



Government
of South Australia



RESCUE



State Emergency Service ANNUAL REPORT

2011-2012

Building safe and resilient communities

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE
ANNUAL REPORT 2011-12**

30 September 2012

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RESCUE

30 September 2012

Mr Tony Harrison
Chief Executive
SAFECOM
Level 6, 60 Waymouth Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Sir

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the South Australian State Emergency Service for the year ending 30 June 2012, which was prepared pursuant to Division 6 [s121] of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*.

The report highlights the achievements for SASES during the reporting years and its role in working toward a vision of being a reliable and trusted volunteer-based organisation building safer and more resilient communities.

It also outlines a range of initiatives undertaken by SASES during the 2011-12 financial year and provides key organisational data. These initiatives contribute to the goals of the SASES Strategic Directions Framework and also address the emergency services priorities for both the Commission and South Australia's Strategic Plan.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chris Beattie".

Chris Beattie

Chief Officer
SA STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

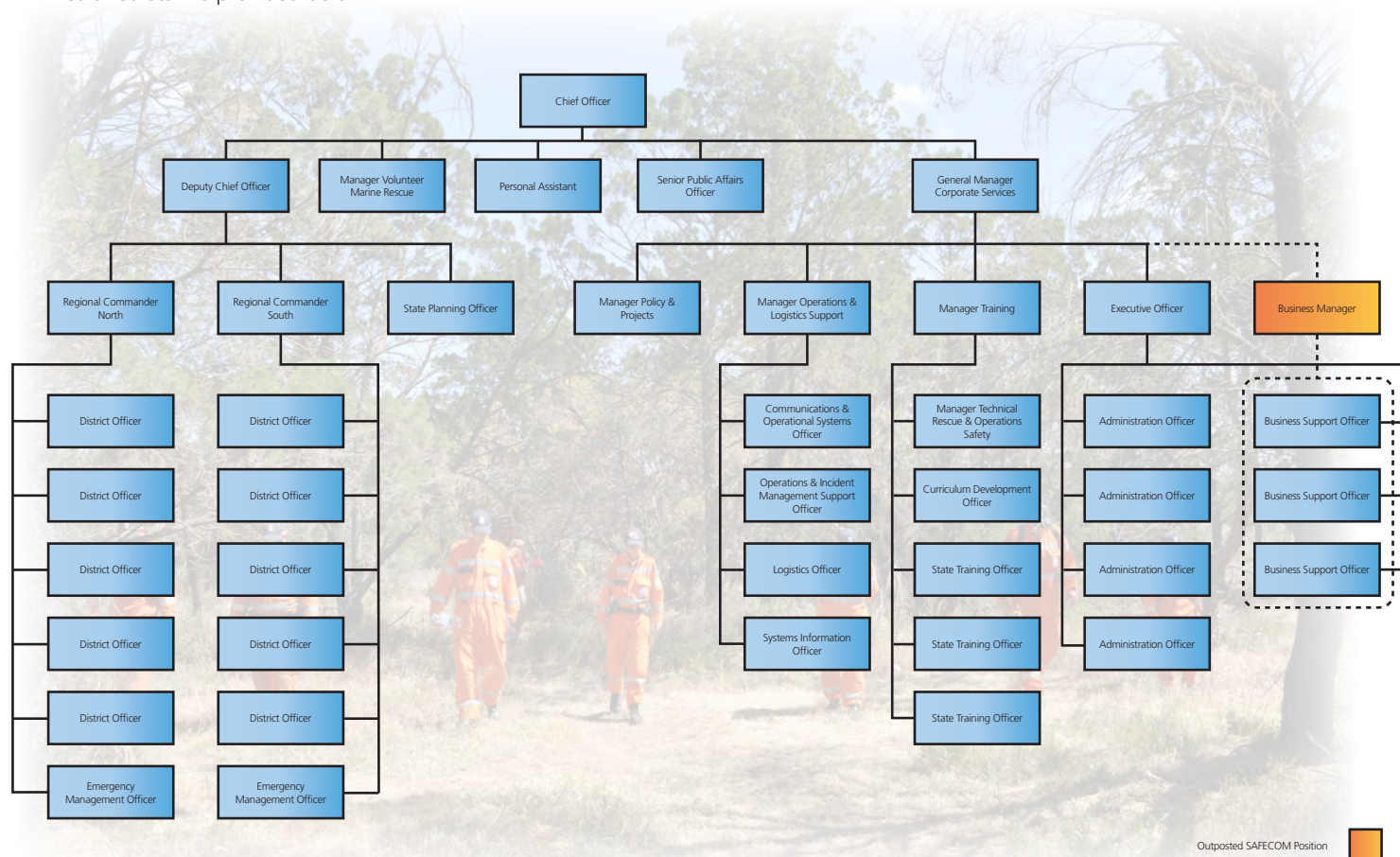
Our Organisation

The South Australian State Emergency Service is a community-based volunteer organisation established by the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005 to provide an emergency response service across the state. The main functions of SASES include:

- Exercising responsibilities as a Functional Service and Control Agency for flood, extreme weather and structural collapse and Hazard Leader for extreme weather
- Controlling response efforts to floods, storms, extreme heat and structural collapse
- Assisting police, health, and fires services in dealing with any emergency (e.g. aerial observation, evidence search, operational and logistics support including lighting, shelter, and bushfire response staging area management)
- Assisting in carrying out prevention, preparedness, response and recovery operations under the Emergency Management Act 2004
- Undertaking general rescue activities including road crash, vertical rescue, land search, swift water rescue, marine search and rescue, confined space rescue, structural collapse, animal rescue
- Undertaking community education
- Contributing to emergency management arrangements (state emergency planning, training and executive support to Zone Emergency Management Committees).

Our Structure

The SES comprises 65 volunteer units, 4 volunteer community response teams and a small cadre staff with an FTE cap of 40.4 salaried personnel. The organisational structure is based on ten districts each comprising six to seven units and the reporting structure for salaried staff is provided below.



Chief Officer's Review

2011-12 was a very successful year for the South Australian State Emergency Service (SASES). In what was a period of significant change, the service, working with local government and other partner agencies, continued to provide strong community response capabilities and build on its operational preparedness for emergency events.

Throughout this period our committed volunteers reduced life loss, injuries and property damage in the community from natural disasters and emergency events by responding to thousands of requests for assistance for road crashes, land searches, vertical rescues, swiftwater rescues, animal rescues, floods, storms and marine emergencies.

During the year there were a number of events that resulted in substantial deployment of resources:

- **Mid Murray Storm Event** – Peaking on 9 November 2011 this event resulted in over 200 calls for assistance
- **Far North Flooding** – Protracted rainfall events throughout February 2012 resulted in SASES coordinating emergency relief air drops into a number of outback communities
- **West Australia Deployment** – Extreme storms in Western Australia led to a deployment of five SASES teams to Perth over 14-18 June 2012.

The staff and volunteers of the State Emergency Service are its most valuable resource. Organisationally, the service has demonstrated a high level of resilience and cooperation as it worked through and implemented a number of structural reforms and changes to staffing arrangements. This included the establishment of revised district support arrangements and the introduction of new roles at State Headquarters.

As Control Agency and Hazard Leader for extreme weather, SASES has worked with Zone Emergency Management Committees (ZEMCs) and other relevant stakeholders to progress comprehensive risk assessments at zone-level for severe wind and extreme heat events. In January 2012 SASES convened an 'Extreme Heat Reference Group' to review proposed national extreme heat arrangements. As a result, the group amended the state's extreme heat guide and severe weather plan to encompass a number of the key findings.

SASES has been heavily involved in supporting the Flood Inquiry Taskforce which was formed by the State Emergency Management Committee to assess the implications of the Victorian Floods Review and the Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry reports for South Australia. SASES will continue to work with partner agencies to fully scope and prioritise flood management capability initiatives.

In community education areas, SASES continued to promote its flagship FloodSafe program through volunteer attendance at regional shows, community forums and local government forums. These activities have made a significant contribution towards increased community preparedness for flooding. The program was expanded during the year into a number of additional regional council areas and is now being delivered into some primary

schools. Of particular significance was the formal establishment of the SASES Community Engagement Unit. The unit builds on capabilities developed by the SASES FloodSafe team and will focus on the national FloodSafe, StormSafe and HeatSafe programs.

During the year SASES also participated in a number of important exercises including Exercise Team Spirit 2011, Exercise Rhino Crash 2012 and Exercise Northern Strike 2012. All activities allowed the service to practice escalated multi-agency response arrangements in a controlled environment.

Other operational preparedness highlights included the establishment of a Keswick-Brown Hill Creek flood planning taskforce to review flood response planning for the city and the establishment of new memoranda of understanding in relation to enhanced cooperative arrangements with SA Power Networks, SA Ambulance Service (SAAS) and the State Recovery Office.



Chris Beattie

Chief Officer

SA STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE



The following is a list of SASES highlights from the year arranged under the six focus areas for our goals, outcomes and actions.

Leadership

- Held a state-wide Unit Managers' Forum at Brukunga with 45 Unit Managers and Deputy Unit Managers and a number of staff from around the state attending.
- Commenced implementation of SASES structural reforms
- Conducted 75 agency executive visits to SES units and distributed 24 internal SES publications to units
- Volunteers Lyn Berghofer (Whyalla), Don Rose (Prospect) and Peter Willmott (Eastern Suburbs) were awarded the national Emergency Services Medal in recognition of exemplary contribution
- Attended 15 national emergency management forum meetings
- Established a new team of 10 trained and qualified volunteers to undertake Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) audits and inspections of SASES facilities across the state

Prevention and Community Preparedness

- Conducted 75 community engagement activities and programs and 20 emergency management courses
- Supported 55 zone emergency management committee meetings
- Established the new Community Engagement Unit to focus on StormSafe (and later HeatSafe) programs, community awareness and education activities, and provision of advice and support to other SASES units in relation to volunteer recruitment, public relations and media engagement
- Supported Flood Inquiries Taskforce and established a new Extreme Heat Reference Group for SA and facilitated three extreme weather risk assessments for Zone Emergency Management Committees

Operational Preparedness

- Progressed the SASES Training White Paper detailing a new training framework and quality assured unit-based Safe Work Practice (SWP) training materials
- Conducted 80 state and regional training courses for SASES volunteers
- Commissioned new facilities for the Tumby Bay SASES Unit
- Conducted two multi-agency exercises involving Volunteer Marine Rescue (VMR) and a joint training "Exercise Rhino Crash" with the Army; facilitated Exercise Team Spirit 2011 and participated Ex Northern Strike

Response

- Attended approximately 4 891 incidents
- Contributed approximately 125 000 operational hours and achieved an average response time to road crash rescue of 21 minutes
- Developed and implemented new MOUs with ETSA Utiliites (regarding isolation of power at emergencies) and SAAS (regarding cooperation for remote and rural rescues).

