



**Government
of South Australia**

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCING AUTHORITY 2019-20 Annual Report

South Australian Government Financing Authority

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Date presented to Minister: 30 September 2020

To:

The Hon Rob Lucas MLC
Treasurer

This annual report will be presented to Parliament to meet the statutory reporting requirements of *(insert relevant acts and regulations)* and the requirements of Premier and Cabinet Circular *PC013 Annual Reporting*.

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

Submitted on behalf of the South Australian Government Financing Authority by:

David Reynolds
Chief Executive
Under Treasurer

Date 30 September 2020

Signature



From the General Manager



I would like to take this opportunity to thank all employees for their continued support to SAFA during what has been a challenging and difficult time for all of us.

With most employees working remotely from home over the last several months due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is satisfying that SAFA was able to continue to provide quality cost effective financial, insurance and fleet management services to its clients during these extraordinary times.

The catastrophic events of the Adelaide Hills and Kangaroo Island bushfires as well as the unprecedented economic fall-out from the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in SAFA recording an operating loss before tax of \$117.0 million in 2019-20 compared to a budgeted profit of \$41.5 million.

The contributions to SAFA's overall operating loss by its insurance, treasury and fleet businesses were respectively a loss of \$154.6 million, and profits of \$21.6 million and \$16.0 million.

SAFA's revised gross long-term funding task for the year was \$5.0 billion. Despite the uncertainty in capital markets, SAFA successfully completed its funding task through the issue of short and long-term securities in the domestic markets which included new issues of Select Line debt maturing in June 2023 (AONIA Linked FRN term security – the first of its kind in the Australian market) and a May 2032 Fixed Rate Bond.

SAicorp experienced a significant increase in claims activity this year as a result of the bushfires and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Government assets and infrastructure located in the Adelaide Hills and on Kangaroo Island are insured by SAicorp under the State's Catastrophe Reinsurance Program. A significant number of assets were damaged in the bushfires and SAicorp is finalising its assessment of claims received from agencies with estimates indicating losses of approximately \$45 million.

SAicorp is also assessing business interruption claims received from government agencies forced to close as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Agencies who receive income from galleries, museums, indoor sporting venues, entertainment and function centres, cafes and restaurants are covered for business interruption under their agency agreements with SAicorp. Assessment of claims are continuing with current preliminary estimates indicating losses of approximately \$153 million.

SAFA's commercial advisory team is administering the Concessional Bushfire Loans Scheme announced under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States and Territories.

Under the scheme, South Australian small businesses impacted by the bushfires can apply for concessional loans of up to \$500,000. 27 applications for assistance are being managed by SAFA, with seven loans having been approved for \$760,000.

Despite the challenges of moving to virtual auctions due to COVID-19, SAFA's fleet division has had a fantastic year for vehicle sales. The residual value performance (sale price compared to purchase price) for 2019-20 was a record high of 63.4%. Demand for quality vehicles has been strong across Australia which has driven sale prices up and SAFA's early adoption of hybrid vehicles has also returned strong benefits.

SAFA's fleet division commenced trialling electric vehicles in the government fleet during the year, with the addition of a Hyundai Ioniq, Hyundai Kona and three Mitsubishi Outlander PHEVs (Plug in Hybrid Electric Vehicle) to the Short Term Hire Pool. Feedback from clients who have driven the vehicles has been very positive.

The fleet division also launched an Electric Vehicle (EV) awareness training course for its clients during the year. The course run by the Australian Driving Institute is designed to show how practical an EV is to have in a fleet and addresses issues such as charging infrastructure, range anxiety, safety, regenerative braking and the future direction of this type of vehicle.

On 1 July 2019, SAFA commenced managing the residual functions and operations of the Motor Accident Commission (MAC). Further information relating to MAC's operations can be located in its annual report.

During the year, Mr Kevin Cantley retired as General Manager of SAFA following over 30 years of dedicated service. I would like to acknowledge the significant contribution made by Mr Cantley to SAFA over that time.

I look forward to leading SAFA through the many challenges that lie ahead.



Anna Hughes
General Manager, SAFA

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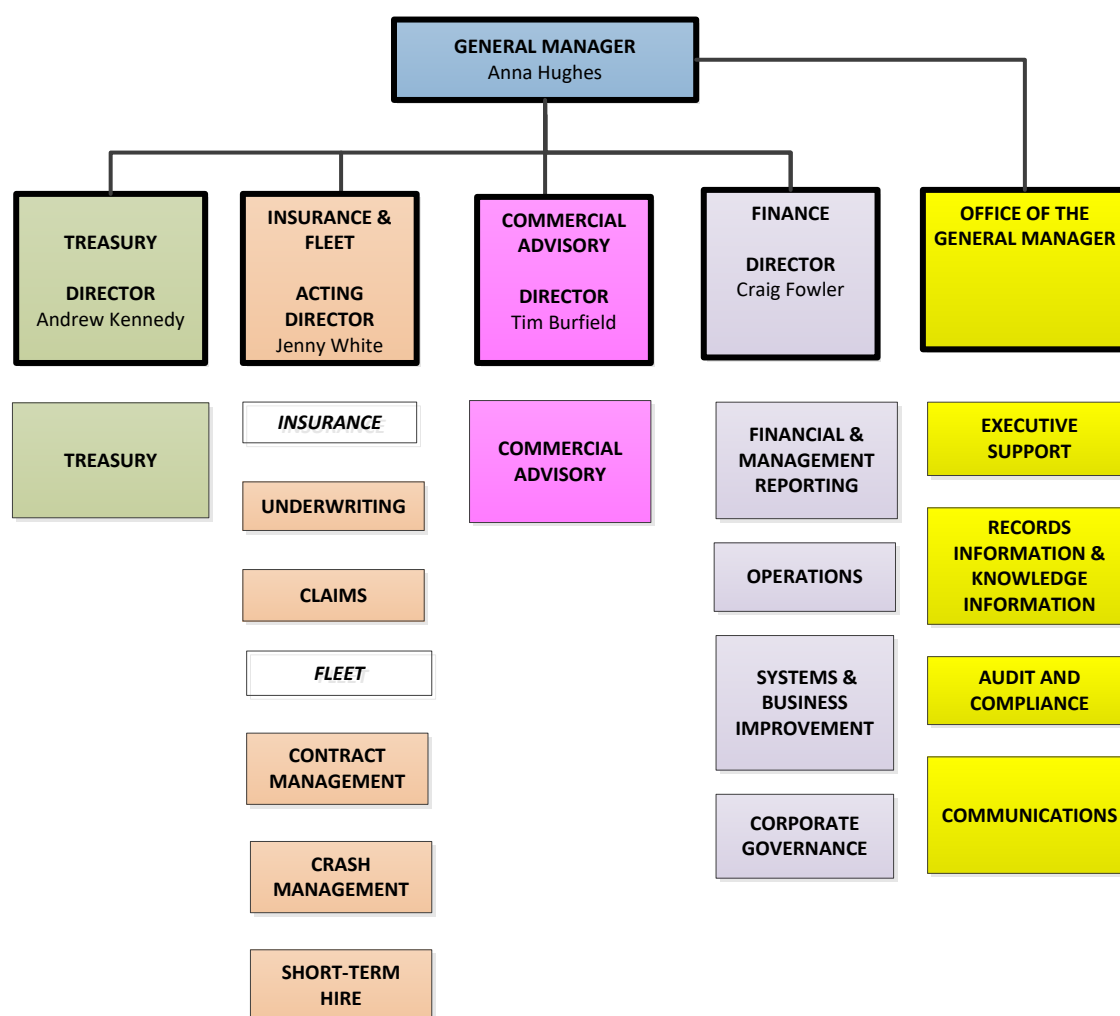
Overview: about the agency

Our strategic focus

Our Purpose	To deliver quality, cost effective financial, insurance and fleet management services to clients within the South Australian public sector.
Our Vision	To build a customer centric organisation that has a strong reputation within Australia and internationally as being a role model for employee engagement and innovative government financial, commercial and advisory services.
Our Values	<p>In undertaking all of its activities, SAFA strives to adopt ethical practices that are consistent with the values stated below and its mission statement. SAFA's values are aligned to the South Australian Public Sector Values and Behaviours Framework.</p> <p><i>Sustainability</i> – we work to get the best results for current and future generations of South Australians. <i>Courage & Tenacity</i> – we never give up. <i>Honesty & Integrity</i> – we act truthfully, consistently and fairly. <i>Collaboration & Encouragement</i> – we create solutions together. <i>Respect</i> – we value every individual. <i>Trust</i> – we have confidence in the ability of others. <i>Professionalism</i> – strive for excellence. <i>Service</i> – proudly serve the community and Government of South Australia.</p>
Our functions, objectives and deliverables	<p>The South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA) is a statutory authority constituted as the Under Treasurer under the <i>Government Financing Authority Act, 1982</i> and commenced operations in January 1983.</p> <p>SAFA functions as the central financing authority, captive insurer and manager of the passenger and light commercial vehicle fleet operations for the Government of South Australia. It plays an integral role in the overall management of the State's finances and risks, harnessing economies of scale and relevant expertise to provide a range of treasury, insurance and fleet services to public sector clients.</p> <p>SAFA's primary objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manage the government's financial assets and liabilities and provide certainty of funding to the state of South Australia;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide insurance cover to government agencies through the insurance and reinsurance of government risks; • provide advice to the government on issues relating to insurance and the management of risks; and • provide fleet management services to government agencies and vehicle disposal services to government.
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Our organisational structure



Advisory Board

Overriding SAFA's organisational framework is the South Australian Government Financing Advisory Board (Advisory Board), a body created by SAFA's Act charged with the responsibility of providing advice to the Under Treasurer, and the Treasurer of South Australia on issues pertaining to SAFA's operations. The Advisory Board has two functions under SAFA's Act:

- (i) at the request of the Treasurer or the Under Treasurer it will provide advice to the Treasurer (in writing) or the Under Treasurer (orally or in writing) on any question relating to the exercise by SAFA of its powers, functions or duties under SAFA's Act; and
- (ii) if it believes it should provide advice to the Treasurer or the Under Treasurer on any matter relating to the exercise by SAFA of its powers, functions or duties under SAFA's Act, it may provide that advice even though a special request has not been made.

SAFA's Act specifies that the Advisory Board must consist of not less than five and not more than seven members, one of which must be employed by a semi-government authority and one of which must have insurance expertise. The current members of the Advisory Board and details of members' attendance for 2019-20 are provided in the table below:

Member	Meetings Eligible to Attend	Meetings Attended	Term Expiry Date
Mr David Reynolds Under Treasurer, Presiding Member	5	5	Ex-officio
Ms Juliet Brown Company Director	5	4	18 September 2020
Mr Mark Day Company Director	5	5	25 July 2021
Ms Leeann Willson Company Director Member with insurance expertise	3	2	18 September 2020 Resigned 30 November 2019
Ms Melissa Grantham Company Director	5	5	25 July 2021
Mr Jamie Hollamby General Manager, Business Services, SA Water Corporation Member employed by a semi-government authority	5	3	18 September 2020 Resigned 28 May 2020
Ms Kathryn Presser Company Director	5	4	25 July 2021
Mr David Russell Chief Executive, RAA Insurance Member with insurance expertise	2	2	29 January 2023

Ms Leeann Willson resigned from the SAFA Advisory Board effective from 30 November 2019.

On 30 January 2020, Mr David Russell was appointed to the Advisory Board for a term of three years expiring on 29 January 2023.

Mr Jamie Hollamby resigned from the SAFA Advisory Board effective from 28 May 2020.

Changes to the agency

During 2019-20, the directorate of Insurance and Commercial Operations (comprising SAFA's Fleet and Commercial Advisory divisions) was restructured.

The insurance directorate was combined with SAFA's fleet division to form the Insurance & Fleet directorate, while the Commercial Advisory division continued as a separate directorate.

Our Minister

The Hon Rob Lucas MLC is the Treasurer of South Australia and is the responsible Minister for SAFA. SAFA is subject to the control and direction of the Treasurer, who is responsible to the Parliament of South Australia for the proper administration of SAFA's Act.

Our Executive team

The Under Treasurer, Mr David Reynolds, is the Chief Executive of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The Under Treasurer has delegated responsibility for the day-to-day managerial oversight of SAFA's operations to the General Manager, Ms Anna Hughes.

Operationally, SAFA is organised into the following functional areas:

- Treasury Services - Director, Mr Andrew Kennedy
- Insurance & Fleet - Acting Director, Ms Jenny White
- Commercial Advisory - Director, Mr Tim Burfield
- Finance - Director, Mr Craig Fowler

Treasury services provided by SAFA include raising funds from domestic and international financial markets and on-lending the proceeds to clients and the General Government sector, as well as providing clients with investment, portfolio management and financial and risk advisory services.

Insurance services are provided to clients through SAFA's insurance division which uses the trading name SAicorp. Insurance services include the provision of whole-of-government catastrophe reinsurance, claims management, insurance cover and risk management advice and assistance to government agencies.

In relation to Fleet, vehicle fleet services are provided to clients through SAFA's fleet division which uses the trading name Fleet SA. Services provided by Fleet SA include vehicle leasing and disposal, short-term hire and crash management.

Commercial Advisory services provided by SAFA include up-front negotiation of new industry assistance packages, ongoing management of existing assistance contracts from continuing programs and one-off assistance packages and closing contracts as required. SAFA also provides due diligence services and commercial advice to agencies on proposed financial assistance packages.

Legislation administered by the agency

South Australian Government Financing Authority Act, 1982.

Other related agencies (within the Minister's area/s of responsibility)

On behalf of the Treasurer, SAFA is responsible for the management of the electricity lessor corporations (Generation Lessor Corporation, Transmission Lessor Corporation and Distribution Lessor Corporation) that own South Australia's generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure.

SAFA's role includes the provision of legal, accounting, financial, corporate governance and transaction management services. Information pertaining to the lessor corporations can be found in their respective annual reports.

