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To the Presiding Member Construction Industry Training Board

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Construction Industry Training Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report has been prepared in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Construction Industry Training Board as at 30 June 2024, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, and
- b) complying with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2024
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2024
- notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Presiding Member, the Chief Executive Officer and the Director Levies and Finance.

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 Construction Industry Training Board. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* have been met.

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

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer and the members of the Construction Industry Training Board for the financial report

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

In preparing the financial report, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account any policy or funding decisions the government has made which affect the continued existence of the entity. The Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 16(2) of the *Construction Industry Training Fund Act 1993*, I have audited the financial report of the Construction Industry Training Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

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 Construction Industry Training Board's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive Officer
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief Executive Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

I communicate with the Chief Executive Officer and the members of the Construction Industry Training 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.



Daniel O'Donohue
Assistant Auditor-General (Financial Audit)

27 September 2024

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		\$'000	\$'000
Income			
Industry levies	2.1	30,296	29,073
Investment income	2.4	2,254	2,573
Grants from SA Government	2.2	100	200
Other income		7	10
Total Income		32,657	31,856
Expenses			
Employee related expenses	3.3	2,478	1,903
Supplies and services	4.1	3,007	2,880
Depreciation and amortisation	4.2	272	163
Training claims and apprentice incentives	4.3	29,042	24,971
Net loss from the disposal of property, plant, and equipment	2.3	68	1
Interest paid		4	5
Total Expenses		34,871	29,923
Net Result		(2,214)	1,933
Total Comprehensive Result		(2,214)	1,933

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		\$'000	\$'000
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	2,886	3,451
Receivables	6.2	1,902	2,504
Other financial assets	6.3	3,766	5,096
Total Current Assets		8,554	11,051
Non-Current Assets			
Other financial assets	6.3	23,817	23,895
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	529	693
Intangible assets	5.4	2,779	954
Total Non-Current Assets		27,125	25,542
Total Assets		35,679	36,593
Current Liabilities			
Payables	7.1	1,890	2,825
Financial liabilities	7.3	94	93
Provisions	7.2	2,214	-
Employee related liabilities	3.4	260	188
Total Current Liabilities		4,458	3,106
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	7.3	160	257
Employee related liabilities	3.4	121	76
Total Non-Current Liabilities		281	333
Total Liabilities		4,739	3,439
Net Assets			
Reserves	8.1	11,665	11,665
Retained earnings	8.1	19,275	21,489
Total Equity		30,940	33,154

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Unrecognised commitments 10.1

Contingent assets and liabilities 10.2

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	Note	Operational Risk Reserve (Prudential Reserve)	Strategic Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 30 June 2022		10,665	1,000	19,556	31,221
Total Comprehensive Result 2022-2023		-	-	1,933	1,933
Balance as at 30 June 2023		10,665	1,000	21,489	33,154
Total Comprehensive Result 2023-2024		-	-	(2,214)	(2,214)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	8.1	10,665	1,000	19,275	30,940

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Construction Industry Training Board

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
<u>Cash Inflows</u>			
Receipts from industry training levies		31,215	27,635
Interest received		344	217
GST recovered from the ATO		658	393
Grants from SA Government		100	200
Other receipts		75	165
Cash generated from operations		32,392	28,610
<u>Cash Outflows</u>			
Employee benefits paid		(2,323)	(1,834)
Training claims paid		(27,319)	(21,515)
Interest paid		(4)	-
Other payments		(4,720)	(5,120)
Cash used in operations		(34,366)	(28,469)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		(1,974)	141
Cash flows from investing activities			
<u>Cash Inflows</u>			
Maturing term deposits		13,569	14,406
Proceeds from sale of investments		2,000	-
Cash generated from investing activities		15,569	14,406
<u>Cash Outflows</u>			
Purchase of investments		(12,239)	(14,489)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(1,825)	(882)
Cash used in investing activities		(14,064)	(15,371)
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		1,505	(965)
Cash flows from financing activities			
<u>Cash Outflows</u>			
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(96)	(92)
Cash used in financing activities		(96)	(92)
Net cash used in financing activities		(96)	(92)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(565)	(916)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,451	4,367
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6.1	2,886	3,451

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. About the Construction Industry Training Board

The Construction Industry Training Board (Board) is established under the *Construction Industry Training Fund Act 1993* (CITF Act).

