

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
LAID ON THE TABLE**

03 Dec 2014

# **COAST PROTECTION BOARD**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014**



**Government  
of South Australia**

Coast Protection Board  
Annual Report 2013-14

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## **LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

Hon Ian Hunter MLC  
Minister for Sustainability Environment and Conservation  
Parliament House  
North Terrace  
ADELAIDE SA 5000

1 September 2014

Dear Minister

It is with pleasure that I present to you the Annual Report of the Coast Protection Board for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Coast Protection Act 1972*, *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and *Public Sector Act 2009*.

In 2013-14 the Board has contributed to the protection of regional centres such as Beachport, Robe, Port Augusta and Port Broughton from current and future hazards by providing both funding and advice to the regional councils, with which there are excellent working relationships.

The Board has continued to monitor the effects of climate change and has identified areas at risk from sea level rise. The Board is concerned that its advice on coastal hazards be incorporated into the planning systems and continues to work with planning authorities in an attempt to restrict or modify new buildings in identified coastal hazard areas.

The Board also supported the Local Government Association's project to prepare an Issues Paper on "Defining the Sea Level Rise Problem in South Australia" This important work examines South Australia's coastal management systems including coast protection and land use planning and identifies system breakdowns and barriers to adaptation to sea level rise, as well as opportunities to improve the response to sea level rise risk.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Foreman".

Graham Foreman  
**Presiding Member**

# COAST PROTECTION BOARD

## PLANS AND OBJECTIVES

### COAST PROTECTION BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN, 2012-2017

In November 2012 the Coast Protection Board (the Board) updated its Strategic Plan for the next five years - 2012-17 (refer *Appendix A*) with three strategic priorities:

1. Adaptation of existing development to coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change
2. Ensure new development is not at risk from current and future hazards
3. Plan for resilience in coastal ecosystems to adapt to the impacts of climate change

Collectively, the Board and the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) contributed to the following goals and targets of *South Australia's Strategic Plan* (2011):

- Goal: We care for our oceans, coasts and marine environment.
- Goal: We respect and enjoy our environment.
- Goal: Governments demonstrate strong leadership working with and for the community
- Goal: We adapt to the long term physical changes that climate change presents.
- Target 33: Government planning decisions: South Australia leads the nation in timely decisions of development applications through to 2020.
- Target 62: Climate change adaptation: Develop regional climate change adaptation plans in all State Government regions by 2016.

## OPERATIONS AND INITIATIVES

### THE YEAR IN REVIEW

During 2013-14, the Board continued to monitor the impact of sea level rise and increasing storm damage to South Australia's coastline. The Board has maintained close working relationships with coastal councils and community groups by providing advice and grant funds for remedial and preventative works.

The Board has continued its oversight of Adelaide beach management with provision of policy advice and through receipt of regular status reports on the implementation of the Adelaide's Living Beaches (ALB) strategy. Construction of the ALB sand pumping infrastructure, a major component of the ALB strategy, was completed in February 2013 and is now in the "Operate and Maintain" phase. A total of approximately 77,000 cubic metres of sand was pumped through the system in 2013-14.

With increasing pressures on the coast from community pursuing the "sea change" lifestyle and increasing risk from rising sea levels and storms, consideration of planning development applications is critical to balancing community needs against risk of existing and future threats. The Board is concerned that there remains instances of non-compliance to Board advice,

particularly where there are identified hazards that could place new development and communities at future risk.

The Board continued to review relevant policies and guidelines. Provision of advice is enhanced by site visits and the Board conducted several field trips within South Australia to view key sites and establish criteria for allocation of limited resources to achieve greatest benefit. The site visits were also an important process for building relationships with key stakeholders and local councils.

### **Topics discussed in the 2013-14 financial year:**

- Cliff Top Hazard Publication
- Robe Coast Protection Works
- Coastal Planning Information Package
- Protection of Tennyson Dunes
- Submission to Planning Reforms Expert Panel
- Dry Creek Salt Fields
- Sea Level Rise
- Funds and Works Program
- Adelaide Living Beaches.

### ***STRATEGY 1: ADAPTATION OF EXISTING DEVELOPMENT TO COASTAL HAZARDS AND THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE***

Strategy 1 includes activities of vulnerability assessment, assisting local councils to implement protection strategies and providing advice to the Minister, local government and community on local development.

#### **Strategic Plan Activities**

- (a) Support the implementation of the Government action plan for the climate change adaptation framework for South Australia 2012-2017.
- (b) Encourage and support the acquisition of a coastal Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for South Australia
- (c) Assist Governments in the coastal aspects of integrated climate change vulnerability assessments (IVA) and adaptation plans.
- (d) Assist Local Government to devise, prioritise and implement protection strategies for coastal settlements
- (e) Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on adaptation of coastal development

### **IMPACT OF SEA LEVEL RISE**

The Board's ongoing review of literature and sea level monitoring indicates that over the period from 1993 to 2013, global sea levels have risen at an average of 3.2mm/yr (Bureau of Meteorology Annual Climate Report 2013). The latest report from the Bureau of Meteorology's Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project (SEAFRAME) shows that the average rate of sea level rise at South Australia's Thevenard gauging station was 5.6mm/yr (from 1992 to May 2014). Note that the Thevenard SEAFRAME gauge is now the only SEAFRAME site in South

Australia following the decommissioning of the Port Stanvac SEAFRAME gauge in November 2010 with the closure of Port Stanvac refinery.

This local rate of sea level rise is significantly higher than the global mean rate. The impacts of sea level rise are well documented and include increased risk of flooding, greater impacts from storm surge events, increased coastal erosion and increased coastal groundwater levels (with possible saline intrusion into coastal aquifers). Local impacts consistent with rising sea levels are being observed, such as erosion of most sandy coasts, migration of mangroves and salt marshes to higher ground and increased wetting of cellars in coastal towns.

## **COASTAL SURVEY PROGRAM**

Beach levels were monitored in 2013-14 at a number of locations in South Australia where the beaches buffer coastal development against storms. The Adelaide beach is one of these as 14km of foreshore does not have rock protection. Profiles at right angles to the shore are surveyed regularly to measure change. In addition, where beaches are managed through beach replenishment programs, monitoring is required to ensure that protective beach levels are maintained. Where significant erosion occurs, extra monitoring is undertaken to help understand the problem and guide management actions. Monitoring in 2013-14 was undertaken to inform Adelaide's beach replenishment, track the erosion of key coastal areas and inform coastal management decisions across the State.

Glenelg and West Beach Harbor were regularly surveyed to monitor sedimentation. This information is used to determine dredging activities to ensure that gazetted depths are being maintained.

Regular monitoring for protection and sand management purposes was undertaken along regional locations on Yorke Peninsula and the South East. Special monitoring was undertaken as part of erosion investigations at Post Office Rock (near Beachport).

