St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Annual Financial Report
for the year ended 30 June 2014

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Annual Financial Report - 30 June 2014

Contents

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

As auditor for the audit of St John Ambulance Australia SA Incorporated for the year ended 30 June 2014, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Kevin Reid
PricewaterhouseCoopers

25 September 2014
Adelaide

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St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Income	2	**8,982,714**	9,490,311
Other income	3	**1,044,213**	1,160,833
Cost of sales		**(686,437)**	(753,078)
Employee expenses		**(5,339,101)**	(5,218,410)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	**(660,995)**	(687,864)
Administrative expenses	4	**(4,654,201)**	(4,646,988)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**256,167**	227,388
(Deficit) for the year		**(1,057,640)**	(427,808)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income			
Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		**687,190**	727,112
Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income			
		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		**687,190**	727,112
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(370,450)**	299,304

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

	Notes	**30 June 2014 $**	30 June 2013 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**5,384,999**	6,690,916
Trade and other receivables	6	**671,337**	800,919
Inventories		**130,220**	160,005
Grant income receivable		**239,868**	97,850
Total current assets		**6,426,424**	7,749,690
Non-current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	**8,373,084**	7,453,715
Property, plant and equipment	8	**4,680,748**	5,183,005
Intangible assets	9	**89,254**	90,974
Total non-current assets		**13,143,086**	12,727,694
Total assets		**19,569,510**	20,477,384
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	**1,215,797**	1,698,727
Provision for employee entitlements	11	**630,644**	699,437
Total current liabilities		**1,846,441**	2,398,164
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employee entitlements	11	**99,297**	84,998
Total liabilities		**1,945,738**	2,483,162
Net assets		**17,623,772**	17,994,222
FUNDS			
Reserves	12(a)	**7,233,944**	6,483,928
Accumulated surplus	12(b)	**10,389,828**	11,510,294
Total funds		**17,623,772**	17,994,222

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

	Fair Value Reserve $	Legacy Reserve $	Operations Branch District Reserve $	Accumulated surplus $	Total funds $
Balance at 1 July 2012	514,061	4,664,815	272,740	12,243,302	17,694,918
Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(427,808)	(427,808)
Other comprehensive income as reported in the 2013 financial statements	727,112	-	-	-	727,112
Transfer to/(from) reserves	63	153,871	151,266	(305,200)	-
Balance at 30 June 2013	**1,241,236**	**4,818,686**	**424,006**	**11,510,294**	**17,994,222**
Balance at 1 July 2013	1,241,236	4,818,686	424,006	11,510,294	17,994,222
Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(1,057,640)	(1,057,640)
Other comprehensive income	687,190	-	-	-	687,190
Transfer to/(from) reserves	(1,881)	57,865	6,842	(62,826)	-
Balance at 30 June 2014	**1,926,545**	**4,876,551**	**430,848**	**10,389,828**	**17,623,772**

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

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts in course of operations		**8,110,768**	8,081,323
Payments in course of operations		**(10,888,383)**	(9,888,882)
Proceeds from grants		**897,954**	1,019,035
Proceeds from donors, bequests and fundraising		**214,303**	330,733
Net cash outflow from operating activities	15	**(1,665,358)**	(457,791)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(254,741)**	(478,138)
Payments for intangibles		**(62,695)**	(37,823)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**416,585**	334,444
Dividends and other distributions		**47,117**	49,632
Interest received		**213,175**	283,230
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**359,441**	151,345
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**-**	-
Net (decrease)/ in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,305,917)**	(306,446)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**6,690,916**	6,997,362
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	**5,384,999**	6,690,916

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

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc, referred to as St John.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Special purpose financial report

In the directors' opinion, St John is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

This is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared for the sole purpose of complying with the *Associations Incorporation Act 1985* (as amended) requirements and must not be used for any other purpose.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Associations Incorporation Act 1985* (as amended). It contains only those disclosures considered necessary by the directors to meet the needs of the members.

St John is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial report.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of St John.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for available-for-sale financial assets which are recorded at fair value.

(iii) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying St John's accounting policies. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on the historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These accounting policies have been consistently applied by St John.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New and amended standards adopted by St John

St John has applied the following standards and amendments for first time in their annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2013:

- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011)
- AASB 2012-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
- Financial reporting obligations under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) legislation

The adoption of AASB 13 and AASB 119 resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. These are explained and summarised in note 17 below. The other standards only affected the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements, and the reporting requirements.

(b) Income recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as income are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

St John recognises income when the amount of income can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of St John's activities as described below. St John bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Income is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Charitable income

Income is received from fundraising events, legacies and bequests, and is brought to account on a cash received basis. When assets such as investments or properties are received from a bequest or donation, the asset is recognised at fair value, with a corresponding amount of income, when St John gains control of such assets.

(ii) Interest, dividend and distribution income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues. Dividend and distribution income is recognised upon receipt. Where dividends are franked, the dividend is not recognised inclusive of imputation credits, instead imputation credits are recognised when received from the ATO.

(iii) Sale of goods

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Income recognition (continued)

(iv) Training income

Income from training courses is recognised in the accounting period in which the training services are rendered.

