

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc

ABN 42 947 425 570

Annual financial report for the year ended 30 June 2022

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc ABN 42 947 425 570 for the year ended 30 June 2022

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St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	\$	\$
Income	2	23,615,726	23,319,546
Other income	3	931,261	1,127,123
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		63,196	45,827
Cost of goods sold		(9,118,512)	(6,866,407)
Employee expenses		(7,869,666)	(7,821,569)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(982,643)	(686,868)
Administrative expenses	4	(6,313,961)	(6,292,418)
Operating profit before change in fair value of available for sale financial assets		325,400	2,825,234
Changes in the fair value of available for sale financial assets		(621,741)	831,062
Surplus(deficit) for the year		(296,340)	3,656,296
Other comprehensive income/(loss) Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		(296,340)	3,656,296

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

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc Statement of financial position for the year ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,015,976	5,239,690
Term deposits >90 days		150,000	150,000
Trade and other receivables	6	559,759	587,274
Prepayments	7	6,257,008	5,537,627
Inventories		413,931	414,747
Total current assets		12,396,674	11,929,338
Non-current assets			
Available for sale financial assets		8,672,903	9,261,326
Property, plant and equipment	8	4,361,754	4,259,766
Right-of-use assets	9	1,492,666	1,659,527
Intangibles	10	343,808	444,854
Total non-current assets	10	14,871,131	15,625,473
		14,671,131	13,623,473
Total assets		27,267,805	27,554,811
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	2,267,124	1,664,640
Income received in advance		320,130	632,494
Lease liabilities	9	297,865	279,806
Provision for employee benefits	12	856,815	933,724
Total current liabilities		3,741,934	3,510,664
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	9	1,132,756	1,257,511
Provision for employee benefits	12	83,233	180,416
Total non-current liabilities		1,215,989	1,437,926
Tatal liabilities			
Total liabilities		4,957,923	4,948,591
Net assets		22,309,882	22,606,220
Equity			
Reserves		9,598,954	9,853,765
Accumulated surplus		12,710,928	12,752,455
Total equity		22 200 002	22 606 220
. oca. equity		22,309,882	22,606,220

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

•	Accumulated surplus	Fair value reserve	Legacy reserve	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	10,017,036	2,454,883	6,478,005	18,949,924
Surplus (deficit) for the year	3,656,296	_	-	3,656,296
Other comprehensive income		-	<u>-</u> ,	-,,
Transfer to/(from) reserves	(920,877)	831,062	89,815	_
Balance at 30 June 2021	12,752,455	3,285,945	6,567,820	22,606,220
		11 11 11		
Balance at 1 July 2021	12,752,458	3,285,945	6,567,820	22,606,222
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(296,340)		-	(296,340)
Other comprehensive income	_	=	:=	-
Transfer to/(from) reserves	254,811	(621,741)	366,930	= =2
Balance at 30 June 2022	12,710,928	2,664,204	6,934,750	22,309,882

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

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc Statement of cashflows for the year ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	\$	\$
Cashflows from operating activities			
Receipts in course of operations (inclusive of GST)		8,121,486	10,073,318
Payments in course of operations (inclusive of GST)		(23,416,135)	(23,608,667)
Proceeds from grants		1,334,313	2,069,758
Proceeds from donors, bequests and fundraising		14,249,387	12,187,211
Net cash inflow(outflow) from operating activities		289,051	721,619
Cashflows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(600,310)	(770,608)
Payments for intangibles		(19,048)	(144,769)
Transfer (to)/from managed investment fund		(33,317)	334
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant & equipment		73,216	184,271
Dividends and other distributions		372,799	445,805
Interest received on financial assets held as investments		7,977	14,102
Net cashflow (outflow) inflow from investing activities		(198,684)	(270,865)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liability		(314,082)	(343,471)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		(314,082)	(343,471)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(223,714)	107,283
cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		5,239,690	5,132,407
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	5,015,976	5,239,690
to:			

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

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements are for St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc. referred to as "St John SA"

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.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) General purpose financial report

St John SA is a not for profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statement.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the Associations Incorporations Act 1985 (as amended) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC).

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

(ii) Historical cost convention

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

(iii) New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

St John SA has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of St John SA.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to St John SA:

Conceptual framework for Financial reporting (conceptual framework)

St John SA has adopted the revised conceptual framework from July 1 2021. The conceptual framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards, but it has not had a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities

St John SA has adopted AASB1060 from 1 July 2021. The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs. As a result, there is increased disclosure in these financial statements for key management personnel and related parties.

(iv) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

(v) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Income recognition

St John SA recognises income as follows:

(i) Sale of goods/services

Income from the sale of goods is recognised when the customer obtains control of the goods. Income from services is recognised when the service is provided to the customer.