Video transects were conducted in Encounter Bay and off the metropolitan coast to monitor seagrass condition for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Natural Resources Management Board.

## **COASTAL OBLIQUE PHOTOGRAPHY PROGRAM**

Since its inception, the Board has funded oblique aerial photography of the coast. The oblique photographic surveys capture management and development issues along the coastline, including impacts from motorbike and four-wheel drive access, recreational activities, authorised and unauthorised development, coastal erosion, expansion of townships, presence of boat ramps and marinas and disorderly development. Each of the Coast Protection Districts has been flown approximately every 5 to 7 years providing a comparative record of changes to identify issues and implement management strategies.

Oblique aerial photography of Kangaroo Island, the Fleurieu Peninsula and the Metropolitan coast were taken on 26 January 2014, Australia Day. Yorke Peninsula, including the area from St Kilda to Port Augusta was flown 20 April 2014, Easter Sunday. Due to the deliberate timing of these flights, significant recreational use of the coast was captured in over 5,000 photographs. These photos will be compared against previous photos in May 2007 to identify key changes requiring further investigation.

## ADELAIDE'S LIVING BEACHES PROJECT

The Board continued to guide the implementation of *Adelaide's Living Beaches: A Strategy for 2005-2025* (the strategy). The ALB Project is a multi-activity project to implement the strategy which provides coast protection for the Adelaide metropolitan area. The strategy aims to maintain sand on Adelaide's beaches and reduce the amount and cost of sand carting required.

The Board noted key activities as listed below.

### Beach Replenishment by Sand Pumping

Construction of the ALB sand transfer infrastructure was completed in February 2013 and is now in its operational phase. The following sand pumping campaigns were undertaken during the 2013-14 financial year:

Source of sand	Deposit area	Volume (cubic metres)	Campaign dates
Glenelg	Brighton to Kingston Park	21,000	July – September 2013
Torrens Outlet	West Beach dunes	29,000	October – December 2013
Torrens Outlet	West Beach dunes	25,000	May – June 2014
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>75,000</b>	

### Beach Replenishment by Sand Carting

As part of the strategy, a sand carting program managed under a panel contract continued in 2013-14 to maintain dune and beach buffers for coast protection purposes, remove excess sand accumulations at Glenelg and West Beach harbours and recycle this sand to southern beaches. During 2013-14, 67,000 cubic metres of sand was carted at a cost of \$316 000.

The quantities and costs of beach replenishment by sand carting in sections of the metropolitan coast that are not served by the Sand Transfer Infrastructure are shown in the table below.

Source of sand	Deposit area	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Cost (ex GST)	Campaign dates
Tennyson Estcourt House	Tennyson Dunes	2,200	\$9,000	1 July 2013
Torrens Outlet	Henley Beach South	17 800	\$73,000	2 July – 9 July 2013
West Beach harbour	Glenelg North	32,000	\$160,000	13 July – 22 July 2013
West Beach harbour	Glenelg North	15,000	\$74,000	12 May – 23 May 2014
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>67,000</b>	<b>\$316,000</b>	



### **Harbour Dredging Services**

Harbour dredging at Glenelg and West Beach is now integrated into ALB's sand management strategy for the Adelaide coast. This integrated management approach, combined with vigilant supervision and improved contract management mechanisms, has achieved significant savings. Dredging costs for the 2013-14 year were \$1 305 000, a significant reduction compared with dredging costs that typically exceeded \$2 million per year prior to integration with ALB.

### **Seawalls**

Seawall reconstruction, including minor extensions, were undertaken at the southern and northern ends of the existing seawall in front of the West Beach Surf Life Saving Club. The works were required to provide a last line of defence in these vulnerable areas where erosion was threatening the sand transfer pipeline.

## **COASTAL PROTECTION WORKS**

Each year the Board adopts a works program which prioritises protection of settlements at risk from coastal hazards, using a risk management framework. This includes providing grants to local councils to build erosion and/or flood protection measures and the funding of studies and investigations to ensure the most sustainable and adaptable protection strategy is implemented. The Board provides grants to assist in the prevention of damage and loss of coastal property and assets, and to reduce potential risk and liability to government. During the reporting period the Board received applications for assistance with coastal remedial and protective works. Funding grant contributions were made to the following projects.

### **Parham Levee**

The Board provided a \$29 404 grant to the District Council of Mallala to repair and extend a levee at Parham where flooding had occurred.

### **Port Broughton Seawall**

Various sections of the existing seawall at Port Broughton within the District Council of Barunga West have deteriorated and failed as an erosion protection measure. The Board provided a grant of \$15 000 to continue the next stage of replacement works.

### **Port Augusta Levee**

The City of Port Augusta was identified in 1991 as being at risk of flooding from extreme events, exacerbated by expected sea level rise. A storm tide event in May 2011 caused flooding and damage at a number of settlements on the Spencer Gulf coast and demonstrated that continued work is required to complete the levee system at Port Augusta.

The Board had previously provided grants to Council to construct a series of levee banks to protect the town from sea flooding and provided a further \$79 000 grant as contribution to continued levee construction in 2013-14.

### **Kingston SE Erosion**

In March 2012, Kingston District Council undertook a dune replenishment campaign to address erosion at Wyomi Beach. This buffer provided protection to the foreshore for the winters of 2012 and 2013. However in March 2014 another large replenishment was needed. Undertaken by Council with a grant contribution from the Board of \$14,000 for another 8000 cubic metres of sand which was trucked to Wyomi Beach to buffer the foreshore against erosion.

### **Witton Bluff Cliff Stability**

The Board provided a grant of \$89 000 to the City of Onkaparinga to construct a rock revetment at a severely undercut section of the coast at Witton Bluff, near the Port Noarlunga jetty. This unstable area represented a significant public hazard and the works had been identified in a cliff stability study previously undertaken by the Council with grant funding from the Board.

### **Tumby Bay Foreshore Protection Strategy and Emergency Works**

A grant of \$25 000 was provided to the District Council of Tumby Bay to fund a study into options to address foreshore erosion issues at Tumby Bay. Storm damage occurred during the winter of 2013 and the Board was able to provide additional funds of \$12 000 for emergency works to stabilise an active erosion scarp and protect public infrastructure.

### **Whyalla Beach Replenishment**

The Board provided a grant of \$35 000 to undertake replenishment of the town beach. The sand was collected from an area of accumulation adjoining the marina and deposited along a recently reconstructed vertical concrete seawall to stabilise the seawall and improve beach amenity.

### **Rivoli Bay (Beachport)**

The Board provided a grant of \$34 000 to the Wattle Range District Council to enable a study of coastal management options for Rivoli Bay in the South East. The Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure also provided funding support for the project. The study will guide Council's future coastal management investments, including maintenance of the existing groyne field, construction of seawalls, and sand management options.

