St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Annual Financial Report
for the year ended 30 June 2015

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Annual Financial Report - 30 June 2015

Contents

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Income	2	**8,829,250**	8,982,714
Other income	3	**950,367**	1,044,213
Cost of sales		**(602,496)**	(686,437)
Employee expenses		**(5,141,572)**	(5,339,101)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	**(608,425)**	(660,995)
Administrative expenses	4	**(4,577,297)**	(4,654,201)
Net (loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**(8,489)**	256,167
(Deficit) for the year		**(1,158,662)**	(1,057,640)
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		**318,449**	687,190
Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income			
		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		**318,449**	687,190
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(840,213)**	(370,450)

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

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc
Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2015

	Notes	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**4,411,623**	5,384,999
Trade and other receivables	6	**819,627**	671,337
Inventories		**181,908**	130,220
Grant income receivable		**-**	239,868
Total current assets		**5,413,158**	6,426,424
Non-current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	**8,947,261**	8,373,084
Property, plant and equipment	8	**4,406,359**	4,680,748
Intangible assets	9	**38,301**	89,254
Total non-current assets		**13,391,921**	13,143,086
Total assets		**18,805,079**	19,569,510
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	**1,427,415**	1,215,797
Provision for employee entitlements	11	**548,205**	630,644
Total current liabilities		**1,975,620**	1,846,441
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employee entitlements	11	**45,900**	99,297
Total liabilities		**2,021,520**	1,945,738
Net assets		**16,783,559**	17,623,772
FUNDS			
Reserves	12(a)	**7,682,004**	7,233,944
Accumulated surplus	12(b)	**9,101,555**	10,389,828
Total funds		**16,783,559**	17,623,772

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 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 as reported in the 2014 financial statements	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**
Balance at 1 July 2014	1,926,545	4,876,551	430,848	10,389,828	17,623,772
Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(1,158,662)	(1,158,662)
Other comprehensive income	318,449	-	-	-	318,449
Transfer to/(from) reserves	-	123,056	6,555	(129,611)	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	**2,244,994**	**4,999,607**	**437,403**	**9,101,555**	**16,783,559**

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 2015

	Notes	**30 June 2015 $**	30 June 2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts in course of operations		**7,850,864**	8,110,768
Payments in course of operations		**(9,935,225)**	(10,888,383)
Proceeds from grants		**1,059,443**	897,954
Proceeds from donors, bequests and fundraising		**144,451**	214,303
Net cash outflow from operating activities	15	**(880,467)**	(1,665,358)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(302,993)**	(254,741)
Payments for intangibles		**(4,025)**	(62,695)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**16,055**	416,585
Dividends and other distributions		**56,679**	47,117
Interest received		**141,375**	213,175
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities		**(92,909)**	359,441
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**-**	-
Net (decrease)/ in cash and cash equivalents		**(973,376)**	(1,305,917)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**5,384,999**	6,690,916
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	**4,411,623**	5,384,999

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)

(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.

(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".

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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.

(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.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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.

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.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

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.

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

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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.

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.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Employee benefits (continued)

(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.

(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 2015 reporting periods and have not been adopted early by St John and are not expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements.

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 simplifies the model for classifying and recognising financial instruments and aligns hedge accounting more closely with common risk management practices. Changes in credit risk in respect of liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss shall now be presented within other comprehensive income. AASB 9's new impairment model is also a move away from AASB 139's incurred credit loss approach to an expected credit loss model.

When adopted, the standard is expected to affect St John's accounting for available-for-sale financial assets. St John does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact has not been determined.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

(ii) AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

The AASB has issued a new standard for recongition of revenue. This will replace AASB 118, which covers contracts for goods and services, and AASB 111, which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer - so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards. St John does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact has not been determined.

(iii) Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (AASB 2014-4) (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

The amendments clarify that a revenue-based method of depreciation or amortisation is generally not appropriate. St John does not plan to adopt this standard early, however the standard is not expected to have an impact on St John as a revenue-based method of depreciation or amortisation is not currently used.

(iv) Annual Improvements 2012-2014 (AASB 2015-1) (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

Amendments to clarify minor points in various accounting standards, including AASB 5, AASB 7, AASB 119 and AASB 134. St John does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact has not been determined.

(v) Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 (AASB 2015-2) (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

The amendments clarify a number of presentation issues and highlight that preparers are permitted to tailor the format and presentation of the financial statements to their circumstances and the needs of users. St John does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact has not been determined.

