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**Government
of South Australia**

**VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
2020-21 Annual Report**

VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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2020-21 ANNUAL REPORT for the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia

To:

Hon David Basham MP

Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development

This annual report will be presented to Parliament to meet the statutory reporting requirements of *the Veterinary Practice Act 2003* and the requirements of Premier and Cabinet Circular *PC013 Annual Reporting*.

This report is verified to be accurate for the purposes of annual reporting to the Parliament of South Australia.

Submitted on behalf of the VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA by:


John Foster Strachan AM LLB NP

Presiding Member

Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia

Reason for late submission: audit report received 2 November 2021

Date 9.11.21

Signature 

From the Presiding Member

On 19 April 2021 the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia was informed that the Hon Minister David Basham MP, Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, had decided to permit persons who are not registered veterinary surgeons to provide 3 categories of veterinary treatment¹ for fee or reward by amending regulation 5(2) of the *Veterinary Practice Regulations 2017*. The Board was provided with a period of 8 business days to provide feedback about potential issues with respect to implementing the Minister's decision.

To assist in its deliberations about potential implications of the Minister's decision, the Board made a number of enquiries of the Department of Primary Industries and Regions about the Minister's public consultation process. The Board also requested information about the meaning of the key terms in the draft regulation amendment and enquired about how the public interest and animal health, safety and welfare would be protected if the change was made. Although the Board did not receive a response from the Department to its enquiries, it received a further 3 business days to deliberate upon potential implications of the Minister's decision.

Following an extraordinary meeting on 4 May 2021, the Board provided feedback about some of the potential implications of the proposed regulation amendment by letter to the Department dated 5 May 2021. Given the very short time frame in which the Board had been required to consider the matter, the Board's feedback was expressed to be preliminary in nature and did not include an exhaustive list of its concerns about the potential implications of the proposed regulation amendment. The Board's concerns included but were not limited to:

- An apparent lack of consultation with the South Australian community and registered veterinary surgeons. The Board considered that a full public consultation process which involved all affected community organisations, businesses and individuals would have achieved transparency and ensured that the Minister had fully considered all potential impacts of the draft regulation amendment.
- The risks to animal health, safety and welfare of permitting persons who have no medical training or registerable medical qualifications to provide certain categories of veterinary treatment to animals as primary clinicians.
- The absence of any statutory regulatory body to regulate persons with no medical training or qualifications in their treatment of animals. The Health and Community Services Complaints Commissioner in South Australia only regulates health and community service providers in their treatment of humans.
- The absence of any statutory professional regulatory body to regulate registered medical practitioners, dental practitioners, physiotherapists and chiropractors in their treatment of animals. The Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency only regulates registered health professionals in their treatment of humans.

Regulation 5(2) was amended by Cabinet 10 June 2021.

¹ As defined by section 3(1) of the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003*



9.11.21

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Overview: about the agency

Our strategic focus

Our Purpose	To protect the public interest and animal health, safety and welfare by regulating the provision of veterinary treatment in South Australia
Our Vision	To achieve and maintain high professional standards of competence and conduct in the provision of veterinary treatment by effectively administering the <i>Veterinary Practice Act 2003</i> in accordance with the rules of natural justice and procedural fairness
Our Values	Integrity, impartiality, fairness, respect and accountability
Our functions, objectives and deliverables	<p>To discharge the following functions under the <i>Veterinary Practice Act 2003</i> with the object of protecting the public interest and animal health, safety and welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to recognise courses of education or training that provide qualifications for registration on the general register or the specialist register ▪ to determine the requirements necessary for registration on the general register or the specialist register ▪ to determine the specialties in which a person may be registered on the specialist register ▪ to establish and maintain the registers contemplated by the <i>Veterinary Practice Act 2003</i> ▪ to prepare or endorse codes of conduct and professional standards for veterinary surgeons ▪ to prepare or endorse guidelines on continuing education for veterinary surgeons ▪ to establish administrative processes for handling complaints received against veterinary surgeons or veterinary services providers (which may include processes under which the veterinary surgeon or veterinary services provider voluntarily enters into an undertaking) ▪ to provide advice to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development as may be appropriate

Our organisational structure

The agency is a small independent regulatory authority comprising of a statutory Board of 8 persons appointed pursuant to section 6 of the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003* and a small operational team of 2.0 full time equivalent staff including the Registrar.