Recovery

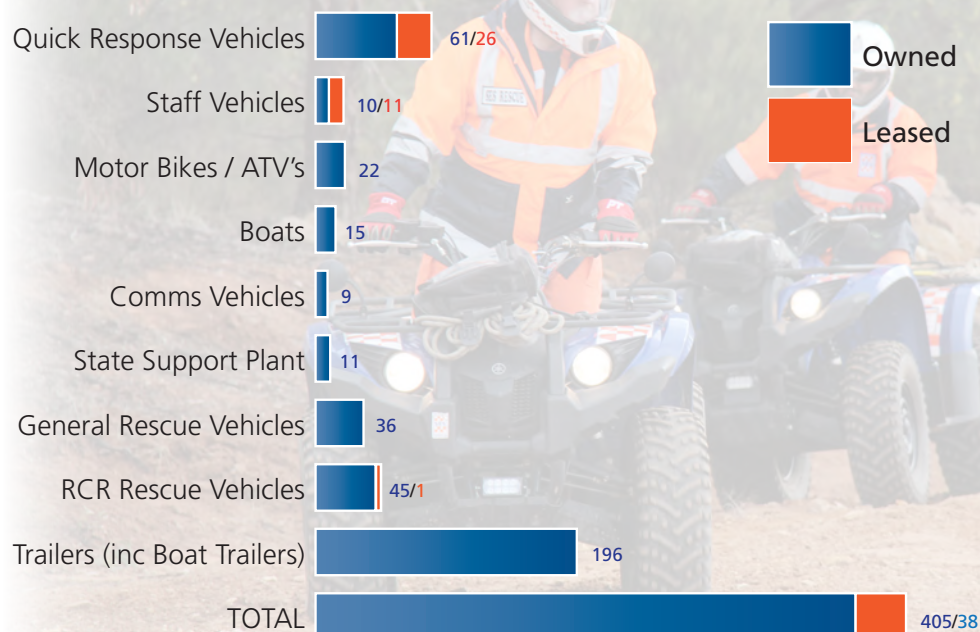
- Commenced development of a new memorandum of understanding with the State Recovery Office regarding the role of SASES in the transition from response to recovery
- Promoted new national guidelines for the management of donated goods following emergencies
- Commenced development of a new lessons learned capability for the SASES

Business Excellence

- Completed the SASES Strategic Directions Framework 2011-15 for distribution to all units and staff and completed the new SASES Workforce Plan reflecting strategic priorities and risks
- Presented life membership awards to four members who had provided over 35 years of service to SASES
- Supported 1 653 volunteers and 56 cadets in a total of 65 units
- Adopted new SASES Unit Model Constitutions
- Fifteen SASES Cadets from Enfield and Port Lincoln participated in the ANZAC Eve Youth Vigil



Vehicles



People

Volunteers	1,653
Cadets	56
Staff (FTEs)	31
Regions	4 (changed to 2 regions in June 2012)
Units	65 (operational)
Number of Incidents	4,891

Communications

PHONES	
Satellite	13
Mobile	254
Landline	183
TOTAL	450

RADIOS	
GRN	682
HF	45
UHF	112
VHF	56
TOTAL	895

Land and Buildings

Owned	17
Licensed	4
Leased	30
Dedicated	5
Exchange of letters	4
Commercial lease	8
TOTAL	68

Our Work

OUR VISION

A reliable and trusted volunteer-based organisation building safe and resilient communities

OUR MISSION

To minimise loss of life, injuries and damage from emergencies and natural disasters

OUR VALUES

Our People & Communities

Our staff, volunteers and the communities they service are at the heart of the organisation. We value our people for their knowledge and ideas. Through providing a safe work environment, working collaboratively with our stakeholders, promoting equity and diversity and fostering a spirit of teamwork, we will value and develop our people and communities

Building Trust & Respect

We build trust by being timely, responsive and reliable. We build respect by conducting our business with integrity and honesty. We treat others as we would wish to be treated and challenge when we see something is wrong

Being Accountable

We are accountable, transparent and ethical. We will communicate well and drive down the level of decision making. We will do what we say we will do to meet expectations and we only promise what we can deliver

Being Professional

We strive for business excellence and high performance. We take pride in our work and we value the contribution of others. We succeed by encouraging and generating new ideas. We trust our people to deliver. We take measured risks and encourage creative thinking

OUR OPERATING PRINCIPLES

We will provide a safe and healthy working environment

We will ensure that all SASES personnel are trained, supported and equipped to do their job well

Our decisions are based on knowledge and an understanding of risks

Our resources will be directed towards reducing loss of life, injuries and damage from floods, storms, extreme heat and other emergencies

Our Plans

These responsibilities align closely with the second of the seven strategic priorities of government “Safe communities, healthy neighbourhoods”. Furthermore, the activities of SASES contribute in a significant way to the following goals and targets in South Australia’s Strategic Plan:

VISION/GOAL	TARGET
We are prepared for natural disasters	
We are safe and protected at work and on the roads	T22 Road safety
People in our community support and care for each other, especially in times of need	T23 Social participation
We value and support our volunteers and carers	T24 Volunteering
Governments demonstrate strong leadership working with and for the community	T32 Customer and client satisfaction with government services
South Australia plans and delivers the right infrastructure	T56 Strategic infrastructure
We adapt to the long term physical changes that climate change presents	T62 Climate change adaptation

SASES is one of three emergency service organisations that collectively form the SA Fire and Emergency Services Sector. The SASES strategic directions support the focus areas and priorities outlined within the SA Fire and Emergency Services Sector Strategic Plan 2010-2015.

Our Priorities

Service delivery for the SA Fire and Emergency Services Sector is structured across six key focus areas. These areas form the foundation for planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting on strategies and initiatives. The goals for each area are:

- **Leadership** – Driving best practice emergency management based on community needs and shared goals
- **Prevention and Community Preparedness** – Communities and Governments recognise and understand their risks and can take action to reduce their risk from emergencies and disasters
- **Operational Preparedness** – Prepared to the highest standard for all extreme weather and flooding emergencies and rescues
- **Response** - Providing timely and effective response to communities experiencing extreme weather and flooding emergencies and rescues and operational support to police and other emergency service organisations
- **Recovery** – Provide effective recovery services to communities who have experienced extreme weather or flooding emergencies, and our people involved in response and recovery operations, to ensure future readiness
- **Business Excellence** – A high performing, service focussed, volunteer based organisation

The SASES Business Plan outlines how the agency will work in partnership with our key stakeholders and the community to build resilience and reduce the impacts of emergencies and disasters. The key priorities for 2012-13 will revolve around implementing the new training framework and implementing a revised workforce structure. Changes to the workforce structure will require development of revised business and operational policies, processes and procedures to reflect the new district model.

A new business rhythm will be established for routine activities at district and state levels and revised operational support arrangements will be implemented and new information management processes and flows introduced.

Our Achievements

Leadership

To have a common direction and shared vision of best practice emergency management based on community needs.

Leaders in state-wide and national emergency management reform

SASES contributed to a large number of national, state, sector and regional committees and working groups throughout the year. Involvement and input into these groups is critical to the establishment of consistent and workable policy and ongoing reform in emergency management. A complete list of committees and working groups that SASES has participated on is included in APPENDIX 4.

Strong and effective partnerships with our communities and stakeholders

SASES continued to pursue opportunities to integrate services with partner organisations.

Engagement between staff and volunteers was supported through the following key consultative mechanisms:

- **South Australian State Emergency Service Volunteers' Association** - a key stakeholder providing a conduit for volunteer members to raise matters of importance with SASES staff and to government.
- **Unit Managers' Advisory Groups** - one group in each region that meet every four to six weeks, either face-to-face or by teleconference to discuss matters of mutual relevance
- **Technical Advisory Groups** - a collaboration between staff and volunteers tasked to review and make recommendations about technical matters affecting key functional and operational areas of the organisation
- **Executive Advisory Group** - a group of representatives from each region convened by the Deputy Chief Officer to identify and endorse strategic direction, business planning priorities and advise on matters of corporate governance.
- **Governance Reporting & Review Group** - chaired by the Chief Officer to monitor compliance and risk and direct all strategic governance and management of the Service.

An organisation with demonstrated commitments to its people, safety and wellbeing

Implementation of significant organisational changes outlined in the Workforce Plan commenced during the year. Support for volunteer operations was bolstered through the creation of 10 new District Officer positions and additional State Training Officer positions. In addition, two new senior management positions were filled; General Manager, Corporate Services, with overall responsibility for all non-operational activities of SASES, and

Manager, Policy and Projects with responsibility for leading the development of operational doctrine, policies and procedures.

In terms of safety and wellbeing, SASES maintained its commitment to a Zero Harm Vision for its staff and volunteers and commitment to 100% return to work when injuries occur. The Chief Officer demonstrated his commitment to leadership in safety and wellbeing by monitoring the progress and success of the OH&S activities through fortnightly meetings with the Manager Health, Safety & Welfare and the Senior OHS Advisor.

Eleven nominations were received from volunteers to participate on the SASES State Health & Safety Committee. Two volunteers were selected from each region and the Deputy Chief Officer, Manager Training and the Manager Operations & Logistics Support were nominated as management delegates to the committee.

A new strategy adopted this year was to seek interest from volunteers to be trained to conduct OH&S workplace inspections of SASES units across the state. Nine volunteers were selected and trained in this role. Their reports were subsequently provided to the relevant Unit Manager and Regional Commander to initiate appropriate corrective action.

There was one notifiable occurrence, (pursuant to Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations Division 6.6) reported to SafeWork SA. No further action was required in relation to the occurrence. There were no notifiable injuries and no notices served pursuant to the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act, Sections 35, 39 and 40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices).

WorkCover evaluators performed a review against the WorkCover Performance Standards for Self-Insurers Evaluation Report in February 2012. The evaluator noted in the report that SASES:

- is committed to managing and improving OHS&W systems
- had provided sufficient evidence to close-out seven of the non-conformances detailed within the 2011 review and the 2010 OHS&W evaluation.

Due to the interrelationships between sub elements, additional non-conformances were issued on activities and procedures that have been developed and planned, but not yet implemented.

A partnership plan is being developed with WorkCover to support SASES in achieving conformance to the performance standards 1, 2 and 3, and to progress to the 'developing' level of the natural consequences model.

While there was an increase of 86% in the incidence of new workers' compensation claims when compared to the 2010-11 financial year; the number of days lost claims remained static. There was, however, an increase of 120% for medical expenses-only claims (from 5 in 2010-11 to 11 in 2011-12) although the overall cost for all new claims decreased by 72% when compared to 2010-11 costs.

Prevention & Community Preparedness

For all South Australian communities and governments to recognise and understand their risks and to take action to reduce the likelihood and consequences from emergencies and disasters

Sound knowledge and understanding of the risks disasters pose to our communities

SASES staff provided executive officer level support to all 11 Zone Emergency Management Committees (ZEMCs) across the state. SASES staff have actively participated in both state and zone level risk assessment workshops throughout the state, based on the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG). In collaboration with the Bureau of Meteorology and SAFECOM Emergency Management, SASES conducted a number of Extreme Heat and Extreme Storm risk assessment workshops throughout the state. It is likely that all 11 zones will request risk assessment workshops for both Extreme Heat and Extreme Storm and that these will be completed in 2012-13.

SASES has also provided ongoing support for Community Emergency Risk Management (CERM) plan development within a number of Local Councils.

Individuals and community are aware of their hazard risks and are adequately prepared

The Community Engagement Unit was gazetted on 10 May 2012 as an official SASES unit in South Australia. The new unit has three main roles:

- Community Education incorporating the FloodSafe, StormSafe and (later) HeatSafe programs
- Provision of SASES volunteer recruitment and retention advice and support to SASES units
- Provision of support for SASES promotions and public relations.

A promotional trailer, completed during last financial year, has continued to be widely used at many community events. The trailer was supplemented this financial year with a Ford Transit van which has also been used for promotions. The vehicle has been modified to suit the program's needs with a television, DVD player, and display boards installed and graphically designed artwork applied to the outside of the vehicle.

South Australian communities are undertaking measures to be resilient

SASES played a key part in educating the community to enable them to protect themselves, thereby increasing their resilience, and reducing their vulnerability, to disasters.

The SASES Community FloodSafe program is a partnership between the South Australian Government and local government organisations. The FloodSafe program used SASES volunteers to engage with, and assist, high flood risk communities to understand their risk and to increase their level of resilience to flooding.

Over 95 community events were held during the financial year within the participating council areas, involving over 2,180 volunteer hours.



Operational Preparedness

To be prepared to the highest standard for all extreme weather and flooding emergencies and rescue operations

Well equipped with modern assets, infrastructure, equipment and technology enabling best practice service delivery

During 2011-12 SASES spent \$3.372m on the purchase of property, plant and equipment. Significant investments included:

- Purchase of light motor vehicle fleet to replace leased vehicles. This will provide significant long-term savings due to reduction in turn over and fit out costs and better utilisation of available funding. The conversion of leased to owned vehicles will continue over the next few years
- Completion of a number of small building projects improving facilities for volunteers. These included a new building for Tumby Bay Unit and planning for new facilities for Whyalla and Campbelltown Units which will commence in 2012-13 for completion in early 2013-14
- Upgrading the asset management database
- Introducing a replacement plan for all SASES road crash equipment
- Rolling out SA Government Radio Network (GRN) digital equipment with the majority of units now having new equipment delivered and installed
- Replacing pagers with most of the units completed
- Introducing the SA Computer Aided Dispatch system (SACAD) commenced which has significantly improved agency dispatch arrangements and interagency interoperability

Highly skilled and trained volunteers and staff

Significant effort was applied throughout the year to ensure volunteers and staff have the skills and knowledge they need to undertake their roles. Key activities and achievements for 2011-12 included:

- Working with CFS and MFS to secure federal and state funding to provide a range of professional development opportunities for both staff and volunteers:
 - Diploma in Management
 - Certificate IV in Training and Assessment
 - Certificate III in Public Safety (SES Rescue)
- Trialling a unit-based initial training program for new members in several units
- Delivering training in emergency management in partnership with SA Water and TAFE SA
- Developing new training resources in Inland/Inshore Rescue Boat Operations, road crash rescue, and unit-based training modules

SASES provided input into the development of on-line training for the SAFECOM E emergency Connect project, and collaborated with interstate colleagues to share resources and expertise, increasing our capacity to deliver outcomes with limited resources

SASES also participated in three major multi agency emergency management exercises during the year.