(v) Event income

At the time of event booking, regardless of whether payment is up-front or on credit, the income is deferred until the event date at which point the income is recognised.

(c) Government grants

Grants constituting non reciprocal transfers received from the Government are recognised as income when St John obtains control of the benefit. A non reciprocal transfer is one in which St John receives assets and services or has liabilities extinguished without giving approximately equal value in exchange to the other party or parties to the transfer. Grants in which St John is required to repay unutilised funding are treated as reciprocal transfers and income is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction in accordance with AASB 118 'Revenue'. If grant income relating to the financial year has not been received at year end, it is recognised as an asset entitled "Grant income receivable".

(d) Income tax

St John is a public benevolent institution and has been endorsed as an income tax exempt charitable entity and as a deductible gift recipient.

(e) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to St John as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(f) Impairment of assets

St John does not have any goodwill or intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that St John will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(i) Investments and other financial assets

Classification
(i) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term.

Recognition and derecognition
Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date - the date on which St John commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and St John has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income as gains and losses from investment securities.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Measurement
At initial recognition, St John measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise.

Fair value
The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), St John establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs.

Impairment
St John assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

If there is evidence of impairment for any of St John's financial assets carried at amortised cost, the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred. The cash flows are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to St John and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Buildings	20 years
- Plant and equipment	3 - 10 years
- Motor vehicles	5 - 6.5 years

Some buildings are situated on leased land. In these cases the land is written down to one dollar while the buildings are depreciated on a straight line basis over the lesser of the lease term and 20 years.

(k) Inventories

Inventories include first aid equipment and training packs. Inventories are valued at average cost. Inventory identified as obsolete is written off to the statement of comprehensive income.

(l) Intangible assets

(i) IT development and software

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through income generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service and direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project.

IT development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility and where St John has an intention and ability to use the asset.

St John amortises intangible assets with a limited useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

- IT software	3 years

(m) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to St John prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(n) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when St John has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Provisions (continued)

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for long service leave and annual leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore recognised in the provision for employee benefits and 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. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of government bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by St John before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. St John recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when St John can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of AASB 137 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(q) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2014 reporting periods and have not been adopted early by St John and are not expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements.

2 Income

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Commercial income		
Training	**5,547,296**	5,939,328
Merchandising	**1,696,840**	1,814,854
Event fees	**626,321**	396,940
	7,870,457	8,151,122
Grants		
State government grants	**228,982**	336,111
Federal government grants	**647,813**	682,924
Non-government grants	**21,159**	-
	897,954	1,019,035
Fundraising income	**214,303**	320,154
	8,982,714	9,490,311

3 Other income

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Investment income	**539,075**	594,525
Sundries	**174,369**	251,037
Rental income	**231,106**	189,694
Administrative fees	**52,371**	49,821
Rebates	**43,976**	66,172
Camp fees received	**3,316**	9,584
	1,044,213	1,160,833

4 Expenses

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Deficit for the year includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Land and buildings	**293,524**	295,864
Motor vehicles	**150,380**	175,308
Plant and equipment	**143,870**	171,485
Total depreciation	**587,774**	642,657
Amortisation		
Software	**73,221**	45,207
Total amortisation	**73,221**	45,207
Total depreciation and amortisation	**660,995**	687,864
Administrative		
Occupancy	**713,209**	820,431
Marketing	**287,215**	508,610
Operational	**1,309,764**	1,308,435
Administration	**1,953,723**	1,742,603
Other	**390,290**	266,909
Total administrative	**4,654,201**	4,646,988

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Cash at bank and in hand	**337,682**	872,506
Term deposits	**5,047,317**	5,818,410
	5,384,999	6,690,916

6 Trade and other receivables

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Trade receivables	**649,973**	792,569
Provision for impairment of receivables	**(4,928)**	(5,284)
Other receivables	**26,292**	13,634
	671,337	800,919

7 Available-for-sale financial assets

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Investment in managed fund	**8,373,084**	7,453,715
	8,373,084	7,453,715

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Capital work in progress $	Total $
At 30 June 2013					
Cost or fair value	7,222,221	2,707,368	2,909,563	69,758	12,908,910
Accumulated depreciation	(3,039,511)	(2,254,612)	(2,431,782)	-	(7,725,905)
Net book amount	4,182,710	452,756	477,781	69,758	5,183,005
At 30 June 2014					
Cost or fair value	6,914,969	2,825,818	2,955,521	-	12,696,308
Accumulated depreciation	(3,118,641)	(2,385,663)	(2,511,256)	-	(8,015,560)
Net book amount	3,796,328	440,155	444,265	-	4,680,748

9 Intangible assets

	Computer software $	Total $
At 30 June 2013		
Cost	588,061	588,061
Accumulated amortisation	(497,087)	(497,087)
Net book amount	90,974	90,974
At 30 June 2014		
Cost	658,667	658,667
Accumulated amortisation	(569,413)	(569,413)
Net book amount	89,254	89,254