Changes to the agency

During 2020-21 there were no changes to the agency's structure and objectives as a result of internal reviews or machinery of government changes.

Our Minister

The Hon David Basham MP is the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development. The portfolio includes responsibility for agriculture, food, fisheries and forests.

Our Registrar

Carol Irvine is the Registrar of the agency. The Registrar reports to the Board of the agency and is responsible for management of the agency's operations. The Registrar is also responsible for discharging a range of functions and responsibilities under the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003* and for providing executive services to the Board of the agency to support the fulfilment of its governance responsibilities.

Legislation administered by the agency

Veterinary Practice Act 2003

Veterinary Practice Regulations 2017

The agency's performance

Performance at a glance

Registered veterinary surgeons as at 30 June 2021:

877

3.8% increase from 30 June 2020

Registered veterinary specialists as at 30 June 2021:

18

5% increase from 30 June 2020

Notifications of concerns about the conduct, competence and/or fitness of veterinary surgeons received during 2020-21:

64

246% increase from 2019-20

Notifications of concerns about the conduct, competence and/or fitness of veterinary surgeons resolved during 2020-21:

48

336% increase from 2019-20

Disciplinary complaints against veterinary surgeons laid before the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal during 2020-21:

0

South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal findings of unprofessional conduct made against veterinary surgeons during 2020-21:

1

Facilities accredited as veterinary hospitals as at 30 June 2021:

22

Inspections to assess applications for accreditation of facilities as veterinary hospitals and renewals of accreditations completed during 2020-21:

7

Veterinary services providers as at 30 June 2021:

88

4.7% increase from 30 June 2020

Number of Board meetings and hearings held during 2020-21:

17

14 meetings
3 hearings

Codes of Conduct, Professional Standards and Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Guidelines set during 2020-21:

Contemporary CPD Guidelines commenced 1 January 2021

E-Bulletins re: COVID-19 response, regulatory and biosecurity matters during 2020-21:

18

Agency specific objectives and performance

Agency objectives	Indicators	Performance
<p>To exercise functions under the <i>Veterinary Practice Act 2003</i> lawfully and in accordance with rules of natural justice and procedural fairness</p>	<p>Develop and maintain a range of policies, procedures and guidelines to ensure that decisions of the agency are lawful and made in a procedurally fair manner</p>	<p>The agency maintained and complied with policies and guidelines relating to conflict of interest, confidentiality, the handling of notifications about veterinary surgeons and veterinary services providers, the informal resolution of notifications, and the hearing of proceedings under the <i>Veterinary Practice Act 2003</i></p>
<p>To achieve and maintain high professional standards both of competence and conduct in the provision of veterinary treatment to protect the public interest and animal health, safety and welfare</p>	<p>To assess and investigate notifications of unprofessional conduct, medical unfitness and offending against the <i>Veterinary Practice Act 2003</i> in accordance with the rules of natural justice and procedural fairness with all due expedition</p> <p>To prepare or endorse codes of conduct and professional standards for veterinary surgeons, and guidelines of continuing professional development for veterinary surgeons</p>	<p>64 notifications received during 2020-21</p> <p>48 notifications resolved during 2020-21</p> <p>1 disciplinary finding made by South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal during 2020-21</p> <p>Contemporary Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Guidelines (including the requirement for veterinary surgeons to maintain reflective records of CPD activity) took effect on 1 January 2021</p>