- Exercise Team Spirit was based on an Adelaide metropolitan flooding scenario and involved a total of about 140 personnel. The aim of this exercise was to discuss the strategies needed to respond to, and recover from, significant inundation from urban flash flooding from the Keswick and Brown Hill Creeks
- The SASES and Australian Army partnered to deliver the Exercise Rhino Crash. This involved more than 60 SASES personnel joining with more than 150 members of the Army's 9th Brigade for training in joint planning, land search operations and use of SASES sandbagging and watergate resources. The SASES component of the exercise allowed the service to test an in-field Incident Management Team (IMT) and exercise and test the SASES State Control Centre
- Exercise Northern Strike was run by Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) and involved a counterterrorism scenario to evaluate emergency operations and business continuity plans. SASES involvement included the provision of rescuers to attend a malicious train derailment, working with SA Ambulance Service (SAAS) and MFS to manage the trapped and injured, and driving SAAS assets to free-up medical staff. SASES also provided volunteers as role players for a simultaneous exercise involving the Police STAR Group in a multiple hostage scenario on the same site. Other roles included logistics and media support.

Twenty Five SASES volunteers participated in the South Australian Police and Emergency Services Games 2012. Of these, 21 members won a total of 47 medals. Details of members winning gold, silver or bronze medals are listed in APPENDIX 5.

Modern and appropriate training and operational doctrine

SASES has made significant progress throughout the year on a new SASES Learning and Development Framework. This initiative has been guided by both volunteers and staff through a 'White Paper Working Group'.

Maintenance of appropriate technical and safety standards has continued to ensure SASES volunteers have the best possible safety practices and systems of work. A reduction in lost time injuries and accidents demonstrates the success of this program. Examples of improvements in technical systems include:

- Development of an alternative energy (solar panels) safety training program
- Roll out of a flood and swiftwater awareness program
- Review of several training programs including vertical rescue and all-terrain vehicle operations following several operational and training incidents
- Establishment of a sector-wide working group to address safe working at heights following successful implementation of the SASES roof safety system program.

The Australian Skills Quality Authority granted SASES registration as a Registered Training Organisation for a further five years.



Response

To provide timely and effective response to communities experiencing extreme weather and flooding emergencies and rescue and operational support to Police and other emergency service organisations

All emergencies are responded to in a timely, appropriate manner that achieves effective outcomes

SASES response capability for 2011-2012 consisted of 1 653 volunteers working through 65 operational units across SA. These volunteers responded to a total of 4 891 incidents throughout the year.

Operational response highlights for the year include:

- Response to severe weather events in the mid Murray (Waikerie, Cadell and Morgan) resulting in over 200 calls for assistance
- Implementation of Local Operations Management Plans (LOMPs) to enhance unit resilience and planning
- Upgrades to a number of units including Barmera, Kangaroo Island, Keith, Strathalbyn, Tumby Bay, Saddleworth, and Burra
- Provision of emergency response capability for several major events including Clipsal 500, the Royal Adelaide Show and Big Day Out
- Development by a volunteer of a web based Incident Monitor allowing SASES Unit to keep track of tasks and share information across the organisation
- Attendance at a large number and variety of incidents ranging from localised storm and flood response, vertical rescue from cliffs and structures, land search, road crash rescue, and building impacts.

The skills and abilities of South Australia's SES volunteers were again called upon by interstate counterparts to assist with significant emergency incidents. SASES teams were dispatched to assist with Victorian flood operations (including deployment of sandbagging machines) and to Western Australia's south western region after extreme storms in June 2012.

Effective and reliable incident management framework

The management of SASES operations was restructured during the year resulting in a change from four regions to two. Each region is further divided into five districts. Each district supports approximately six units. Regional oversight is provided by a Regional Commander with support from a District Officer for each district.

The southern region incorporates the Gawler River catchment, Adelaide metropolitan area, Fleurieu Peninsula, Mount Lofty Ranges, Kangaroo Island, Limestone Coast, Mallee and Murray regions of South Australia. The northern region covers the rest of the state north and west of the Gawler River catchment and River Murray and includes Yorke Peninsula, Eyre Peninsula, all lands west to the Western Australia border and North to the Northern Territory border. A table detailing the regions, districts and units is included in APPENDIX 6

Preliminary work was undertaken during the year to identify the organisations' needs for an electronic incident management system. It is anticipated that a new system will be purchased and implemented in 2012-13.

Working collaboratively with Police and other emergency services organisations to effectively manage emergencies and disasters

In South Australia, six independently incorporated Volunteer Marine Rescue (VMR) associations (representing 14 flotillas) and 14 units of SASES with a marine capability, are strategically located throughout coastal and inland waters, providing the primary response to marine incidents and emergencies, under the coordination of the South Australia Police.

During 2011-12, VMR associations received a total of \$647,000 (GST exclusive) in grants from the Community Emergency Services Fund. SASES marine capabilities are funded from the respective SASES budgets.

During 2011-12, these agencies responded to a total of 530 recorded marine incidents (VMR associations 468 and SASES units 62), which is an increase of 81 from the previous year. The majority of requests for assistance resulted from mechanical breakdown of recreational vessels. Approximately 40% of all requests for assistance were received off metropolitan Adelaide, with the remainder evenly spread between coastal communities of the Fleurieu and Yorke peninsulas and, to a lesser extent, the Eyre Peninsula, South-East and Riverland.

Key VMR activities and achievements for the year included:

- Completion of new vessel storage facility for Whyalla Sea Rescue Squadron.
- Provision of funding towards the refurbishment of a rescue vessel for Royal Volunteer Coastal Patrol.
- Provision of funding towards the acquisition of a rigid inflatable boat for the Australian Volunteer Coast Guard, Kangaroo Island Flotilla.
- New engines for rescue vessels at the Adelaide Shores flotilla of the SA Sea Rescue Squadron, Victor Harbor-Goolwa Sea Rescue Squadron and North Haven flotilla of the Australian Volunteer Coast Guard.
- Provision of funding towards engine replacement for the Australian Volunteer Coast Guard, Lonsdale Flotilla rescue vessel.
- Provision of air-berth for housing the SA Sea Rescue Squadron Wirrina Flotilla rescue vessel.
- Provision of funding towards the fitting of AIS vessel tracking equipment to all squadron and SASES-owned rescue vessels.
- Provision of new rigid inflatable rescue vessel for the SASES Port Lincoln Unit.
- In partnership with the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI), SA Sea Rescue Squadron, Flinders Ports and Volunteer Marine Rescue associations, established the 'Coast Radio Adelaide' 24-hour VHF marine distress monitoring service.

Recovery

To provide effective support and recovery services to ensure the well being and future readiness of our members and to allow the seamless transition of disaster impacted communities to recover

Communities impacted by extreme weather and flooding are supported to effectively recover

SASES continued to work with the State Recovery Committee and State Recovery Office to develop plans to transition smoothly from emergency response activities to recovery. A key outcome was a project to develop solutions and plans on how to effectively organise a system for spontaneous volunteering, from registration at the beginning of the recovery work through to evaluation. SASES signed a memorandum of understanding outlining its commitment to assist the State Recovery Office in managing the logistics of implementing a coordinated volunteer program during recovery.

At the local level, SASES supported all of the State's Zone Emergency Management Committees (ZEMCs) by providing executive officers. All committees were encouraged to include planning for recovery as an integral part of their zone emergency management plans.

SASES staff and volunteers are supported to effectively recover from incidents

The Stress Prevention and Management program (SPAM) and the staff Employee Assistance Program (EAP) continued to be delivered to staff and volunteers and have proven to be a valuable support services to members seeking assistance with challenging issues that face them and/or their families.

A volunteer Emergency Services Peer Support Team consisting of 19 trained peers provided frontline support to other volunteers following critical incidents. A further six peers have commenced, or are about to commence training in this role. The team members are also involved in making follow up phone calls to members who have been deployed on an interstate campaign. This is seen by the volunteers as a gesture of care and concern and is very much appreciated by them.

Staff counselling hours have increased during the past twelve months due largely to uncertainties associated with the implementation of structural and general organisational changes within the SASES.

The SPAM team conducted 4 group interventions and 4 pre-incident training sessions for SASES Units.

No. of counselling hours provided to Volunteers	190.41 hours
No. of consultations for volunteers	90
No. of new referrals for volunteers	18
No. of counselling hours provided to Staff	102.5 hours.
No. of consultations for staff:	33
No. of new referrals for Staff:	4

Our organisation is able to recover from the impact of emergencies to be ready for future events

Organisational resilience is achieved when systems and processes appropriately support people and resources. Each part of this equation is strained during emergency response.

SASES has a business continuity plan in place to guide its actions in a situation where an emergency challenges the organisation's ability to function effectively. Policies, procedures and processes are also being reviewed progressively to ensure that they incorporate lessons learned from recent experiences.

There has also a recognition that SASES needs to apply greater control over resource allocation during emergencies, so that there is a better understanding of what has been allocated and consumed, and what remains available. This would also provide a stronger basis for seeking additional funding for major abnormal events. A new incident management system has been investigated to assist in this process.

SASES has also identified the need to learn as much as possible from all major incidents through undertaking formal debriefing sessions and undertaking post impact assessments.

Business Excellence

To be a high performing, service focussed, volunteer based organisation

A sustainable volunteer base that is satisfied and motivated

Recognition of volunteers and staff achievement continued to be an important part of our culture in 2011-2012. Three volunteers were awarded the national Emergency Services Medal; two the SA Emergency Services Medal; four received Ministerial Commendation; eight received the National Medal or clasps; five received life membership; and 37 received long service medals or bars. A complete list of honours and award recipients is contained in APPENDIX 7

SES Week was held throughout Australia from Monday to Sunday 7-13 November 2011. It recognised the dedication and commitment of the thousands of men and women who selflessly volunteer their time and energy within their state or territory's State Emergency Service.

SASES volunteers are supported by the SAFECOM Volunteer Services Branch (VSB) and by the SASES Volunteers Association (SASESVA). The VSB supports emergency service volunteers through providing practical assistance and advice on the recruitment, retention and recognition of volunteers and the delivery of non-operational training.

A governance group was established during the year consisting of the Manager, VSB and the Deputy Chief Officers of the SACFS and SASES to foster greater communication and input from the agencies into the work carried out by VSB and to add a greater strategic focus to VSB activities. Significant achievements of the VSB for the year included:

- Adding Cadet Leader and Mandatory Notification training to the existing non-operational training packages available to be delivered to SASES and SACFS
- Assisting 11 young people from SASES to recognise the legacy of ANZAC at the twelfth ANZAC Eve Youth Vigil. The vigil was held at the South Australian State War Memorial, Adelaide and also at Port Lincoln
- Working on its recruitment and retention strategy by extending its range of promotional material to focus on the retention of current volunteers
- Collaborating with Flinders University to develop a short 90 second promotional documentary showcasing the work done by SASES volunteers to assist with recruitment activities.
- Coordinating Volunteer and Employer Recognition and Support Program (VERSP) events for the year, with events being held in Roxby Downs, Echunga and Warooka
- Providing support to SASES in recruiting volunteers through attendance at field days, career expos and university visits
- Providing support to volunteers to access grant funding;
- Coordinating the exit survey process for SASES

1,699 National Criminal History Checks were completed and, of these, 78% were finalised within five working days, and a further 11% were finalised between 5-10 working days. 1,011 Recruitment referrals (recruitment hotline or website enquiries) were processed for SASES and SACFS.

The SASESVA continued to provide a valuable intermediary service between the agency and volunteers. Key issues of concern for members throughout the year included:

- Training
- The flow on effects of the continued erosion of SAFECOM
- Apprehension about the SASES organisational restructure
- Funding for SASES
- SASES staffing levels
- Retention and recruitment of volunteers

A SASESVA representative sat on all selection panels for all staff appointments for the year, and attended the SAFECOM Board, Sector Advisory Committee, the Executive Advisory Group, E-Connect Program, Training Review, Awards Panel and many other subcommittees to ensure that volunteer input and messages were conveyed.

Other support initiatives undertaken by the association during 2011-12 included:

- Liaising with Dulux so that 12 SASES units benefited from the Boxing Day – end of January promotion run in Bunnings stores nationally
- Establishing a partnership with the Police Credit Union, to provide SASES volunteers with "Advantage" rates and also for Unit Operating Accounts.
- Arranging DEFCOM membership for all volunteers.
- An initial free legal advice consultation with Guarna Legal and discounted rate on subsequent work.
- Working with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to renegotiate and provide improved benefits to volunteers with free entry to all parks where vehicle entry fees apply, except desert parks, plus free camping for five nights at a time in certain nominated parks. Volunteers really appreciate this benefit.
- Obtaining agreements with other suppliers where a benefit will occur at no cost to volunteers.
- Negotiating a new commercial arrangement for the production of the quarterly magazine publication 'Frontline'.