The Board does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of the Board.

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*;
- the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*;
- the *CITF Act 1993*;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*; and
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards, applying simplified disclosures.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the Board is a not-for-profit entity. 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.

The Board is exempt from Income Tax under subdivision 50-B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.
The Board is exempt from Payroll Tax in South Australia.

The Board is liable for Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT), however, as a registered charity, is endorsed to access:

- GST concessions under Division 176 of *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*
- FBT rebate (49%) under section 123E of the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986*.

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

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

Cash flows include GST in the 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.



1.2. Objectives and programs

The objective of the Board is to manage and administer the Construction Industry Training Fund (the Fund). The Board's responsibilities include:

- to act as a principal adviser to the Minister for Education, Training and Skills for the State and the Minister for Skills and Training for the Commonwealth on training related matters for the Building and Construction Industry in South Australia;
- preparation of training plans;
- promote increased productivity, career opportunities, personal satisfaction and occupational health and safety;
- to initiate, carry out, support or promote research into training and personal needs;
- to liaise with educational, professional and training bodies in relation to training and personnel development; and
- co-ordination of training, review and evaluation of employment related training programs.

The Fund collects revenue by way of a levy of 0.25 percent of the value of building and construction work over \$40,000. This revenue is invested back into the industry in the form of expenditure on training and apprentice support to training provided by government and non-government organisations.

2. Income

2.1. Industry levies

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Housing sector	13,155	12,358
Commercial sector	8,953	8,588
Civil sector	8,188	8,127
Total industry levies	30,296	29,073

Industry levies are recognised as income when the Board obtains control of the levies. Control is normally obtained when a levy application is lodged.

2.2. Grants from SA Government

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade-up Campaign	100	200
Total grants from SA Government	100	200

The Board received a grant of \$100,000 (ex GST) (2023: \$200,000) from the SA Government to support and further promote the Trade Up campaign. The campaign aims to positively change sentiment towards a career in building and construction, increase student enrolments or apprenticeships and diversity of people entering the construction sector.

Revenue is recognised when invoices are raised to SA Government according to the payment schedule in the respective agreement.

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2.3. Net gain from the disposal of property, plant and equipment

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Furniture & Fittings:</u>		
Net proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less carrying amount of assets disposed	(1)	(1)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of Furniture & Fittings	(1)	(1)
<u>Computer Equipment</u>		
Net proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less carrying amount of assets disposed	(1)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of Computer Equipment	(1)	-
<u>Computer Software</u>		
Net proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less carrying amount of assets disposed	(66)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of Computer Software	(66)	-
Total net gain/(loss) from disposal of assets	(68)	(1)

2.4. Investment income

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on unitised fund investment value recognised at fair value through profit and loss	1,697	2,242
Net realised gain/(loss) on unitised fund investment value recognised at fair value through profit and loss	225	-
Interest income	268	248
Dividend imputation credits	64	83
Total investment income	2,254	2,573

3. Board, committee and employees

3.1. Key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Board include the Minister, Board Members, the Chief Executive Officer and the two members of the Executive Team who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the Board. Total compensation for key management personnel was \$710,573 in 2023-24 and \$683,939 in 2022-23.

Salaries and other benefits the Minister for Education, Training and Skills receives are excluded from this total. The Minister’s remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via the Department of Treasury and Finance) under section 6 the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*.

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

The Board is an independent statutory authority established pursuant to the *Construction Industry Training Fund Act 1993* and is explicitly not an agency or instrumentality of the Crown. Related parties of the Board include all key management personnel and their close family members and any entities controlled or jointly controlled by them.