To ensure that only appropriately qualified, fit and proper persons provide veterinary services for fee or reward	To register persons on the general and specialist registers who satisfy the agency that they have recognised qualifications, have met the requirements for registration, are medically fit to provide veterinary treatment, are fit and proper persons to be registered, are insured against civil liabilities that might be incurred in the course of providing veterinary treatment and have or propose to have their principal place of residence in South Australia	All registration applications were determined by the agency in accordance with section 32 of the <i>Veterinary Practice Act 2003</i> and agency's service standard of 10 business days
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Agency performance management and development systems

Performance management and development system	Performance
Performance management and development reviews were undertaken	100% compliance

Work health, safety and return to work programs

Program name	Performance
Employee assistance program	ACCESS Programs provided an employee assistance program

Workplace injury claims	Current year 2020-21	Past year 2019-20	% Change (+ / -)
Total new workplace injury claims	0	0	0
Fatalities	0	0	0
Seriously injured workers*	0	0	0
Significant injuries (where lost time exceeds a working week, expressed as frequency rate per 1000 FTE)	0	0	0

**number of claimants assessed during the reporting period as having a whole person impairment of 30% or more under the Return to Work Act 2014 (Part 2 Division 5)*

Work health and safety regulations	Current year 2020-21	Past year 2019-20	% Change (+ / -)
Number of notifiable incidents (<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012, Part 3</i>)	0	0	0
Number of provisional improvement, improvement and prohibition notices (<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012 Sections 90, 191 and 195</i>)	0	0	0

Return to work costs**	Current year 2020-21	Past year 2019-20	% Change (+ / -)
Total gross workers compensation expenditure (\$)	0	0	0
Income support payments – gross (\$)	0	0	0

***before third party recovery*

Financial performance

Financial performance at a glance

The following is a brief summary of the overall financial position of the agency. The information is unaudited. Full audited financial statements for 2020-2021 are attached to this report.

Statement of Comprehensive Income	2020-21 Budget \$000s	2020-21 Actual \$000s	Variation \$000s	2019-20 Actual \$000s
Total Income	716	787	71	765
Total Expenses	669	669	0	589
Net Result	47	118	71	176
Total Comprehensive Result	47	118	71	176

Statement of Financial Position	2020-21 Budget \$000s	2020-21 Actual \$000s	Variation \$000s	2019-20 Actual \$000s
Current assets	-	1,231	-	1,077
Non-current assets	-	-	-	-
Total assets	-	1,231	-	1,077
Current liabilities	-	144	-	88
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	20
Total liabilities	-	144	-	108
Net assets	-	1,087	-	969
Equity	-	1,087	-	969

Consultants disclosure

The following is a summary of external consultants that have been engaged by the agency, the nature of work undertaken, and the actual payments made for the work undertaken during the financial year.

Consultancies with a contract value below \$10,000 each

Consultancies	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
All consultancies below \$10,000 each - combined	Various	29,578

Consultancies with a contract value above \$10,000 each

Consultancies	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
-	Professional communications advice and services	28,050
	Total	57,628

Data for previous years is available at: www.vsbsa.org.au

See also the [Consolidated Financial Report of the Department of Treasury and Finance](#) for total value of consultancy contracts across the South Australian Public Sector.

Contractors disclosure

The following is a summary of external contractors that have been engaged by the agency, the nature of work undertaken, and the actual payments made for work undertaken during the financial year.

Contractors with a contract value below \$10,000

Contractors	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
All contractors below \$10,000 each - combined	Various	24,578

Contractors with a contract value above \$10,000 each

Contractors	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
Third Sector Management Solutions (Certified Practising Accountants)	Bookkeeping and accounting services	13,835
Hender Consulting	Administrative staff	80,642
	Total	119,055

Data for previous years is available at: www.vsbsa.org.au

The details of South Australian Government-awarded contracts for goods, services, and works are displayed on the SA Tenders and Contracts website. [View the agency list of contracts.](#)

The website also provides details of [across government contracts.](#)

Other information

Nil

Risk management

Fraud detected in the agency

Category/nature of fraud	Number of instances
N/A	0

NB: Fraud reported includes actual and reasonably suspected incidents of fraud.