Effectively and efficiently managing physical, financial and human resources

The following table provides a summary of the agency's financial performance compared with its revised budget for the year.

	Actual 2011-12 \$'000	Budget 2011-12 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Expenditure	12 800	12 554	-246
Revenue	1 017	423	594
Net cost of providing services	11 783	12 131	348
Total Revenues from SA Government	13 436	13 423	13
Net result	1 653	1 292	361
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	1 402	–	1 402
Total comprehensive result	3 055	1 292	1 763

Actual revenue was higher than budget due to the transfer of land and buildings to SASES without cost. Expenditure exceeded budget primarily due to higher than expected depreciation expenses. This was a direct result of purchases of non-current assets throughout the year. There was also greater than budgeted expenditure on repairs and maintenance. SASES undertook major capital works projects as part of its capital expenditure program, completing new facilities for the Tumby Bay and Burra Units, purchase and fit out of a number of operational vehicles, and a range of items of plant and equipment. The full audited financial statements are contained in APPENDIX 2.

SASES commenced implementing its revised workforce plan throughout the year. The first stage involved consolidating the previous four regions into two and recruiting 10 new District Officers. The two Commanders and five of the District Officers were appointed from existing staff. The final five District Officer positions had been advertised but not finalised as of the end of the year. In addition, two other senior management positions were filled. They were the General Manager, Corporate Services, and Manager, Policy and Projects. Despite these appointments, SASES workforce numbers remained well below the Workforce Plan establishment target and FTE cap.

APPENDIX 1 contains details of range of aspects of human resource management.

Modern, dynamic and flexible organisation meeting community needs

During 2011-12 SASES markedly increased its use of the increasingly popular social networking and micro-blogging service Twitter, with the aim of issuing at least one tweet each day. Most of the tweets provided important safety messages, particularly during extreme weather events. SASES now has more than 2,200 followers on Twitter.

A total of 35 media releases were issued during the 2011-12 financial year. The majority of these releases were issued ahead of extreme weather events, providing important public safety information, advice and warnings to the general community.

Media training was conducted for senior SASES staff during the year. In addition, work started on a new media training package for volunteer members. This is expected to be rolled out in the first part of the 2012-13 financial year.

Work also commenced on revamping the current SASES website. The new site, expected to be launched in the first part of the 2012-13 financial year, will have a completely new look and will be far more user friendly.

Our Directions and Challenges

Our fundamental strategic directions over the next four years highlight the need to be responsive to organisational and community risks while remaining focused on rescue and operational response services and emergency management outcomes that contribute to a safe and resilient community. This will require a focus on reducing the impacts from flooding, storms and extreme weather, enhancing emergency management capabilities and improving levels of community resilience. The agency will strive for continuous improvement of systems and resource management to ensure that our people have the necessary tools and support to deliver quality services.

Contextually, SASES must recognise that there has been a slight shift in expectations of emergency services with the adoption of a new National Disaster Resilience Strategy. This strategy promotes the need for an integrated, coordinated and cooperative effort involving individuals, households, businesses and communities, as well as governments and emergency service organisations to enhance Australia's capacity to effectively prepare for, withstand and recover from disasters.

Recent public inquiries into natural disaster events such as the 2009 Black Saturday fires, the 2011 Queensland floods, the Perth Hills bushfires, and the 2011 Victorian floods, have produced a number of substantial reports with wide ranging recommendations. Such reports provide SASES with important window into current community and government expectations on how services such as ours should support communities. They provide the service with lessons learned and identify community expectations as to how things can be done in the future.

Our highest operational priority for the next year will be to fully implement the revised workforce structure for the organisation.

This will require revised business and operational support arrangements, new information management processes, and the bedding in of a new business rhythm to compliment the new district model.

We will also increase our emphasis on training in the coming year with a particular focus on implementing the new training framework. This will require building the service's training capability and professional development for our District Officers. We also aim to:

- Introduce new training courses, particularly in support operations, unit and community support, and leadership streams.
- Develop learner and facilitator resources including on-line training content, increasing the flexibility of SASES training.
- Introduce a Skills Maintenance Program, and other training reforms.
- Develop and introduce a Training Needs Analysis process based on the Standards of Emergency Response to ensure our training program accurately targets members' learning and development needs.
- Increase involvement in emergency management and incident management training for SASES members and other relevant stakeholders.



APPENDICES

Employee Numbers, Gender and Status

Total number of employees

	2011-12
Persons	31
FTEs	31

Number of persons on leave without pay

	2011-12
On leave without pay at 30 June 2012	0

Employee gender balance

	2011-12	
Gender	% Persons	% FTE
Male	58.06	58.06
Female	41.94	41.94

Status of employees in current position

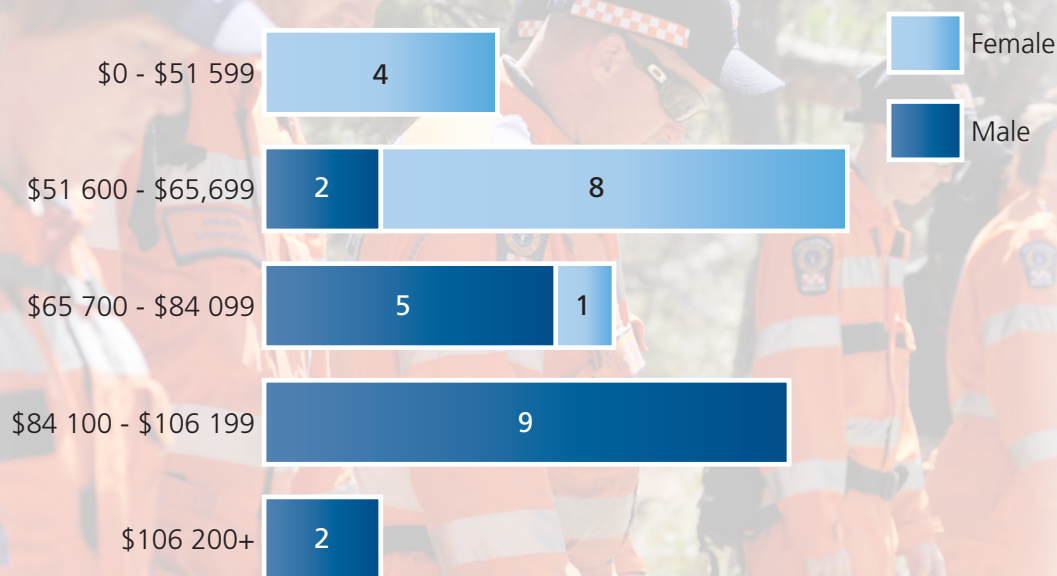
FTEs					
Gender	Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
Male	16	1	1	0	18
Female	12	1	0	0	13
Total	28	2	1	0	31

PERSONS					
Gender	Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
Male	16	1	1	0	18
Female	12	1	0	0	13
Total	28	2	1	0	31

Number of persons separated from or recruited to SASES

	2011-12
Separated from the agency	9
Recruited to the agency	5
Recruited to the agency AND active/paid at June 2012	5

Number of employees by salary bracket 2011-12



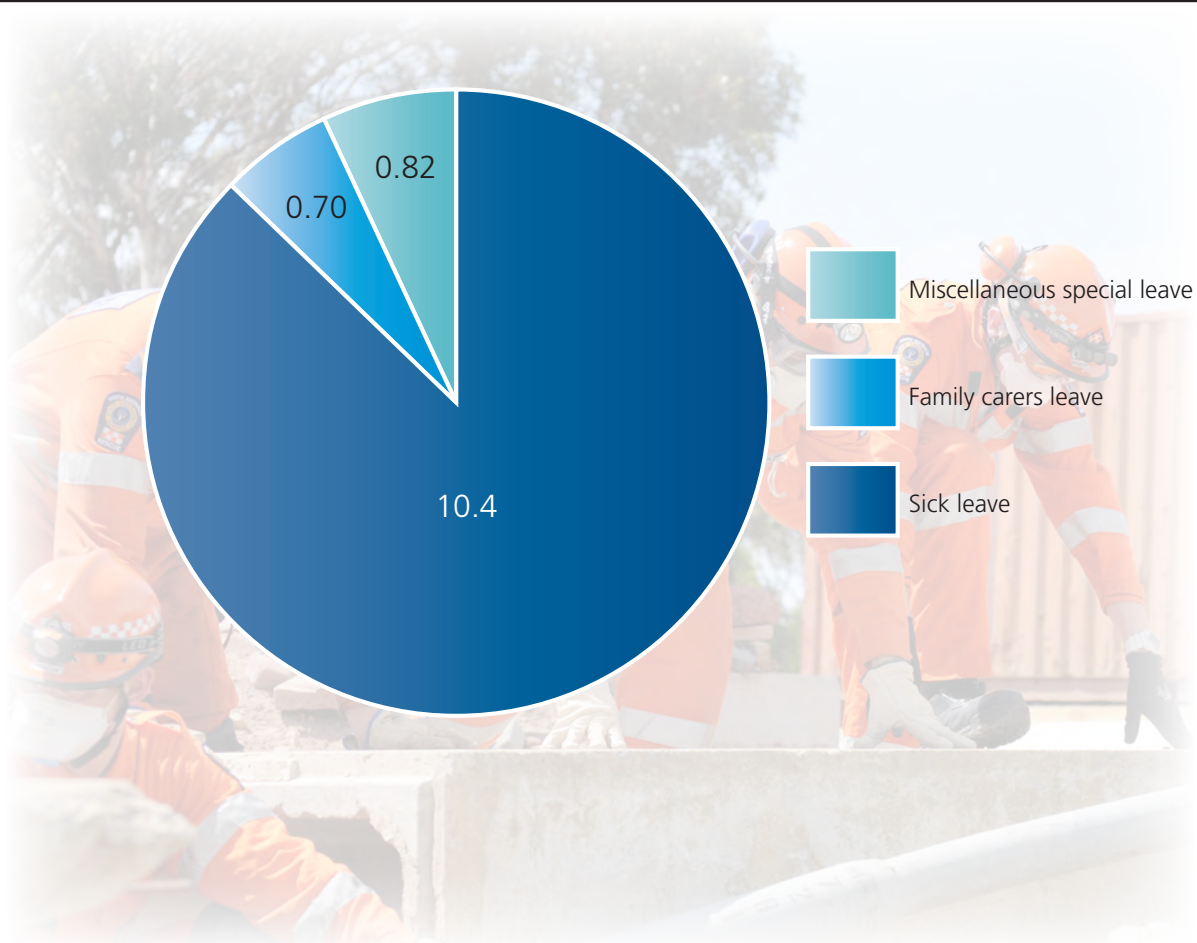
Executives

Number of executives by gender, classification and status

Classn.	ONGOING		TERM TENURED		TERM UNTENURED		OTHER (INC. CASUAL)		TOTAL				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	%	Female	%	Total
EXE0A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100	0	-	1
EXE0B	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100	0	-	1
Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	100	0	-	2

Leave Management

Average days of leave taken per FTE 2011-12



Workforce Diversity

Number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees

SALARY BRACKET	ABORIGINAL EMPLOYEES	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	% ABORIGINAL EMPLOYEES
\$0 – \$51 599	0	4	0
\$51 600 – \$65,699	0	10	0
\$65 700 – \$84 099	0	6	0
\$84 100 – \$106 199	0	9	0
\$106 200+	0	2	0
Total	0	31	0

Number of employees by age bracket and gender

AGE BRACKET	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	2012 WORKFORCE BENCHMARK %
15 – 19	0	0	0	0	5.6
20 – 24	0	0	0	0	9.9
25 – 29	0	0	0	0	10.6
30 – 34	0	1	1	3.23	10.4
35 – 39	2		2	6.45	10.7
40 – 44	4	2	6	19.35	11.7
45 – 49	3	1	4	12.9	11.4
50 – 54	2	1	3	9.68	11.0
55 – 59	4	7	11	35.48	9.2
60 – 64	3	1	4	12.9	5.6
65+	0	0	0	0	4.0
Total	18	13	31	100	100

Cultural and linguistic diversity

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF AGENCY	% OF SA COMMUNITY
Number of employees born overseas	5	3	8	25.81	20.3
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	0	0	0	0	16.6

Total number of employees with disabilities (according to Commonwealth DDA definition)

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF AGENCY
1	0	1	3.2

Types of disabilities (where specified)

DISABILITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF AGENCY
Disability requiring workplace adaptation	1	0	1	3.2
Physical	0	0	0	0
Intellectual	0	0	0	0
Sensory	1	0	1	3.2
Psychological/psychiatric	0	0	0	0

Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements

Number of employees using voluntary flexible working arrangements by gender

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Purchased leave	0	0	0
Flexitime	16	13	29
Compressed weeks	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0
Job share	0	0	0
Working from home	0	0	0

Accredited Training Packages

Accredited training packages by classification

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF ACCREDITED TRAINING PACKAGES
	Not available

Employment Opportunity Programs

SASES does not manage any opportunity employment programs for the public sector broadly, or on its own behalf.