SAFA administers the Motor Accident Commission's (MAC) residual functions which include governance support, oversight of the contractual arrangements with key stakeholders including performance reporting to the Board, cash management of the remaining investment portfolio and activities associated with any statutory obligations. Information pertaining to MAC can be found in its annual report.

SAFA is also responsible to the Treasurer for the management of the South Australian Venture Capital Fund.

The agency's performance

Agency contribution to whole-of-Government objectives

Key objective	Agency's contribution
More jobs	Negotiated and managed industry assistance contracts on behalf of the Treasurer and other agencies that promoted economic and employment growth for the State.
Lower costs	<p>Maintained and enhanced SAFA's access to financial and insurance markets.</p> <p>Renegotiated contracts for the State's catastrophe reinsurance program at competitive market prices.</p> <p>Led the vehicle related carbon reduction goals of the Government.</p>
Better Services	<p>Provided centralised across government insurance claims and risk management services.</p> <p>Provided treasury and insurance services to internal and external clients.</p> <p>Provided excellent, accurate, evidence-based commercial and financial advice to internal and external clients.</p>

Agency specific objectives and performance

Agency objectives	Indicators	Performance
SAFA's 2019-20 borrowing program.	100% of SAFA's borrowing requirements were met.	<p>As at 30 June 2020, SAFA raised \$5.2 billion in term funding and extended its short-term liquidity target from \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion. The funding was raised through the issue of a mixture of short and long-term debt from domestic financial markets (primarily from its Select Lines, Promissory Notes program, and AONIA¹ FRNs). SAFA also issued into its offshore Euro Commercial program.</p> <p>A new \$1.0 billion Select Line was issued by SAFA in February 2020 (with a May 2032 maturity).</p> <p>In April 2020, SAFA mandated an open tap of its existing even year Select Lines for an aggregate total of \$1.5 billion.</p> <p>A new \$1.26 billion AONIA three year Floating Rate Note was issued in June 2020 (with a June 2023 maturity). This term AONIA issue was a first of its kind in the Australian market with the rate being set quarterly with reference to the Compounded Daily AONIA rate.</p> <p>Further details on SAFA's debt issuance and total volume of debt outstanding can be found by on the SAFA website: https://www.safa.sa.gov.au/treasury-and-client-lending/safa-financial-markets</p>

¹ AONIA – Australian Overnight Index Average. It is the daily cash rate as determined by the Reserve Bank of Australia who is the benchmark administrator. The benchmark meets the ISOCO principles for a financial benchmark. This risk free rate is separate from the credit benchmark (BBSW) that has traditionally been used to price short-term and floating rate instruments.

<p>Placement of commercial catastrophe reinsurance program</p>	<p>Reinsurance contracts are successfully placed at competitive market premiums.</p> <p>The reinsurance program is designed to protect the State against the financial consequences of a catastrophic event, a very large property loss or civil liability claim or a series of large losses or claims in a particular year.</p>	<p>The State's catastrophe reinsurance program was successfully renewed as at 31 October 2019 for the period 31 October 2019 to 31 October 2020.</p> <p>The total cost of reinsurance for the year ended 30 June 2020 was \$9.8 million, compared to \$8.9 million for the year ended 30 June 2019. There was no change in program limits this renewal. The increase in premium was a result of changing insurance market conditions.</p> <p>Further details on the State's catastrophe reinsurance program including the categories of cover and current limits are available on SAFA's website. http://www.safa.sa.gov.au/SAicorp/underwriting</p>
<p>School Loans Program</p>	<p>The 2016-17 State Budget included \$250 million to be made available through a loan scheme, at the government borrowing rate, to the State's non-government schools for investment in infrastructure upgrades. SAFA is administering this loan scheme.</p> <p>Non-government schools are able to apply for loans for the construction of new and updated learning facilities where there is a clear need for facilities to improve the education and care outcomes for children and improve the longevity of school infrastructure.</p>	<p>Two funding rounds are made available per year.</p> <p>Round six of the Scheme closed on 28 February 2020 with five applications received from schools totalling \$18.7 million.</p> <p>As at 30 June 2020, 36 loans totalling \$128.2 million have been made to schools under the Scheme.</p> <p>Further information on the School Loans Program and to check when the next round of loans will open for applications, visit the SAFA website: http://www.safa.sa.gov.au/what-we-do/services-for-business-and-community/industry-assistance</p>

<p>Industry Assistance Funds</p>	<p>SAFA continues to administer the 2018-19 State Budget initiatives to support economic growth in South Australia. Financial assistance to private sector entities is delivered through the following three designated funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 million Economic and Business Growth Fund; • \$27.9 million Research, Commercialisation and Start-Up Fund; and • \$150 million Regional Growth Fund. <p>SAFA plays an integral role in negotiating the terms of the financial assistance provided under these three funds and is also responsible for managing the underlying contracts on behalf of the Treasurer and other government agencies.</p>	<p>As at 30 June 2020, SAFA was managing five contracts for financial assistance under the Economic and Business Growth Fund with a total value of \$10.1 million.</p> <p>As at 30 June 2020, 26 contracts for financial assistance under the Research, Commercialisation and Start-Up Fund had been awarded with a total value of \$9.8 million.</p> <p>As at 30 June 2020, 25 contracts for financial assistance under the Regional Growth Fund had been awarded with a total value of \$24.3 million.</p> <p>Further information on the industry assistance funds managed by SAFA are available on SAFA's website.</p> <p>https://www.safa.sa.gov.au/what-we-do/services-for-gov-clients/commercial-advisory</p>
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Concessional Bushfire Loans Scheme	SAFA is administering the Concessional Bushfire Loans Scheme announced under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States and Territories. Under the scheme, small businesses impacted by the bushfires on Kangaroo Island and at Cudlee Creek (including primary producers and non-profit organisations) can apply for concessional loans of up to \$500,000.	As at 30 June 2020, SAFA was managing 27 applications for assistance under the Scheme, with 12 being from businesses on Kangaroo Island, 13 from businesses in the Adelaide Hills and two from other bushfire affected regions. The majority are for loans of \$50,000 or less. As at 30 June 2020, five loans had been approved totalling \$760,000.
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COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on a number of recipients of loans and grants across the industry assistance portfolio managed by SAFA. In a number of cases, recipients of loans have requested and been granted six month deferrals of loan repayments, while in other cases performance milestones have been deferred to allow recipients time to recover from the effects of the pandemic on their business.

Corporate performance summary

SAFA is managed by officers assigned from the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF). Accordingly, information on employment opportunity programs, work health, safety and rehabilitation programs, fraud, whistle blowers' disclosures, and executive employment are reported in DTF's annual report.

Financial performance

Financial performance at a glance

SAFA recorded an operating loss before tax of \$117.0 million (profit of \$45.2 million in 2018-19) comprising:

- \$21.6 million profit from its treasury activities;
- \$16.0 million profit from its fleet activities; and
- \$154.6 million loss from its insurance activities.

This is compared to a budgeted profit of \$41.5 million. The significant contributing factors to the \$158.5 million unfavourable variance to budget for the year were:

- Insurance (\$169.2 million below) – below budgeted investment returns of \$41.6 million (actual investment returns of -0.46% compared to budgeted returns of 6.25%) and higher than budgeted claims expenses and provisions, net of recoveries, of \$128.4 million;
- Fleet (\$9.4 million above) – depreciation charge below budget by \$14.7 million due to the recognition of residual value increments on motor vehicle assets to more closely align with strong historic auction sale price results, offset by \$4.5 million below budget gains on vehicle sales; and
- Treasury (\$1.3 million above) – liquidity and funding portfolios collectively above budget by \$1.8 million due to the impact of net favourable market movements, offset by a \$2.3 million below budgeted return on capital due to the unbudgeted 1.0% reduction in the RBA cash rate.

Total equity decreased from \$416.8 million to \$295.7 million reflecting SAFA's operating result for the year and a final dividend distribution from 2018-19 of \$4.1 million to the Treasurer. The dividend was paid to the Treasurer on 16 June 2020. SAFA also made a final tax payment of \$4.7 million for 2018-19. No dividend or tax is payable for 2019-20 due to the overall loss result.

Further details on SAFA's financial performance relating to its individual treasury, insurance and fleet operations are available in SAFA's audited financial statements.

Other financial information

Citizen's guide to SAFA's financial performance

SAFA's three main functions are as financier, insurer of the State Government, and manager of the government's fleet of passenger and light commercial vehicles. The financing role of SAFA can best be described as like the Government's banker. Much like a normal commercial bank, it lends money and accepts deposits from its customers, with those customers being state government departments and agencies.

SAFA's major customers are the Treasurer of South Australia, SA Water Corporation and HomeStart Finance.

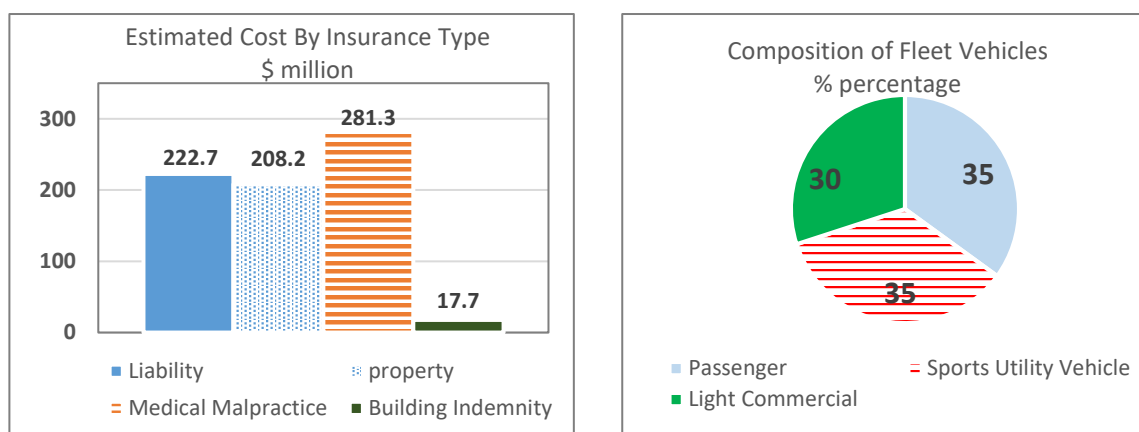
Where does SAFA get its money from? SAFA raises money by issuing bonds and other securities to Australian and international banks and financial institutions.

The loans that SAFA provides to its customers and the bonds and securities that SAFA issues make up the majority of SAFA's assets and liabilities.

Total assets owned by SAFA as at 30 June 2020 were \$35,750 million.

SAFA, through its insurance division SAicorp, also provides property and liability cover to government departments and agencies and handles all of the insurance claims made. As at 30 June 2020 approximately \$79.3 billion of government assets such as schools, hospitals and other public infrastructure were insured by SAicorp.

As at 30 June 2020, SAicorp was managing a total of 604 claims with a total estimated cost of \$729.9 million. The chart below summaries the total estimated cost by insurance type.



The Government of South Australia is fundamentally a self-insurer of most of its own risks. However, in order to protect the State against the financial consequences of a catastrophic event, a very large property loss or civil liability claim, a commercial catastrophe reinsurance program is placed in the Australian and international insurance markets.

The total cost of reinsurance for the year ended 30 June 2020 was \$9.8 million.

SAFA also owns and manages the Government's motor vehicle fleet. The vehicles are leased to government agencies for operational use.

As at 30 June 2020, the fleet consisted of 6742 vehicles. The chart above depicts the composition of the fleet.

Details of the manufacturers, models and fuel type of the vehicles owned by SAFA are available on SAFA's website: <http://www.safa.sa.gov.au/fleetsa/fleet-snapshot>

Statement of Financial Position

SAFA's Statement of Financial Position is prepared on a liquidity basis reflecting the nature of its financial business activities and is consistent with its audited statements (refer to the audited statements in this annual report for details on SAFA's Statement of Financial Position).

Statement of Comprehensive Income	2019-20 Actual \$000s	2018-19 Actual \$000s
Expenses	971 141	1 242 441
Revenues	134 404	(245 202)
Net cost of providing services	836 737	1 487 643
Net Revenue from SA Government	719 709	1 543 453
Net Loss result	(117 028)	55 810
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	5 955
Tax	-	(16 700)
Total Comprehensive Result	(117 028)	45 064
Total Budget	41 500	40 000

SAFA's five-year financial summary as at 30 June 2020

	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Total Assets \$m	35 750	33 170	28 270	27 451	24 009
Total Liabilities \$m	35 454	32 755	27 850	27 083	23 682
Retained Earnings \$m	296	415	420	368	327
Operating Profit/(Loss) Before Tax \$m	(117.0)	55.9	112.7	91.5	16.5
Total Comprehensive Result \$m	(117.0)	45.1	78.9	64.1	11.6
Average Number of Employees (FTE)	76.8	72.9	82.8	71.9	71.3

Consultants disclosure

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

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

Consultancies	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
All consultancies below \$10,000 each - combined	Various	16 388

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

Consultancies	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
Finity	Actuarial Services	246 102
Openlink	Treasury System Improvements	33 568
Interface Consulting	Online Customer Survey	18 165
Price Waterhouse Coopers	Accounting Advice - SOGLC	13 900
	Total	328 123

Data for previous years is available at: <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/external-consultants-engaged-by-safa-during-the-financial-year>

Contractors disclosure

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

Contractors with a contract value below \$10,000

Contractors	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
Empired Limited	Contract Management System Improvements	300

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

Contractors	Purpose	\$ Actual payment
Galaxy 42 Pty Ltd	Financial Management System Upgrades and Improvements	47 985
	Total	48 285

Data for previous years is available at:

https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset?q=safa&sort=extras_harvest_portal+asc%2C+score+desc%2C+metadata_modified+desc

The details of South Australian Government-awarded contracts for goods, services, and works are displayed on the SA Tenders and Contracts website. View the agency list of contracts at. <https://www.tenders.sa.gov.au/>

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

Risk management

Risk and audit at a glance

SAFA is exposed to a number of financial and operational risks in the performance of its treasury, insurance, fleet, transaction management and contract management roles. The identification and management of these risks is central to the risk management framework under which SAFA operates.