Strategies implemented to control and prevent fraud

- The agency has a policy and guidelines for members with respect to the duty to disclose conflicts of interest which has been prepared in accordance with the *Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act 1995*
- The agency has a standing item in the agenda for all Board meetings relating to the disclosure of conflicts of interest
- Financial reports with a comparison to budget and year to date figures are prepared by a bookkeeper on a monthly basis and reviewed by the Registrar and Board of the agency at sessional meetings
- Receipt of monthly financial reports is recorded in the minutes of meetings of the Board
- Minutes of meetings of the Board and financial reports are retained as official records of the agency and are available for audit
- Two account signatories are required for cheque payments
- Duties regarding recording income and expenditure and paying accounts are segregated
- Accounts and statements are reconciled on a monthly basis, and reconciliation reports (with supporting documents) are inspected by the Presiding Member of the Board

Data for previous years is available at: www.vsbsa.org.au

Public interest disclosure

Number of occasions on which public interest information has been disclosed to a responsible officer of the agency under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018*:

0

Data for previous years is available at: www.vsbsa.org.au

Note: Disclosure of public interest information was previously reported under the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* and repealed by the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018* on 1/7/2019.

Reporting required under any other act or regulation

Act or Regulation	Requirement
N/A	-

Reporting required under the *Carers' Recognition Act 2005*

N/A

Public complaints

Number of public complaints reported

Complaint categories	Sub-categories	Example	Number of Complaints 2020-21
Professional behaviour	Staff attitude	Failure to demonstrate values such as empathy, respect, fairness, courtesy, extra mile; cultural competency	0
Professional behaviour	Staff competency	Failure to action service request; poorly informed decisions; incorrect or incomplete service provided	0
Professional behaviour	Staff knowledge	Lack of service specific knowledge; incomplete or out-of-date knowledge	0
Communication	Communication quality	Inadequate, delayed or absent communication with customer	0
Communication	Confidentiality	Customer's confidentiality or privacy not respected; information shared incorrectly	1
Service delivery	Systems/technology	System offline; inaccessible to customer; incorrect result/information provided; poor system design	0
Service delivery	Access to services	Service difficult to find; location poor; facilities/ environment poor standard; not accessible to customers with disabilities	0
Service delivery	Process	Processing error; incorrect process used; delay in processing application; process not customer responsive	0
Policy	Policy application	Incorrect policy interpretation; incorrect policy applied; conflicting policy advice given	0
Policy	Policy content	Policy content difficult to understand; policy unreasonable or disadvantages customer	0

Complaint categories	Sub-categories	Example	Number of Complaints 2020-21
Service quality	Information	Incorrect, incomplete, out dated or inadequate information; not fit for purpose	0
Service quality	Access to information	Information difficult to understand, hard to find or difficult to use; not plain English	0
Service quality	Timeliness	Lack of staff punctuality; excessive waiting times (outside of service standard); timelines not met	0
Service quality	Safety	Maintenance; personal or family safety; duty of care not shown; poor security service/ premises; poor cleanliness	0
Service quality	Service responsiveness	Service design doesn't meet customer needs; poor service fit with customer expectations	0
No case to answer	No case to answer	Third party; customer misunderstanding; redirected to another agency; insufficient information to investigate	0
		Total	1

Additional Metrics	Total
Number of positive feedback comments	Not recorded
Number of negative feedback complaints	1
Total number of feedback comments	1
% complaints resolved within policy timeframes	N/A

Data for previous years is available at: www.vsbsa.org.au

Service Improvements resulting from complaints or consumer suggestions

N/A

Compliance Statement

Compliant with Premier and Cabinet Circular 039 – complaint management in the South Australian public sector	N
Communicated the content of PC 039 and the agency’s related complaints policies and procedures to employees	N

Appendix: Audited financial statements 2020-21

Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia

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Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia

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Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia (the Board):

- a. comply with the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003*, the Department of the Premier and Cabinet *Circular PCO13 Annual Reporting*, and relevant Accounting Standards, which;
- b. are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Board; and
- c. present a true and fair view of the financial position of the financial position of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia as at 30 June 2021 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements has been effective throughout the reporting period.