Performance Development

Documented review of individual performance management

	% OF WORKFORCE
A review within the last 12 months	Not available
A review older than 12 months	Not available
No review	Not available

SASES implemented a new individual performance management and development progress and appraisal program during 2011-12. Procedures were not in place during the year to record completion of the sessions.

Leadership and Management Development

Leadership and management training expenditure

	TOTAL COST	% OF TOTAL SALARY EXPENDITURE
Total training and development expenditure	Not available	Not available
Total leadership and management development expenditure	Not available	Not available

Training information is not currently maintained at sufficient detail to extract this information.

Occupational Health, Safety and Injury Management

OH&S legislative requirements

Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations	1
Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations division 6.6.	0
Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices)	0

Agency gross¹ workers compensation expenditure for 2011-12 compared with 2010-11

EXPENDITURE	2011-12 (\$)	2010-11 (\$)	VARIATION (\$) + (-)	% CHANGE + (-)
Income Maintenance	50 020	109 813	- 59 793	-54%
Lump Sum Settlements Redemptions-Sect 42	0	0	Nil	Nil
Lump Sum Settlements Permanent Disability-Sect 43	98 676	0	+	Undefined
Medical/Hospital Costs combined	56 190	66 688	-10 498	-16%
Other	6 465	23 522	-17 057	-73%
Total Claims Expenditure	211 351	200 023	11 328	6%

Note 1 – Before third party recovery

Note 2 – Information available from SIMS (for detailed advice on data extraction contact Public Sector Workforce Relations)

Meeting safety performance targets

	BASE: 2009-10	PERFORMANCE: 12 MONTHS TO END OF JUNE 2012			FINAL TARGET
	Numbers or %	Actual	Notional Quarterly Target	Variation	Numbers Or %
1 Workforce fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2 New workplace injury claims	16	13	14	-1	12
3 New workplace injury claims frequency rate	N/A ¹				
4 Lost time injury frequency rate*	N/A ¹				
5 New psychological injury claims frequency rate	0	0	0	0	0
6 Rehabilitation and return to work					
6a Early assessment within 2 days	6.25%	7.69%	80.00%	-72.31%	80.00%
6b Early intervention within 5 days	33.33%	0.00%	90.00%	-90.00%	90.00%
6c Days lost<= 10 days	36.36%	0.00%	60.00%	-60.00%	60.00%
7 Claim determination					
7a Claims determined for provisional in seven calendar days	N/A	40.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A
7b Claims determined in 10 business days	10.00%	83.33%	75.00%	8.33%	75.00%
7c Claims still to be determined after three months	0.00%	8.33%	3.00%	5.33%	3.00%
8 Income maintenance payments for recent injuries					
8a 2010-11 injuries (at 24 months development)	N/A	\$32 648.87	\$125 847.60	-\$93 198.73	N/A
8b 2011-12 injuries (at 12 months development)	N/A	\$1 884.50	\$79 956.16	-\$78 071.66	N/A

Note 1 – Due to the nature of volunteering activities, this data is not able to be calculated

Appendix 2 – Financial Performance

Audited Financial Statements



Government of South Australia
Auditor-General's Department

Our ref: A12/365

28 September 2012

Mr C Beattie
Chief Officer
South Australian State Emergency Service
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Dear Mr Beattie

The audit of the South Australian State Emergency Service for the year ended 30 June 2012

The South Australian State Emergency Service (SASES) audits for the year ended 30 June 2012 are complete.

The scope of the audit covered the principal areas of the financial operations of SASES and the South Australia Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM) and included the test review of systems and processes and internal controls and financial transactions.

The notable areas of audit coverage included:

- expenditure
- payroll and employee entitlements
- revenue
- cash and receivables
- non-current assets, including asset valuation and capital works in progress
- financial accounting
- corporate governance and risk management
- budgetary control
- financial management compliance programs.

The audit included a follow up of previous audit findings. This included a specific assessment of internal controls related to capital works in progress and capitalisation of completed assets covering procurement, asset valuation and record keeping practices to support asset transactions and management reporting. Previous internal audit recommendations were considered as part of this review.

The audit coverage and its conduct is directed to meeting statutory audit responsibilities under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and also the requirements of Australian Auditing Standards.

In essence, two important outcomes result from the annual audit process, notably:

- The issue of the Independent Auditor's Report (IAR) on the integrity of SASES's financial statements.
- The issue during the year or at the time of financial statement preparation and audit or close thereto, of audit management letter(s) advising of system, process and control matters and recommendation for improvement.

In this regard, returned herewith are the financial statements of SASES together with the IAR, which is unmodified.

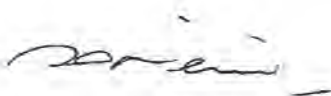
My Annual Report to Parliament indicates that an unmodified IAR has been issued on the SASES financial statements.

In addition, during the year audit management letters were forwarded to SASES and SAFECOM, detailing findings and recommendations from the audits of the areas reviewed. The findings and recommendations relate to weaknesses noted in financial systems and processes and associated internal controls, and/or improvements needed in these areas. Responses to the letters and matters raised were received and will be followed up in the 2012-13 annual audit.

My Annual Report to Parliament includes summary commentary for SASES and SAFECOM on the matters raised and responses received, and specifically indicates those matters that were assessed as not meeting a sufficient standard of financial management, accounting and control.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the management and staff in providing assistance during the year to my officers in the conduct of the annual audit.

Yours sincerely



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL

enc

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Government of South Australia
Auditor-General's Department

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State Administration Centre
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To the Chief Officer South Australian State Emergency Service

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* section 120(2) of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the South Australian State Emergency Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2012. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2012
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chief Officer and the Business Manager.

The Chief Officer's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Chief Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as Chief Officer determines 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

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The auditing standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Officer, as well as the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian State Emergency Service as at 30 June 2012, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL
28 September 2012

South Australian State Emergency Service

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the South Australian State Emergency Service:

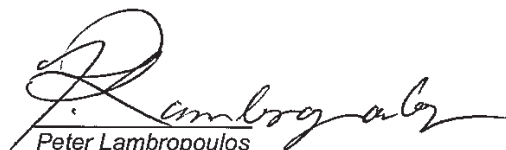
- complies with relevant Treasurer's instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian accounting standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the South Australian State Emergency Service; and
- presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian State Emergency Service as at 30 June 2012 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the South Australian State Emergency Service for the financial year over its financial statements and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Chris Beattie
Chief Officer
South Australian State Emergency Service

21 September 2012



Peter Lambropoulos
Business Manager
South Australian State Emergency Service

21 September 2012

South Australian State Emergency Service

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Statement of Comprehensive Income

South Australian State Emergency Service

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	5	3,656	3,889
Supplies and services	6	6,931	7,070
Grants and subsidies	7	79	76
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	1,970	1,776
Other expenses	9	96	-
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	10	68	1
Total expenses		12,800	12,812
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	11	2	-
Interest revenues	12	37	16
Resources received free of charge	13	644	-
Other income	14	334	816
Total income		1,017	832
Net cost of providing services		11,783	11,980
Revenues from / payments to SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	15	13,436	14,319
Net result		1,653	2,339
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	19	1,402	-
Total comprehensive result		3,055	2,339
The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner			

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Financial Position

South Australian State Emergency Service

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,212	1,916
Receivables	17	275	389
Other financial assets	18	235	256
Total current assets		1,722	2,561
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	19	33,641	30,344
Intangible assets	20	12	27
Total non-current assets		33,653	30,371
Total assets		35,375	32,932
Current liabilities			
Payables	21	1,324	1,985
Employee benefits	22	367	405
Provisions	23	209	252
Total current liabilities		1,900	2,642
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	21	74	44
Employee benefits	22	785	496
Provisions	23	633	822
Total non-current liabilities		1,492	1,362
Total liabilities		3,392	4,004
Net assets		31,983	28,928
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus	24	6,916	5,514
Retained earnings	24	25,067	23,414
Total equity		31,983	28,928
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	26		
Contingent assets and liabilities	27		

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Changes in Equity

South Australian State Emergency Service Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2010		5,514	21,075	26,589
Net result for 2010/11		-	2,339	2,339
Total comprehensive result for 2010/11		-	2,339	2,339
Balance at 30 June 2011	24	5,514	23,414	28,928
Net result for 2011/12		-	1,653	1,653
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment during 2011/12		1,402	-	1,402
Total comprehensive result for 2011/12		1,402	1,653	3,055
Balance at 30 June 2012	24	6,916	25,067	31,983

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Cash Flows

South Australian State Emergency Service

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefit payments		(3,620)	(4,281)
Supplies and services payments		(8,519)	(7,289)
Grants and subsidies payments		(79)	(76)
Cash used in operations		(12,218)	(11,646)
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		2	-
Interest received		39	15
GST recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		929	891
Other receipts		459	974
Cash generated from operations		1,429	1,880
Cash flows from SA Government			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	15	13,423	14,306
Other receipts from SA Government	15	13	13
Cash generated from SA Government		13,436	14,319
Net cash provided by operating activities	25	2,647	4,553
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,372)	(3,282)
Purchase of investments		21	(42)
Cash used in investing activities		(3,351)	(3,324)
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	1
Cash generated from investing activities		-	1
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,351)	(3,323)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(704)	1,230
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1,916	686
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	16	1,212	1,916

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

South Australian State Emergency Service

Note Index

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

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Objectives and policies notes

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South Australian State Emergency Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

1 Objectives and funding

Objectives

The South Australian State Emergency Service (SES) was established on 1 October 2005 under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act) with the following objectives:

- to assist the Commissioner of Police, South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service and South Australian Country Fire Service in dealing with any emergency;
- to assist the State Co-ordinator, in accordance with the State Emergency Management Plan, in carrying out prevention, preparedness, response or recovery operations under the *Emergency Management Act 2004*;
- to deal with any emergency where the emergency is caused by flood or storm damage, or where there is no other body or person with lawful authority to assume control of operations for dealing with the emergency;
- to deal with any emergency until such time as any body or person that has the lawful authority to assume control of operations for dealing with the emergency has assumed control;
- to respond to emergency calls and where appropriate, provide assistance in any situation of need whether or not the situation constitutes an emergency;
- to undertake rescues.

Funding arrangements

Funding of SES is primarily derived from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), in accordance with the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

Funds generated by Units through fund raising activities are held locally for expenditure in the local community.

These funds are recognised as part of the 'other income' within the SES's financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The SES has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (PFAA).

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards and comply with Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provision of the PFAA.

SES has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities as the SES is a not-for-profit entity.

Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by SES for the reporting period ending 30 June 2012. Refer Note 3.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying SES's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, these are outlined in the applicable notes;
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported; and
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the Accounting Policy Statements require the following note disclosures, which have been included in this financial report:
 - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items may be utilised. SES has elected to utilise this threshold in relation to transactions applicable to revenue and expense items. The threshold has not been applied to financial assets and financial liabilities, ie all financial assets and financial liabilities relating to SA Government have been separately disclosed;
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants, as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
 - (c) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees; and

SES's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a twelve month period and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and the comparative information presented.

South Australian State Emergency Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

(c) Reporting entity

The SES is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act, 2005* (the Act). Under the Act, the SES is a separate body corporate acting on behalf of the Crown and part of the consolidated Emergency Services sector.

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the SES.

(d) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or accounting policy statements has required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(e) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(f) Taxation

SES is not subject to income tax. SES is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (GST).

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

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(g) Events after the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provides information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

(h) Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to the SES will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Revenues from SA Government

Contributions from the Fund and other receipts from SA Government are recognised as income when SES obtains control over the funding. Control over funding is normally obtained upon receipt.

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

Fees and charges

Revenues from fees and charges are derived from the provision of goods and services to other SA Government agencies and to the public. This revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the clients or by reference to the stage of completion.

Other income

Other income consists of donations received and other minor revenues.

South Australian State Emergency Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

(i) Expenses

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the SES will occur and can be reliably measured. Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefits expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and salaries and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

Superannuation

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the SES to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current SES staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government financial statements.

Net loss on non-current assets

Expenses from the disposal of non-current assets are recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

Any loss on disposal is recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and is determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time.

Depreciation and amortisation

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

Land and non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated.

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

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Communications equipment	10
Vehicles	15
Plant and equipment	10
Computer equipment	5
Buildings	40
Intangibles	5

Grants and Subsidies

For contributions payable, the contribution will be recognised as a liability and expense when the entity has a present obligation to pay the contribution and the expense recognition criteria are met.