2 Income

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Commercial income		
Training	**5,367,386**	5,547,296
Merchandising	**1,465,373**	1,696,840
Event fees	**792,597**	626,321
	7,625,356	7,870,457
Grants		
State government grants	**320,221**	228,982
Federal government grants	**724,109**	647,813
Non-government grants	**15,113**	21,159
	1,059,443	897,954
Fundraising income	**144,451**	214,303
	8,829,250	8,982,714

3 Other income

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Investment income	**501,084**	539,075
Sundry income	**126,835**	174,369
Rental income	**189,079**	231,106
Administrative fees	**63,978**	52,371
Rebates	**67,981**	43,976
Camp fees received	**1,410**	3,316
	950,367	1,044,213

4 Expenses

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Deficit for the year includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Land and buildings	**286,059**	293,524
Motor vehicles	**119,585**	150,380
Plant and equipment	**147,705**	143,870
Total depreciation	**553,349**	587,774
Amortisation		
Software	**55,076**	73,221
Total amortisation	**55,076**	73,221
Total depreciation and amortisation	**608,425**	660,995
Administrative		
Occupancy	**714,635**	713,209
Marketing	**399,363**	287,215
Operational	**1,361,379**	1,309,764
Administration	**1,799,721**	1,953,723
Other	**302,199**	390,290
Total administrative	**4,577,297**	4,654,201

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Cash at bank and in hand	**359,921**	337,682
Term deposits	**4,051,702**	5,047,317
	4,411,623	5,384,999

6 Trade and other receivables

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Trade receivables	**803,483**	649,973
Provision for impairment of receivables	**(15,430)**	(4,928)
Other receivables	**31,574**	26,292
	819,627	671,337

7 Available-for-sale financial assets

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Investment in managed fund	**8,947,261**	8,373,084
	8,947,261	8,373,084

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings $	**Plant and equipment $**	**Motor vehicles $**	**Total $**
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
At 30 June 2015				
Cost or fair value	**6,953,532**	**2,974,012**	**3,002,269**	**12,929,813**
Accumulated depreciation	**(3,404,700)**	**(2,517,276)**	**(2,601,478)**	**(8,523,454)**
Net book amount	**3,548,832**	**456,736**	**400,791**	**4,406,359**

9 Intangible assets

	Computer software $
At 30 June 2014	
Cost	658,667
Accumulated amortisation	(569,413)
Net book amount	89,254
At 30 June 2015	
Cost	**662,692**
Accumulated amortisation	**(624,391)**
Net book amount	**38,301**

10 Trade and other payables

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Trade payables	**397,508**	202,054
Income received in advance	**703,756**	520,733
Other payables	**326,151**	493,010
	1,427,415	1,215,797

11 Provision for employee entitlements

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Current		
Provision for annual leave	**328,422**	305,861
Provision for long service leave	**168,319**	229,530
Other provisions	**51,464**	95,253
	548,205	630,644
Non-current		
Provision for long service leave	**45,900**	99,297
	45,900	99,297

12 Other reserves and accumulated surplus

(a) Reserves

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Fair value reserve	**2,244,994**	1,926,545
Legacy reserve	**4,999,607**	4,876,551
Operations branch district reserve	**437,403**	430,848
	7,682,004	7,233,944

(b) Accumulated surplus

Movements in accumulated surplus were as follows:

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Balance 1 July	**10,389,828**	11,510,294
Net (deficit) for the year	**(1,158,662)**	(1,057,640)
Transfer to reserves	**(129,611)**	(62,826)
Balance 30 June	**9,101,555**	10,389,828

(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

	2015 **$**	2014 $
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	**41,000**	40,120
Financial statements preparation	**3,400**	3,300
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	**44,400**	43,420
(ii) Other services		
Consulting services	-	50,000
Total remuneration for other services	-	50,000
Total remuneration of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia	**44,400**	93,420
Total auditors' remuneration	**44,400**	93,420

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 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
(Deficit) for the year	**(1,158,662)**	(1,057,640)
Depreciation and amortisation	**608,425**	660,995
Interest income	**(150,489)**	(217,446)
Dividends and other distributions	**(350,595)**	(321,629)
Investment account expenses (non-cash)	**46,693**	46,604
Net loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**8,489**	(256,167)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables and other assets	**(148,290)**	129,582
(Increase) decrease in inventories	**(51,688)**	29,785
Decrease (increase) in other operating assets	**239,868**	(142,018)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	**211,618**	(482,930)
(Decrease) in provisions	**(135,836)**	(54,494)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(880,467)**	(1,665,358)

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

	30 June 2015 $	30 June 2014 $
Gross income from fundraising		
Fundraising department	**48,024**	35,982
Legacies and bequests	**43,042**	59,719
	91,066	95,701
Expenditure on fundraising		
Fundraising department	**7,888**	9,112
Legacies and bequests	**415**	480
	8,303	9,592
Net total St John surplus from fundraising	**82,763**	86,109

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 2015 and the state of affairs of St John, at 30 June 2015; 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, to the the best of my knowledge, no current officer of St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc, or any firm of which an officer is a member, or any corporate entity in which an officer has a substantial financial interest, has received or become entitled to receive a benefit, other than their remuneration as an employee of St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc or 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 Malcolm Hyde
Chairman

Adelaide
~~24~~ September 2015
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Independent auditor's report to the members of

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc

{The Auditor's report will be provided by your Auditor.}