.....
Mr John Strachan AM LLB
Presiding Member

1/11/2021

.....
Dated



.....
Ms Carol Irvine LLB (Hons) BCom GDLP
Registrar

1/11/2021

.....
Dated

Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia

Auditors Independence Declaration For the financial year ended 30 June 2021

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021 there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the relevant legislation in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

NRM Johnson Pty Ltd
Certified Practising Accountants
First Floor
19 Sturt Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000



Nicholas Matsis CPA
Director
ASIC Registered Company Auditor 77466

Adelaide, this 2nd day of November 2021

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Financial Year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	4	166,964	216,643
Supplies and services	5	502,554	369,194
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	-	3,361
Other operating expenses	7	-	-
Total Expenses		<u>669,518</u>	<u>589,198</u>
Income			
Registration fees		648,900	637,317
Interest revenues		4,312	12,604
Other income		<u>134,597</u>	<u>115,779</u>
Total Revenue		<u>787,809</u>	<u>765,700</u>
Net cost of providing services		<u>118,291</u>	<u>176,502</u>
Revenues from / payments to SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government		-	-
Payments to SA Government		-	-
Net result		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Result		<u>118,291</u>	<u>176,502</u>

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia
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Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	8	1,189,093	1,047,496
Receivables	9	42,151	29,736
Other current assets		-	-
Total Current assets		<u>1,231,244</u>	<u>1,077,232</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	-	-
Total Non-current assets		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,231,244</u>	<u>1,077,232</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	11	86,010	52,513
Employee benefits	12	58,182	35,809
Total Current liabilities		<u>144,192</u>	<u>88,322</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits liabilities	12	-	20,149
Total Non-current liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>20,149</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>144,192</u>	<u>108,471</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,087,052</u>	<u>968,761</u>
Equity			
Retained earnings		968,761	792,259
Financial assets reserve	13	-	-
Net Comprehensive Result		118,291	176,502
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,087,052</u>	<u>968,761</u>

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 30 June 2021

	Financial Assets Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 30 June 2019	23,836	768,423	792,259
<u>Net result for 30 June 2020</u>			
Total comprehensive result for 30 June 2020	-	176,502	176,502
Transfers to/(from) Equity components	(23,836)	23,836	-
Transactions with SA Government as owner			
Equity contribution received	-	-	-
Equity contribution repaid	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2020	-	968,761	968,761
<u>Net result for 30 June 2021</u>			
Total comprehensive result for 30 June 2021	-	118,291	118,291
Transfers to/(from) Equity components	-	-	-
Transactions with SA Government as owner			
Equity contribution received	-	-	-
Equity contribution repaid	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2021	-	1,087,052	1,087,051

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits payments		(164,740)	(208,853)
Payments for supplies and services		(527,921)	(376,771)
Other payments		-	-
Cash used in operations		<u>(692,661)</u>	<u>(585,623)</u>
Cash inflows			
Prescribed fees and service charges		649,060	622,229
Interest received on operating accounts		8,546	7,066
GST recovered from the ATO		42,055	17,942
Other receipts		134,597	115,779
Cash generated from operations		<u>834,258</u>	<u>763,016</u>
Cash flows from the SA Government			
Receipts from the SA Government		-	-
Payments to the SA Government		-	-
Cash generated from SA Government		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	16	<u>141,597</u>	<u>177,392</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(1,685)
Purchase of investments		-	-
Cash used in investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(1,685)</u>
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from sales/maturities of investments		-	56,975
Cash generated from investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>56,975</u>
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>55,289.68</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>141,597</u>	<u>232,682</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>1,047,496</u>	<u>814,814</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		<u>1,189,093</u>	<u>1,047,496</u>

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Basis of Financial Statements

The financial report covers the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia as an individual entity. The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia is established by and operates under the provisions of the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003*.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia on 2021.