All contributions paid by the department have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached.

(j) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

(k) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less that are readily converted to cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that SES will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Other financial assets

SES measures other financial assets at cost. All assets in this category are either short or medium term cash deposits.

South Australian State Emergency Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Non-current assets

Acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with Accounting Policy Framework III APS 2.15 all non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value). On an ongoing basis, revaluations are made in accordance with related policies whereby independent valuations are obtained every five years and carrying amounts are adjusted accordingly.

If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, the asset is revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluations surplus for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets, an impairment loss is offset against the respective asset revaluation surplus.

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The SES only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets has not been capitalised. This is because SES has been unable to attribute this expenditure to the intangible asset rather than to SES as a whole.

(I) Liabilities

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employment on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the SES.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

Employee benefit on-costs include superannuation contributions, WorkCover levies and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

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

Employee benefits

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

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

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

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within twelve months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salary and wages and annual leave are payable later than twelve months, the liability will be measured at present value.

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

South Australian State Emergency Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Long service leave

An actuarial assessment of long service leave liability undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees through out the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using a short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using a present value of expected future payments.

Based on this actuarial assessment, the short hand method was used to measure the long service leave liability for 2012. Refer to Note 22.

This calculation is consistent with SES's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the SES has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the SES expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2012 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

SES is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

Operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The straight-line basis is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

(m) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

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

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

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

3 New and revised accounting standards and policies

The SES did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2011-12.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by SES for the period ending 30 June 2012. SES has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of SES.

4 Activities of the South Australian State Emergency Service

In achieving its objectives, the SES provides services within six areas of activity: leadership, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and business excellence. These services are classified under one activity titled 'state emergency service'.

South Australian State Emergency Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

5 Employee benefits expenses

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	2,510	2,936
Annual leave	162	288
Long service leave	491	262
Employment on-costs - superannuation	274	321
Employment on-costs - other	147	165
Workers compensation costs	(22)	(163)
Other employment related expenses	94	80
Total: Employee benefits expenses	3,656	3,889

Employee remuneration

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

	2012	2011
	No. of employees	No. of employees
\$130 700 – \$133 999*	n/a	1
\$134 000 – \$143 999	1	2
\$144 000 – \$153 999	1	1
\$154 000 – \$183 999	1	-
\$174 000 – \$183 999	-	1
\$194 000 – \$203 999	1	-
\$264 000 – \$273 999	-	1
Total number of employees	4	6

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level rate for 2010/2011.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$0.645 million (\$1.003 million).

6 Supplies and services

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation	24	21
Auditor's remuneration	28	28
Communications	261	297
Computing costs	252	258
Consultancy, contractors and legal fees	482	205
Consumables	369	398
Energy	136	100
Government radio network	1,920	1,907
Insurance premiums	94	91
Minor plant and equipment	309	559
Operating lease costs	1,009	1,026
Repairs and maintenance	891	707
Travel and training	664	653
Uniforms and protective clothing	265	291
Operational costs	199	276
Other expenses	228	253
Total: Supplies and services	6,931	7,070

Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in Consultants expense shown above) fell within the following bands:

	2012	2011	2012	2011
	Number	Number	\$'000	\$'000
Below \$10 000	1	1	3	6
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	1	-	22	-
Total paid/payable to consultants engaged	2	1	25	6

Auditor's remuneration

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	28	28
Total: Audit fees	28	28

Other Services

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

South Australian State Emergency Service Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government

The following supplies and services (included in the supplies and services expense amounts shown above) were provided by entities within the SA Government:

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation	14	10
Auditor's remuneration	28	28
Communications	39	43
Computing costs	49	49
Consultancy, contractors and legal fees	11	32
Consumables	87	107
Energy	29	13
Government radio network	1,020	1,907
Insurance premiums	72	80
Minor plant and equipment	5	2
Operating lease costs	801	799
Repairs and maintenance	55	59
Travel and training	30	-
Operational costs	2	2
Other expenses	67	56
Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government	3,209	3,187

7 Grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies

Total: Grants and subsidies

All grant and subsidies are provided to Non SA Government recipients.

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants and subsidies	79	76
Total: Grants and subsidies	79	76

8 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation

Buildings
Vehicles
Computers
Plant and equipment
Communications
Total: Depreciation

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings	674	656
Vehicles	925	700
Computers	2	-
Plant and equipment	176	143
Communications	178	258
Total: Depreciation	1,955	1,755

Amortisation

Software
Total: Amortisation

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Software	15	21
Total: Amortisation	15	21

Total: Depreciation and amortisation

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Total: Depreciation and amortisation	1,970	1,776

9 Other expenses

Assets revaluation decrement

Total: Other expenses

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets revaluation decrement	98	-
Total: Other expenses	98	-

10 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets

Land and buildings

Proceeds from disposal
Less: Net book value of assets disposed
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(88)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings	(88)	-

Vehicles

Proceeds from disposal
Less: Net book value of assets disposed
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of vehicles

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Proceeds from disposal	-	1
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(2)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of vehicles	-	(1)

Total: Assets

Total proceeds from disposal
Less: Total value of assets disposed
Total: Net loss from disposal of non-current assets

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Total proceeds from disposal	-	1
Less: Total value of assets disposed	(88)	(2)
Total: Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(88)	(1)

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

South Australian State Emergency Service Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

11 Revenues from fees and charges

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Salary recoveries	2	-
Total: Revenues from fees and charges	2	-

Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

The following fees and charges (included in the fees and charges revenues shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Salary recoveries	1	-
Total: Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government	1	-

12 Interest revenues

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on deposit accounts - from entities within the SA Government	37	16
Total: Interest revenues	37	16

13 Resources received free of charge

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset contributions from local government councils and other organisations	644	-
Total: Resources received free of charge	644	-

Since 1999 negotiations have been undertaken to identify and transition land, buildings, minor plant and equipment and motor vehicles from local government, community organisations and other sources into the ownership or the care and control of the Minister for Emergency Services (the Minister). During 2011-12, one property has been transitioned into the control of the Minister (valued at fair value of \$0.400m) and properties transferred from Country Fire Service (valued at fair value of \$0.244m).

Resources received free of charge from entities within the SA Government

The following resources received free of charge (included in the resources received free of charge revenues shown above) were received/receivable from

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset contributions from local government councils and other organisations	244	-
Total: Resources received free of charge from entities within the SA Government	244	-

14 Other income

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Donations	1	16
Groups and brigades fundraising	9	31
Insurance recoveries	15	200
Other	309	569
Total: Other income	334	816

Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

The following other income (included in the other income revenues shown above) was received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance recoveries	-	183
Other	108	103
Total: Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government	108	286

15 Revenues from SA Government

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government	-	-
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	13,423	14,306
Other revenues from SA Government	13	13
Total: Revenues from SA Government	13,436	14,319

Total revenues from government consists of \$10,254m (2011: \$10,956m) for operational funding, \$3,169m (2011: \$3,350m) for capital projects and \$0.013m (2011: \$0.013m) Volunteer Marine Rescue Council funding. For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding and capital funding refer to Note 5 to 9 and 19 to 20. There was no material variation between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

South Australian State Emergency Service Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash on hand	2	2
Deposits with the Treasurer	376	1,096
Cash at bank (Non SA Government)	138	150
Cash at bank (Non SA Government) - Groups/Brigades	658	609
Short-term deposits (Non SA Government) - Groups / Brigades	23	42
Short-term deposits	17	17
Total: Cash and cash equivalents	1,212	1,916

Short term deposits

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months and are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective short-term deposit rates.

Interest rate risk

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Deposit at call and with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate, based on daily deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

17 Receivables

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Receivables	20	102
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	20	102
Accrued revenues	3	4
Prepaid salaries and wages	-	13
GST input tax recoverable	252	270
Total: Receivables current	275	389

Current receivables from entities within the SA Government

The following receivables (included in the receivables shown above) were receivable from entities within the SA Government:

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	-	1
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	-	1
Accrued revenues	3	4
Prepaid salaries and wages	-	1
Total: Receivables current from entities within the SA Government	3	6

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence (ie calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating) that a receivable is impaired.

An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'other expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	-	(155)
Amounts written off	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in the allowance	-	155
Carrying amount at the end of the period	-	-

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than as recognised in the provision for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

Maturity analysis of receivables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information
Refer to Note 29.

18 Other financial assets

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Medium term deposits - Groups & Brigades	235	256
Total: Other financial assets	235	256

Maturity analysis of receivables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information
Refer to Note 29.

South Australian State Emergency Service
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19 Property, plant and equipment	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
At valuation	2,807	2,793
At cost (deemed fair value)	-	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total: Land	2,807	2,793
Buildings		
At valuation	15,853	13,645
At cost (deemed fair value)	19	3,484
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(357)	(1,237)
Total: Buildings	15,515	15,872
Vehicles		
At valuation	9,518	7,721
At cost (deemed fair value)	585	1,996
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(525)	(1,346)
Total: Vehicles	9,578	8,371
Communications equipment		
At valuation	1,344	909
At cost (deemed fair value)	87	1,035
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(89)	(475)
Total: Communications equipment	1,342	1,529
Computer equipment		
At valuation	10	37
At cost (deemed fair value)	-	11
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1)	(37)
Total: Computer equipment	9	11
Plant and equipment		
At valuation	1,020	860
At cost (deemed fair value)	267	442
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(93)	(317)
Total: Plant and equipment	1,194	985
Capital work in progress		
At cost (deemed fair value)	3,196	783
Total: Capital work in progress	3,196	783
Total: Property, plant and equipment	33,641	30,344

Valuation of assets

At 30 June 2012, valuations were undertaken by a suitably qualified officer of SAFECOM. The assessment indicated there was no material difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the assets and consequently no revaluation adjustments were required. All assets have been valued on the basis of written down current cost or open market values for existing use, which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

At 1 January 2012 independent valuations for land, buildings, vehicles and communication assets were obtained from Liquid Pacific Mr M Burns MRICS, AAPF (CPV). The valuer arrived at fair value on the basis of open market values for existing use or at written down current cost which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

Resources received free of charge

Refer to Note 13.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2012.

Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comms. Equipment	Computer Equipment	Plant & equipment	Work In progress	2012 Sub-total	2011 Sub-total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2012									
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	2,793	15,872	8,371	1,529	11	985	783	30,344	
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,370	3,370	
Transfers to/(from) Capital WIP	-	18	585	87	-	267	(957)	-	
Depreciation expense	-	(674)	(925)	(178)	(2)	(176)	-	(1,955)	
Net revaluation increment	(323)	60	1,647	-	-	118	-	1,402	
Assets received for nil consideration	403	241	-	-	-	-	-	644	
Disposals	(66)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(68)	
Net revaluation decrement expensed	-	-	-	(96)	-	-	-	(96)	
Carrying amount at the end of the period 2012	2,807	15,515	9,578	1,342	9	1,194	3,196	33,641	
2011									
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	2,793	15,878	7,131	1,132	-	741	1,144		28,819
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,282		3,282
Transfers to/(from) Capital WIP	-	650	1,942	653	11	387	(3,643)		-
Depreciation expense	-	(656)	(700)	(256)	-	(143)	-		(1,755)
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-		(2)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	2,793	15,872	8,371	1,529	11	985	783		30,344

South Australian State Emergency Service
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20 Intangible assets

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Computer software	328	328
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(316)	(301)
Total: Intangible assets	12	27

Movement reconciliation of intangible assets

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	27	48
Amortisation expense	(15)	(21)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	12	27

Asset details and amortisation

Intangible assets detailed above relate to computer software externally acquired. All computer software is amortised over a straight line basis with a total useful life of five years.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of intangible assets at 30 June 2012.

21 Payables

Current payables

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued expenses	138	229
Creditors	1,099	1,657
Fringe benefits tax payable	23	20
Employment on-costs	66	79
Total: Current payables	1,324	1,985

Current payables to entities within the SA Government

The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued expenses	22	85
Creditors	154	519
FBT Payable	23	20
Employment on-costs	66	79
Total: Current payables to entities within the SA Government	265	703

Non-current payables

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Employment on-costs	74	44
Total: Non-current payables	74	44

Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government

The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Employment on-costs	74	44
Total: Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government	74	44

Employment on-costs

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has changed to 40% (2011: 35%), and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has remained at the 2011 rate of 10.3%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the employment on-cost of \$0.017m and employee benefit expense of \$0.017m. The estimated impact on future periods is not expected to be materially different to the effect on the current period as shown above.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

Maturity analysis of payables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information

Refer to Note 29.