In addition, the Board provided a grant of \$10 000 to the Council to implement emergency beach replenishment at Southend following winter storms that caused substantial erosion in 2013.

### **Robe Town Beach and Groyne**

Two grants were provided to the Robe District Council in 2013-14. The first grant of \$20 000 was for beach replenishment of Town Beach to provide storm damage protection and improve beach amenity.

In conjunction with the beach replenishment, a grant of \$9 000 was also provided to the Council for repair work to the Town Beach groyne. These repairs were effective in holding additional sand on the beach, which had previously been "leaking" through the groyne structure.

### **Wyomi Beach Replenishment, Kingston**

A section of the foreshore at Kingston (Wyomi Beach) is subject to ongoing erosion that if left untreated would threaten public infrastructure (the road). Protection options have previously been considered, with the preferred management approach being ongoing replenishment of Wyomi Beach with sand from nearby areas of accumulation. The Board provided a grant of \$14 000 to the Kingston District Council in 2013-14 towards the beach replenishment project.

## **STRATEGY 2: ENSURE NEW DEVELOPMENT IS NOT AT RISK FROM CURRENT AND FUTURE HAZARDS**

Strategy 2 includes activities to ensure that coastal development occurs consistent with the Act, and policies, the maintenance of policies and standards, and provision of guidance to planning authorities, developers and the community. Coastal development undertaken without regard to the Board's policies, will be unnecessarily placed at risk from current and future coastal hazards. By ensuring compliance with the Board's policies, these risks are minimised, as is the likelihood of damage, of loss of property and assets and the liability of landowners, planning authorities and government.

### **Strategic Plan Activities**

- (a) Ensure that coastal development occurs consistent with the hierarchy of adaptation: avoid, accommodate, adapt
- (b) Seek increased powers to control development potentially at risk from coastal hazards
- (c) Maintain the currency and relevance of Coast Protection Board policies, including allowances for sea level rise, by reviewing as appropriate.
- (d) Seek the Government's adoption and inclusion of these policies in SA's development control system.
- (e) Continue to engage with the emergency management sector to exploit areas of joint interest regarding the impacts of climate change on coastal development
- (f) Prepare guidance for planning authorities, developers and the community on appropriate landscapes and criteria for specific types of development (i.e. marinas, ports, boat ramps).
- (g) Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on sustainable coastal development.

## **RESTORATION OF UNAUTHORISED DUNE CLEARANCE AT BOSANQUET BAY**

In 2010 the Board successfully concluded proceedings through the Environment, Resources and Development Court conference process to restore 5.5ha. of dunes and vegetation cleared without approval. The resolution included a court order requiring the developer to reconstruct dunes, stabilise and revegetate the site and undertake ongoing monitoring. Since that time the Court Order has been appealed, but currently still stands. In 2013-14, the Board continued to pursue options to ensure that the rehabilitation works in accord with the court order are implemented.

## **DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS**

The Board responded to 153 development applications referred by relevant planning authorities (Development Assessment Commission or coastal Councils) in 2013-14.

The nature of development applications referred to the Board largely comprised dwellings, dwelling additions, outbuildings and land division. Other applications included commercial and public infrastructure developments, port facilities, coast protection works and access infrastructure, seawalls for erosion protection and a levee for flood protection.

Issues addressed by the Board in its assessment of applications included:

- planning for and managing the effects of coastal process hazards (flooding and erosion) on vulnerable coastal land and urban areas
- protection of coastal land and marine waters through sustainable development practices

- minimise the impacts on coastal landscapes and scenic amenity arising from new development.

The Board is concerned that decisions made at odds with its advice present a risk of future damage to coastal infrastructure or buildings, incurring considerable cost. The Board and DEWNR are continuing to liaise with the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) to address this issue. The Board continues to examine its development policies and revise them when appropriate. Examples include a change in January of 2012 facilitating well designed tourist accommodation in coastal areas, and a revision of its policy regarding building levels in March of 2012.

## **DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DECISION AUDIT**

The Board conducted development application decision audits for the 2011 and 2012 calendar years.

The aim of the audits was to investigate the extent to which the relevant authority upheld the Board's advice when issuing a planning consent. The audits also provide a resource base for further analysis in regard to the distribution and nature of coastal development in South Australia. In summary:

- Of the 119 Decision Notification Forms (DNFs) received in 2012, 14 (11.8%) were not in accord with Board advice, which is slightly lower than the 2011 and 2010 results (14.6% and 16.5% respectively).
- The majority of DNFs not in accord are in conflict with the Board's coastal hazard policies.
- The 2011 and 2012 audits indicate a potential upward trend in the uptake of advice. This appears to be a good sign. However, there is also a 10% down turn in residential development applications (i.e. dwellings, dwelling additions, apartments, etc) from previous years. In 2009 and 2010 the majority of decisions not in accord were for residential development.

## **MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS**

The following coastal development proposals were declared major development in accordance with the *Development Act 1993*. DEWNR advice incorporated the Board's coastal policies.

### **Port Bonython Bulk Commodities Export Facility**

The development proposal is for a bulk commodities export facility at Stony Point, near Port Bonython (Eyre Peninsula). The Project consists of 17.5km railway spur from the existing Whyalla to Port Augusta rail, an onshore bulk ore handling and storage facility, and a 3km jetty. Advice was provided on the proponent's Environmental Impact Statement and the Response Document.

### **Port Pirie Smelter Redevelopment**

Nyrstar is seeking development approval to upgrade the Port Pirie smelter into an advanced poly-metallic processing and recovery facility. The application includes the upgrade and

redevelopment of the current sintering, blast furnace, acid making operations and associated infrastructure and equipment. Advice was provided on the Proponent's Public Environmental Report and the Response Document. The development was approved by the Governor on 23 December 2013.

#### **Nora Creina Golf Course**

The proposal is for two 18 hole golf courses and mixed tourism facilities on the coast, approximately 15km south of Robe. Preliminary advice was provided to inform the development of the Guidelines document.

#### **Pennington Bay Golf Course**

The proposed development is for a golf course, associated staff and tourism accommodation, residential development, supporting infrastructure and ancillary buildings, on land overlooking Pennington Bay on the southern side of Kangaroo Island. Preliminary advice and further advice on the draft Guidelines document was provided.

### ***STRATEGY 3: PLAN FOR RESILIENCE IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS TO ADAPT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE***

Strategy 3 includes engagement with planning authorities in developing land use frameworks and planning strategies to ensure that development does not create additional pressures on at risk ecosystems.

#### **Strategic Plan Activities**

- (a) Engage with planning authorities in developing land use frameworks, Planning Strategies and Development Plans that recognise and allow for adaptation (including retreat and migration) of tide-dependent ecosystems.
- (b) Ensure that development does not create additional pressures on at-risk ecosystems.
- (c) Assist in the development of adaptation plans for coastal ecosystems, based on the IVAs.
- (d) Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on sustaining coastal ecosystems.