(ii) Interest, dividend and distribution income

Interest, dividend and distribution income is recognised as it is received. Where dividends are franked, the imputation credits are recognised when received from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

(iii) Grants

Grant income is recognised in profit or loss when St John SA satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before St John SA is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

(iv) Fundraising income

Income received from fundraising events, lotteries, bequests and legacies is brought to account when received or receivable.

(v) Other income

Other income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

(vi) Volunteer services

St John SA has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation is also not recognised.

(c) Taxation

(i) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where that amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition or as part of the expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

(ii) Income Tax

St John SA is exempt from income tax under the terms of section 50(5) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with 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.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Prepayments

Prepayments arise when goods or services are paid for in one period and will be consumed in a future period. Prepayments are reclassified to profit or loss when the asset is actually consumed.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(h) Available for sale financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation or impairment write-offs. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset when future economic benefits are expected. The carrying amounts are reviewed annually to ensure it is not in excess of the remaining service potential of these assets. All classes of property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight line method. All other repairs and maintenance are expensed in the period incurred.

The estimated useful lives of the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings

40 years

Plant and equipment

3-20 years

Motor vehicles

5-8 years

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to St John SA. Gains or losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

(j) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at historical costs, including costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and is amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life of 5 years.

(k) Right of use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement of a lease at cost, which is the initial amount of the lease liability.

Right of use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation expense on right of use assets is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In addition the asset is reviewed for impairment losses and remeasured if required.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Leases

St John SA lease various office spaces and motor vehicles. At the lease commencement date St John SA recognises a right of use asset and lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The present value of future lease payments is discounted using the rate implicit in the lease, or if the rate cannot be readily determined, St John's incremental borrowing rate. Under the amortised cost effective interest method, each period a lease payment is made, the lease liability is partially reduced and interest expense on the lease liability is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive under 'finance costs'. The interest expense recognised on the lease is relatively higher in the earlier years of the lease than at the end of the lease term.

St John SA has elected not to recognise a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability for leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

(m) Impairment

At each reporting date the carrying amounts of St John SA's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value. Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

(n) Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received. The carrying amount approximates fair value.

(o) Provision for employee benefits

The provision for employee entitlements to wages, salaries and annual leave represent obligations resulting from the employees services provided up to the reporting date, calculated at undiscounted amounts based on wage and salary rates, including related on costs, which St John SA expects to pay at each reporting date.

Long term service benefits, plus related on-costs are measured at the present value of future cash flows. Regardless of the expected timing of entitlement, provisions made for annual leave and unconditional long service leave are classified as a current liability, where the employee has a present entitlement to the benefit. A non current liability would include long service leave entitlements accrued for employees with less than 7 years continuous service.

(p) Reserves

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of available for sale financial assets and the legacy reserve represents funds that are to be used as approved by the CEO.

2 Income	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Commercial income		
Training	4,710,160	4,963,902
Merchandising	2,525,621	2,928,219
Event fees	796,244	1,170,457
	8,032,025	9,062,578
Grants		
State government grants	230,626	360,004
Federal government grants	721,244	1,565,356
Non-government grants	382,443	144,398
	1,334,313	2,069,758
Fundraising income	14,249,387	12,187,211
Total income	23,615,726	23,319,546

3	Other income	2022	2021
		\$	\$
	stment income	380,775	459,907
	dry income tal income	150,608	201,634
Reba		149,630	130,909
Reba	ates	250,247	334,673
		931,261	1,127,123
4	Expenses		
	reciation		
	d and buildings	247,000	141,905
	t and equipment	193,842	176,001
	or vehicles	79,924	61,011
	t of use assets	345,292	219,114
Total	l depreciation	866,057	598,030
Amoi	ortisation		
Softw		116,587	88,837
Total	lamortisation	116,587	88,837
		, , , , , ,	00,007
Total	l depreciation and amortisation	982,643	686,867
Admi	inistrative expenses		
	upancy	762,235	877,728
Mark	keting	1,467,737	1,324,969
Oper	rational	1,157,383	1,148,121
Admi	inistration	2,673,465	2,675,621
Othe	er	253,141	265,979
Total	l administration expenses	6,313,961	6,292,418
5	Cash & cash equivalents		
	n at bank and in hand	1,889,513	756,571
Cash	held in term deposits < 90 days	3,126,463	4,483,119
_	Too do and allow so who block	5,015,976	5,239,690
6	Trade and other receivables		
Trade	e receivables	494,235	466,613
Allow	wance for expected credit losses	(10,310)	(31,792)
	er receivables	75,834	152,453
		559,759	587,274
_			
7	Prepayments		
Pren	paid expenses	166,943	14,182
	paid lottery expenses	5,987,244	5,444,038
	paid insurances	102,821	79,407
		6,257,008	5,537,627