During the year training funds and supplies and services of \$2,410,993 (\$1,117,080) were allocated to associated entities of the members of the Construction Industry Training Board.

3.2. Board and committee members

Members during the 2024 financial year were:

- John Chapman (Independent Presiding Member)
- Andrew Clarke
- Stephen Knight
- Maree Wauchope
- Mardi Conduit
- Rebecca Pickering
- William Frogley
- John Adley
- Gary Henderson
- Cassie Manser

Board and committee remuneration

	2024	2023
	Number of Members	Number of Members
\$0-\$19,999	9	19
\$20,000-\$39,999	1	0
Total	10	19

Total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$144,333 (\$136,419). This included remuneration of deputies of \$0 (\$0).

Remuneration of members and their deputies includes sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits, fringe benefits and related fringe benefits tax.

3.3. Employee related expenses

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	1,942	1,457
Board fees	130	130
Annual leave	132	100
Employment on-costs – superannuation	238	174
Long service leave	7	18
Employment on-costs – other	29	24
Total employee related expenses	2,478	1,903

Employment on-costs - superannuation

The superannuation employment on-costs charge represents the Board's contributions to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

Executive remuneration

	2024	2023
	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:		
\$224 000 to \$244 000	-	1
\$244 001 to \$264 000	1	-
Total	1	1

The total remuneration received by those employees for the year was \$256,212 (\$233,291).

The table includes all employees whose normal remuneration was 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 as well as any termination benefits for employees who have left the Board.

3.4. Employee related liabilities

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Current:		
Annual leave	132	100
Accrued salaries and wages	64	50
Employment on cost	64	38
Total current employee related liabilities	260	188
Non-current:		
Long service leave	121	76
Total non-current employee related liabilities	121	76
Total employee related liabilities	381	264

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.

Salaries and wages, annual leave and personal 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 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 personal leave as all personal leave is non-vesting and the average personal leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for personal 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 at note 11.1.

Employment on-costs

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

The Board contributes to the employees' nominated prescribed superannuation fund. 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 at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid into the superannuation funds.

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 changed from the 2023 rate (43%) to 44% and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-costs has changed from the 2023 rate (11.1%) to 11.5%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is not material. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate.



4. Expenses

Employee benefits expenses are disclosed in note 3.3.

4.1. Supplies and services

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Information technology and communications	749	668
Accommodation	39	50
Professional services	134	293
Consultants	143	123
General administration and consumables	33	62
Marketing	1,516	1,074
Merchant fees	73	82
Other	55	284
Research	121	141
Insurance	24	21
Legal costs	120	82
Total supplies and services	3,007	2,880

Other Expenses – audit fees

Other expenses include audit fees paid / payable to the Audit Office of South Australia relating to work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* were \$47,500 (\$67,650). No other services were provided by the Audit Office of South Australia.

4.2. Depreciation and amortisation

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Computer software	51	38
Accommodation and leasehold improvements	44	30
Right-of-use buildings and improvements	126	61
Computer equipment	31	18
Office machines	3	4
Furniture and fittings	17	12
Total depreciation and amortisation	272	163

All non-current assets not held for sale with a limited useful life are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential.



Useful life

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated on a straight-line basis. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets depreciation and amortisation are calculated over the estimated useful life as follows:

- Motor vehicles 15 percent
- Computer Software 25 percent
- Computer equipment 25 percent
- Office machines 20 percent
- Accommodation and leasehold Improvements 35 percent
- Right-of-use buildings and improvements Lease term
- Furniture and fittings 20 percent

During the year, the Board did not make any adjustments to the estimated useful life of any asset categories.

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.

4.3. Training claims and apprentice incentives

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Housing sector training claims	13,207	10,856
Commercial sector training claims	7,708	6,258
Civil sector training claims	4,482	3,589
Apprentice Incentives	2,486	2,830
Other	1,159	1,438
Total training claims and apprentice incentives	29,042	24,971

Funding is provided to government and non-government training providers upon receiving training claims. Training claims are recognised as an expense when the training has been provided by the training provider. This is determined from actual claims received.