A key component of the framework is SAFA's attitude to risk that is provided in its risk appetite statement, i.e., to undertake its functions in a low risk appetite fashion and to protect the interests of its owners and clients and protect its reputation as a provider of services consistent with its strategic direction. Consistent with DTF's strategic priority, it is also SAFA's responsibility to manage risks in a manner that supports sound budget management and the achievement of fiscal targets whilst delivering the best long term outcome for the State.

SAFA monitors the effectiveness of the operation of the framework through its Three Lines of Defence Model approach to risk management which encompasses the activities of SAFA's management, Risk and Performance Committee, Internal Audit, Compliance function and Auditor-General.

SAFA's risk management framework is subject to internal and independent review on a regular basis.

Public complaints

There were no formal complaints registered against SAFA (as an agency in its own right) during the year. SAFA receives public complaints in relation to fleet vehicles driven by public sector employees, and the table below details the complaints in relation to these vehicles.

Public complaints received by the South Australian Government Financing Authority for 2019-20 in relation to Fleet Vehicles*	
Category of alleged complaints by subject	Number of instances
Fleet Division	
Driving related	4
Parking	3
Using a phone while driving	1

For reference, the complaints were

Dangerous driving x 3	Parked across driveway
Road rage	Parked across entrance to retirement complex
Parked in Disabled Park	On phone while driving

Additional Metrics	Total
Number of positive feedback comments	0
Number of negative feedback comments	0
Total number of feedback comments	0
% complaints resolved within policy timeframes	0

Data for previous years is available at:
<https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/complaints-summary>

Appendix: Audited financial statements 2019-20

South Australian Government Financing Authority

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

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Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Assets			
Cash and Short Term Assets	4	3,274.8	2,691.7
Assets Held for Sale	5	3.6	4.2
Investments	6	3,772.4	5,906.2
Loans	7	28,241.1	24,253.2
Derivatives Receivable	8	188.7	60.6
Receivables and Other Assets	9	82.6	73.0
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	184.8	178.6
Intangible Assets	11	2.0	2.4
Total Assets		35,750.0	33,169.9
Liabilities			
Deposits and Short Term Borrowings	12	11,293.5	11,204.7
Bonds, Notes and Debentures	13	23,120.5	20,826.0
Outstanding Claims	14	729.9	586.0
Derivatives Payable	15	254.4	77.4
Payables and Other Liabilities	16	56.0	59.0
Total Liabilities		35,454.3	32,753.1
NET ASSETS		295.7	416.8
Equity			
Retained Earnings		295.7	410.8
Asset Revaluation Reserve		-	6.0
TOTAL EQUITY		295.7	416.8
Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.			
Contingent Assets and Liabilities	21		
Unrecognised Contractual Commitments	26		

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Income			
Revenue			
Interest Revenue on assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	17	904.8	1,167.4
Less Interest Expense on liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	17	909.0	1,174.6
Net Interest Revenue		(4.2)	(7.2)
Insurance Premium	17	59.9	60.3
Leasing and Hire	17	52.9	55.1
Recoveries	17	39.3	4.2
Other	17	6.0	4.8
Total Revenue		153.9	117.2
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Net Gain on Financial Instruments and Derivatives	18	31.5	75.8
Net Gain on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	18	0.9	7.4
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		32.4	83.2
Total Income		186.3	200.4
Expenses			
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	19	22.1	35.2
Insurance Claims	19	232.1	91.3
Motor Vehicle	19	10.8	11.1
Outward Reinsurance	19	9.8	8.9
Operating	19	28.5	(2.0)
Total Expenses		303.3	144.5
Profit/(Loss) before income tax equivalents		(117.0)	55.9
Income Tax Equivalent Expense with SA Government	2 (u)	-	16.7
Profit/(Loss) after income tax equivalents		(117.0)	39.2
Other Comprehensive Income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment.		-	6.0
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	6.0
Total comprehensive result		(117.0)	45.2

The profit after income tax equivalents and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total \$m
Balance at 30 June 2018		-	420.4	420.4
Profit after income tax equivalents for 2018-19	2(u)		39.2	39.2
Total Other Comprehensive Income for 2018-19		6.0		6.0
Total comprehensive result for 2018-19		6.0	39.2	45.2
Transactions with SA Government as owner				
Dividend paid		-	(48.8)	(48.8)
Balance at 30 June 2019		6.0	410.8	416.8
Loss after income tax equivalents for 2019-20	2(u)	-	(117.0)	(117.0)
Total comprehensive result for 2019-20		-	(117.0)	(117.0)
Transfer of revaluation increment on disposal of property, plant and equipment through other comprehensive income to retained earnings		(6.0)	6.0	-
Transactions with SA Government as owner				
Dividend paid			(4.1)	(4.1)
Balance at 30 June 2020		-	295.7	295.7

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

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Asset Revaluation Reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from:			
Interest on loans and investments		1,122.7	812.7
Derivatives net interest		12.7	15.6
Insurance Premiums		66.9	64.8
Leasing and Motor Vehicle		61.6	61.8
Recoveries		25.5	25.0
Direct Insurance Placement		11.3	6.5
Stamp duty received from agencies		5.7	5.5
Other receipts		121.3	97.6
Commissions		1.3	0.6
Guarantee Fees received from agencies		139.4	154.9
Indemnity from Treasurer		21.1	4.8
Payments for:			
Interest on borrowings and deposits		(786.8)	(950.2)
Insurance Claims		(95.7)	(29.7)
Motor Vehicle costs		(32.6)	(33.3)
Outwards reinsurance premiums		(10.7)	(9.5)
Direct Insurance Placement		(11.1)	(7.0)
Stamp Duty paid to RevenueSA		(5.7)	(5.5)
Operating expenses		(24.8)	(21.9)
Guarantee Fees paid to Treasurer		(135.1)	(142.3)
Net GST paid to the ATO		(6.0)	(19.3)
Income Tax Equivalent (TER) paid to Treasurer		(4.7)	(35.4)
Net GST relating to Investing/Financing activities		(2.5)	(3.3)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	23(b)	473.8	(7.6)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net advances of Client Loans		(3,703.4)	(2,485.4)
Purchase of Investments		(3,404.5)	(5,403.2)
Proceeds from Investments		4,928.8	5,324.9
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(68.1)	(82.8)
Purchase of Intangible Assets		(0.0)	-
Proceeds from the Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		41.1	44.8
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(2,206.1)	(2,601.7)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds/(repayments) of Client and Bank Deposits		622.7	1,793.5
Proceeds from Borrowings		9,890.4	10,383.9
Repayments of Borrowings		(8,679.7)	(8,189.6)
Repayment of Leases		(0.1)	-
Net proceeds/(repayments) of Swaps		(3.7)	12.6
Dividends paid to Government		(4.1)	(48.8)
Net cash provided by financing activities		1,825.5	3,951.6
Net increase in cash held		93.2	1,342.3
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		1,739.5	397.0
Net effect of exchange rate changes		0.4	0.2
Cash at the end of the financial year	23(a)	1,833.1	1,739.5

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Objectives

The South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA) is a statutory authority of the Government of South Australia (SA Government) constituted as the Under Treasurer under the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982*. SAFA's registered address is Level 5, State Administration Centre, 200 Victoria Square, Adelaide, South Australia 5000.

SAFA's business objectives are to:

- achieve and maintain certainty of funding for South Australia in the most cost-effective manner and on-lend such funding to public sector entities;
- ensure the efficient and effective delivery of a comprehensive range of funding, asset and liability management, and financial risk management advisory services that meet the needs of clients;
- provide comprehensive insurance protection for SA Government portfolio groups, agencies and all statutory authorities (except those specifically exempted by the Treasurer) at competitive and stable premiums;
- protect the State's finances from a very large property loss or civil liability claim, or a series of large losses or claims in a particular year;
- provide reinsurance to the private insurance market for South Australian building indemnity insurance risks;
- manage SAFA's assets and liabilities and operational infrastructure and risks in a prudent manner to ensure SAFA's ongoing performance capability and financial viability; and
- provide fleet services to public sector entities including policy advice, vehicle leasing, maintenance, accident and fuel management, vehicle fit out and disposal preparation.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in compliance with:

- section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*; and
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

SAFA has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to for-profit entities, as it is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes.

Australian Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, which have not been adopted by SAFA for the reporting period ending 30 June 2020, are detailed in Note 2(x).

(b) Basis of Preparation

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting policy statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, by authority of Treasurer's Instructions. 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:

- i) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants (as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income).

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise indicated and are presented on a liquidity basis.

The Financial Statements have been prepared based on a 12 month period and the presentation currency is Australian dollars. All values are rounded to the nearest million unless otherwise stated. Zero represents amounts less than fifty thousand dollars, whilst a dash represents a nil balance.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Reporting Entity

The financial report covers SAFA as an individual reporting entity. As SAFA does not have any controlled entities there are no consolidated financial statements.

(d) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Financial Statements to conform with Australian Accounting Standards requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying SAFA's accounting policies. Management has made the following estimates and judgements which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements:

(i) Measurement of Outstanding Claims

Outstanding insurance claims liabilities are calculated using statistical and/or mathematical methods. The calculations are made by an actuary on the basis of recognised actuarial methods, with due regard to relevant actuarial principles (refer Note 30).

(ii) Measurement of Fair Value

When measuring fair values of financial assets and liabilities, SAFA maximises the use of relevant market-based data. The fair values of financial assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices or quotations. For financial assets and liabilities where market-based data is not readily available (or transparent) SAFA determines fair values using standard valuation techniques incorporating discounted cash flows on appropriate yield curves of similar traded securities, taking into account their risk characteristics.

(e) Income and Expense Recognition

SAFA recognises income and expenses when the amounts can be reliably measured, it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to or from SAFA and when specific recognition criteria have been met for each of the activities described below.

(i) Interest

Interest revenue and expense is accrued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying financial instrument. Premiums and discounts are amortised over the life of the associated investments and borrowings.

Net realised gains or losses and unrealised gains or losses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (refer Note 18).

(ii) Insurance Premium Revenue

Premium revenue includes amounts charged to policy holders but excludes Stamp Duty and Goods and Services Tax. Premium revenue is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as earned from the date of attachment of risk and is recognised evenly over the policy or indemnity period, which is considered to closely approximate the pattern of risks underwritten.

All South Australian Government agencies are required to insure with SAFA unless exempted by the Treasurer. In those circumstances where SAFA considers it more appropriate for some of the risks of a government agency to be placed with other insurers, SAFA will arrange for such insurance and will recover the insurance premium from the agency concerned. For the purposes of the Financial Statements, these arrangements are referred to as Direct Insurance Placements and are recorded on a net basis.

The *Building Work Contractors Act 1995 (SA)* and Regulations is compulsory in South Australia and requires builders to hold building indemnity insurance (BII) to protect home owners against losses arising from the insolvency, death or disappearance of their builder up to a maximum sum insured of \$150,000 per building project or such other amount prescribed under the *Building Work Contractors Act 1995 (SA)*. From 1 July 2013 SAFA began offering BII cover to builders in South Australia. The premium for BII provides insurance cover for periods of up to five years, commencing from the date of the insurance contract.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(e) Income and Expense Recognition (continued)****(iii) Leasing and Hire Revenue**

SAFA leases motor vehicles to South Australian Government agencies for a standard lease period of three years or 60,000 kilometres, whichever occurs first. By arrangement, some vehicle leases can be extended to five years or 100,000 kilometres, due to the nature of the lessee's business requirements. The lease to agencies covers registration, compulsory third party and property damage insurance, property insurance, scheduled servicing, depreciation, interest costs and a management fee. Leasing revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Any lease penalty income is recognised as an event occurs that establishes SAFA's right to collectability. The property insurance component of the lease is recognised under Insurance Premium in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (refer Note 17).

SAFA also hires motor vehicles to South Australian Government agencies on a short-term basis, which is charged to agencies at hourly rates. Hire rates cover all vehicle running costs, including fuel.

(iv) Revenue Recoveries

Vehicle recoveries include excessive wear and tear costs, which are recovered from agencies at the end of the lease.

Insurance recoveries comprise any recoveries from third parties. Recoveries receivable on paid claims, reported claims not yet paid, claims incurred but not reported and unexpired risk liabilities are recognised as revenue.

(v) Other Income

Fee income in respect of services provided is recognised in the period in which the service is provided or commission is received on disposal of vehicles.

(vi) Insurance Claims Expense

Insurance claims expense includes the direct and indirect costs of settling claims, claim payments, deductible receipts and movements in underlying claim estimates.

(vii) Motor Vehicle Expenses

Motor vehicles expenses represent direct costs associated with the ownership of the motor vehicle fleet including registration, compulsory third party insurance, scheduled servicing costs and costs of repairing vehicles in preparation for disposal.

Third party suppliers provide fuel and unscheduled vehicle maintenance services to SA Government Agency motor vehicle lessees for the duration of motor vehicle leases. Agencies control their consumption of these goods and services, and reimburse SAFA for the full amount of any costs incurred. In these cases, SAFA is acting as an agent, and consequently fuel expenses and unscheduled maintenance expenses are recorded net of any recoveries from Agencies.

(viii) Outwards Reinsurance

Premiums ceded to reinsurers are recognised as an expense in accordance with the pattern of reinsurance services received. Accordingly, a portion of the outwards reinsurance premiums may be treated at the end of the reporting period as a prepayment. This program includes the catastrophe reinsurance program which has been effected to safeguard the State's finances against very large losses or claims, or a series of large losses or claims in any year under the Government's insurance and risk management arrangements.

(ix) Indemnity from/(to) the Treasurer

Insurance activities are segregated into four Funds. The Treasurer has indemnified SAFA for any operating profit or loss before tax for any activities relating to Fund 2 and Fund 3 (refer Note 21(b)). Under these arrangements any profit/loss on these Funds are recognised as payables to/receivables from the Treasurer. Any payables to the Treasurer are carried forward to offset future operating losses.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(e) Income and Expense Recognition (continued)****(x) Operating Lease Expense**

Operating lease payments (less any lease incentives) are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the use of the leased assets.