### **COASTAL CLIFF HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

South Australia has considerable development located behind coastal cliffs. Erosion of the cliffs is reducing the buffer between development and the cliff edge. Coastal cliffs are also a public safety hazard with injury and deaths caused by cliff falls. Recent cliff erosion issues highlighted information gaps about cliff hazards and during 2012-13 the Board funded a project to map South Australia's coastal cliffs and classify them according to erosion hazard. The mapping shows that SA has 2069km of coastal cliffs (excluding offshore islands) that is 38% of the coast. In 2013-14 the Board prepared an information booklet, Coast No. 37 May 2014 for councils and the public relating to managing coastal cliff hazards.

#### **Site Visit – West Coast**

The Board field trip to the West Coast Region (11 and 12 September 2013) included sites out of Council boundaries as well as sites within Ceduna and Streaky Bay Councils.

The field trip provided an opportunity to view sites in which the Board had invested grant funds for coastal works and also to discuss coastal management policies and coastal processes with stakeholders (council staff and local residents) 'on the ground'. The Board field trip also

provided an opportunity for Board members and DEWNR coastal management staff to meet with council staff and community members to discuss local matters and coastal issues of concern.

The Board considers it important to communicate directly with stakeholders regarding its business and this has been well received by elected members, council staff and was equally valuable to the Board.

The Board met with representatives from Ceduna and Streaky Bay Councils.

Sites visited that were of particular interest to the Board included:

- Fowlers Bay – viewed the large dunes adjacent the township which have historically been quite mobile. Inspected areas of proposed development, including the site of previously proposed ecotourism development site (Since withdrawn).
- Point Sinclair and Cactus Beach – inspected caravan shelters that have been built without development approval.
- Ceduna Waters’s development – inspected the area of dune clearance which is subject to an existing court order which requires the site to be rehabilitated.
- Yanerbie Wetlands, Westall Way and Cape Bauer – included access management, threatened species, habitats, Council use of water resources, camping areas and proposed developments.
- Smooth Pool –the Board is funding a research project on the ‘Little Patty (*Parvulastra parvivipara*), a rare intertidal sea star ‘which may be vulnerable to sea level rise.
- Smoky Bay – numerous coastal issues were looked at including erosion, potential flooding, shack development and land division.

#### **Site Visit - Fleurieu Peninsula**

The Board visited Hindmarsh Island and Victor Harbor on 30 April 2014. On Hindmarsh Island, the purpose of the visit was to inspect Board owned land at four separate shack settlements. As a result of the visit, the Board will review the need to retain its interest in some of this land.

At Victor Harbor the Board inspected the Esplanade foreshore, where a trend of erosion has become evident in recent years. The Board has contributed grant funding to the Council to protect against this erosion, which is of concern to local residents and Council.

The Board met with staff from both the City of Victor Harbor and Alexandrina Council on location.

#### **Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program**

Ms Peri Coleman has been a Board member of the Steering Committee for Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program for many years. A draft plan has been prepared for public review. The actions from the Port Waterways Water Quality Improvement Program have been incorporated into the Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program.

## **GOVERNANCE AND POLICY**

### **BOARD POLICIES**

The Board maintains a suite of coastal management policies to be applied by DEWNR (refer Appendix B).

### **COASTAL ACID SULFATE SOILS**

The Board's policy on Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils has been applied to a number of coastal development proposals and has identified certain risk hazards. Risk sites have included land divisions, roads, marinas and landfill and developers have been cooperative in taking remedial action to reduce and manage such hazard.

The Board provided a contribution to the National Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils newsletter publication in 2013-14.

### **STRATEGIC PLANNING**

In accordance with the Board's policies, DEWNR has contributed to the development of the various components of the Government's planning strategy. That has included the Integrated Transport and Land Use Plan and the Kangaroo Island Plan.

### **DEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS**

In accordance with the Board's policies, DEWNR responded to reviews of Development Plans through the statutory Development Plan Amendment (DPA) process, with input into two Strategic Directions Reports, eight Statements of Intent and 14 draft DPAs.

The Board's advice was that development should not be placed in areas at risk of unaddressed coastal hazards or on sensitive coastal features. This is in accord with the standard strategy of seeking to ensure that land (which includes sensitive coastal features) should be included in coastal zones. DEWNR sought the exclusion of land from coastal zoning where it did not have those features.

### **AQUACULTURE**

Board policies were applied by DEWNR when providing input to a range of general policies and proposals. The Board also provided recommendations on Development Applications for aquaculture outside of designated aquaculture zones, referred under Schedule 8 of the Development Regulations.

### **OTHER PLANNING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

The Board provided a written submission to the Expert Panel of South Australia's Planning Reform: *Think Design Deliver*. The Board recommended:

- the more rigorous and immediate application of coastal zoning
- an extended power of direction for the Coast Protection Board in regard to hazards
- fixed processes for regulatory review including rigorous consultation with affected agencies and testing of outcomes.

## **ROLE, LEGISLATION AND STRUCTURE**

The Board is established under section 6 of the *Coast Protection Act 1972* (the Act).

### **OBJECT OF THE COAST PROTECTION ACT 1972**

The object of the Act is to make provision for the conservation and protection of the beaches and coast of this State; and for other purposes.

### **ROLE OF THE BOARD**

The Board is a body corporate pursuant to section 6(2) of the Act and is subject to Ministerial control and direction pursuant to section 7 of the Act. The Board is responsible for the Act with functions including the protection, restoration and development of the coast, carrying out research, and reporting to the Minister. The Board's powers include those to carry out works and acquire land.

The *Development Act 1993* and its Regulations establish requirements for specified coastal development applications to be referred to the Board by the planning authority for its advice or direction.

### **FUNCTIONS OF THE COAST PROTECTION BOARD**

Section 14 of the Act defines the functions of the Board.

- (1) The functions of the Board are as follows:
  - (a) to protect the coast from erosion, damage, deterioration, pollution and misuse;
  - (b) to restore any part of the coast that has been subjected to erosion, damage, deterioration, pollution or misuse;
  - (c) to develop any part of the coast for the purpose of aesthetic improvement, or for the purpose of rendering that part of the coast more appropriate for the use or enjoyment of those who may resort thereto;
  - (ca) to manage, maintain and, where appropriate, develop and improve coast facilities that are vested in, or are under the care, control and management of, the Board;
  - (d) to report to the Minister upon any matters that the Minister may refer to the Board for advice;
  - (e) to carry out research, to cause research to be carried out, or to contribute towards research, into matters relating to the protection, restoration or development of the coast;
  - (f) to perform such other functions assigned to the Board by or under this or any other Act.