8 Property, plant and equipment

wor	Capital k in progress \$	Land	Buildings \$	Plant and equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
At cost				,	•	•
Balance at 30 June 2021	491,187	1,158,046	5,726,986	3,068,584	2,375,196	12,819,998
Acquisitions	281,166	_	9,325	122,037	187,781	600,310
Disposals	(9,245)	-		(14,285)	(260,590)	(284,120)
Transfers	(763,108)	-	763,108	e e	_	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	-	1,158,046	6,499,419	3,176,335	2,302,387	13,136,187
Depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 30 June 2021	=	-	3,946,007	2,368,259	2,245,966	8,560,232
Depreciation charge		_	247,000	185,090	52,051	484,141
Disposals	- ;	-	-	(9,349)	(260,590)	(269,939)
Balance at 30 June 2022	÷		4,193,007	2,544,000	2,037,427	8,774,433
Carrying amounts						
Balance at 30 June 2021	491,187	1,158,046	1,780,978	700,324	129,230	4,259,766
Balance at 30 June 2022	-	1,158,046	2,306,413	632,335	264,960	4,361,754
9 Right-of-use assets						
					2022	2021
a) Amounts recognised in the Stateme	nt of Financial P	osition			\$	\$
Net carrying amounts						
Land and buildings					827,770	935,511
Motor vehicles				_	664,896	724,016
Lease liabilities					1,492,666	1,659,527
Current					297,865	279,806
Non-current					1,132,756	1,257,511
				-	1,430,621	1,537,317
					•	
Additions to the right-of-use assets du	ring the 2022 fin	ancial year we	re \$210,120 (2	2021: \$588,301)		
					2022	2021
 b) Amounts recognised in the Stateme Depreciation charge of right of use ass 		nsive Income			\$	\$
Land and buildings					107,741	104,879
Motor Vehicles					258,482	114,235
				_	366,223	219,114

St John SA has 12 land and building related leases with State Government or District Councils that have significantly below-market terms and conditions. St John SA is dependent on these leases to run operations and deliver its services. The lease terms vary from 1 year to perpetuity, and the lease payments are either \$0 per annum or \$1 payable annually if demanded.

10 Intangible assets

							\$
At cost							
Balance at 30 June 2021							1,305,008
Acquisitions Disposals							16,314
Balance at 30 June 2022							(536,068)
Dalatice at 50 julie 2022							785,254
Depreciation and impairment losses							
Balance at 30 June 2021							860,153
Depreciation charge							131,002
Disposals							(549,710)
Balance at 30 June 2022							441,446
Carrying amounts							
Balance at 30 June 2021							444,855
Balance at 30 June 2022							343,808
11 Trade and other payables						2022	2021
. ,						\$	\$
Trade payables						527,990	905,916
Other payables						1,739,134	758,724
						2,267,124	1,664,640
12 Provision for employee bene	fits						
		N	2022			2021	
		Current Nor		Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Provision for long service leave	\$	\$ 271,554	\$ 83,233	\$ 354,787	313,802	\$ \$ \$	404 219
Provision for annual leave		585,261	03,233	585,261	619,922	180,416	494,218 619,922
		856,815	83,233	940,049	933,724	180,416	1,114,140
			,	- 1-1- 1-	-00,	.00,	.,,

13 Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation disclosed, represents remuneration paid to those employees who had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the association, directly or indirectly, during the financial year.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Short term benefit	954,352	701,080
Post-employment Post-employment	285,007	278,621
	1,239,359	888,388

14 Related parties

Mr R McNeil is a partner at Cowell Clarke, Barristers and Solicitors. During the year St John SA utilised the services of Cowell Clarke for various legal advice. The transactions were conducted under normal trading terms and conditions and there were no benefits arising out of theses transactions directly attributable to Mr McNeil.

14 Remuneration of auditors	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Audit and review of financial statements	28,000	50,274
Audit and review of lottery financial statements	8,500	5,100
Financial statements preparation	=	3,640
	36.500	59.014

15 Commitments and contingencies

The national redress started on 1 July 2018 and will run for 10 years. In FY 2019-20 St John SA committed to participate in the scheme so that people can access redress, noting participation speaks to the values and integrity of St John SA.

At the balance sheet date, any potential liability cannot be reliably measured and has therefore been disclosed as a contingent liability.

16 Events after the reporting date

As at the date of these financial statements, St John SA is not in a position to reasonably estimate the financial effect of COVID-19 on future financial performance and financial position.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect St John's operations, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs in future years.

St John Ambulance Australia SA Inc Directors Declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022

In the Directors opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Act 1985 (as amended) and associated regulations.
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of St John SA's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that St John SA will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Directors

centul

Karen Limb

Chair

27 October 2022

Tony Mitchell

Treasurer



AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report of St John Ambulance SA Inc. for the year ended 30 June 2022.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants

Adelaide, South Australia 28 October 2022 Jon Colquhoun Director



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of St John Ambulance SA Inc Opinion

We have audited the financial report of St John Ambulance SA Inc ("the Entity"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Entity is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our 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 our 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.

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management'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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants

Jon Colquhoun Director

Adelaide, South Australia 28 October 2022