(f) Cash and Short Term Assets

Cash and short term assets in the Statement of Financial Position include Cash at Bank, Short Term Money Market Deposits, Secured Cash Lending, Overdraft Facilities and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit that are held for liquidity and short term investment purposes (refer Note 4).

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash consists of Cash and Collateral Deposits from Financial Institutions, Secured Cash Lending and Short Term Money Market Deposits as defined above, but exclude Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and the Overdraft Facility where the securities are for investment purposes and not for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments.

(g) Assets Held for Sale

Assets are classified as held for sale, and stated at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification (refer Note 5).

(h) Financial Instruments**Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss**

All financial assets and liabilities, on recognition, are designated at fair value through profit or loss. This designation is determined on the basis that SAFA manages and evaluates the performance of its financial assets and liabilities on a fair value basis in accordance with documented risk management strategies.

Financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. All financial assets and liabilities are revalued to reflect market movements with gains or losses, whether realised or unrealised, being recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (refer Note 18). Financial assets and liabilities are revalued regularly either at their quoted market price, or their cash flows are discounted against the relevant yield curve.

(i) Investments

Investments are assets which are purchased as part of SAFA's liquidity and interest rate risk management and may be sold prior to maturity in response to various factors including changes in interest rates and funding requirements of the South Australian public sector. Additionally, SAFA may hold investments it has purchased at the direction of the South Australian Government and/or as may be determined by the Treasurer to be in the interests of the State of South Australia (refer Note 6).

(ii) Loans

Loans to government and non-government clients comprise of simple interest, fixed interest or floating rate. (refer Note 7).

(iii) Deposits and Short Term Borrowings

Deposits and Short Term Borrowings include At Call Deposits, Collateral Deposits from Financial Institutions and Term Deposits. SAFA also raises short term funds through the issue of Commercial Paper both in the domestic and overseas markets (refer Note 12).

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial Instruments (continued)

(iv) Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold under an agreement to repurchase remain as an investment whilst the obligation to repurchase is recorded as a liability in Deposits and Short Term Borrowings (refer Note 12). At 30 June 2020 SAFA held no securities sold under an agreement to repurchase.

Securities purchased under an agreement to resell are not recognised as financial assets as SAFA is not substantially exposed to the risks and rewards of the securities. The repurchase agreement is recognised as a financial asset, being Secured Cash Lending (refer Note 4), as the obligation to resell remains.

(v) Bonds, Notes and Debentures

Funds are raised through various instruments including bonds, notes and debentures. All borrowings are raised on an unsecured basis (refer Note 13).

(vi) Derivative Instruments

SAFA utilises derivative instruments (including futures, foreign exchange contracts, forward rate arrangements, foreign exchange swaps and interest rate swaps) in fundraising, debt management and client activities. Derivative instruments are used to convert funding costs, facilitate diversification of funding sources, reconfigure interest rate risk profiles and manage foreign currency exposures. Interest receipts and interest payments are accrued on a gross basis and classified as interest revenue and interest expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (refer Notes 8 and 15).

(i) Assets Backing General Insurance Liabilities

Assets which back SAFA's insurance liabilities are those generated through premium revenue. These assets are invested to reflect the nature of the policy liabilities, and are comprised of operating cash, cash held on deposit and units invested with Funds SA (refer Notes 4 and 6). In accordance with AASB 1023 *General Insurance Contracts*, SAFA's longer-term insurance investments with Funds SA are measured at fair value, based on quoted market prices as advised by the fund manager. Subsequent measurement is at fair value with any resultant unrealised gains or losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (refer Note 18).

(j) Reinsurance and Other Recoveries

Recoveries receivable on paid claims, reported claims not yet paid, claims incurred but not reported and unexpired risk liabilities are recognised as revenue. Recoveries receivable are measured as the present value of the expected future receipts, calculated on the same basis as the liability for outstanding claims. The details of inflation and discount rates used are set out in Note 30.

Collectability of recoveries is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

(k) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprises owned and right-of-use (leased) tangible assets and is initially measured at cost. Short-term leases of 12 months or less and low value leases where the underlying asset value is less than \$15,000 are not recognised as right-of-use assets. The associated lease payments are recognised as an expense and are disclosed in Note 19.

SAFA has a limited number of leases for motor vehicles direct with vehicle manufacturers. Motor vehicle leases with the manufacturers are non-cancellable, with rental payments monthly in arrears. Motor vehicle lease terms can range from three years (60,000km) up to five years (100,000km). No contingent rental provisions exist within the lease agreements and no options exist to renew the leases at the end of their term.

(i) Depreciation

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using rates designated to allocate the depreciable cost over the expected useful life of the asset. Motor Vehicles are depreciated on a straight line basis for a period of up to five years. There may be exceptions to this period for a small number of specific vehicles where a longer period of up to ten years is deemed appropriate by management (refer Note 10).

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(k) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)****(i) Depreciation (continued)**

Asset residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, during each financial year. Changes in the residual value or expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

During the year the estimated residual value of all items of Property, Plant and Equipment were revised. The net effect of the changes in the current financial year was a decrease in depreciation expense of \$11.5 million. Assuming the assets are held until the end of their estimated lives, depreciation in future years in relation to these assets will be decreased by the following amounts:

Year ending 30 June	\$'000
2021	8,805.6
2022	4,120.1
2023	939.2
2024	207.8

(ii) Revaluation

After recognition, items of Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at a revalued amount, being fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluation is undertaken on a regular cycle. If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* 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.

(l) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent purchased software licenses, which are carried at the cost to acquire and install the specific software less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on purchased software assets is capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to SAFA, and if the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditure on the maintenance of purchased software is expensed as incurred.

(i) Amortisation

Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated on a straight line basis using rates designated to allocate the cost over the expected useful life of the asset. Software costs are amortised on a straight line basis for a period of five to ten years (refer Note 11). Amortisation has been included in Depreciation and Impairment expense within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Asset residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, each financial year. Where a change to the residual value or useful life of an asset has been identified any impact that may result from this change is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which it arises.

(ii) Impairment

Intangible Assets have not been assessed for impairment as they are non-cash generating assets, that are specialised in nature and held for continual use of their service capacity.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Outstanding Claims Liability

Insurance activities are segregated into four Funds. Liabilities for outstanding claims for Fund 1 are measured as the central estimate of the present value of the expected future payments for claims incurred, plus an additional risk margin to allow for inherent uncertainty in the central estimate.

The liability for outstanding claims at balance date comprises:

- claims that have been incurred but not paid;
- claims incurred but not reported (IBNR);
- claims incurred but not enough reported (IBNER);
- risk margins; and
- claims handling costs, which includes anticipated direct and indirect costs of settling those claims.

Liabilities for outstanding claims for Fund 2 are recognised in respect of reported incidents including the anticipated costs of settling these claims and a risk margin. Details of risk margin rates are disclosed in Note 30.

Liabilities for outstanding claims for Fund 3 are determined by applying an earning pattern to the written premium and then combining a loss ratio to the development pattern of emerging claims costs. Details of risk margin rates are disclosed in Note 30.

Liabilities for outstanding claims for Fund 4 are recognised in respect of estimated reported incidents including the anticipated costs of settling these claims.

The expected future payments are discounted to present value using a risk-free rate, derived from the interest rates on Commonwealth Government fixed interest securities with terms to maturity that match, as close as possible, the estimated future claim payments. Details of the inflation and discount rates and other actuarial assumptions are disclosed in Note 30.

(n) Receivables and Other Assets/Payables and Other Liabilities

Receivables include amounts receivable from the provision of goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, other assets including debtors and fee accruals. Payables include accounts payable representing amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid, GST payable, other liabilities including interest paid in advance, creditors, expense accruals and provisions. They are all stated at book value, which is the best estimate of fair value as they are typically settled within a short period of time (refer Notes 9 and 16).

A provision for lifetime expected credit losses is made based on a simplified matrix approach, for all receivables from entities that are external to government. No credit loss provision is made for receivables from State, Territory, and Commonwealth Government entities due to the low credit risk of these entities (refer Note 28(a)(i)).

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the failure of a debtor to enter into a payment plan with SAFA and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due (default). Receivables written off during the year are still subject to enforcement activity.

The adoption of AASB 16 *Leases* from 1 July 2019 resulted in adjustments to the amounts recognised from a lessee perspective in the financial statements:

- AASB 117 *Leases* only requires the recognition of an asset and lease liability in relation to finance leases. AASB 16 *Leases* applies a comprehensive model to all leases. Applying AASB 16 will result in leases previously classified as operating leases having right-of-use assets and related lease liabilities being recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Lease liabilities are reported as part of other liabilities (refer Note 16).
- AASB 117 *Leases* resulted in operating lease payments being recognised as an expense under operating expenses. AASB 16 *Leases* largely replaces this with depreciation expenses that represents the use of the right-of-use asset and borrowing costs that represent the cost associated with financing the right-of-use asset.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Guarantees

(i) Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and then subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under *AASB 9 Financial Instruments*; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

(ii) SA Government Guarantee Fees

Loans advanced by SAFA to government agencies are guaranteed by the SA Government. In return for this guarantee a market based fee is due by the individual government agencies to the Treasurer. These fees are not revenue or expenses of SAFA. SAFA acts as agent for the Treasurer and collects these fees from the government agencies and remits them to the Treasurer on a periodic basis. Due to timing differences between the collection of these fees from the government agencies and remittance of these fees to the Treasurer, SAFA recognises receivables and payables in relation to these fees (refer Note 16).

(p) Dividends

Under governing legislation and SAFA policy, dividends are payable by SAFA to the Treasurer on an annual basis dependent on a range of factors including SAFA's profitability and solvency of its insurance business. Where a dividend is payable, an interim dividend is required to be paid prior to the end of the financial year based on estimates of the full financial year profit. The final dividend due is determined following finalisation of the financial year results, with any difference between the interim dividend payment and the final dividend due either deducted from, or added to, the interim dividend payment for the following financial year. The payment of dividends is subject to the approval of the Treasurer.

(q) Deferred Acquisition Costs

Costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the BII premium revenue (Fund 3) are deferred by recognising these costs as an asset in the Statement of Financial Position when they can be reliably measured. Deferred acquisition costs are amortised systematically over the life of the insurance policy in line with the expected pattern of the incidence of risk.

(r) Unearned Premium Liability

The Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) is performed on the BII liabilities less deferred acquisition costs to ensure the carrying value of the unearned premium liability is adequate, using current estimates of the present value of future cash flows relating to future claims.

The need for an additional risk margin is assessed, taking into account the inherent uncertainty in the central claims estimate. If the assessment shows the carrying amount of the liabilities is inadequate, any deficiency is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income by firstly writing down the deferred acquisition cost. If an additional liability is required, this is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as an unexpired risk liability.

(s) Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in the Financial Statements at the prevailing exchange rate at the reporting date. Revenue and expense items are translated at the exchange rate current at the date at which those items were recognised in the Financial Statements.

(t) Employee Benefits

SAFA does not employ any direct staff, but is assigned staff resources by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) through a Service Level Agreement pursuant to Section 20 of the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982*. The responsibility to provide for employer contributions to superannuation benefits rests with DTF, and for this reason SAFA is not required to establish a provision. DTF meets long service leave liabilities as they fall due.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(u) Taxation****(i) Accounting Profits Tax Model**

In accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 22 Tax Equivalent Payments, SAFA is required to pay the Treasurer an income tax equivalent amount. The income tax liability is based on the Taxation Equivalent Regime (TER) which applies the accounting profit method. This requires SAFA to apply the corporate income tax rate to the net profit and other comprehensive income. The current income tax equivalent liability relates to the income tax expense outstanding for the current period. Under the TER no deferred tax asset is applicable when losses have been incurred.

(ii) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

SAFA is grouped with DTF for GST purposes. Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of the expense item; or
- for receivables and payables, which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

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

(iii) Stamp Duty

Stamp duty collected as part of insurance premiums is excluded from premium revenue and paid monthly to RevenueSA.

(v) Supplementary Information by Line of Business

SAFA is an individual reporting entity which operates in three core lines of business, Treasury, Insurance and Fleet Management (refer to Note 3).

(w) Comparatives

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 impractical.

(x) Changes in Accounting Policies

SAFA has adopted the following relevant new accounting standards and amendments to standards, applicable to annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019:

(i) AASB 16 Leases

The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligations to make lease payments. The standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of existing AASB 117 *Leases*. This Standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. SAFA has applied this standard for the first time in these Financial Statements.

The impact of AASB 16 has been determined to relate to assets which SAFA sub-leases to other entities. Based on the application of the transitional approach for SAFA's sub-leases, AASB 16 has had an immaterial impact on the Statement of Financial Position, as at 1 July 2019.

AASB 16 sets out accounting policies on transition in its transitional provisions. The *Treasurer's Instructions (Accounting Policy Statements)* requires certain choices be taken under those transitional provisions. SAFA has adopted the following accounting policies:

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(x) Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) AASB 16 Leases (continued)

- to apply AASB 16 retrospectively. The cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard was recognised at 1 July 2019. Comparatives have not been restated.
- at 1 July 2019 AASB 16 was applied only to contracts that were previously identified as containing a lease under AASB 117 and related interpretations.
- the initial measurement of lease liability was the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted using the relevant incremental borrowing published by the Department of Treasury and Finance rate as at 1 July 2019 based on the SA Government's cost of borrowing. The average weighted incremental borrowing rate for this purpose was 2.14%.
- the initial measurement of right-of-use assets has been calculated as an amount equal to the lease liability on transition adjusted for prepaid or accrued lease payments and lease incentive liabilities.

The following accounting standards have been issued but are not yet effective. These accounting standards have not been early adopted by SAFA, but will be relevant upon application.

