-cash items Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (Decrease)/increase in receivables (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/decrease in payables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	Less revenues from SA Government	(2 076)	(78)
Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/increase in receivables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	Add payments to SA Government	17 675	11 973
Opening equity adjustment 78 - Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (1 726) 1 656 (Increase)/increase in receivables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	Add / loss non each items		
Depreciation and amortisation (715) (886) Capital work-in-progress and asset write-offs (32) (1 802) Assets received free of charge - 373 Gain on disposal of non-current assets - 24 Initial recognition - furniture and fittings - 456 Movement in assets and liabilities (Decrease)/increase in receivables (1726) 1 656 (Increase)/decrease in payables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32		78	_
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(Increase)/decrease in payables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in payables (305) 72 Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits 30 (271) Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	(Decrease)/increase in receivables	(1 726)	1 656
Decrease in provisions 6 140 Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	(Increase)/decrease in payables	, ,	72
Decrease in other liabilities 18 32	Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits	, ,	(271)
	Decrease in provisions	6	140
Net benefit from providing services 16 846 16 838	Decrease in other liabilities	18	32
	Net benefit from providing services	16 846	16 838

for the year ended 30 June 2019

8.2. The Environment Protection Fund

The following is a summary of the financial activity attributable to the Fund. In reflecting these amounts in the Authority's financial statements, transactions between the Fund and the Authority have been eliminated.

Statement of Comprehensive Income		
for the year ended 30 June 2019	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Income		
Fees and Charges	4 384	4 289
Interest revenue	111	100
Other Income	-	48
Total income	4 495	4 437
Expenses		
Employee benefits expenses	370	325
Supplies and services	3 300	3 447
Grants and subsidies	56	22
Total expenses	3 726	3 794
		1
Net result	700	042
Net result	769	643
Statement of Financial Position		
as at 30 June 2019	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Cash	8 641	7 534
Receivables	452	471
Total current assets	9 093	8 005
Total assets	9 093	8 005
Current liabilities		
Payables	431	128
Employee Benefits	16	120
Total current liabilities	447	128
Total liabilities	447	128
Net assets	8 646	7 877
Equity		
Retained earnings	8 646	7 877
Total equity	8 646	7 877

Environment Protection Authority Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

8.2. The Environment Protection Fund (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity	Retained	
for the year ended 30 June 2019	Earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2017	7 234	7 234
Net result for 2017-18	643	643
Balance at 30 June 2018	7 877	7 877
Net result for 2018-19	769	769
Balance at 30 June 2019	8 646	8 646
Statement of Cook Flour		
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2019	2019	2018
for the year ended 50 Julie 2019	(Outflows)	(Outflows)
	Inflows	Inflows
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 555	Ψ 000
Cash outflows		
Employee benefit payments	(354)	(318)
Payments for supplies and services	(2 996)	(3 426)
Grants and contribution payments	(55)	(22)
Cash used in operating activities	(3 405)	(3 766)
Cash inflows		
Fees and charges	4 401	4 211
interest received	111	100
Other Income		48
Cash generated from operating activities	4 512	4 359
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1 107	593
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1 107	593
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	7 534	6 941
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	8 641	7 534

8.3. Radiation Protection

The administrative unit has responsibility for radiation protection functions under the *Radiation Protection and Control Act* 1982.

The following summarises income and expenditure attributable to radiation protection functions within the administrative unit excluding the allocation of overheads. In reflecting these amounts in the Authority's financial statements, transactions between Radiation Protection and the Statutory Authority have been eliminated.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2019	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Income		
Radiation license fees	3 256	3 159
Sales	17	12
Grants and contributions	27	26
Other income	9	
Total income _	3 309	3 197
Expenses		
Employee benefits expenses	1 481	1 574
Supplies and services	57	84
Total expenses	1 538	1 658
Net result	1 771	1 539

8.4. Administered items

The following is a summary of the amounts captured as Administered Items of the Authority which comprises Solid Waste Levies received and transferred to Green Industries SA and revenue received under the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016*.