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *requirements of the Veterinary Practice Act 2003, Public Sector Act 2009, Public Sector Regulations 2010, Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular *PC013 Annual Reporting*.

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia 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 the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia for the period ending 30 June 2021.

1.2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month period and presented in Australian currency. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured on a different basis.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

2 Objectives and Activities

2.1 Objectives

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia exercises its functions under the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003* with the object of protecting animal health, safety and welfare and the public interest by achieving and maintaining high professional standards both of competence and conduct in the provision of veterinary treatment in South Australia.

The purpose of regulating the profession of veterinary surgeons is to protect the public by ensuring that only fit and proper persons who have the necessary qualifications and experience are registered to practise in this State, and that veterinary treatment is provided to animals in a safe, competent and professional manner.

2.2 Activities

The functions of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia are as follows:

- to recognise courses of education or training that provide qualifications for registration on the general register or the specialist register
- to determine the requirements necessary for registration on the general register of the specialist register

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

2.2 Activities (continued)

- to determine the specialities in which a person may be registered on the specialist register
- to establish and maintain the registers contemplated by the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003*
- to prepare or endorse guidelines on continuing education for veterinary surgeons
- to establish administrative processes for handling complaints received against veterinary surgeons or veterinary services (which include processes under which the veterinary surgeon or veterinary services provider voluntarily enters into an undertaking)
- to provide advice to the Minister as may be appropriate
- to carry out other functions assigned by or under the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003*

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Prescribed Fees and Service Charges

Prescribed fees and service charges are recognised within the relevant registration period to which they relate.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia is entitled to it.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(b) Taxation

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia is not subject to income tax. The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia is liable for 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 (ATO), in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO 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 ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

(c) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Fair value is the price the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(g) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation Rate	Useful life (Years)
Office Equipment	20-50% Prime Cost	2 - 5
Leasehold improvements	20% Prime Cost	5

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised as income in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(e) Leases

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia where the Board is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (ie a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

(f) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.
- financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:
 - a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies;
 - held for trading; or
 - initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Financial Instruments (continued)

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.
- Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:
 - the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
 - the business model for managing the financial assets.
- A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:
 - the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
 - the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.
- A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:
 - the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;
 - the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so that the performance of the financial liability that was part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;

- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the entity no longer controls the asset (i.e. the entity has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (e.g. amounts due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Loss allowance is not recognised for:
 - financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
 - equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment (continued)

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:

- the general approach; and
- the simplified approach.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the entity assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and if:

- the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; or
- there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and contain a significant financing component.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables was used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e. diversity of customer base, appropriate groupings of historical loss experience, etc.).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

(g) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Impairment of Assets (continued)

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(h) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee provisions

Provision is made for the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee provisions

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current employee provisions.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(j) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from fees as determined under the Act. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(g) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(k) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(l) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

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For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(n) Comparative Figures

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

When the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period, in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements, must be disclosed.

(o) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information becomes known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

Key Estimates

(i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in Note 3(d), the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

(p) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity

Initial adoption of AASB 2020-04: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19-Related Rent

AASB 2020-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19- Related Rent Concessions amends AASB 16: *Leases* by providing a practical expedient that permits lessees to assess whether rent concessions that occur as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and, if certain conditions are met, account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications.

Initial adoption of AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business

AASB 2018-6: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business* amends and narrows the definition of a business specified in AASB 3 Business Combinations, simplifying the determination of whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or an asset acquisition. Entities may also perform a calculation and elect to treat certain acquisitions as acquisitions of assets.