(ii) AASB 17 Insurance Contracts

AASB 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts issued with discretionary participation features. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that contracts within the scope of AASB 17 have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity. Work has commenced with SAFA's Actuary to consider the impact of this standard on SAFA's Financial Statements, but at this time the estimated effects are yet to be determined. This Standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on SAFA in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(y) Correction of Error in Accounting

In 2018-19 SAFA recognised \$1.8m income tax equivalent expense relating to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment. Under the Taxation Equivalent Regime tax is not payable on other comprehensive income. The correction of this error has resulted in a restatement of \$1.8m tax expense, other liabilities and retained earnings for 2018-19.

(z) Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has had minimal impact on the operations of SAFA and any impacts are discussed within the relevant notes. The key impacts in 2019-20 were:

Loans to Non Government Schools refer (Note 7) payments of interest and principal have been deferred for a period of six months consistent with those terms offered by banks during the pandemic. There have only been five schools that have been approved for this deferral. This has an immaterial impact on SAFA's risks and costs.

SAFA's Insurance liabilities have been materially impacted by the pandemic and, depending on the severity of the pandemic and related economic recession in Australia and the responses to date may or may not be adequate.

To date Short Tail Liabilities:

- Business Interruption: The SAicorp agency agreement provides cover for business interruption losses incurred as a result of the closure of a premises by regulatory order. This cover was triggered in March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, impacting agencies mostly in the arts and recreation sectors. This cover is not available in the commercial insurance market and as such, no reinsurance recovery is available against the loss.
- SAFA's case estimates have been used as the central estimate and a qualitative assessment of the risk margin, based on the potential for further lockdowns has been applied and has increased the outstanding claims provision by more than \$140 million.

Note 3 Supplementary Information by Line of Business

SAFA operates in the following lines of business:

Treasury - provides funds and financial advice to the South Australian Government, Semi-Government Authorities, South Australian Public Sector Financial Institutions and Government agencies.

Fleet - provides comprehensive fleet management services to South Australian Government agencies for its passenger and light commercial motor vehicle fleet.

Insurance - underwriting several types of general insurance for South Australian Government agencies.

The Insurance activities are designated into four Funds. Fund 1 reflects the normal commercial activities of SAFA while Fund 2 includes all the activities previously conducted through Section 2 of the South Australian Government Insurance and Risk Management Fund. This Fund is used to fund liabilities arising from insurable incidents that occurred prior to 1 July 1994, claims under the building warranty indemnity reinsurance arrangement with QBE Insurance (Australia) Limited (QBE) until 30 June 2013, SGIC residual claims and workers compensation claims previously managed by South Australian Asset Management Corporation. Fund 3 is used to fund liabilities arising from claims under the building indemnity insurance scheme effective from 1 July 2013. Fund 4 is used to fund liabilities for the South Australian Government's participation in the National Redress Scheme.

2020	Treasury \$m	Insurance \$m	Fleet \$m	Eliminations \$m	Total \$m
Income	35.7	96.3	57.8	(3.5)	186.3
Expenses	14.1	250.9	41.8	(3.5)	303.3
Profit before income tax equivalents	21.6	(154.6)	16.0	-	(117.0)
Income tax equivalent expense	-	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive result	21.6	(154.6)	16.0	-	(117.0)
Business Line assets	34,971.1	861.9	217.2	(300.2)	35,750.0
Business Line liabilities	(34,816.4)	(773.3)	(164.8)	300.2	(35,454.3)
Net Assets	154.7	88.6	52.4	-	295.7

2019	Treasury \$m	Insurance \$m	Fleet \$m	Eliminations \$m	Total \$m
Income	24.9	113.5	65.5	(3.5)	200.4
Expenses	12.9	79.3	55.8	(3.5)	144.5
Profit before income tax equivalents	12.0	34.2	9.7	-	55.9
Income tax equivalent expense	3.6	10.3	2.8	-	16.7
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	6.0	-	6.0
Comprehensive result	8.4	23.9	12.9	-	45.2
Business Line assets	32,544.4	866.2	210.1	(450.8)	33,169.9
Business Line liabilities	(32,416.5)	(621.6)	(165.8)	450.8	(32,753.1)
Net Assets	127.9	244.6	44.3	-	416.8

Note 4 Cash and Short Term Assets

Cash at Bank
Short Term Money Market Deposits
Secured Cash Lending
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit
Overdraft Facility
Overdraft Facility - South Australian Government

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
1,093.6	478.5
450.1	400.4
290.0	862.1
926.2	456.2
305.5	237.6
209.4	256.9
3,274.8	2,691.7

Total Cash and Short Term Assets**Note 5 Assets Held for Sale**

Motor Vehicles

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
3.6	4.2
3.6	4.2

Total Assets Held for Sale**Note 6 Investments**

Commonwealth Government Securities
Semi-Government Securities
Bank and Corporate Securities
Units in Unlisted Trusts - Funds SA
Equity Investments
Investments in Private Companies

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
101.1	25.9
998.8	1,904.7
1,882.4	3,307.6
778.8	662.0
0.0	0.0
11.3	6.0
3,772.4	5,906.2

Total Investments**Note 7 Loans**

Loans to the Treasurer at Market Rates
Loans to the Treasurer at Non Market Rates
Loans to the Treasurer at Cost of Funds (COF)
Loans to the Treasurer at Cash
Loans to Public Non Financial Corporations
Loans to Public Financial Corporations
Loans to Local Government
Loans to Non Government Schools

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
477.1	3.1
16.0	18.8
8,859.9	5,401.5
8,506.0	8,300.8
8,334.1	8,590.2
1,927.3	1,853.3
50.3	41.8
70.4	43.7
28,241.1	24,253.2

Total Loans

The COF loan to the Treasurer is funded through a range of financial assets and liabilities within the Treasurer's Portfolio. Any gains or losses, whether realised or unrealised, on the assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's Portfolio that fund the loan are equally matched by a gain or loss on the COF loan to the Treasurer.

Note 8 Derivatives Receivable

Foreign Currency Swaps
Interest Rate Swaps - South Australian Government
Interest Rate Swaps

Total Derivatives Receivable

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
145.8	-
4.6	4.4
38.3	56.2
188.7	60.6

Note 9 Receivables and Other Assets

Receivables
Receivables - South Australian Government
Recoveries
Less: Allowance for impairment
Receivables from the Treasurer
Prepayments - South Australian Government
Prepayments
Sundry Debtors - South Australian Government
Deferred Acquisition Costs

Total Receivables and Other Assets

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
1.2	3.5
26.4	35.1
38.4	3.4
(0.3)	(0.2)
10.9	21.0
2.0	2.1
3.9	3.5
0.1	0.1
-	4.5
82.6	73.0

Movement in the allowance for impairment loss

Carrying amount at the beginning of the period
Increase in Allowance for doubtful debts
Amounts written off
Amounts recovered during the period
Carrying amount at the end of the period

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
(0.2)	(0.1)
(0.1)	(0.1)
(0.0)	(0.0)
0.0	0.0
(0.3)	(0.2)

Note 10 Property, Plant and Equipment**Motor Vehicles**

At Fair value
Accumulated depreciation

Total Motor Vehicles

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
238.2	239.2
(53.6)	(60.6)
184.6	178.6

Right-of-Use Motor Vehicles

At Cost
Accumulated depreciation

Total Right-of-Use Motor Vehicles

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
0.3	-
(0.1)	-
0.2	-

Total Property, Plant and Equipment

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
184.8	178.6

Reconciliation of Property, Plant and Equipment**Motor Vehicles**

Carrying amount at the beginning of the period
Additions
Assets classified as held for sale
Disposals
Revaluation increment/(decrement)
Depreciation expense
Carrying amount at the end of the period

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
178.6	165.1
67.7	79.7
(3.6)	(4.2)
(30.6)	(33.2)
(6.0)	6.0
(21.5)	(34.8)
184.6	178.6

Note 10 Property, Plant and Equipment Continued**Right-of-use Motor Vehicles**

Carrying amount at the beginning of the period

Transfer in

Additions

Disposals

Depreciation expense

Carrying amount at the end of the period

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
-	-
0.2	-
0.1	-
(0.0)	-
(0.1)	-
0.2	-

Total Carrying amount at the end of the period

184.8	178.6
--------------	--------------

Note 11 Intangible Assets**Software Purchased**

At cost

Accumulated amortisation

Total Intangible Assets

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
4.3	4.3
(2.3)	(1.9)
2.0	2.4

Reconciliation of Software Purchased

Carrying amount at the beginning of the period

Additions

Amortisation expense

Carrying amount at the end of the period

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
2.4	2.7
-	0.1
(0.4)	(0.4)
2.0	2.4

Note 12 Deposits and Short Term Borrowings

At Call Deposits

At Call Deposits - South Australian Government agencies

At Call Deposits - Treasurer

Commercial Paper

Total Deposits and Short Term Borrowings

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
8.5	37.4
890.7	315.9
8,789.0	8,708.8
1,605.3	2,142.6
11,293.5	11,204.7

Note 13 Bonds, Notes and Debentures

Floating Rate Notes

Select Lines

Retail Stock

Inflation Linked Bonds and Securities

Obligation to the Commonwealth Government

Total Bonds, Notes and Debentures

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
2,172.0	2,478.2
20,626.3	17,993.3
61.2	85.7
-	0.4
261.0	268.4
23,120.5	20,826.0

Note 14 Outstanding Claims

Outstanding Claims - South Australian Government
Outstanding Claims

Total Outstanding Claims

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
208.2	15.4
521.7	570.6
729.9	586.0

Reconciliation of Movements in Outstanding Claims**2019 Balance**

Paid
Reported Claims
IBNR/IBNER Reserve
Risk Margin
Indirect Claims Settlement Reserve

2020 Balance**30 June 2020 Outstanding Claims balance by:**

Fund 1
Fund 2
Fund 3
Fund 4

Property \$m	Liability \$m	Medical Malpractice \$m
15.4	248.9	321.7
(10.6)	(37.0)	(43.7)
177.2	26.8	14.5
3.9	2.5	1.0
20.1	(2.1)	(10.8)
2.3	1.2	(1.4)
208.3	240.3	281.3
207.4	66.9	277.7
0.9	17.6	3.6
-	17.7	-
-	138.1	-
208.3	240.3	281.3

Note 15 Derivatives Payable

Foreign Currency Swaps
Interest Rate Swaps - South Australian Government
Interest Rate Swaps

Total Derivatives Payable

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
144.0	-
-	0.1
110.4	77.3
254.4	77.4

Note 16 Payables and Other Liabilities

Sundry Creditors - South Australian Government
Sundry Creditors
Payables
Payables - South Australian Government
Payables to the Treasurer
Contract Liability
Income Tax Equivalent
Lease Liability

Total Payables and Other Liabilities

2020 \$m	2019 \$m
0.0	0.1
0.6	2.1
13.7	20.5
10.5	11.9
6.1	-
24.9	19.7
-	4.7
0.2	-
56.0	59.0

Note 17 Revenue**Interest Revenue on assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

External to South Australian Government:

Cash and Short Term Assets

Investments

Loans

Receivables and Other Assets

Internal to South Australian Government:

Cash and Short Term Assets

Loans

Receivables and Other Assets

Less Interest Expense on liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

External to South Australian Government:

Deposits and Short Term Borrowings

Bonds, Notes and Debentures

Payables and Other Liabilities

Internal to South Australian Government:

Deposits and Short Term Borrowings

Payables and Other Liabilities

Net Interest Revenue at FVTPL**Insurance Premium**

External to South Australian Government

Internal to South Australian Government

Leasing and Hire

Internal to South Australian Government

Recoveries

External to South Australian Government

Internal to South Australian Government

Other

External to South Australian Government:

Other Revenue

Commissions

Internal to South Australian Government:

Other Revenue

Management Fees

Guarantee Fees

Total Revenue

Note

20

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Interest Revenue on assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		
External to South Australian Government:		
Cash and Short Term Assets	17.8	31.2
Investments	67.6	122.9
Loans	2.4	2.2
Receivables and Other Assets	283.5	425.7
Internal to South Australian Government:		
Cash and Short Term Assets	10.2	13.2
Loans	519.1	566.2
Receivables and Other Assets	4.2	6.0
	904.8	1,167.4
Less Interest Expense on liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		
External to South Australian Government:		
Deposits and Short Term Borrowings	21.4	43.3
Bonds, Notes and Debentures	547.4	604.3
Payables and Other Liabilities	276.8	415.8
Internal to South Australian Government:		
Deposits and Short Term Borrowings	61.7	106.5
Payables and Other Liabilities	1.7	4.7
	909.0	1,174.6
Net Interest Revenue at FVTPL	(4.2)	(7.2)
Insurance Premium		
External to South Australian Government	11.7	13.6
Internal to South Australian Government	48.2	46.7
	59.9	60.3
Leasing and Hire		
Internal to South Australian Government	52.9	55.1
	52.9	55.1
Recoveries		
External to South Australian Government	36.9	1.4
Internal to South Australian Government	2.4	2.8
	39.3	4.2
Other		
External to South Australian Government:		
Other Revenue	2.4	1.8
Commissions	1.7	1.3
Internal to South Australian Government:		
Other Revenue	0.1	0.0
Management Fees	1.8	1.7
Guarantee Fees	0.0	0.0
	6.0	4.8
Total Revenue	153.9	117.2

Note 18 Other Gains/(Losses)**Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments and Derivatives**

External to South Australian Government:

Realised

Unrealised

Internal to South Australian Government:

Realised

Unrealised

Net Gain on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment

External to South Australian Government

Total Other Gains

Note	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
	154.4	71.1
	(445.0)	(923.9)
	28.1	(18.6)
	294.0	947.2
	31.5	75.8
	0.9	7.4
	0.9	7.4
	32.4	83.2

Note 19 Expenses**Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment**

Internal to South Australian Government

Insurance Claims

External to South Australian Government

Internal to South Australian Government

Motor Vehicle

External to South Australian Government

Internal to South Australian Government

Outwards Reinsurance

External to South Australian Government

Operating

External to South Australian Government:

Program and Debt Management fees

Direct Insurance Placement costs

Impairment Loss

Management Fees/Deferred Acquisition Costs

Consultants/Contractors

Operating Leases

Systems

Other

Internal to South Australian Government:

Indemnity from the Treasurer

Service Level Agreement

Total Expenses

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
	22.1	35.2
	22.1	35.2
	38.9	94.0
	193.2	(2.7)
20	232.1	91.3
	22.4	24.6
	(11.6)	(13.5)
	10.8	11.1
	9.8	8.9
20	9.8	8.9
	1.6	1.4
	0.1	0.1
	0.2	(0.1)
	13.7	3.4
	0.4	0.6
	0.8	0.9
	1.0	0.7
	4.6	3.1
	(4.9)	(22.9)
	11.0	10.8
	28.5	(2.0)
	303.3	144.5

A Service Level Agreement (SLA) operates between SAFA and DTF. DTF provides services to SAFA to enable SAFA to undertake its business activities in a manner so that SAFA may achieve its key outcomes. DTF provides SAFA with appropriately trained and skilled staff along with infrastructure support. The majority of the fee covers staffing, accommodation, audit and technology expenditure.