Net result	(425)	1 487
Total expenses	35 341	31 839
Expiation fees (Dob in a Litterer) transferred to Consolidated Account	52	117
Expenses Solid waste levies transferred to GISA	35 289	31 722
Total income	34 916	33 326
Expiation fees (Dob in a Litterer)	52	117
Solid waste levies	34 864	33 209
Income		
	\$'000	\$'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2019	2019	2018

for the year ended 30 June 2019

8.4. Administered items (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	144	2
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2	1
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	142	1
net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	142	1
Cash used in operating activities Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	(35 199)	(31 838)
Expiation fees (Dob in a Litterer) returned to Consolidated Account)	(54)	(116)
Cash outflows Solid waste levies transferred to GISA	(35 145)	(31 722)
Cash generated from operating activities	35 341	31 839
Expiation fees (Dob in a Litterer)	52	117
Solid waste levies received	35 289	31 722
Cash inflows		
Cash flows from operating activities	\$'000	\$'000
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2019	2019	2018
Total equity	4 683	5 108
Retained earnings	4 683	5 108
Equity Datained comings	4.000	£ 400
Net assets	4 683	5 108
Total liabilities	144	2
Total current liabilities	144	2
Payables	144	2
Current liabilities	7 027	0110
Total assets	4 827	5 110
Total current assets	4 827	5 110
Receivables	4 683	5 108
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents	144	2
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019	\$'000	\$'000
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019	2019	2018

for the year ended 30 June 2019

9. Changes in accounting policy

9.1. Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statement)

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

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

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

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

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

The Accounting Policy Statements also set out requirements in relation to Accounting Standards and Statements not yet effective. This is further discussed in note 10.3.

9.2. AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces the provisions of AASB 139 that relate to recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The adoption of AASB 9 from 1 July 2018 resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in financial statements.

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

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements requires the impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income. In prior year, this information was presented as part of other expenses
- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires amended disclosures due to changes arising from AASB 9, these disclosures have been provided for the current year because the comparatives have not been restated.

In accordance with transitional provisions and the *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements)*, AASB 9 Financial Instruments was adopted without restating comparative information for classification and measurement requirements. All adjustments relating to classification and measurement are recognised in retained earnings at 1 July 2018.

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

9.2. AASB 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

The total impact on the Authority's retained earnings as at 1 July 2018 is as follows:

2018
\$'000
27 834
(78)
27 756

On 1 July 2018, the Authority has assessed and reclassified its financial assets into the appropriate AASB 9 categories depending on the business model and contractual cash flow characteristics applying to the asset. AASB 9 eliminates the AASB 139 categories of held to maturity and loans and receivables.

Reclassification of financial instruments on adoption of AASB 9

On the date of initial application, the Authority's financial instruments were as follows, with any reclassifications noted.

	Measurement	category	AASB 139 at 30 June 2018	Carrying amount re- measurement	AASB 9 at 1 July 2018
	AASB 139	AASB 9	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current financial assets					
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	29	-	29
Current financial					
Trade payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	642	-	642

Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in AASB 139 with an 'expected credit loss' model. The following financial assets of the Authority are subject to AASB 9's new expected credit loss model:

trade receivables from provision of services

This model generally results in earlier recognition of credit losses than the previous one.

Trade receivables

New impairment requirements result in a provision being applied to all receivables rather than only on those receivables that are credit impaired. The Authority has adopted the combined approach under AASB 9 Financial Instruments, where separately considered receivables were impaired (\$1.18 million) and then applied a provision matrix approach as a practical expedient to measure lifetime expected credit losses on the remaining receivables which resulted in an increase of loss of \$125 000 for receivables external to government. The application of the expected credit loss model resulted in an increase in the loss allowance on 1 July 2018 of \$78 000 for trade receivables external to government.

There are no additional impairment provisions for State, Territory, or Commonwealth Government receivables due to the government's high quality credit risk.

Trade and other receivables that were classified as loans and receivables under AASB 139 are now classified at amortised cost as they meet the appropriate criteria under AASB 9.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

10. Outlook

10.1. Unrecognised contractual commitments

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

Operating lease commitments

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

2019	2018
\$'000	\$'000
2 089	1 857
8 623	7 647
9 482	11 357
20 194	20 861
20 194	20 861
20 194	20 861
	\$'000 2 089 8 623 9 482 20 194

The operating leases held by the Authority are for office equipment and property leases with penalty clauses equal to the amount of the residual payments remaining for the lease terms. The leases are payable one month in advance and the Authority has the right of renewal. There are no existing or contingent rental provisions.