South Australian State Emergency Service
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22 Employee benefits

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits current		
Accrued salaries and wages	1	-
Annual leave	261	339
Long service leave	105	66
Total: Employee benefits current	367	405
Employee benefits non-current		
Long service leave	785	496
Total: Employee benefits non-current	785	496

AASB119 Employee Benefits contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. It is accepted practice to estimate the present values of future cash outflows associated with the long service leave liability by using a shorthand measurement technique. The shorthand measurement technique takes into account such factors as changes in discount rates and salary inflation. AASB119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term commonwealth government bonds has decreased from 2011 (5.25%) to 2012 (2.75%).

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

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$0.139m and employee benefit expense of \$0.139m. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the benchmark is calculated using a number of assumptions – a key consumption is the long term discount rate. With current conditions, the long-term discount rate is experiencing significant movement.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4%. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

23 Provisions

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Current liabilities		
Provision for workers compensation	209	252
Total: Provisions current	209	252
Non-current liabilities		
Provision for workers compensation	633	822
Total: Provisions non-current	633	822
Total: Provisions	842	1,074
Provision movement		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	1,074	1,431
Additional provisions recognised / (released)	(21)	(182)
Reductions arising from payments	(211)	(195)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	842	1,074

SES has reported a liability to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

24 Equity

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Accumulated surplus	25,067	23,414
Asset revaluation surplus	5,916	5,514
Total equity	31,983	28,928

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of land, buildings and plant and equipment to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

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25 Cash flow reconciliation

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	1,212	1,916
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	1,212	1,916
 Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,647	4,553
Less revenues from SA Government	(13,436)	(14,319)
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,970)	(1,776)
Assets received free of charge	644	-
Assets revaluation decrement recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(96)	-
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(68)	(1)
Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Decrease)/Increase in receivables	(114)	132
Decrease/(Increase) in payables	629	(846)
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(251)	20
Decrease/(Increase) in provisions	232	357
Net cost of providing services	(11,783)	(11,980)

26 Unrecognised contractual commitments

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Operating lease commitments		
The total value of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.		
Within one year	410	738
Later than one year but not later than five years	306	844
Total: Operating lease commitments	715	1,582
The above-mentioned operating lease payments are not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities. These non-cancellable leases relate to vehicle and property leases, with rental payable monthly in arrears. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require the minimum lease payments to be increased annually based on consumer price index movement.		
Capital commitments		
The total value of capital commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.		
Within one year	-	62
Total: Capital commitments	-	62
Prior capital commitments were for property and vehicles.		
Expenditure commitments - remuneration		
Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:		
Within one year	204	351
Later than one year but not later than five years	505	884
Total: Remuneration commitments	709	1,235
Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive contracts. SES does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years.		
Expenditure commitments - other		
The total value of other commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.		
Within one year	344	48
Later than one year but not later than five years	181	65
Total: Other commitments	525	113
Contractual commitments relate to computer rollout and broadband connection.		

27 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

In 2009/10 SES made prepayments for capital works projects of \$170 720 for works that did not materialise. Recovery of the prepayment has been sought. SES is aware of a possible contingent asset in relation to the recovery of costs associated with a defective asset, the financial impact cannot be determined at this stage.

Contingent liabilities

SES has a potential contingent liability in the form of possible litigation, however, the outcome or financial impact cannot be reliably determined at this stage.

South Australian State Emergency Service
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28 Events after the reporting period

On 13 August 2012 the Government announced it intends establishing a Community Safety Directorate. The Directorate will provide strategic advice and high level coordination across Police, Correctional Services, Emergency Services and Road Safety, and oversee the development and implementation of policy. A Project Team has been established to determine the best model for the authority.

29 Financial instruments / financial risk management

Table 29.1 Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies.

Category of financial assets and financial liabilities / Statement of Financial Position line item	Note	2012		2011	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,212	1,212	1,916	1,916
Receivables (1) (2)	17	23	23	119	119
Other financial assets	18	235	235	256	256
Financial liabilities					
Payables	21	1,279	1,279	1,923	1,923

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax, audit receivables/payables etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.

(2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 17 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of SES's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the department. The SES measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The carrying amount of financial assets as detailed in table 29.1 represents SES's maximum exposure to credit risk.

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

SES has minimal concentration of credit risk. SES has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. SES does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. Currently SES does not hold any collateral as security for any of its financial assets. Other than receivables, there is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired. Refer to Note 17 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

Table 29.2 Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due.

Financial assets item	Current (Not overdue)	Overdue for < 30 days	Overdue for 30-60 days	Overdue for > 60 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2012					
Not impaired					
Receivables	8	-	-	15	23
Other financial assets	235	-	-	-	235
Impaired					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-
2011					
Not impaired					
Receivables	102	-	-	16	119
Other financial assets	256	-	-	-	256
Impaired					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-

South Australian State Emergency Service
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Table 29.3 Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial statements item	Contractual maturities		
	Carrying amount	< 1 year	1-5 years
	2000	2000	2000
2012			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,212	1,212	-
Receivables	23	23	-
Other financial assets	235	235	-
Total financial assets	1,470	1,470	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables	1,279	1,205	74
Total financial liabilities	1,279	1,205	74
2011			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,916	1,916	-
Receivables	119	119	-
Other financial assets	256	256	-
Total financial assets	2,291	2,291	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables	1,923	1,905	18
Total financial liabilities	1,923	1,905	18

The financial assets and liabilities of SES are all current with maturity within the next 12 months, except employee on-costs (within payables) which are not practical to split the maturity band years.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where SES is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. SES is funded principally from contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund. The SES and SAFECOM works with the Fund Manager of the Community Emergency Services Fund to determine cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and with the Department of Treasury and Finance to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. SES's settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

SES's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded in the above table 'Categorisation of financial instruments' represent SES's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

Market risk

The SES has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank and investments). The SES's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal. There is minimal exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of SES as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of SES as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

Appendix 2 – Financial Performance

Contractual Arrangements

SASES is not currently party to any contractual arrangements where the total value of the contract exceeds \$4 million (GST inclusive).

Accounts Payable Performance

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS PAID	% OF ACCOUNTS PAID (BY NUMBER)	VALUE IN \$A OF ACCOUNTS PAID	% OF ACCOUNTS PAID (BY VALUE)
Paid by due date	3 948	80.03%	\$9 067 235	82.76%
Paid late, but paid within 30 days of due date	603	12.22%	\$1 461 203	13.34%
Paid more than 30 days from due date	382	7.74%	\$ 427 418	3.90%

Fraud

NATURE OF FRAUD	NUMBER OF INSTANCES	STRATEGIES TO CONTROL AND PREVENT
Suspected misappropriation of funds ¹	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular audits of bank accounts and proceduresCentral monitoring of bank account balances

Note 1 – One case investigated and found not to be fraudulent. The second case is currently being investigated by the police

Consultants

CONSULTANT	PURPOSE OF CONSULTANCY	NUMBER	TOTAL \$
Value below \$10 000			
Moncray Pty Ltd	Business case development for flood management		3 360
Subtotal		1	3 360
Value \$10 000 - \$50 000			
Concilius	Develop revised workforce plan		21 670
Subtotal		1	21 670
Value above \$50 000			
nil			
Subtotal		0	0
Total		2	25 030

Overseas Travel

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	DESTINATION/S	REASON FOR TRAVEL	TOTAL COST TO AGENCY
nil			nil

Carers Recognition Act 2005

Not applicable

Disability Action Plans

Not available

Asbestos Management in Government Buildings

Not available

Urban Design Charter

The South Australian Urban Design Charter aims to promote the benefits of good urban design, embed the principles into government processes and record the Government of South Australia's commitment to good urban design.

All design and building works undertaken on behalf of SASES are coordinated through SAFECOM and take account of the principles within the charter.

Freedom of Information – information statements

This statement is provided pursuant to section 9(2) of the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 1991 which states that an agency must, at intervals of not more than 12 months, make an up-to-date information statement to be published in a manner prescribed by regulation.

Structure and functions of the SA State Emergency Service

Information concerning the structure and functions of SASES is contained in the 'Introduction and Overview' section of this report under the heading of 'Our Organisation'.

Public access to information

The public may access information about the SASES through a range of sources, including the following:

- annual reports
- policies and procedures
- agency-generated ministerial briefings
- agendas, minutes and reports of internal committee meetings
- incident reports
- memoranda
- strategic, business and management plans
- various information brochures and fact sheets on organisational operations
- volunteer magazine

Contact arrangements:

Requests under the FOI Act for access to documents in the possession of the agency should be directed in writing to:

The Freedom of Information Officer
SA State Emergency Service
GPO Box 2706
ADELAIDE SA 5001

Applications made under the FOI Act for access to documents must be in writing and be accompanied by the application fee of \$29.50. A fee reduction may be granted in certain circumstances.

Number of requests made in 2011-12

SASES received one new FOI request in 2011-12 which was determined.

Agency policy documents

SASES operates within the broader South Australian emergency services sector. Sector wide policy is maintained by SAFECOM and includes a range of policy documents under headings of financial management; procurement; expenditure/liability; revenue; assets; information management; risk management; human resource management; OH&S and injury management; and performance development.

SASES also maintains a number of agency specific policies including:

- SASES Administration
- SASES Records Management
- SASES Release of Incident Report Information
- SASES Insurance Arrangements
- SASES Out of Pocket Expenses for Volunteers Policy
- SASES Policy & Procedure Framework
- SASES Social Media Policy
- SASES Staff as Volunteers
- SASES Selection Panel for Recruitment and Selection of Staff
- SASES Grievance Resolution Policy (Volunteers)
- SASES Email Policy
- SASES Information Security Policy
- SASES Internet Access and Usage Policy
- SASES Training Administration System Confidentiality & Security Policy
- SES Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Injury Management Policy
- SASES Visitors to SASES Premises Policy
- SASES Accident Investigation Policy

Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993

SASES has appointed a responsible officer for the purposes of the Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993 pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Sector Act 2009. There have been no instances of disclosure of public interest information to a responsible officer of the agency under the act during 2011-12.

Energy Efficiency Action Plan Reports

Performance against Annual Energy Efficiency Targets

	ENERGY USE (GJ)	GHG EMISSIONS (TONNES CO2)	BUSINESS MEASURE (TARGET)
Base Year 2000-2001	848	204	100%
Target 2011-2012	687	165	81%
Actual 2011-2012	Information not available	Information not available	
Target 2013-2014	636	153	75%

Greening of Government Operations (GoGO) Framework

Information not available

Regional Impact Assessment Statements

No regional impact assessment statements were required or undertaken during the year.

National

ACSES – Australian Council of SES	AFAC / ACSES Operations Group
ACSES – National Equipment Working Party	AFAC AIIMS Review Working Group
ACSES – National Public Communications Committee	AFAC Alternative Energy (18 months remaining)
ACSES – National SES Learning and Development (formerly Education and Training Committee)	AFAC Fit for Task (18 months remaining)
ACSES – Performance Indicators Working Group	Australian Tsunami Working Group
AFAC – Australasian Fire Authorities Council	Industry Skills Australia – Industry Advisory Committee
AFAC – Collaborative Purchasing Group	National Volunteer Marine Search and Rescue Committee
AFAC – Learning & Development Group	NEMC - Capability Development Sub-Committee
AFAC - SES Community Safety Working Group	NEMC - National Emergency Management Committee
AFAC – Urban Search and Rescue Group	NEMC – NDSR Implementation Steering Group

State

Central Exercise Writing Team	State Emergency Management Telecommunications Advisory Group
Community Information Warning Systems (State)	State Emergency Management Training Committee
Emergency and Major Events Coordination Committee	State Emergency Information Call Centre Committee
Emergency Management Council	State Hazard Leader Committee
Emergency Services Leadership Council	State Human Disease Committee
Emergency Services Operations Coordination Committee	State Marine Communications Management Committee
Engineering Functional Service Committee	State Marine Rescue Committee
Extreme Heat Advisory Group	State Mitigation Advisory Group
Firewatch Committee	State Recovery Committee
Flood Hazard Advisory Group	State Rescue Helicopter Committee
Flood Warning Consultative Committee	State Response Advisory Group
Interagency Incident Management Steering Group	State Road Crash Rescue Working Party
NDRS SA implementation working group	State Search and Rescue Committee
Performance Standards for Self-Insured Steering Committee	State Total Apparel Management Contract Committee
SA Call Receipt & Despatch Executive	State Urban Search and Rescue Committee
SA Government Radio Network Board	Volunteer Marine Rescue Council of South Australia
SA Marine Weather Consultative Committee	Volunteer Marine Rescue OHS&W Committee
SA Water Safety Coordinating Committee	Volunteer Marine Rescue Technical and Training Committee
SACAD Executive	Zone Emergency Management Implementation Group
State CBRN Committee	
State CBRN Training Committee	
State Committee of the National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and Other Noxious and Hazardous Substances	
State Emergency Management Committee	