SLA costs of \$1,672,952 (2018-19: \$1,743,332) relating to SAFA's insurance business activities have been allocated directly to claims expense.

Deferred acquisition costs include any deficiency that is recognised through the write down of deferred acquisition costs for Building Indemnity Insurance and any cost for unexpired risk liability provision (refer Note 28 (d)(ii)).

Note 20 Net Claims Incurred and Underwriting Result

The following table provides detail in relation to the net claims incurred cost. Current year claims relate to risks borne in the current reporting period. Prior period claims relate to a reassessment of the risks borne in previous reporting periods.

2020	In respect of Current Year \$000	In respect of Prior Years \$000	Total \$000
Gross Claims Incurred and Related Expenses Undiscounted	277,735	(73,495)	204,240
Other Recoveries Undiscounted	(35,174)	(1,211)	(36,385)
<i>Net Claims Incurred - Undiscounted</i>	242,561	(74,706)	167,855
Discount and Discount Movement - Gross Claims Incurred	(4,571)	35,589	31,018
Discount and Discount Movement - Other Recoveries	166	(91)	75
<i>Net Discount Movement</i>	(4,405)	35,498	31,093
Net Claims Incurred	238,156	(39,208)	198,948

Net claims incurred during 2019-20 in respect of claims incurred prior to 30 June 2019 was negative \$39.2 million, resulting from:

	\$m
Interest on the 30 June 2020 provision, less payments during 2019-20	7.6
Release of administration allowance and risk margin in respect of payments during 2019-20	(28.9)
Changes in actuarial assumptions and experience deviation from expected	(17.9)
	(39.2)

2019	In respect of Current Year \$000	In respect of Prior Years \$000	Total \$000
Gross Claims Incurred and Related Expenses Undiscounted	226,412	(18,789)	207,623
Other Recoveries Undiscounted	(737)	152	(585)
<i>Net Claims Incurred - Undiscounted</i>	225,675	(18,637)	207,038
Discount and Discount Movement - Gross Claims Incurred	(15,484)	32,619	17,135
Discount and Discount Movement - Other Recoveries	33	(205)	(172)
<i>Net Discount Movement</i>	(15,451)	32,414	16,963
Net Claims Incurred	210,224	13,777	224,001

Net claims incurred during 2018-19 in respect of claims incurred prior to 30 June 2018 was \$13.8 million, resulting from:

	\$m
Interest on the 30 June 2019 provision, less payments during 2018-19	9.8
Release of administration allowance and risk margin in respect of payments during 2018-19	(8.5)
Changes in actuarial assumptions and experience deviation from expected	12.5
	13.8

Note 20 Net Claims Incurred and Underwriting Result (continued)

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Net Earned Premium		
Insurance Premium Revenue	59.9	60.3
Outwards Reinsurance Expense	(9.8)	(8.9)
	50.1	51.4
Net Claims Incurred		
Claims Expense	(232.1)	(91.3)
Recoveries Income	37.5	2.1
	(194.6)	(89.2)
Net Underwriting Result	(144.5)	(37.8)

Note 21 Contingent Assets and Liabilities**Contingent Assets**

Under Section 15 of the *Government Financing Authority Act, 1982*, all financial obligations incurred or assumed by SAFA are guaranteed by the Treasurer on behalf of the State of South Australia.

Contingent Liabilities**(a) Guarantees**

On 1 June 2017 a guarantee of \$4 million for five years was provided to SA Water to enable registration in the National Electricity Market. SA Water must comply with the prudential requirements set by the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) and provide credit support through a financial guarantee. The guarantee covers both electricity and gas markets. It was subsequently increased to \$8 million on 1 May 2018, \$10 million on 28 November 2018 and \$12.5 million on 28 November 2019 with the increase in value required to continue to be a direct participant in the National Energy Market (NEM), consistent with the prudential requirements of the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) as a result of increase daily power consumption loads. There has been no event to trigger a call on this guarantee. Fair Value of this guarantee is equal to the amount due at reporting date and is included in Receivables - SA Government (Note 9).

(b) Treasurer's Indemnity

The Treasurer has indemnified SAFA against any profit or loss as a result of activities in the Insurance Funds 2 and 3. Given the nature of activities in these Funds, the Treasurer has approved that any operating profit or loss before tax will be nil. This is achieved by negating the operating profit or loss with either a payable to or receivable from the Treasurer. This policy resulted in a net receivable from the Treasurer of \$4.8 million as at 30 June 2020 (receivable from the Treasurer of \$21.0 million as at 30 June 2019).

(c) Unused Loan Facilities

As at 30 June 2020, SAFA had extended loan facilities that were unutilised totalling \$1,364.5 million (2018-19: \$1,367.0 million). These facilities are reviewed annually.

Note 22 Auditor's Remuneration

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Audit fees payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to work performed	237	212
	237	212

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department. All fees are paid through SAFA's SLA with DTF.

Note 23 Cash Flow Information

	Note	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
(a) Reconciliation of Cash:			
Cash disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	4	1,833.7	1,741.0
Less accrued income		(0.6)	(1.5)
Balance per Statement of Cash Flows		1,833.1	1,739.5
(b) Reconciliation of comprehensive result to net cash provided by/(used in) from Operating Activities:			
Comprehensive Result for the Period		(117.0)	45.2
Non-cash items			
Change in net market value of Financial instruments		149.5	(23.4)
Change in net revaluation of non financial assets		-	(6.0)
Amortisation of Financial instruments		250.7	(127.5)
Depreciation and Impairment		22.1	35.3
(Gain)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		(0.3)	(6.9)
Bad Debts written off		(0.0)	(0.1)
Capitalised Interest/Gains and Losses		15.5	50.2
Movement in Operating Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in accrued interest receivable		84.5	(12.1)
(Increase)/Decrease in recoveries receivable		(35.0)	(0.2)
(Increase)/Decrease in sundry debtors and other assets		25.4	(19.2)
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued interest payable		(62.8)	14.1
Increase/(Decrease) in outstanding claims		143.9	196.0
Increase/(Decrease) in sundry creditors and other liabilities		(2.7)	(153.0)
Foreign Currency movement		0.0	(0.0)
Net cash provided by/(used in) Operating Activities		473.8	(7.6)

(c) Non Cash Financing and Investing Activities

During 2019-20, \$6.3 million (2018-19: \$43.8 million) was adjusted against the Treasurer's debt for book losses arising from debt management activity.

Note 23 Cash Flow Information (continued)**(d) Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities**

	2019 \$m	Cashflows	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	2020 \$m
At Call Deposits	37.4	(29.2)	-	0.3	8.5
At Call Deposits - Treasurer	8,708.8	86.2	-	(6.0)	8,789.0
At Call Deposits - South Australian Government agencies	315.9	565.7	-	9.1	890.7
Commercial Paper	2,142.6	(538.6)	(2.5)	3.9	1,605.4
Floating Rate Notes	2,478.2	(306.5)	-	0.3	2,172.0
Select Lines	17,993.3	2,091.0	-	542.0	20,626.3
Retail Stock	85.7	(24.3)	-	(0.2)	61.2
Inflation Linked Bonds and Securities	0.4	(0.4)	-	-	-
Obligation to the Commonwealth Government	268.4	(10.6)	-	3.2	261.0
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	32,030.7	1,833.3	(2.5)	552.6	34,414.1

	2018 \$m	Cashflows	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	2019 \$m
At Call Deposits	45.4	(8.6)	-	0.6	37.4
At Call Deposits - Treasurer	7,085.0	1,625.2	-	(1.4)	8,708.8
At Call Deposits - South Australian Government agencies	132.8	176.6	0.2	6.3	315.9
Commercial Paper	2,023.6	106.7	9.6	2.7	2,142.6
Floating Rate Notes	4,010.6	(1,528.0)	-	(4.4)	2,478.2
Select Lines	13,420.4	3,639.0	-	933.9	17,993.3
Retail Stock	88.2	(4.0)	-	1.5	85.7
Inflation Linked Bonds and Securities	1.3	(0.8)	-	(0.1)	0.4
Obligation to the Commonwealth Government	261.2	(18.3)	-	25.5	268.4
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	27,068.5	3,987.8	9.8	964.6	32,030.7

Note 24 Consultants and Contractors

	2020 Consultants	2019 Consultants
Below \$10,000	3	2
Above \$10,000	4	6
	7	8
Total Consultants expense	\$ 328,123	\$ 534,480

In addition to the amounts shown in the table above, \$35,349 (2018-19: \$95,704) in consultants fees were paid through SAFA's SLA with DTF. These consultants are disclosed in DTF's Financial Statements.

	2020 Contractors	2019 Contractors
Below \$10,000	1	2
Above \$10,000	1	2
	2	4
Total Contractors expense	\$ 48,285	\$ 35,233

In addition to the amounts shown in the table above, \$185,198 (2018-19: \$180,197) in contractor fees were paid through SAFA's SLA with DTF. These contractors are disclosed in DTF's Financial Statements.

Note 25 Related Parties

Key management personnel (KMP) of SAFA include the Treasurer, Under Treasurer, General Manager and Directors, who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the authority. Compensation commentary detailed below excludes salaries and other benefits the Treasurer receives. The Treasurer's remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via DTF) under section 6 of the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*.

SAFA's KMP are employed by DTF and provided to SAFA through an SLA.

(a) Key Management Personnel

The following persons held authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of SAFA, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Mr R Lucas*	Treasurer
Mr D Reynolds*	Under Treasurer
Ms A Hughes	General Manager (from May 2020)
Mr K Cantley	General Manager (until Dec 2019)
Mr T Burfield	Director, Commercial Operations
Mr C Fowler	Director, Finance
Mr A Kennedy	Director, Treasury Services
Ms J White	Acting Director, Insurance and Fleet (from Jan 2020)

* not included in Key Management Personnel Compensation

(b) Key Management Personnel Compensation

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Short-term employee benefits	892.3	924.9
Post-employment benefits	88.8	98.6
	981.1	1,023.5

(c) Related party transactions

SAFA is a statutory authority constituted as the Under Treasurer under the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982*. SAFA is subject to the control and direction of the Treasurer of South Australia who in turn, is responsible to the Parliament of South Australia for the proper administration of the Act.

Related parties include the Government of South Australia and South Australian state public sector organisations, as well as the Treasurer of South Australia and SAFA KMP and their close family members.

(i) Individually significant transactions

SAFA provides a number of loans to, and accepts deposits from, the Treasurer of South Australia. This is one of the primary functions of SAFA.

	Note	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Loans to the Treasurer	7	17,859.0	13,724.2
At Call Deposits - Treasurer	12	8,789.0	8,708.8
Interest Revenue	17	259.5	261.3
Interest Expense	17	(53.1)	(100.5)
Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments and Derivatives	18	278.9	456.0

(ii) Collectively significant transactions

SAFA functions as the central financing authority, captive insurer and manager of the passenger and light commercial vehicle fleet operations for the Government of South Australia. Balances and transactions related to these services are reported in various notes to the Financial Statements, as amounts "Internal to the South Australian Government".

Note 26 Unrecognised Contractual Commitments

(a) Operating Lease Commitments Receivable

SAFA as a Lessor

Leases in which SAFA retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases. Agencies have entered into commercial leases on motor vehicles owned by SAFA. These leases are predominately for terms up to three years, with an option, subject to approval, to extend in six monthly intervals to a maximum term of four years for passenger vehicles and a maximum term of five years for light commercial vehicles.

Future minimum rentals receivable (excluding GST) under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Operating Lease Receipts:		
Not later than one year	42.5	43.8
Later than one year but not later than five years	35.1	39.0
Later than five years	0.2	0.4
Total Non-Cancellable Operating Lease Receivables	77.8	83.2

(b) Other Commitments

SAFA's other commitments relate to vehicle management fees, software licences and maintenance, and outsourced funds management fees. These amounts relate to vendors that are external to the South Australian Government.

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Expenditure Commitments:		
Not later than one year	2.8	2.2
Later than one year but not later than five years	6.4	5.9
Later than five years	5.4	6.2
Total Other Commitments	14.6	14.3

(c) Operating Lease Commitments Payable

SAFA as a Lessee

SAFA's operating leases are for car parking spaces and motor vehicles owned by manufacturers. Vehicle leases are non-cancellable and are for terms of up to 36 months. Car parking spaces are leased on a month-by-month basis, with rent payable one month in advance. As of 1 July 2019 all motor vehicle leases are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position in accordance with AASB16 *Leases*.