The adoption of these standards did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

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3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) AASB 2020-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities

The AASB has issued AASB 2020-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Private Sector Entities. AASB 2020-2 makes various amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and amends the Conceptual Framework to require entities that are required by legislation to prepare financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards (or with “accounting standards”) to prepare general purpose financial statements.

AASB 2020-2 may be early-adopted and is mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021 (and is mandatory for the Entity’s 30 June 2022 year end) and will require the Entity to prepare general purpose financial statements. The Entity plans to adopt the standard for its 30 June 2022 financial statements and the impact of the initial application of AASB 2020-2 is not yet known.

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

The AASB has issued AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities. AASB 1060 defines the disclosure requirements for Tier 2 general purpose financial statements, as defined by Australian Accounting Standards, and serves as a replacement for the existing reduced disclosure regime.

AASB 1060 may be early-adopted and is mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021 (and is mandatory for the Entity’s 30 June 2022 year end).

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
4 Employee Benefits Expenses		
Salary and wages	150,978	179,145
Long service leave	3,638	3,753
Annual leave	(2,087)	2,889
Employment on-costs - superannuation*	13,515	16,187
Employment on-costs - other	-	-
Workers compensation	65	64
Other employee related expenses	855	14,605
Total employee benefits expense	166,964	216,643

*The superannuation employment on-cost charge represents the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia’s contributions to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

4.1 Remuneration of Board Members

The number of members and deputies to members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

\$ 0 - \$19,999	8	8
\$20,000 - \$39,999	-	-
\$40,000 - \$59,999	-	-
Total number of members and deputies to members	8	8

Remuneration of members and deputies to members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, 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 or receivable by members and deputies to members was \$14,459 (2020: \$17,529).

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	2021	2020
	\$	\$
5 Supplies and Services		
Accommodation and telecommunications	39,222	39,983
Information technology	6,074	25,728
Minor maintenance and equipment	-	-
Legal costs	247,529	143,767
Consultants	57,628	50,462
Contractors	119,055	70,085
General administration and consumables	32,452	38,676
Other	595	493
Total supplies and services	502,554	369,194

5.1 Consultants

The number of consultancies and the dollar amount paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) to consultants that fell within the following bands:

	Number	\$	Number	\$
Consultancies < \$10,000	5	29,578	7	50,462
Consultancies > \$10,000	1	28,050		-
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged		57,628		50,462

6 Depreciation and Amortisation expense

	\$	\$
Office equipment	-	3,361
Total depreciation and amortisation	-	3,361

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.

	Office Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
30 June 2021		
Balance at the beginning of year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
Net revaluation increase	-	-
Balance at the end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
30 June 2020		
Balance at the beginning of year	1,676	1,676
Additions	1,685	1,685
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(3,361)	(3,361)
Net revaluation increase	-	-
Balance at the end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
7 Other Operating Expenses		
Allowances for doubtful debts	-	-
Other	-	-
Total other expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
8 Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	180	200
Cash at bank	1,188,913	1,047,296
	<u>1,189,093</u>	<u>1,047,496</u>
Cash is measured at nominal amounts.		
9 Receivables		
Current		
Fines receivable & costs recoverable	56,248	43,053
Provision for impairment	3(f) <u>(45,167)</u>	<u>(31,812)</u>
	11,081	11,241
Receivables	5,449	9,683
Prepayments	3,772	382
GST recoverable	21,849	8,430
	<u>42,151</u>	<u>29,736</u>

10. Movement in the Allowance for Doubtful Debts

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia will not be able to collect the debt. Other than as recognised in the allowance 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.

Carrying amount as at 1 July 2020	31,812	28,068
Increase the in the allowance	-	3,744
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in the allowance recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2021	<u>31,812</u>	<u>31,812</u>

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	2021	2020
	\$	\$
11 Payables		
CURRENT		
Creditors	66,427	24,471
Superannuation payable	-	-
PAYG payable	2,646	2,704
Other accruals	16,937	25,338
Total current payables	86,010	52,513

Payables are measured at nominal amounts. Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefits 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.