5. Non-financial assets

5.1. Property, plant and equipment by asset class

Property, plant and equipment comprises tangible assets owned and right-of-use (leased) assets. The assets presented below do not meet the definition of investment property.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Computer equipment at cost (deemed fair value)	156	114
Less: accumulated depreciation	(71)	(44)
	85	70
Office machines at cost (deemed fair value)	30	30
Less: accumulated depreciation	(27)	(24)
	3	6
Furniture and fittings at cost (deemed fair value)	97	87
Less: accumulated depreciation	(50)	(35)
	47	52
Accommodation and leasehold improvements at cost (deemed fair value)	310	305
Less: accumulated depreciation	(138)	(94)
	172	211
Right-of-use building and leasehold improvement at cost	622	628
Less: accumulated amortisation	(400)	(274)
	222	354
Total property, plant and equipment	529	693

5.2. Property, plant and equipment owned by the Board

Property, plant and equipment owned by the Board with a value equal to or in excess of \$1,000 is capitalised, otherwise it is expensed. Property, plant and equipment is recorded at fair value. Detail about the Board's approach to fair value is set out in note 11.2.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment owned by the Board has not been assessed for impairment as they are non-cash generating assets, that are specialised in nature and held for continual use of their service capacity.

Reconciliation 2023-24

	Furniture & fittings	Office machines	Computer equipment	Accommodation leasehold improvements	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount as at 1 July 2023	52	6	70	211	339
Acquisitions	11	-	48	5	64
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Depreciation and amortisation	(16)	(3)	(31)	(44)	(94)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2024	47	3	85	172	307

5.3. Property, plant and equipment leased by the Board

Right-of-use assets for property, plant and equipment leased by the Board as lessee are measured at cost.

Short-term leases of 12 months or less and low value leases where the underlying asset value is less than \$1,000 are not recognised as right-of-use assets. The associated lease payments are recognised as an expense and are disclosed in note 4.1.

The Board has a lease for office accommodation lease which commenced 1 November 2019. The term of the lease is 7 years 2 months, with the option to extend for 10 years. The option to extend has not been included in the term because management has determined that it is uncertain whether the Board will exercise the right of renewal. Rent is payable monthly in advance.

The lease liabilities related to the right-of-use assets are disclosed in note 7.3. The Board's maturity analysis of its lease liabilities is disclosed in note 11.4. Right-of-use depreciation expense is disclosed in note 4.2, and interest expense relating to leases is disclosed on the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment leased by the Board has been assessed for impairment. There was no indication of impairment. No impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss was recognised.

5.4. Intangible assets

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Computer software	1,578	1,589
Accumulated amortisation	(1,462)	(1,495)
Total computer software	116	94
Computer software WIP	2,663	859
Total intangible assets	2,779	953

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 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 \$1,000.

Reconciliation 2023-24

	Computer Software	Work in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount as at 1 July 2023	94	859	953
Acquisitions	139	1,804	1,943
Less : Disposals	(66)	-	(66)
Amortisation	(51)	-	(51)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2024	116	2,663	2,779

6. Financial assets

6.1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	2,886	3,451
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,886	3,451

6.2. Receivables

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Contractual receivables</u>		
Prepayments	190	73
Accrued interest	26	37
Sundry Debtors	5	72
Total contractual receivables	221	182
<u>Statutory receivables</u>		
Trade receivables	752	1,359
Less allowance for doubtful debts	(156)	(71)
Accrued levy revenue	975	903
GST receivable	46	48
Accrued income	64	83
Total statutory receivables	1,681	2,322
Total current receivables	1,902	2,504

Contractual receivables arise in the normal course of levies raised and in selling goods and services to the public and government agencies. Contractual receivables are normally settled within 14-30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Statutory receivables do not arise from contracts with customers. They are related to taxes and equivalents as well as Statutory fees and charges. Statutory receivables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except impairment) but are not classified as financial instruments for disclosure purposes.