Future minimum rentals payables (excluding GST) under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Operating Lease Payments:		
Not later than one year	0.1	0.2
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	0.1
Total Non-Cancellable Operating Lease Payables	0.1	0.3

Note 27 Capital Management

SAFA's objective is to maintain capital that allows it to continue as a going concern while exposing its stakeholders to an acceptable level of risk. SAFA's capital comprises Retained Earnings (\$295.7m in 2019-20; \$410.8m in 2018-19) and Asset Revaluation Reserve (Nil in 2019-20; \$6m in 2018-19). The capital position is reviewed periodically by Management to ensure its adequacy is commensurate with the level of risk. Management considers the following factors, among others, when managing capital requirements:

- The overall risk position of the business;
- Dividend policy;
- The requirements of the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982*; and
- The guarantee provided to SAFA by the Treasurer on behalf of the State of South Australia (refer Note 21).

Note 28 Financial Risk Management

SAFA's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (including interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk) and insurance risk. SAFA's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of SAFA. SAFA uses derivative financial instruments such as futures, foreign exchange contracts, forward rate agreements and interest rate swaps to reduce certain risk exposures.

The guidelines within which these risks are undertaken and managed are established under policies and guidelines approved by the Treasurer and Management. SAFA monitors compliance with these policies and constraints by appropriately segregating the monitoring from the operating business unit. Information is summarised and reported daily to Management and reported monthly to the Advisory Board. These disclosures and the methods used have not changed during the reporting period.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss and associated costs resulting from the failure of a counterparty to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. SAFA incurs credit risk through undertaking its core functions of fundraising, debt management, liquidity management and the Government's reinsurance program.

SAFA's dealings in physical securities and other financial contracts, including derivatives, are transacted only with counterparties possessing strong to extremely strong safety characteristics regarding timely payment of principal and interest.

Should a participant in the Government's reinsurance program become insolvent or cease trading, the recoveries to which SAFA may be entitled could be jeopardised in full or in part, or the timing of any recovery may be subject to an insolvency action.

To minimise the potential for credit loss, SAFA complies with stringent credit guidelines. The guidelines are designed to promote diversification of credit risk amongst counterparties while limiting exposure only to highly rated institutions worldwide. The credit guidelines do not apply to loans to South Australian Government entities.

AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, requires the disclosure of the amount of change in fair value that is attributable to the change in SAFA's credit risk. The following table shows the amount of change in fair value of Liabilities and Loans as at the end of the reporting period that is considered to have contributed to SAFA's credit risk for the period and cumulative.

	2020		2019	
	Period \$m	Cumulative \$m	Period \$m	Cumulative \$m
Loans change in fair value profit/(loss)	(70.9)	(37.6)	(0.3)	26.1
Liabilities change in fair value profit/(loss)	87.7	46.5	0.4	(37.7)

The change in fair values attributable to credit risk have been calculated by determining the change in the spread between SAFA and Swap yield curves at the issue date and period end dates. This spread movement is then applied to the delta of each transaction to calculate the considered credit component. Spreads for the period ending 30 June 2020 have moved by between 10-75 basis points (2018-19: 0-45 basis points).

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit Risk (continued)

(i) Credit Quality

Impairment requirements result in a provision being applied to all receivables, rather than only on those receivables that are credit impaired. There are no impairment provisions (including expected credit losses), for State, Territory, or Commonwealth Government receivables due to the Government's high quality credit rating, and low risk of loss.

Loss allowances for receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss using the simplified approach in *AASB 9 Financial Instruments*. SAFA uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit loss of receivables from non-government debtors which comprise a large number of small balances.

To measure the expected credit losses, receivables are grouped based on shared risk characteristics and the days past due. When estimating the expected credit loss (ECL), SAFA considers reasonable and supportable quantitative and qualitative information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. Receivables more than 90 days past due are considered credit impaired, and a provision for the full amount has been established. Accordingly no ECL has been recognised for these debtors.

Loss rates are based on actual history of credit loss. SAFA considers differences between previous economic conditions and forecast economic conditions, though these factors are unlikely to affect loss rates due to the nature of receivables and the debtors. The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the full contractual period over which SAFA is exposed to credit risk.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL for non-government debtors. This expected credit loss allowance forms part of the allowance for impairment loss (refer Note 9).

	2020			2019		
	Debtor gross carrying amount \$000	Loss %	Lifetime expected losses \$000	Debtor gross carrying amount \$000	Loss %	Lifetime expected losses \$000
Current (not past due)	27.1	8.9%	2.4	73.9	6.0%	4.4
1 - 30 days past due	29.3	9.2%	2.7	66.1	0.6%	0.4
31 - 60 days past due	15.9	5.2%	0.8	22.9	0.2%	0.0
61 - 90 days past due	8.3	2.7%	0.2	18.0	2.8%	0.5
More than 90 days past due	285.0	N/A	0.0	160.2	N/A	0.0
Expected Credit Loss allowance			6.1			5.4

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit Risk (continued)

(i) Credit Quality (continued)

The following table sets out the credit quality of financial assets other than receivables. The ratings have been presented based on credit ratings from Standard and Pooors.

The disclosure below measures credit risk for physical securities at face value, and the credit risk of derivative transactions using a mark-to-market methodology that includes an additional factor to cover potential future adverse market movements less any collateral held.

The majority of SAFA's lending is to agencies and corporations of the South Australian Government. In respect to the repayment of loans by authorities (which are fully guaranteed by the Treasurer) the ultimate credit risk is to the Treasurer. The principal focus for SAFA is therefore with risk that arises through investment of funds in financial assets and through derivative transactions with market counterparties.

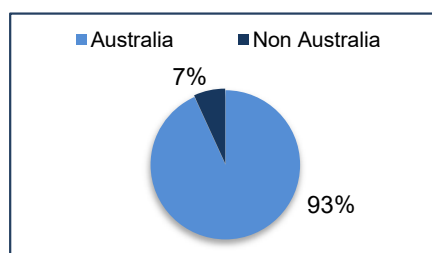
Concentration of Credit Risk by credit rating:

2020 Asset Class	Rating									Total \$m
	AAA	AA+	AA-	A+	A	A-	BBB+	BBB	NR*	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Loans/Investments	425.5	542.0	2,759.2	953.5	596.7	110.0	50.0	-	27,630.0	33,066.9
Interest Rate Swaps	-	-	95.9	5.1	-	-	-	-	5.6	106.6
Foreign Exchange	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
Total	425.5	542.0	2,855.2	958.6	596.7	110.0	50.0	-	27,635.7	33,173.7

2019 Asset Class	Rating									Total \$m
	AAA	AA+	AA-	A+	A	A-	BBB+	BBB	NR*	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Loans/Investments	808.0	897.1	2,537.1	1,447.5	935.0	200.0	41.1	15.0	24,048.7	30,929.5
Interest Rate Swaps	-	-	119.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	4.9	129.1
Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.4
Total	808.0	897.1	2,656.6	1,452.3	935.0	200.0	41.1	15.0	24,053.9	31,059.0

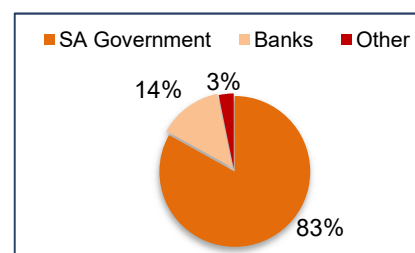
* NR - not classified under particular ratings. Includes loans to SA Government of \$26,498 million (2018-19: \$22,847 million).

2019-20 Credit Risk: Country



2018-19 (Aust 92% Non Aus 8%)

2019-20 Credit Risk: Counterparty



2018-19 (SAG 77% Bank 17% Other 6%)

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit Risk (continued)

(ii) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting and/or master netting agreements:

SAFA enters into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. Derivative asset and liability positions are accounted for at the transaction level, and are not offset at the counterparty level in the Statement of Financial Position. SAFA does not currently have a legally enforceable right to offset these positions in the usual course of business. The right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future credit events, such as default. Furthermore, SAFA does not intend to settle these transactions on a net basis. In April 2016 SAFA entered into collateral agreements with the major Australian Banks.

The analysis presented below sets out the carrying amounts of recognised financial instruments that are subject to the above agreements.

2020	Gross Amounts of Financial Assets and Liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Related amounts not offset		Net
				Subject to master netting or other agreements	Financial collateral (incl. cash collateral)	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets						
Interest Rate Swaps	42.8	0.0	42.9	9.7	(43.9)	8.7
Foreign Currency Swaps	145.8	0.0	145.8	0.0	0.0	145.8
Secured Cash Lending	290.0	0.0	290.0	0.0	(290.0)	0.0
Total	478.6	0.0	478.7	9.7	(333.9)	154.5
Liabilities						
Interest Rate Swaps	(110.4)	0.0	(110.4)	(9.7)	120.2	0.1
Foreign Currency Swaps	(144.0)	0.0	(144.0)	0.0	0.0	(144.0)
Total	(254.4)	0.0	(254.4)	(9.7)	120.2	(143.9)

2019	Gross Amounts of Financial Assets and Liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Related amounts not offset		Net
				Subject to master netting or other agreements	Financial collateral (incl. cash collateral)	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets						
Interest Rate Swaps	60.6	0.0	60.6	4.2	(51.7)	13.1
Foreign Currency Swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secured Cash Lending	862.1	0.0	862.1	0.0	(861.7)	0.4
Total	922.7	0.0	922.7	4.2	(913.4)	13.5
Liabilities						
Interest Rate Swaps	(77.4)	0.0	(77.4)	(4.2)	84.5	2.9
Foreign Currency Swaps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	(77.4)	0.0	(77.4)	(4.2)	84.5	2.9

Reconciliation to the Statement of Financial Position

The 'Net amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position', as set out above, are reflected in the Statement of Financial Position (refer Notes 4, 8 and 15).

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Liquidity Risk

In order to manage liquidity risk, SAFA has in place liquidity management guidelines, which require SAFA to hold a base level of liquidity comprising highly marketable liquid financial assets. Liquid financial assets include cash, secured cash lending securities, promissory notes, Commonwealth bonds, floating rate notes and negotiable certificates of deposit. The level of liquid financial asset holdings by SAFA on any given day must be sufficient to cover the higher of a base liquidity buffer of \$1,500 million or the sum of debt maturities in the next 60 days on a rolling days basis. Adherence to these guidelines enables SAFA to be in a position to meet the forecast cash demands and any unanticipated funding requirements of the South Australian public sector.

SAFA has chosen an approach to minimise medium-term refinancing risks, which involves diversification of physical borrowings across the maturity spectrum, diversification of funding sources and the holding of liquid assets to assist in the management of refinancing and liquidity risk. These strategies result in SAFA facing manageable funding demands from financial markets in any given period. This approach assists the maintenance of an orderly market place for SAFA's securities when refinancing maturing debt obligations.

The liquidity analysis below has been presented on a contractual basis, representing the repayment of undiscounted principal and interest amounts for financial assets and liabilities, and the estimated discounted settlement amount for outstanding claims.

2020	< 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets								
Cash and Short Term Assets	2,826.2	450.0	-	-	-	-	-	3,276.2
Investments	742.6	1,807.7	33.9	206.0	29.0	133.6	625.0	3,577.8
Loans	9,357.7	2,094.3	470.6	1,400.5	1,421.5	1,652.0	12,521.4	28,918.0
Receivables and Other Assets	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.4
Total	12,964.9	4,352.0	504.5	1,606.5	1,450.5	1,785.6	13,146.4	35,810.4
Liabilities								
Deposits and Short Term	(10,759.0)	(535.0)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,294.0)
Bonds, Notes and Debentures	(122.8)	(3,446.8)	(483.2)	(4,192.9)	(1,951.4)	(4,166.8)	(9,873.0)	(24,236.9)
Outstanding Claims	(67.1)	(194.4)	(56.7)	(47.6)	(48.9)	(47.2)	(268.0)	(729.9)
Lease Liability	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	(0.2)
Payables and Other Liabilities	(31.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31.0)
Total	(10,979.9)	(4,176.3)	(540.0)	(4,240.5)	(2,000.3)	(4,214.0)	(10,141.0)	(36,292.0)
Net	1,985.0	175.7	(35.5)	(2,634.0)	(549.8)	(2,428.4)	3,005.4	(481.6)
Net Derivatives	(0.8)	30.2	9.6	1.3	(3.4)	4.1	(114.6)	(73.6)

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)**(b) Liquidity Risk (continued)**

2019	< 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets								
Cash and Short Term Assets	2,528.3	165.0	-	-	-	-	-	2,693.3
Investments	2,264.3	1,941.2	72.1	85.8	354.5	74.3	1,287.6	6,079.8
Loans	9,336.2	1,495.1	2,153.0	399.9	1,274.3	1,049.6	9,372.8	25,080.9
Receivables and Other Assets	59.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.4
Total	14,188.2	3,601.3	2,225.1	485.7	1,628.8	1,123.9	10,660.4	33,913.4
Liabilities								
Deposits and Short Term Borrowing:	(10,643.8)	(565.0)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,208.8)
Bonds, Notes and Debentures	(2,059.9)	(2,900.5)	(2,565.6)	(388.2)	(2,406.6)	(1,794.8)	(10,190.4)	(22,306.0)
Outstanding Claims	(18.8)	(54.1)	(68.4)	(63.3)	(59.0)	(53.0)	(269.4)	(586.0)
Payables and Other Liabilities	(41.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41.1)
Total	(12,763.6)	(3,519.6)	(2,634.0)	(451.5)	(2,465.6)	(1,847.8)	(10,459.8)	(34,141.9)
Net	1,424.6	81.7	(408.9)	34.2	(836.8)	(723.9)	200.6	(228.5)
Net Derivatives	(8.3)	17.5	27.5	3.2	(4.3)	6.1	(66.2)	(24.5)

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will result in gains or losses on SAFA's financial instruments. SAFA has a range of policies in place to manage market risk, including counterparty exposure limits, risk limits and liquidity and maturity limits. The main tool used to measure and assess market risks within each of SAFA's trading portfolios is Value at Risk (VaR).

(i) Price Risk**Treasury Operations**

SAFA manages the sensitivity of its treasury portfolios for changes in market risk variables by calculating VaR daily and monitoring the calculated VaR against pre-determined exposure limits. VaR is the calculation of the potential loss due to interest rate movements for any one day.