12 Employee Benefits		
CURRENT	\$	\$
Accrued salaries and wages	5,623	4,950
Annual leave	28,772	30,859
Long service leave	23,787	-
Total current employee benefits	58,182	35,809
NON CURRENT		
Long service leave	-	20,149
Total non current employee benefits	-	20,149
Total employee benefits	58,182	55,958

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

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

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. Long service leave is recognised once employees have reached 5 years of completed service and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

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

13 Equity	\$	\$
Contributed capital		
Accumulated surplus	1,087,052	968,762
Financial assets reserve	-	-
Total Equity	1,087,052	968,762

The financial assets reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the quoted market (redemption) value as at balance date. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when a financial asset derecognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

14 Related Parties

(a) The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia's main related parties are as follows:

Key management personnel, Board members and deputies to Board members.

Related parties include close family members of key management personnel, Board members, deputies to Board members and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those persons.

(b) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Member Remuneration

Members and former members (including deputies of members) received remuneration in accordance with a remuneration determination of the Governor. Payments were in the form of retention allowances and sitting fees.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
15 Cash Flow Reconciliation		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	<u>1,189,093</u>	<u>1,047,496</u>
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	<u>1,189,093</u>	<u>1,047,496</u>
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	118,291	176,502
Less revenues from SA Government	-	-
Add payments to SA Government	-	-
Add/less non cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation expense of non-current assets	-	3,361
Impairment of non-current assets	-	-
(Increments) /decrements on revaluation of non-current assets	-	0
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(12,415)	(20,627)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in payables	33,497	10,365
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	2,224	7,790
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	-	-
Net cost of providing services	<u>141,597</u>	<u>177,392</u>

Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia
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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

17 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia, the agency did not have any contingencies as at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: None).

The following matters give rise to potential contingencies:

Workers' Compensation

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia is an exempt employer under the Workcover Corporation Act 1994. The Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia is responsible for the management of workers rehabilitation and compensation. As at 30 June 2021, there were no known workers' compensation claims.

18 Events after the Reporting Date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia in future financial years.

19 Statutory Information

The postal address for the principal place of business is:

GPO BOX 11020
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Veterinary Surgeons Board Of South Australia

Independent Auditor's Report

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia for the year ended 30 June 2021, comprising the Statement of Profit or Loss & Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position (Net Assets \$1,087,052), Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, Notes to the Financial Statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Certification of the Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia (the Organisation) are in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, the *Public Sector Act 2009*, the *Public Sector Regulations 2010* and the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003*, including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Organisation's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Report

The Members of the Board of Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and have determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the financial statements, which form part of the financial reports, are in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, the *Veterinary Practice At 2003*, applicable accounting standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations. The Board members' responsibility also includes such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.


In preparing the financial report, the Board of Management are responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board Members either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: <https://www.auasb.gov.au/Pronouncements/Australian-Auditing-Standards/Auditors-Responsibilities.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

NRM Johnson Pty Ltd
First Floor, 19 Sturt Street
Adelaide SA 5000

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Matsis', with a large circular flourish at the end.

Nicholas Matsis CPA
Registered Company Auditor No 77466

Adelaide, this 2nd day of November, 2021

Veterinary Surgeons Board Of South Australia

Independent Auditor's Report

For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia for the year ended 30 June 2021, comprising the Statement of Profit or Loss & Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position (Net Assets \$1,087,052), Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, Notes to the Financial Statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Certification of the Financial Statements.

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1. giving a true and fair view of the Organisation's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Report

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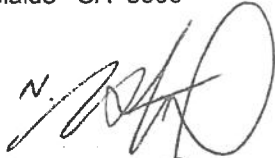
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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

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NRM Johnson Pty Ltd
First Floor, 19 Sturt Street
Adelaide SA 5000



Nicholas Matsis CPA
Registered Company Auditor No 77466

Adelaide, this 2nd day of November, 2021