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

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.

6.3. Other financial assets

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
National Australia Bank term deposits	52	1,525
Westpac term deposits	2,277	2,190
Bendigo Adelaide Bank term deposits	1,437	1,381
Total current Other Financial Assets	3,766	5,096
Non-current		
Investments with Funds SA – unitised funds with Funds SA	23,817	23,895
Total non-current Other Financial Assets	23,817	23,895
Total Other Financial Assets	27,583	28,991

Current investments include term deposits held to maturity for periods of less than six months. There is no impairment loss on term deposits due to the rating of the counterparties.

During 2020-21, CITB was declared a prescribed authority and received approval from the Treasurer to invest surplus funds with Funds SA. During the current year, the investments were measured at fair value through profit or loss. These investments are not subject to impairment testing.

For further information on risk management refer to note 11.4.

7. Liabilities

Employee benefits liabilities are disclosed in note 3.4.

7.1. Payables

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Current payables		
Accrued training expenses	601	1,095
Accrued expenses	328	1,005
Trade payables	604	647
Statutory payables		
Levy refund payable	311	32
Other statutory payables	46	46
Total statutory payables	357	78
Total current payables	1,890	2,825

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.

Statutory payables do not arise from contracts. Statutory payables include government taxes and equivalents, statutory fees and charges and Audit Office of South Australia audit fees. This is in addition to employee related payables, such as payroll tax, Fringe Benefits Tax, Pay As You Go Withholding and ReturnToWorkSA levies. Statutory payables are carried at cost.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included as part of receivables. However, if a net GST payable arises then this amount would be disclosed in this Payables note.

7.2. Provisions

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Provision for Training Claims	2,214	-
Total provisions	2,214	-

A provision has been reported to reflect unpaid training claims. The training claims provision is based on training claims that are either on hold or pending status as at 30 June 2024. CITB is responsible for the payment of the training claims when the claim submitted by the training provider meets the eligibility criteria. This provision has been calculated and recognised for the first time in 2024. No comparative balance for 2023 has been recognised, as it is not practical to retrospectively calculate balances as at 30 June 2023.

7.3. Financial liabilities

	Note	2024	2023
		\$'000	\$'000
Current			
Lease liabilities	5.3	94	93
Total current financial liabilities		94	93
Non-current			
Lease liabilities	5.3	160	257
Total non-current financial liabilities		160	257
Total financial liabilities		254	350

The Board measures financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Note 11.3 describes possible cash outflows for leases the Board is exposed to that are not included in lease liabilities.

8. Other disclosures

8.1. Equity

The Board has provided for two reserves:

1. Operational Risk Reserve - a reserve to meet operational risks involved during the course of business calculated using a number of assumptions addressing variability in revenue, expenditure and other events.
2. Strategic Reserve - a reserve to address any strategic needs that may arise which the Board considers warrant an allocation of funds calculated at a nominal value.


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8.2. Prior period adjustments

Some comparative information has been reclassified to be consistent with the current year disclosure of equivalent information.

9. Changes in accounting policy

For 2023-24 provisions have been reported to reflect unpaid training claims, based on training claims that are either on hold or pending status as at 30 June 2024. See Note 7.2 for further details.

There were no other changes to accounting policies in 2023-24.

10. Outlook

10.1. Unrecognised commitments

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

Unrecognised commitments as at 30 June 2024 were \$254,889 (2023: \$667,000) relating to IT Transformation Projects and \$0 (2023: \$110,656) relating to Doorways2Construction™ agreements

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 Board is not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities.

10.3. Events after the reporting period

There have been no events after the reporting period which would have a material effect on the Board's financial statements at 30 June 2024.

11. Measurement and risk

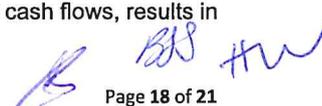
11.1. Long service leave liability – measurement

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

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave 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 has increased from 2023 (4%) to 2024 (4.25%).

This increase in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in a decrease in the reported long service leave liability.