Sector

Centre for Lessons Learned	SAFECOM Learning and Development Committee
Chief Officers' Forum	SAFECOM Performance Standards for Self Insurers – Improvement Ref Group
Deputy Chief Officers' Forum	SAFECOM SACAD Management Group
SAFECOM Audit and Risk Management Committee	SAFECOM SACAD Implementation Group
SAFECOM Board	SAFECOM Volunteer Employer Reference Group
SAFECOM Board Finance Committee	SAFECOM VSB Governance Group
SAFECOM Building Project Control Agency	SAPES Games Governance Committee
SAFECOM Call Receipt and Despatch Group	SASES Executive Advisory Group
SAFECOM E-mergency E-Connect Project Steering Committee/ Board	SASES OH&S Committee
SAFECOM Information Communications Technology Governance Board	Sector Advisory Committee
	Sector Incident Management Reference Group

Regional or District

Adelaide Airport Emergency Management Committee	Thevenard Port Security Committee
Adelaide City Council CERM Steering Committee	ZEMC Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and KI
Central Border Fire and Emergency Coordination Committee	ZEMC Barossa
City of Charles Sturt Emergency Response Plan Committee	ZEMC Eastern Adelaide
Clipsal 500 Emergency Management Committee	ZEMC Eyre and Western
Kangaroo Island Emergency Management Committee	ZEMC Far North
Limestone Coast ZEC	ZEMC Limestone Coast
Oakbank Races Emergency Management Committee	ZEMC Murray & Mallee
Parafield Airport Emergency Management Committee	ZEMC Northern Adelaide
Patawalonga Flood Committee	ZEMC Southern Adelaide
Patawalonga Lake System Advisory Group	ZEMC Western Adelaide
Port Lincoln Port Security Committee	ZEMC Yorke and Mid North
Port Pirie Flood Working Group	
Royal Adelaide Showground Emergency Management Committee	
Southern Border Fire and Emergency Coordination Committee	

Gold Medal

EVENT	WINNER	UNIT
Equestrian - Cup Race	Naomi Wigzell	Kapunda
Shotgun (x2)	Darren Beck	Western Adelaide
Shotgun (x3)	Shane Slits	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Clay Target Combined Team	Hayden Feder	Western Adelaide
Table Tennis	Deidra Klemm	Laura
Tennis	Amanda Todd	Tea Tree Gully
Rifle Shooting	Robbie Klemm	Laura
10km Road Run	Teigan Howl	Edinburgh
10km Road Run	John Lawrence	Edinburgh

Silver Medal

EVENT	WINNER	UNIT
Equestrian – Hack class	Sally Equid	Tea Tree Gully
Equestrian – Pony Hack	Judith Hackett	Kapunda
Equestrian – Cup Race	Rachel Incoll	Kapunda
Shotgun – Skeet Singles	Hayden Feder	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Skeet Team	Hayden Feder	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Clay Target	Darren Beck	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Clay Target Combined Team	Shane Slits	Western Adelaide
Rifle Shooting – Centrefire B Grade	Darren Beck	Western Adelaide
Rifle Shooting – Rimfire B Grade	Sue Gage	Laura
Rifle Shooting – Ladies Rimfire	Sue Gage	Laura
Rifle Shooting – Team	Sue Gage	Laura
Rifle Shooting – Team	Norma Mayne	Hallett
Tennis – Mixed Doubles	Amanda Todd	Tea Tree Gully
Tennis – Ladies Doubles	Amanda Todd	Tea Tree Gully
Track and Field – 60m sprint	Roseanne Cruickshanks	Mount Gambier

Bronze Medal

EVENT	WINNER	UNIT
Equestrian – Preliminary Dressage	Christine Phipps	Strathalbyn
Equestrian – Hack over 16hh	Christine Phipps	Strathalbyn
Equestrian – Bending Race	Rachel Incoll	Kapunda
Equestrian – Pony Hack	Rachel Incoll	Kapunda
Equestrian – Light Weight Hack	Rachel Incoll	Kapunda
Equestrian – Obstacle Course	Naomi Wigzell	Kapunda
Shotgun – Clay Target Combined Team	Darren Beck	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Clay Target	Darren Beck	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Clay Target	Hayden Feder	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Skeet Combined Team	Shane Slits	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Clay Target	Shane Slits	Western Adelaide
Shotgun – Skeet Combined Team	Darren Beck	Western Adelaide
Track and Field – 200m	Roseanne Cruickshanks	Mount Gambier
10 km Cross Country Run	John Lawrence	Western Adelaide
Rifle Shooting – 2 gun aggregate	Darren Beck	Western Adelaide
Rifle Shooting – Centrefire B Grade	Hayden Feder	Western Adelaide
Rifle Shooting – Team	Adrian Marlow	Hallett
Rifle Shooting – Ladies Rimfire	Norma Mayne	Hallett
Rifle Shooting – Team	David McDonald	Hallett
Rifle Shooting – Team	Alex McDonald	Hallett

Appendix 6 – SASES Regions, Districts and Units

SOUTH REGION

Commander: Derren Halleday

SOUTHERN ADELAIDE

District Officer: Peter Nygaard

Community Engagement Unit
Metro South
Mount Barker
Noarlunga
Prospect
State Ops Coordination
Sturt
Western Adelaide

NORTHERN ADELAIDE

District Officer: Wayne Palmer

Campbelltown
Central Ops Coordination
Dog Operations
Eastern Suburbs
Edinburgh
Enfield
Onkaparinga
Tea Tree Gully

SOUTH EAST

District Officer: Jodi Green

Bordertown
Keith
Kingston
Millicent
Mount Gambier
(South East) Ops Coord

RIVERLAND

District Officer: Danny Wood

Barmera
Berri
Blanchetown
Kapunda
Loxton
Renmark
(Riverland) Ops Coord

HILLS/FLEURIEU

District Officer: Terri Purvis

Kangaroo Island
Meningie
Murray Bridge
South Coast
Strathalbyn
Yankalilla

NORTH REGION

Commander: Trevor Arnold

MID NORTH

District Officer: Sue Gage

Burra
Clare
Hallett
Laura
Saddleworth
Spalding

FLINDERS/GULF

District Officer: Mark Tuckwell

Parachilna/Angorichina CRT
Booleroo Centre
Cleve
Hawker
Kimba
Port Augusta
Quorn
Whyalla
Wirralpa CRT

YORKE

District Officer: Ben Birbeck

Bute
Maitland
North Ops Coordination
Port Broughton
Port Pirie
Snowtown
Warooka

OUTBACK

District Officer: Matthew Lewis

Andamooka
Beverley CRT
Coober Pedy
Innaminka CRT
Leigh Creek
Marla CRT
Mintabie
Roxby Downs

EYRE

District Officer: Robert Charlton

Ceduna
Cummins
Nullarbor CRT
Port Lincoln
Streaky Bay
Tumby Bay
West Ops Coordination
Wudinna

Emergency Services Medal

The national Emergency Services Medal (ESM), which recognises distinguished service, was presented to three SASES volunteer members in 2012:

Australia Day 2012	Lynette Berghofer	Volunteer	Whyalla Unit
	Donald Rose	Volunteer	Prospect Unit
Queen's Birthday 2012	Peter Willmott	Volunteer	Eastern Suburbs Unit

South Australian Emergency Services Medal and Ministerial Commendation

Each year, the Minister for Emergency Services awards South Australian Emergency Services Medals and Commendations to recognise outstanding and/or courageous service to the community. In 2011 six awards were presented to SASES members:

SA Emergency Services Medal

Garry Smith	Volunteer	Tumby Bay Unit
Stefan Bilka	Unit Manager	Andamooka Unit

Ministerial Commendation

Robert Allert	Volunteer	Edinburgh Unit
Lyn Little	Volunteer	Community Engagement Unit
Robyn Coates	Volunteer	Port Lincoln Unit
Sindy McCourt	ex-staff	North Region (team award)

National Medal and Clasps

The National Medal recognises 15 years of effective and diligent service by members of emergency service organisations (ESOs) that help the community during times of crisis. In addition, clasps are awarded to members of ESOs for each consecutive 10-year period. The following medals and clasps were awarded during 2011-12:

NAME	UNIT	REGION
MEDAL		
Axel Larsen	Saddleworth	North
Anthony Stewart Whiting	Snowtown	North
Peter John Willmott	Eastern Suburbs	Central
David John Baker	Eastern Suburbs	Central
1ST CLASP		
Danny Gordon Wood	Loxton	East
Darryl Clifford Wright	Staff	State HQ
2ND CLASP		
Brian Geoffrey Phelps	Cummins	West
3RD CLASP		
William (Jake) Anthony Noack	Kapunda	North

SASES Life Membership Awards

NAME	UNIT	REGION
Gregory James	Onkaparinga	Central
Louise Reynolds	South Coast	East
Chris Rowley	South Coast	East
Colin Sandercock	Maitland	North
Geoff Weidenhofer	Onkaparinga	Central

SASES Long Service Medal and Bars

The SASES Long Service Award recognises 10 years of continuous and diligent service completed entirely within SASES. Recipients are subsequently recognised with a bar for every 10 years of service thereafter.

NAME	UNIT	REGION
MEDAL		
Steven Gerald Gooden	Saddleshworth & District	North
Patrea Marie Staunton	Port Lincoln	West
David Michael Coombe	Campbelltown	Central
Alison Margaret Gibson	Clare	North
Sally Jane Lightburn	North Operations Coordination	North
Lynette Joy Berghofer	Whyalla	West
Allan Lindsay Dawson	Port Augusta	North
Colin McLeod Gambling	Strathalbyn	East
Andrew Thomas Wilkinson	Metro South	Central
Geoffrey Yeend	Cummins	West
Phillip James Tann	Tea Tree Gully	Central
Susan Smith	Tumby Bay	West
Carolyn Michelle Charlton	Port Lincoln	West
Bruce James Birch	Noarlunga	Central
Narelle Lee Pinyon	Renmark & Paringa	East
Shareece Joy Carr	Tumby Bay	West
Ronald William Diedrich	Mt Gambier & District	East
Kim Lorraine Smyth	Mt Gambier & District	East

John McGilchrist Easton	West Operations Coordination	West
Rhonda Anne Crichton	Whyalla	West
Keith Desmond Coventry	Cummins	West
20 Year Bar		
Roslyn Fay Allen	Maitland	North
David John Williams	Saddleshworth & District	North
Keith Ross Copley	Bute	North
Peter Francis Higgins	Noarlunga	Central
Paul Nathaniel Gibson	Clare	North
Jeffrey Mark Kerley	Port Broughton	North
Richard Hugh Bach	Port Lincoln	West
Mark Damian Tate	Noarlunga	Central
Keith Desmond Coventry	Cummins	West
30 Year Bar		
Robert William Pycroft	Tumby Bay	West
Gregory John Malseed	Mt Gambier & District	East
James William Darling	Tumby Bay	West
Paul Douglas Ortmann	Metro South	Central
Gwendoline Ann Hartley	Port Lincoln	West
Brian Hunter	Metro South	Central
John William Probert	Port Lincoln	West

The Keith Lane Award

The Keith Lane Memorial Award recipient is selected by the SASES Volunteers' Association and is judged on "outstanding contribution by an individual member". In 2011 two members were presented with the award - Colin and Judy Schriever of Strathalbyn Unit.

Appendix 8 – List of acronyms

ACSES	Australian Council of SES
AFAC	Australasian Fire Authorities Council
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
ATV	All terrain vehicle
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear
CDSC	Capability development sub committee
CERM	Community Emergency Risk Management
CFS	Country Fire Service
DPTI	Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
ESO	Emergency services organisation
FTE	Full time equivalent
FOI	Freedom of information
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GJ	Gigajoule
GRN	Government Radio Network
HF	High frequency
IMT	Incident management team
LOMP	Local operations management plan
MFS	Metropolitan Fire Service
NEMC	National Emergency Management Committee
NERAG	National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines
OHS	Occupational Health & Safety
RCR	Road crash rescue
SAAS	SA Ambulance Service
SACAD	SA Computer Aided Despatch
SACFS	SA Country Fire Service
SAFECOM	SA Fire & Emergency Commission
SAPES	SA Police & Emergency Services
SASES	SA State Emergency Service
SASESVA	SA State Emergency Service
SPAM	Stress Prevention & Management Program
SWP	Safe Work Practice
UHF	Ultra high frequency
VERSP	Volunteer & Employer Recognition & Support Program
VHF	Very high frequency
VMR	Volunteer Marine Rescue
VSF	Volunteer Support Branch
ZEMC	Zone Emergency Management Committee