10.2. Contingent assets and liabilities

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

The Environment Protection Act 1993 provides the Authority with the ability to impose a financial assurance on the holder of an authorisation as a condition of that authorisation. The Authority has three financial assurances in place to cover environmental liabilities that may occur as a result of activities undertaken by authorisation holders. No value is assigned to these assurances for financial statement purposes as they will only arise in the event that an authorisation holder fails to fulfil their authorisation obligations.

The Authority is not aware of the existence of any contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2019.

10.3. Impact of standards and statements not yet effective

The Authority has assessed the impact of new and changed Australian Accounting Standards Board Standards and Interpretations not yet effective.

Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements) 2019 issued by the Treasurer on 22 March 2019 are effective for 2018-19 reporting period and are addressed below in relation to Standards not yet effective and in note 9.1. There are no Accounting Policy Statements that are not yet effective.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

10.3. Impact of standards and statements not yet effective (continued)

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

AASB 15 introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition. The objective of AASB 15 is that recognition of revenue depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. It provides extensive guidance as to how to apply this revenue recognition approach to a range of scenarios. AASB 15 – Revenue from Contracts replaces AASB 111 – Construction Contracts and AASB 118 – Revenue.

AASB 1058 introduces consistent requirements for the accounting of non-reciprocal transactions by not-for-profit entities, in conjunction with AASB 15. These requirements closely reflect the economic reality of not-for-profit entity transactions that are not contracts with customers. AASB 1058 replaces parts of AASB 1004 – Contributions.

Impact on 2019-20 financial statements

The Authority has assessed the impact of adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058 and has concluded that it will continue to recognise its revenue consistent with past practices, as it was deemed to not differ materially from adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058. The Authority will continue to perform this assessment on an annual basis to ensure that there are not material variations.

In relation to AASB 1058, the Authority has not acquired an asset at significantly less than fair value and are not in receipt of volunteer services. The Authority does not receive grants for the construction or acquisition of non-financial assets.

Related accounting policies

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

- apply, where permitted, the short-term licences recognition exemption
- adopt \$15,000 as the threshold to determine whether a licence is a licence for which the transaction price is of low
 value and will apply the low value licence recognition exemption for all low value licences
- not recognise volunteer services when the services would not have been purchased if they had not been donated.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

10.3. Impact of standards and statements not yet effective (continued)

AASB 16 - Leases

The Authority will adopt AASB 16 - Leases from 1 July 2019.

Objective

AASB 16 sets out a comprehensive model for lease accounting that addresses recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The outcome will be that lease information disclosed will give users of financial statements a basis to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

AASB 16 Leases replaces AASB 117 Leases and Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Interpretation 115 Operating Leases – Incentives and Interpretation, and Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

Impact on 2019-20 financial statements

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

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

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

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

The estimated impact is set out below.

	as at 1 July 2019 \$'000
Assets Increase in right-of-use asset	14 622
Liabilities Increase in lease liabilities Decrease in other liabilities (lease incentive) Net impact on equity	15 071 (449)

for the year ended 30 June 2019

10.3. Impact of standards and statements not yet effective (continued)

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

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

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

	2020
	\$'000_
Increase in depreciation and amortisation	1 729
Decrease in supplies and services	(2 089)
Increase in borrowing costs	278_
Net impact on net cost of providing services	(82)

The amounts disclosed are current estimates only. The Authority is continuing to refine its calculations of lease assets and liabilities for 2019-20 financial reporting purposes and expects that these figures will change. This includes accounting for non-lease components and clarifying lease terms and treatment of contractual rent increases.

Related accounting policies

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

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

On transition, for leases previously accounted for as operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months and for leases of low-value assets the Authority has applied the optional exemptions to not recognise the leases liability and right-of-use assets but to account for the lease expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term. There is an exception for motor vehicle leases, where Treasurer's approval has been granted not to apply this exemption to leases with a term remaining of less than 12 months.

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

10.4. Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after the reporting period for the year ended 30 June 2019.

11. Measurement and risk

11.1. Long service leave liability - measurement

AASB 119 Employee Benefits specifies the calculation methodology for long service leave liability.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave and is based on actuarial assumptions on expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA Government entities.

AASB 119 Employee Benefits requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds decreased from 2018 (2.5%) to 2019 (1.25%).

The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is \$562 000. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of demographical and financial assumptions - including the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4% for long service leave liability. The salary inflation rate for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability decreased from 2018 (3%) to 2019 (2.2%). This change had an immaterial net financial effect in the current financial year.