The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$44,628 and employee benefits expense of \$44,628. 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 increased the salary inflation rate from 3.5% in 2023 to 2.4% in 2024 for long service leave liability. There is no material financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

Current long service leave reflects the portion of leave expected to be settled within the next 12 months based on previous experience, expected terminations and known applications for leave.

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 tangible assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition.

Revaluation

Property, plant and equipment, other than right-of-use assets, is subsequently measured at fair value after allowing for accumulated depreciation.

Non-current tangible assets are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The Board capitalises all non-current assets with a value of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more.

Funds SA investments are re-measured to fair value at each reporting period.

Other financial assets – Funds SA investments

The fair value of the Funds SA investments is based on the statements produced by Funds SA which reflect the fair value of the unit prices.

Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment owned by the Board that had a fair value at the time of acquisition less than \$1.5 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years have not been revalued. The carrying value of these items are deemed to approximate fair value.

11.3. Possible lease cash outflows not reflected in lease liabilities

The Board has entered into a lease for its accommodation needs with an external lessor with an expiry of Jan 2027. The lease liability does not reflect the extension options of an additional 10 years (two options of 5 years) as the Board does not consider it reasonably certain that it would be taken up. Estimated costs are unable to be determined as these will be negotiated as part of any extension at that time.



11.4. Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by the Board and Board risk management policies are in accordance with the Board's Risk Management Policy Statement.

The Board is exposed to a variety of financial risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board has non-interest bearing assets (receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets). In addition, the Board has funds invested with Funds SA in two accounts, "High Growth" and "Moderate". A Performance Plan has been created for these investments which is updated on a yearly basis and includes detail on financial risks.

The Board has no significant concentration of credit risk. Investments are in the form of term deposits with approved banking institutions and investments with Funds SA. In relation to liquidity/funding risk, the continued existence of the Board in its present form, is dependent on Government policy.

Refer to notes 6 and 7 for further information.

There are no fair value differences as carrying values approximate fair values and there is minimal exposure to interest rate or market risk due to the nature of the financial assets and liabilities held.

Categorisation of financial instruments

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

Classification of financial instruments

With the exception of the Funds SA investments, the Board measures all financial instruments at amortised cost. The Board has measured the Funds SA investments as fair value through profit or loss as they represent investments that the Board intends to hold for the long-term for strategic purposes.



Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	2024	2024 Contractual maturities		
		Carrying Amount / Fair Value	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
		(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	6.1	2,886	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Receivables (1)	6.2	31	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets	6.3	3,766	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial assets classified as fair value	6.3	23,817	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total financial assets		30,500			
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Payables (1)	7.1	1,533	1,533	-	-
Provisions	7.2	2,214	2,214		
Lease liabilities	7.3	254	94	160	-
Total financial liabilities		4,001	3,841	160	-

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Note	2023	2023 Contractual maturities		
		Carrying Amount / Fair Value	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
		(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	6.1	3,451	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Receivables (1)	6.2	192	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets	6.3	5,096	n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial assets classified as fair value	6.3	23,896	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total financial assets		32,635			
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Payables (1)	7.1	2,747	2,747	-	-
Lease liabilities	7.2	350	93	257	-
Total financial liabilities		3,097	2,840	257	-

(1) Total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts. Receivables do not include prepayments as these are not financial instruments. Prepayments are presented in note 6.2.



Certification of the Financial Statements

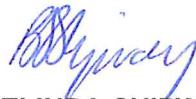
We certify that the:

- financial statements of the Construction Industry Training Board:
 - are in accordance with the accounts and records of the authority; and
 - comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions; and
 - comply with relevant accounting standards; and
 - present a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority at the end of the financial year and the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year
- internal controls employed by the Construction Industry Training Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements have been effective.



HOLLY WILLCOX

Chief Executive Officer



BELINDA SHIPWAY

Director Levies and Finance



JOHN CHAPMAN
Presiding Member

Date *26th September 2024*