Under the Act, the Board has power to:

- carry out authorised works
- remove sand
- acquire coastal land, with the approval of the Minister
- deal with its land, with the approval of the Minister
- enter land.



## COAST PROTECTION FUND

The Coast Protection Fund (the Fund) is established under section 29 of the Act. Pursuant to section 29(3) the following monies shall be paid into the fund:

- (a) all moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the fund;
- (b) all moneys received or recovered by the Board in pursuance of the provisions of this Act

The Fund shall be applied by the Board towards the costs incurred by the Board in the administration of the Act (section 29(4)).

## MEMBERSHIP

The requirements for membership of the Board are set out in section 8(1) of the Act.

The Board consists of six members.

As at 30 June 2014 the Board membership was as follows:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Appointed Pursuant to the following section of the Act</b>
Mr Graham Foreman (Presiding Member)	8(1)(a) Nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). Appointed 27 November 2003. Reappointed Presiding Member (8 May 2012 - 7 May 2016)
Mr Peter Hollister	8(1)(b) Nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department of Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure (DPTI). Appointed 21 February 2013
Mr David Lake	8(1)(c) Nominee of the Chief Executive, South Australian Tourism Commission. Appointed 15 October 2010
Ms Anita Crisp	8(1)(d)(i) Member with expertise in local government. Appointed 7 May 2011. Reappointed by the Governor (8 May 2012 – 7 May 2016).
Associate Professor David Walker	8(1)(d)(ii) Member with knowledge of and experience in technical problems of coastal protection. Appointed by the Governor (8 May 2012 - 7 May 2016)
Ms Peri S J Coleman	8(1)(d)(iii) Member with knowledge of and experience in biological sciences and environment protection. Reappointed by the Governor (8 May 2011 – 7 May 2015).

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Board established a Local Government Advisory Committee to assist with the role of allocation of funds to projects and to provide additional comment on local government matters.

The Advisory Committee comprises expertise from both urban and rural coastal Councils and from the Local Government Association. The Committee members include Mr Adam Gray, Local Government Association, Mr Stephen Goldsworthy, District Council Yorke Peninsula and Ms Cheryl Connor, City of Marion and Chair of the Metropolitan Seaside Councils Committee.

In 2008-09, the Board convened the Sea Level Rise Advisory Committee (SLRAC) to review its policies in relation to new development and sea level rise. The Committee presented its final report and recommendations to the Board on 27 March 2009.

The Board resolved to close the Sea Level Rise Advisory Committee at the Meeting held on 4 December 2014.

## MEETINGS: GENERAL AND SPECIAL

A total of nine general Board meetings were held during the 2013-14 financial year.

A field trip was undertaken by the Board in April 2014 to the Fleurieu Peninsula.

Attendance by appointed members at the general meetings:

Member	Meeting Attendance	Comments
Graham Foreman	8	Other commitments
Peter Hollister	5	Other commitments
Peri Coleman	8	Other commitments
David Lake	8	Other commitments
Anita Crisp	7	Other commitments
David Walker	7	Other commitments

## GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The Board has no staff of its own. Under sections 12 and 13 of the Act, DEWNR's Strategy and Advice Group provides support to the Board by provision of project staff, Executive Officer and Executive Administrative Officer (Secretary) for governance and administration.

## DELEGATIONS

In accordance with section 13 of the Act, the Board has delegated operational activities to be performed under Board policies and guidelines by DEWNR staff employed in the Coast and River Murray Unit, Conservation and Land Management Branch.

In addition, the Board has delegated its powers under section 37 of the *Development Act 1993*, to provide advice or direction on development applications to the relevant planning authority to defined roles within DEWNR.

## MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Coast Protection Board members (other than government employees) received the following remuneration as determined in accordance with the recommendation from the Chief Executive, Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)

	Per 4 hour session	Out of session
Presiding Member:	\$258	\$64.50 per hour
Members:	\$206	\$51.50 per hour

Pursuant to DPC Circular PC016, government employees do not receive remuneration for their services on the Board.

## EMPLOYEE NUMBERS, GENDER AND STATUS

The Board has no staff of its own and utilises the services of DEWNR. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DEWNR Annual Report 2013-14.

Executive, administrative and project support were provided to the Board from existing DEWNR resources.

The Board currently consists of four males and two females.

The following matters are also contained in the DEWNR annual report 2013-14:

- Superannuation contribution by the Board
- Executives
- Leave Management
- Workforce Diversity
- Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements
- Performance Development
- Leadership and Management Development
- Accredited Training Packages
- Employment Opportunity Programs
- Account Payment Performance
- *Carers Recognition Act 1993*
- Disability Action Plan
- Energy Efficiency Action Plan Report
- Greening of Government Operations Framework

## WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY AND INJURY MANAGEMENT

There were no work health and safety (WH&S) issues raised by Board members during the reporting period. Inductions are carried out for new members and appropriate precautions are taken when field trips are undertaken.

As a consumer of DEWNR facilities and equipment, the Board is aware of and abides by DEWNR WH&S policies. Reporting on DEWNR WH&S policies is contained in the DEWNR Annual Report 2013-14.

## **FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

The Board is a body corporate under section 6 of the Act and is required to cause proper accounts to be kept of its financial affairs (refer section 31(1) of the Act). The Auditor-General may at any time, and shall at least once in a year, audit the accounts of the Board (refer section 31(2) of the Act). The audited statements are attached as Appendix C.

The Board applies monies from the Fund towards the costs incurred by the Board in administration of the Act (section 29(4)).

## **CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS**

The Board did not enter into any contractual arrangements exceeding \$4million in value during the reporting period.

## **FRAUD**

It is declared that there were no instances of fraud detected in the activities undertaken by the Board in this reporting period. Financial services are provided to the Board by DEWNR. Strategies to detect instances of fraud are reported in the DEWNR Annual Report 2013-14.

## **CONSULTANTS**

The Board did not engage any consultants in this reporting period.

## **OVERSEAS TRAVEL**

It is declared that no member of the Board has travelled overseas on Board business during the reporting period.

## **URBAN DESIGN CHARTER**

No events occurred in 2013-14 that required the Board to consider the principles of urban design contained in the South Australian Urban Design Charter.

## **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION – INFORMATION STATEMENTS**

As a corporate entity, the Board participates and abides by the arrangements outlined in the DEWNR Freedom of Information regime. Reporting on this matter is contained on the DEWNR website: <http://www.environment.sa.gov.au>

## **WHISTLEBLOWERS PROTECTION ACT 1993**

Reporting requirements against the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* require the Board report on the number of occasions on which public interest information has been disclosed to a Responsible Officer of the agency. There were no disclosures made during 2013-14.

## **REGIONAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS**

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were undertaken by the Board in 2013-14.