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

11.2. Fair value

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

Initial 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.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal value as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangements then the assets are recognised at book value (that is the amount recorded by the transferor public authority immediately prior to the restructure).

Revaluation

Non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value and revaluation of non-current assets or group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1.5 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

As the Authority does not hold assets that meet this criteria, assets have not been revalued.

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

During 2018 and 2019, the Authority had no valuations categorised into level 1; there were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels and there were no changes in valuation technique.

Fair value classification - non-financial assets at 30 June 2019

	Level 3
Recurring fair value measurements	\$'000
Land	278
Buildings and improvements	12
Infrastructure	261
Vehicles	59
Computer equipment	26
Furniture and fittings	734
Plant and equipment	909
Total recurring fair value measurements	2 279

11.2. Fair value (continued)

Fair value measurements as at 30 June 2018

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	N/s	Level 3
Recurring fair value measurements		\$'000
Land		278
Buildings and improvements		13
Infrastructure		283
Vehicles		47
Computer equipment		47
Furniture and fittings		805
Plant and equipment		801_
Total recurring fair value measurements		2 274

11.3. Financial instruments

Financial Risk Management

Risk management is managed by the Authority's corporate services section. Authority 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 Authority's exposure to financial risk (liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk) is low due to the nature of the financial instruments held.

Liquidity risk

The Authority is funded principally from revenue received from licence fees and waste levies. The Authority 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.

Credit Risk

The Authority has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history.

No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by the Authority.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowances for receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss using the simplified approach in AASB 9. The Authority uses a combined approach where the Authority considers receivables that are impaired and then applied a provision matrix as a practical expedient to measure lifetime expected credit losses on the remaining non-government debtors.

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

11.3. Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL for non-government debtors.

	Debtor gross carrying amount \$'000	Loss %	Lifetime expected losses \$'000	
Current (not past due)	753	0.00%	-	
1 - 30 days past due	151	0.08%	× 1 - 1 -	
31 - 60 days past due	45	21.30%	10	
61 - 90 days past due	16	7.91%	1	
More than 90 days past due	689	20.83%*	192	
Loss allowance			203**	

^{*} This reflects the average loss percentage applied to debtors aged 91-150 days overdue, 151-180 days overdue, 181 days to 1 year overdue and more than 1 year overdue.

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

Impairment losses are presented as net impairment losses within net result, subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the failure of a debtor to enter into a payment plan with the Authority and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due.

The Authority considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties and therefore the expected credit loss is nil.

In the comparative period, the impairment of receivables was assessed based on the incurred loss model. The allowance was recognised when there was objective evidence that a receivable was impaired. The allowance for impairment was recognised in other expenses for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence existed.

Market risk

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

Exposure to interest rate risk may arise through its interest bearing liabilities, including borrowings. The Authority's interest bearing liabilities are managed through the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA) and any movement in interest rates are monitored on a daily basis. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

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

^{**} This reflects the increase in the opening provision for doubtful debts of \$78 000 plus the \$125 000 increase in provision during 2018-19. These figures include the \$78 000 opening adjustment to provisions because some of the debtors at 1 July 2018 remain debtors at 30 June 2019.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

11.3. 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/liability note.

The carrying amounts are detailed below of each of the following categories of financial assets and liabilities:

- Loan and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at cost.

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

• The carrying value less impairment provisions of receivables and payables is a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to the short-term nature of these (refer Notes 6.2 and 7.1).

for the year ended 30 June 2019

11.3. Financial instruments (continued)

Classification applicable from 1 July 2018 under AASB 9 Financial Instruments

On initial recognition, a financial asset which is a debt instrument is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset which is an equity instrument is classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest only
 on the principal amount outstanding.

The Authority measures all financial instruments at amortised cost.

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Notes	2019 Carrying amount/fair value \$'000	2018 Carrying amount/fair value \$'000	Within 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash and cash equivalents		29 799	26 571	29 799	-	-
Financial assets at amortised						
cost						
Receivables	(1)(2)	19	29	19	-	-
Total financial assets		29 818	26 600	29 818	-	_
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at						
amortised cost						
Payables	(1)	930	642	930	-	-
Total financial liabilities		930	642	930	-	-

- (1) The receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (for example Commonwealth, State and Local Govt taxes, fees and charges: Auditor-General's Department audit fees). In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore, in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levies, tax and equivalents, they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at amortised cost.
- (2) The receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 6.2 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.