10 Trade and other payables

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Trade payables	**202,054**	548,764
Income received in advance	**520,733**	602,800
Other payables	**493,010**	547,163
	1,215,797	1,698,727

11 Provision for employee entitlements

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Current		
Provision for annual leave	**305,861**	389,294
Provision for long service leave	**229,530**	310,143
Other provisions	**95,253**	-
	630,644	699,437
Non-current		
Provision for long service leave	**99,297**	84,998
	99,297	84,998

12 Other reserves and accumulated surplus

(a) Reserves

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Fair value reserve	**1,926,545**	1,241,236
Legacy reserve	**4,876,551**	4,818,686
Operations branch district reserve	**430,848**	424,006
	7,233,944	6,483,928

(b) Accumulated surplus

Movements in accumulated surplus were as follows:

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Balance 1 July	**11,510,294**	12,243,302
Net (deficit) for the year	**(1,057,640)**	(427,808)
Transfer to reserves	**(62,826)**	(305,200)
Balance 30 June	**10,389,828**	11,510,294

(c) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the asset is derecognised through sale. Impairment losses are transferred to the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Legacy reserve

The legacy reserve represents funds that are to be used as approved by the Executive Committee.

(iii) Operations branch district reserve

The operations branch district reserve represents funds used for special projects, under the direction of the Commissioner.

13 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor:

PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia

	2014 **$**	2013 $
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	**36,000**	34,500
Financial statements preparation	**3,300**	3,150
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	**39,300**	37,650
(ii) Other services		
Consulting services	**50,000**	39,713
Total remuneration for other services	**50,000**	39,713
Total remuneration of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia	**89,300**	77,363
Total auditors' remuneration	**89,300**	77,363

14 Events occurring after the reporting period

There have been no material events subsequent to balance date, that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, significantly affected or will affect the future operations of St John.

15 Reconciliation of (deficit) to net cash outflow from operating activities

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
(Deficit) for the year	**(1,057,640)**	(427,808)
Depreciation and amortisation	**660,995**	687,864
Interest income	**(217,446)**	(293,387)
Dividends and other distributions	**(321,629)**	(301,138)
Investment account expenses (non-cash)	**46,604**	39,943
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(256,167)**	(227,388)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in receivables and other assets	**129,582**	(248,573)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	**29,785**	(37,127)
(Increase) in other operating assets	**(142,018)**	(13,618)
(Decrease) increase in trade and other payables	**(482,930)**	255,363
(Decrease) increase in provisions	**(54,494)**	108,078
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(1,665,358)**	(457,791)

16 Information to be provided under the Collections for Charitable Purposes Act

	30 June 2014 $	30 June 2013 $
Expenditure on fundraising		
Fundraising department	**9,112**	5,172
Legacies and bequests	**480**	272
	9,592	5,444
Net total St John surplus from fundraising	**(9,592)**	(5,444)

17 Changes in accounting policies

The application of the amended AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* and the new AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* has had an immaterial impact on St John's financial statements. Furthermore, the amendments to AASB 119 do not impact the classification of annual leave as current or non-current as this remains based on legal entitlement.

As stated in note 1(a) to the financial statements, in the directors' opinion, St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc (St John) is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. This is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared to meet the *Associations Incorporation Act 1985* (as amended) requirements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards and mandatory professional reporting requirements to the extent described in note 1(a).

In the directors' opinion:

(a) the financial report set out on pages 1 to 19 is drawn up so as to present fairly the results and cash flows of St John for the financial year ended 30 June 2014 and the state of affairs of St John, at 30 June 2014; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that St John will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

During the financial year, no officer of St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc, or any firm of which an officer is a member, or any corporate entity which an officer has a substantial financial interest, has received or become entitled to receive a benefit as a result of a contract between an officer and St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc, other than St John paying legal fees to Cowell Clarke, Barristers and Solicitors, a firm in which Mr R McNeil is a partner.

Since the end of the previous financial year, except as detailed above and other than an approved salary package which has been determined in accordance with general market conditions, no committee person of St John has received directly or indirectly, any payment or other benefit of a pecuniary value.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Mr Andrew McLachlan CSC
Chairman

Adelaide

Independent auditor's report to the members of St John Ambulance Australia SA Incorporated

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of St John Ambulance Australia SA Incorporated (the Association), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors of the Association responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the Association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, *the Associations Incorporation Act 1985*, and the Australian Charities and Not–for-profits Commission Act 2012 (*ACNC Act 2012*), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of St John Ambulance Australia SA Incorporated is in accordance with *the* Associations Incorporation Act 1985*, and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date, and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1.

Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under *the Associations Incorporation Act 1985, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012,* and the Association's constitution. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the members of St John Ambulance Australia SA Incorporated.

Audit opinion pursuant to the Collections for Charitable Purposes Act - 1939

In our opinion:

(a) The financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial results of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2014;

(b) The financial report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, in accordance with the *Collections for Charitable Purposes Act 1939* and Regulations; and

(c) Money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Collections for Charitable Purposes Act 1939* and Regulations.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Kevin Reid
Partner

Adelaide
25 September 2014