## **RECONCILIATION STATEMENT**

The Board acknowledges and respects the traditional custodians on whose ancestral lands it meets and the land that it considers and protects. The Board acknowledges the Aboriginal people's deep feelings of attachment and relationship to country. The Board also pays respect to cultural authority of Aboriginal people visiting and attending from areas of South Australia.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Board would like to thank the Minister for Sustainability, Environment Ministerial staff and the staff of DEWNR for the support and encouragement offered to the Board during the year.

## APPENDIX A - COAST PROTECTION BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN 2012-2017

### Vision

The sustainable use of the South Australian coast for the benefit of society, the economy and the environment.

### Strategic priorities

1. Adaptation of existing development to coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change.

#### Actions:

- a) Support the implementation of the *Government action plan for the climate change adaptation framework for SA 2012-2017*.
- b) Encourage and support the acquisition of a coastal DEM for SA.
- c) Assist Governments in the coastal aspects of integrated climate change vulnerability assessments (IVA) and adaptation plans.
- d) Assist Local Government devise, prioritise and implement protection strategies for coastal settlements.
- e) Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on adaptation of coastal development.

2. Ensure new development is not at risk from current and future hazards.

#### Actions:

- a) Ensure that coastal development occurs consistent with the hierarchy of adaptation: avoid, accommodate, adapt.
- b) Seek increased powers to control development potentially at risk from coastal hazards.
- c) Maintain the currency and relevance of Coast Protection Board policies, including allowances for sea level rise, by reviewing as appropriate.
- d) Seek the Government's adoption and inclusion of these policies in SA's development control system.
- e) Continue to engage with the emergency management sector to exploit areas of joint interest regarding the impacts of climate change on coastal development
- f) Prepare guidance for planning authorities, developers and the community on appropriate landscapes and criteria for specific types of development (i.e. marinas, ports, boat ramps).
- g) Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on sustainable coastal development.

3. Plan for resilience in coastal ecosystems to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

#### Actions:

- a) Engage with planning authorities in developing land use frameworks, Planning Strategies and Development Plans that recognise and allow for adaptation (including retreat and migration) of tide-dependent ecosystems.
- b) Ensure that development does not create additional pressures on at-risk ecosystems.
- c) Assist in the development of adaptation plans for coastal ecosystems, based on the IVAs.
- d) Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on sustaining coastal ecosystems.

## APPENDIX B – COAST PROTECTION BOARD POLICIES

Full details of Board policies can be found at:

[http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/About\\_Us/Coast\\_Protection\\_Board/Policies\\_strategic\\_plans](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/About_Us/Coast_Protection_Board/Policies_strategic_plans)

- **Development** - The Board's policy on development of coastal land seeks to ensure that coastal open space is retained, the impacts of development are minimised, scenic amenity and biodiversity are protected and suitable building envelopes are identified to prevent linear development along the coastline.
- **Hazards** - The Board has formulated hazard standards for the coastal areas relating to flooding, coastal erosion, and areas of public risk and will advise on development along the coast in relation to the potential for erosion, flooding and storm surge that could affect the development.
- **Protection works** - The Board has responsibility for beach replenishment along the metropolitan coast and across the State of South Australia. The Board provides grants to Councils for approved protection works that have beneficial outcomes to the general public.
- **Conservation** - The Board will instigate and/or participate in the conservation of diversity of plant, animal and marine species within coastal areas and investigate the impacts of development on coastal, marine and estuarine environments. The Board seeks to identify, protect and manage coastal environments with high conservation values and acquire land where it is necessary to ensure the protection of such areas. The Board will provide grants to local Councils towards approved conservation projects that comply with policies and the Act.
- **Heritage and landscape** - The Board will facilitate and support the identification, recognition and protection of coastal areas with significant landscape value, marine archaeological heritage and cultural and scientific significance. It opposes development that has significant visual impact on coastlines with significant landscape value or that results in the disturbance or devaluation of sites of marine archaeological heritage and cultural and scientific significance.
- **Access** - The Board will encourage and support environmentally sustainable access to the coast and rationalisation of existing and planned roads that provide nodal access to the coast. The Board opposes vehicular access to beaches and neither does it support new development that restricts or limits existing public access.
- **Standards** - The Board has developed standards applicable to new development with regard to flooding, erosion and associated coastal protection works and a strategy for neutralising Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils.

## APPENDIX C – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





*Our ref: A14/040*

5 November 2014

Mr G Foreman  
Presiding Member  
Coast Protection Board  
GPO Box 1047  
ADELAIDE SA 5001

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Tel +618 8226 9640  
Fax +618 8226 9688  
ABN 53 327 061 410  
audgensa@audit.sa.gov.au  
www.audit.sa.gov.au

Dear Mr Foreman

**Audit of the Coast Protection Board for the year ended 30 June 2014**

The audit of the accounts of the Coast Protection Board (the Board) for the year ended 30 June 2014 has been completed.

The audit covered the principal areas of the financial operations of the Board and included the test review of systems and processes and internal controls and financial transactions.

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.

Returned herewith are the financial statements of the Board together with the IAR, which is unmodified.

In addition, there were no matters that warranted inclusion in an audit management letter.

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

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S O'Neill".

**S O'Neill**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**

enc



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**To the Presiding Member  
Coast Protection Board**

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 31(2) of the *Coast Protection Act 1972*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Coast Protection Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2014. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2014
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2014
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Presiding Member, the Acting Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

**The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Report**

The members of the Board are 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 the members of the Board 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 members of the Board, 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 Coast Protection Board as at 30 June 2014, 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S O'Neill', with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

**S O'Neill**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
5 November 2014

**Coast Protection Board**

**Annual Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

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## Coast Protection Board

### Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Coast Protection Board:

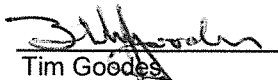
- comply with any relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Board; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Coast Protection Board as at 30 June 2014 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Coast Protection Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Graham Foreman  
Presiding Member  
Coast Protection Board

31<sup>st</sup> October 2014



Tim Goodes  
A/Chief Executive  
Department of Environment,  
Water and Natural Resources

21<sup>st</sup> October 2014



Michelle Griffiths  
Chief Financial Officer  
Department of Environment,  
Water and Natural Resources

27 October 2014

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>			
Board member expenses	5	12	11
Supplies and services	6	76	119
Grants and subsidies	7	402	382
Other expenses	8	9	8
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>499</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Revenues from fees and charges	9	21	25
<b>Total income</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>478</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	10	522	509
		<b>522</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>

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*

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 June 2014**

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	442	335
Receivables	12	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>444</b>	<b>340</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	13	<u>5,124</u>	<u>5,124</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>5,124</b>	<b>5,124</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><b>5,568</b></u>	<u><b>5,464</b></u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	15	<u>153</u>	<u>93</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>153</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u><b>153</b></u>	<u><b>93</b></u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><b>5,415</b></u>	<u><b>5,371</b></u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation surplus		4,572	4,572
Retained earnings		<u>843</u>	<u>799</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><b>5,415</b></u>	<u><b>5,371</b></u>

The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Unrecognised contractual commitments	17
Contingent asset and liabilities	18

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

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>5,357</b>
Net result for 2012-13	-	14	14
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2012-13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2013</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>5,371</b>
Net result for 2013-14	-	44	44
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2013-14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>5,415</b>

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

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



**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Board member payments		(12)	(11)
Payments for supplies and services		(84)	(79)
Payments for grants and subsidies		(335)	(382)
Other payments		(8)	(8)
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<u>(439)</u>	<u>(480)</u>
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Fees and charges		24	24
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		522	509
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<u>522</u>	<u>509</u>
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	16	<u>107</u>	<u>53</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>107</u>	<u>53</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		335	282
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	11	<u><u>442</u></u>	<u><u>335</u></u>

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

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Note Index**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

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- 2    Summary of significant accounting policies
- 3    New and revised accounting standards and policies
- 4    Activities of the Board

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- 5    Board member expenses
- 6    Supplies and services
- 7    Grants and subsidies
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- 13   Property, plant and equipment
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- 16   Cash flow reconciliation
- 17   Unrecognised contractual commitments
- 18   Contingent assets and liabilities
- 19   Remuneration of board members
- 20   Events after the reporting period
- 21   Financial instruments/financial risk management

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

**1 Objectives of the Coast Protection Board**

**(a) Strategic context**

The Coast Protection Board (the Board) was established under the *Coast Protection Act 1972* (the Act) to manage, maintain, develop and improve coast facilities that are vested in, or are under the care, control and management of the Board.

The major objectives of the Board are to:

- protect and restore the coast of the state of South Australia;
- develop and manage particular coast facilities; and
- provide advice on policies and to develop guidelines on matters relating to the protection, restoration or development of the coast.

**(b) Financial arrangements**

The financial activities of the Board are administered through the Coast Protection Fund (the Fund) in accordance with the Act. The Fund is a non-interest bearing Deposit Account pursuant to section 21(1) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The Fund's sources of revenue consist of State Government appropriation together with income derived from development application fees and charges.

The Board has no employees. The functions and activities required by the Act are performed by employees of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). These services are provided on a fee for service basis and are recognised in these financial statements.

**2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Statement of compliance**

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

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and comply with Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

The Board has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the Board 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 Board for the reporting period ending 30 June 2014. Refer to 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 judgement in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes;
- the selection and application of accounting policies 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;
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the Accounting Policy Statements require the following note disclosures, which have been included in these financial statements.
  - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and financial 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.
  - (b) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Board'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 is 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 2014 and the comparative information presented.

**(c) Reporting entity**

The Board is a reporting entity in accordance with section 31 of the Act.

**(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 have 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.

Where the Board has applied an accounting policy retrospectively; retrospectively restated items in the financial statements; reclassified items in the financial statements, it has provided three Statements of Financial Positions and related notes.

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).

*2014*

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

**(f) Taxation**

The Board is not subject to income tax. The Board is liable for payroll tax and fringe benefits tax.

DEWNR prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of the Board under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under these provisions, DEWNR is liable for the payments and entitled to the receipts associated with GST. Therefore the Board's net GST receivable/payable is recorded in DEWNR's Statement of Financial Position. GST cash flows applicable to the Board are recorded in DEWNR's Statement of Cash Flows.

**(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 provide 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 Board will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to their 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 details specific recognition criteria:

*Fees and charges*

Revenues from fees and charges are derived primarily from fees for development applications which are recognised on an accrual basis.

*Revenues from SA Government*

Grants from SA Government for program funding are recognised as revenues when the Board obtains control over the funding. Control over Grants from SA Government is normally obtained upon receipt.

**(i) Expenses**

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the Board 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:

*Board member expenses*

Board member expense includes all board fees and related on-costs including superannuation. These are recognised when incurred.

*Superannuation*

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the Board to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current Board Members. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole of government general purpose financial statements.

*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.

**(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 Board 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.

Where an asset line item combine amounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Board has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered after more than twelve months.

*Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand.

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

Cash is measured at nominal value.

*Receivables*

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, 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.

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

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

*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.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal value as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangements then the assets are recognised at book value, i.e. the amount recorded by the transferor public authority prior to the restructure.

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 fair value; and revaluation of non-current assets or group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

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 reserve for that asset class.

*Assets disclosed at independent valuation*

Independent desktop valuations were performed as at 1 July 2010 by F. Taormina - B App Sc (Val), AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer from Valcorp Australia Pty Limited. The fair value of land was based on recent market transactions for similar land in the area taking into account zoning and restricted use.

*Controlled Land*

Land assets comprise various coastal lands dedicated to the care and control of the Board and in general have restrictions on their use, e.g. zoning restrictions may preclude any form of development on the land. The independent valuers have taken the restrictions on use into account in determining the value of land.

*Monitored Land*

The Government of South Australia holds certain land for coastal protection purposes. Whilst the Board monitors these land holdings in line with its objectives, the Board does not control these land holdings and accordingly the land holdings have not been recognised in these financial statements.

*Fair value measurement*

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

The Board classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation.

- Level 1 - traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2 - not traded in an active market and derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - not traded in an active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

*Non-financial assets*

In determining fair value, the Board has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (e.g. condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset); and the asset's highest and best use (that is physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible).

The department's current use is the highest and best use of the assets unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible. As the department did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

The carrying amount of non-financial assets with a fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than \$1 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years' are deemed to approximate fair value.

**(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.

Where a liability line item combine amounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Board has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be settled after more than twelve months.

*Payables*

Payables include creditors and accrued expenses and board remuneration 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 Board.

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.

The Board 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.

**Coast Protection Board**  
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*Employee Benefits*

The Board has no employees. Services to the Board are provided by personnel employed by DEWNR, hence no employee benefits or related provisions are included in the Board's financial statements. Employee benefits relating to relevant employees are reflected in the financial statements of DEWNR.

**(m) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies**

Commitments include operating lease, capital and remuneration commitments 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 Board did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2013-14.

In accordance with the new AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, which became effective for the first time in 2013-14, the Board has:

- reviewed its fair value valuation techniques (both internal estimates and independent valuation appraisal) for non-financial assets to ensure they are consistent with the standard. Previously, the Board has used the cost approach or the market approach to determine fair value. The Board will continue to measure its non-financial assets using either the cost or market approach. The application of AASB 13 has not had a material impact on the fair value measurements; and
- included additional disclosures where required to assist users in assessing the valuation techniques and inputs used to ascertain fair value measurements used for asset and liability measurements.

The Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Board for the period ending 30 June 2014. The Board 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 the Board.

**4 Activities of the Board**

In achieving its objectives the Board conducts its services through a single activity, Coast and Marine Conservation. The purpose of this activity is to ensure the conservation, protection and ongoing sustainable productivity of South Australia's coastal, estuarine and marine environments.

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

**5 Board member expenses**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Board and committees fees	10	9
Board member on-costs - superannuation	1	1
Board member on-costs - other	1	1
<b>Total: Board member expenses</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>

**6 Supplies and services**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Contractors	6	14
Fee for service	52	66
General administration	2	6
Minor works, maintenance and equipment	1	5
Transportation	1	1
Travel and accommodation	4	22
Vehicle	9	2
Other	1	3
<b>Total: Supplies and services</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>119</b>

**7 Grants and subsidies**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Local government <sup>(i)</sup>	379	359
Private industries <sup>(ii)</sup>	23	23
<b>Total: Grants and subsidies</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>382</b>

**(i) Local government**

City of Charles Sturt	-	3
City of Onkaparinga	89	5
City of Victor Harbor	-	40
City of Whyalla	35	-
District Council of Barunga West	15	96
District Council of the Copper Coast	-	20
District Council of Mount Remarkable	-	20
Kangaroo Island Council	3	-
Kingston District Council	14	-
Local Government Association South Australia	10	-
Port Augusta City Council	79	43
The District Council of Mallala	29	36
The District Council of Robe	29	-
The District Council of Tumby Bay	29	-
The District Council of Yankalilla	3	-
Wattle Range Council	44	96
<b>Total: Local government grants and subsidies</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>359</b>

**(ii) Private industries**

Smithimpress Pty Ltd	2	-
Aerometrex	2	-
Bureau of Meteorology	10	10
Central Eagle Aviation	-	11
Friends of Port Hughes	-	2
Geofabrics Australasia Pty Ltd	9	-
<b>Total: Private industries</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>

**8 Other expenses**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Other (incl audit fees)	9	8
<b>Total: Other expenses</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	9	8
<b>Total: Audit fees</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

**Other services**

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

**9 Revenues from fees and charges**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees, levies and licences	21	25
<b>Total: Revenues from fees and charges</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>

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**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2014**

**10 Revenues from SA Government**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants from SA Government	522	509
<b>Total: Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>509</b>

**11 Cash and cash equivalents**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	442	335
<b>Total: Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>335</b>

**Interest rate risk**

Cash deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts and interest is credited to revenue as it accrues. The Board invests surplus funds with the Treasurer. Interest is earned on the average monthly balance at rates based on the DTF 90 day average overnight cash interest rate and interest is paid at the end of each quarter.

**12 Receivables**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	2	5
<b>Total: Receivables</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

**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 and are non-interest bearing. No allowance for doubtful debts has been made as 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.

**13 Property, plant and equipment**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Land</b>		
Independent valuation	5,124	5,124
<b>Total: Land</b>	<b>5,124</b>	<b>5,124</b>
<b>Total: Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>5,124</b>	<b>5,124</b>

**Valuation of land**

The valuation of land was performed as at 1 July 2010 by F. Taormina - B App Sc (Val), AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer from Valcorp Australia Pty Limited.

**14 Fair Value Measurement**

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The Board categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value into hierarchy based on the level of inputs use in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the balance sheet are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2014.

The Board had no valuations categorised into level 1 or level 2.

**Fair value measurements at 30 June 2014**

**Recurring fair value measurements**

	Level 3
	\$'000
Land	5,124
<b>Total recurring fair value measurements</b>	<b>5,124</b>

Comparative information for non-financial assets has not been provided as permitted by the transitional provisions of the new standard.

There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2014. The Board's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

**Valuation techniques and inputs**

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values together with the reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements are detailed at Note 13

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement.

Description	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range of inputs
Land	Market comparable	Adjusted market value	refer Note 13, 2(k)

*22/11/14*



**Coast Protection Board**  
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**15 Payables**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued expenses	12	8
Creditors	141	85
<b>Total: Payables</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>93</b>

**Payables to entities within the SA Government**

Accrued expenses	9	8
<b>Total: Payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

**Interest rate and credit risk**

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts due but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

**16 Cash flow reconciliation**

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	442	335
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	442	335
<b>Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services</b>		
Net cash provided by operating activities	107	53
Less revenues from SA Government	(522)	(509)
<b>Movement in assets and liabilities</b>		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	(3)	1
(Increase) in payables	(60)	(40)
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>(478)</b>	<b>(495)</b>

**17 Unrecognised contractual commitments**

The Board is not aware of the existence of any unrecognised contractual commitments.

**18 Contingent assets and liabilities**

The Board is not aware of the existence of any contingent assets or contingent liabilities.

**19 Remuneration of board members**

Members of the board and committee during the 2013-14 financial year were:

Coleman P  
Crisp A  
Foreman G  
Hollister P\*  
Lake D\*  
Walker D

\* Denotes government employees

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

	2014	2013
	No. of members	No. of members
\$ nil	2	3
\$1 - \$9 999	4	4
<b>Total number of members</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees and super 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 was \$11 400 (2013: \$10 000).

\*In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet's Circular No 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and the Board are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

**20 Events after the reporting period**

There are no known events after balance date that affect these general purpose financial statements in a material manner.

**Coast Protection Board**  
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## 21 Financial instruments/financial risk management

**Table 21.1 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.

Statement of Financial Position line item	2014		2013		Note number
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	442	442	335	335	11
Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	2	2	5	5	12
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Payables <sup>(1)</sup>	144	144	85	85	15

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (e.g. Commonwealth, State and Local Govt taxes, fees and charges; audit fees payable to the Auditor-General's Dept etc). 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 etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost).

### Fair Value

The Board does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value, but does disclose fair value in the notes.

- The carrying value less impairment provisions of receivables and payables is a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to the short-term nature of these. Refer to Notes 2, 12 and 14.

### Credit Risk

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

The carrying amount of financial assets as detailed in the above table represents the Board's maximum exposure to credit risk.

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

The Board has minimal concentration of credit risk. The Board has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The Board 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. At reporting date, there is no evidence to indicate that any of the financial assets are impaired.

**Table 21.2 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) \$'000	Overdue for < 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30–60 days \$'000	Overdue for > 60 days \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2014</b>					
Not impaired					
Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	2	-	-	-	2
<b>2013</b>					
Not impaired					
Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	5	-	-	-	5

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

### Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and financial liabilities are due to mature within one year.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where the Board is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. The Board is funded principally from appropriations by the SA Government. The Board works with the Department of Treasury and Finance to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. The Board 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.

The Board'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 Table 21.1 represents the department's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

### Market risk

The Board has no interest bearing liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

### Sensitivity disclosure analysis

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

2014