SAFA calculates VaR using the Historical Simulation method and a two year interest rate horizon. The daily VaR is assessed at the 95% confidence level.

The following table shows the computed VaR on SAFA's principal portfolios:

	2020 Actual \$000	2020 Working Limit \$000	2019 Actual \$000	2019 Working Limit \$000
Funding Portfolio	38.1	500.0	22.3	500.0
Liquidity Portfolio	563.8	6,500.0	965.7	6,500.0

SAFA's treasury portfolio that reflects SAFA's position with the Treasurer of South Australia is not reported above, as all risk in this portfolio is borne directly by the Treasurer.

As SAFA's VaR model relies on historical data and assumes recent historic market conditions, it may not always accurately predict the size of potential losses. SAFA therefore uses other controls such as limits on exposures based on factor sensitivity measurements covering interest rate, yield curve and basis spread movement scenarios and monitors exposures to plausible extreme market movements through stress testing.

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)**(c) Market Risk (continued)****(i) Price Risk (continued)****Insurance Operations**

The insurance portfolio is exposed to price risk arising from investments held with Funds SA. SAFA maintains policies outlining the strategies for investment of funds and these policies are reviewed every three years.

The following table shows the impact of a positive or negative 10% movement in the value of investment funds held with Funds SA:

2020	Investments \$000	Profit (Post tax)		Equity	
		-10%	10%	-10%	10%
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fund 1	602,463	(42,172)	42,172	(42,172)	42,172
Fund 2*	11,140	(780)	780	(780)	780
Fund 3*	22,917	(1,604)	1,604	(1,604)	1,604
Fund 4	142,265	(9,959)	9,959	(9,959)	9,959
Total	778,785	(54,515)	54,515	(54,515)	54,515

2019	Investments \$000	Profit (Post tax)		Equity	
		-10%	10%	-10%	10%
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fund 1	614,186	(42,993)	42,993	(42,993)	42,993
Fund 2*	15,105	(1,057)	1,057	(1,057)	1,057
Fund 3*	32,672	(2,287)	2,287	(2,287)	2,287
Fund 4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	661,963	(46,337)	46,337	(46,337)	46,337

* Due to the nature of activities undertaken by Fund 2 and Fund 3, the Treasurer has approved that any operating profit or loss before tax will be nil for each of these funds. Therefore, any movement in the value of investments with Funds SA for Fund 2 or Fund 3 would effectively be offset by the Treasurer's Indemnity (Refer Note 21).

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

SAFA uses a variety of methods to measure interest rate risk, including basis point sensitivity, duration and VaR. The Treasurer and Under Treasurer approve interest rate risk limits for SAFA's portfolios.

SAFA uses interest rate derivatives to manage the sensitivity of investment portfolios to interest rate fluctuations to be within strict limits, without requiring transactions in physical securities. SAFA utilises futures contracts, interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements to manage interest rate risk.

The following table shows the computed Price Value per basis point (PV01) of SAFA's principal portfolios, reflecting changes in portfolio value relative to interest rate movements:

	2020 Actual \$	2020 Working Limit \$	2019 Actual \$	2019 Working Limit \$
Funding Portfolio	1,049	± 5,000	1,302	± 5,000
Liquidity Portfolio	26	± 10,000	1,729	± 10,000

SAFA's treasury portfolio that reflects SAFA's position with the Treasurer of South Australia is not reported above, as all risk in this portfolio is borne directly by the Treasurer.

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Market Risk (continued)

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

SAFA has a policy of limiting its foreign currency risk, and has limits in place to protect against movements in foreign currency exchange rates. SAFA utilises foreign exchange swaps, foreign exchange and forward exchange contracts to manage the foreign currency exposures associated with foreign currency borrowings.

The following table summarises SAFA's exposure to exchange rate risk. The value to be received under the currency contracts is undertaken to net any foreign currency liabilities:

	USD A\$000	EUR A\$000	NZD A\$000
2020			
Less than 1 year			
Net Foreign Currency Assets/(Liab)	(145,885.6)	(43.7)	16.0
Net Derivatives	145,904.4	-	-
Total Exposure	18.8	(43.7)	16.0
Sensitivity			
Profit / Equity impact (in AUD) of +1% change in foreign currency	0.2	(0.4)	0.2

	USD A\$000	EUR A\$000	NZD A\$000
2019			
Less than 1 year			
Net Foreign Currency Assets/(Liab)	21.8	(28.9)	16.4
Net Derivatives	-	-	-
Total Exposure	21.8	(28.9)	16.4
Sensitivity			
Profit / Equity impact (in AUD) of +1% change in foreign currency	0.2	(0.3)	0.2

SAFA's total exposure to exchange rate risk (on a net basis) is -\$8,895 for the year ended 30 June 2020 (2018-19: \$9,272). Had the Australian Dollar weakened by 10 per cent against the foreign currencies listed above, the direct impact to SAFA would be a loss of approximately \$988 (2018-19: gain \$1,030).

(d) Insurance Risk

SAFA uses a range of policies to manage risk associated with its insurance activities. The most relevant methods include:

- the continual monitoring of the experience and development of claims;
- premium setting methodologies that reflect the latest development in the risks SAFA's Insurance division is insuring;
- placing reinsurance to protect the capital base against a severe adverse event or a series of severe adverse events; and
- regular review of the investment strategy for assets backing insurance liabilities.

(i) Claims Development

The following tables show the development of incurred cost on net undiscounted outstanding claims (Medical Malpractice, Liability, Property and Building Indemnity) relative to the ultimate expected estimate over the ten most recent financial years. Figures provided are net of reinsurance and relate to Fund 1 and Fund 3. This information is not disclosed for Fund 2 or Fund 4 as it not considered appropriate for the activities of the funds.

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)**(d) Insurance Risk (continued)****(i) Claims Development (continued)****Medical Malpractice**

Loss Year	Cumulative Payments Plus Undiscounted Outstanding Liability Measurement as at 30 June										Undiscounted Paid to Date	Discount Liability Jun-20	Discount Present Value
Ending 30-Jun	2011 \$000	2012 \$000	2013 \$000	2014 \$000	2015 \$000	2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2018 \$000	2019 \$000	2020 \$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Prior	185,186	185,017	185,275	181,302	205,481	206,921	200,214	167,817	175,369	175,580	134,744	40,836	39,297
2011	17,486	15,471	15,742	14,662	13,242	13,819	20,558	16,491	14,698	13,743	11,761	1,981	1,869
2012		18,749	17,802	13,584	17,235	15,702	14,411	16,866	19,119	16,742	1,555	15,187	14,272
2013			21,967	17,274	15,654	14,082	14,901	17,812	21,096	20,973	11,785	9,189	8,599
2014				21,702	22,124	20,434	18,715	16,910	12,372	6,751	20	6,732	6,269
2015					20,569	27,417	25,704	24,802	20,158	16,106	810	15,296	14,161
2016						24,613	26,061	31,117	27,674	20,184	551	19,633	18,282
2017							28,856	27,704	22,485	19,456	1,822	17,634	16,095
2018								30,288	24,689	29,235	181	29,054	26,290
2019									28,429	24,780	20	24,760	22,193
2020										29,090	19	29,071	25,799
Total										372,640	163,268	209,373	193,126

Liability

Loss Year	Cumulative Payments Plus Undiscounted Outstanding Liability Measurement as at 30 June										Undiscounted Paid to Date	Discount Liability Jun-20	Discount Present Value
Ending 30-Jun	2011 \$000	2012 \$000	2013 \$000	2014 \$000	2015 \$000	2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2018 \$000	2019 \$000	2020 \$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Prior	104,457	102,974	110,941	108,001	110,634	113,709	116,424	113,690	115,374	116,520	109,963	6,558	6,445
2011	7,173	5,982	5,158	5,266	7,309	8,300	9,440	13,416	13,328	14,289	11,078	3,211	3,138
2012		8,038	6,749	5,621	5,297	7,088	8,127	6,287	6,081	6,370	3,908	2,462	2,411
2013			6,683	5,455	4,336	3,855	3,246	4,048	5,254	6,555	2,174	4,381	4,286
2014				6,478	6,128	5,425	5,322	5,228	4,734	4,246	1,707	2,538	2,485
2015					7,540	6,516	6,266	3,888	2,819	3,470	1,360	2,110	2,064
2016						8,584	8,201	7,176	5,622	4,755	1,453	3,302	3,227
2017							6,080	5,363	4,383	4,532	2,066	2,466	2,406
2018								10,866	7,777	6,137	285	5,852	5,692
2019									9,394	8,351	458	7,893	7,642
2020										9,552	50	9,502	9,154
Total										184,777	134,502	50,275	48,950

Property

Loss Year	Cumulative Payments Plus Undiscounted Outstanding Liability Measurement as at 30 June										Undiscounted Paid to Date	Discount Liability Jun-20	Discount Present Value
Ending 30-Jun	2011 \$000	2012 \$000	2013 \$000	2014 \$000	2015 \$000	2016 \$000	2017 \$000	2018 \$000	2019 \$000	2020 \$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Prior	26,815	24,468	24,207	24,308	24,444	23,685	24,439	24,459	24,462	24,462	24,462	0	0
2011	4,568	3,270	3,060	2,940	2,893	2,894	2,887	2,906	2,904	2,904	2,904	0	0
2012		2,683	2,046	2,314	2,680	2,539	2,502	2,763	2,758	2,755	2,755	0	0
2013			1,996	1,989	2,185	2,216	2,253	2,174	2,164	2,150	1,021	1,129	1,125
2014				3,223	3,399	3,512	3,395	3,387	3,380	3,374	3,371	3	3
2015					3,978	4,500	3,232	3,188	3,170	3,162	3,148	13	13
2016						3,081	3,822	2,996	2,251	2,229	2,212	17	17
2017							14,833	13,030	12,453	13,926	5,629	8,297	8,279
2018								3,464	1,989	2,063	1,528	535	531
2019									3,666	2,369	2,320	49	48
2020										180,740	8,566	172,174	171,835
Total										240,134	57,916	182,217	181,851

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)**(d) Insurance Risk (continued)****(i) Claims Development (continued)****Building Indemnity**

Loss Year Ending	Cumulative Payments Plus Undiscounted Outstanding Liability Measurement as at 30 June						Undiscounted Unearned			Earned	Discount
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Paid to Date	Liability Jun-20	Liabilities Jun-20	Liabilities Jun-20	Present Value
30-Jun	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2014	7,824	7,132	5,655	4,447	4,135	4,512	3,780	732	247	485	729
2015	6,504	7,121	7,218	5,797	5,002	5,077	3,985	1,092	408	684	1,087
2016		7,241	10,523	9,429	5,894	7,062	4,842	2,220	763	1,457	2,211
2017			8,450	9,563	8,615	10,947	6,150	4,797	1,606	3,191	4,780
2018				9,468	13,559	17,118	10,638	6,481	2,850	3,631	6,453
2019					14,216	17,945	8,786	9,159	6,126	3,033	9,116
2020						13,481	2,111	11,370	10,824	546	11,304
Total						76,142	40,292	35,851	22,824	13,027	35,680

(ii) Unexpired Risk Liability

The LAT (Note 2 (r)) was completed by the independent actuary for Building Indemnity Insurance offered by SAFA. The actuary compares the unearned premium and the expected cost of claims arising from this premium, including associated expenses and a risk margin. Any deficiency is recognised immediately in Statement of Comprehensive Income, with the corresponding impact on the Statment of Financial Position recognised first through the write down of deferred acquisition costs for Building Indemnity Insurance and then through the establishment of a provision (unexpired risk liability). At 30 June 2020 the result of the LAT meant there was a premium deficiency.

a. Calculation of Premium Deficiencies

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Net unearned premium liability	20,009	19,527
Net present value of future policy costs	24,525	11,219
Gross deferred acquisition costs recognised	4,231	4,496
Gross premium deficiency	(8,747)	0
Gross deferred acquisition costs written down	8,747	0
Net premium deficiency	4,517	-
Gross deferred acquisition costs recognised in Balance Sheet	0	4,496

The decrease in deferred acquisition costs recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial year amounted to \$4.5 million (2018-19 \$1.6 million) and increase in unexpired risk liability of \$4.5 million (2018-19 Nil).

b. Reconciliation of Premium Liabilities, Reinsurance Assets and related Deferred Acquisition Costs

	Gross \$000	Reinsurance \$000	Acquisition cost \$000	Net \$000
Unearned premium liability/(asset) at 30 June 2018	20,897.5	(2,741.8)	(2,880.0)	15,275.7
Premium written	56,440.7	(9,025.0)	(2,090.6)	45,325.1
Premium (earned)/incurred	(57,810.9)	8,908.5	474.5	(48,427.9)
Unearned premium liability/(asset) at 30 June 2019	19,527.3	(2,858.3)	(4,496.1)	12,172.9
Premium written	57,790.1	(10,170.0)	(2,070.7)	45,549.4
Premium (earned)/incurred	(57,308.9)	9,789.8	2,336.2	(45,182.9)
Premium Deficiency	4,516.7	0.0	4,230.6	8,747.3
Unearned premium liability/(asset) at 30 June 2020	24,525.2	(3,238.5)	0.0	21,286.7

Note 28 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Insurance Risk (continued)

(iii) Concentration Risk

While investments in the Insurance portfolio contain some diversity, by its nature it is geographically concentrated in Adelaide and as such is exposed to the risk of potentially material property catastrophes of the State, being earthquake, bushfires, storms, floods and cyber attack. The reinsurance program is purchased to provide protection in excess of the retention level, which is \$15 million in the annual aggregate for property, \$10 million per event for cyber risk, \$15 million for medical malpractice per event and \$20 million in the annual aggregate for liability classes. Management annually reviews the appropriateness of the retention level.

SAFA provides the medical indemnity insurance for all public hospitals in South Australia and as such is exposed to the consequences of any factor which increases the cost of such cover for example, legal precedents.

(iv) Sensitivity Analysis

SAFA has tested the sensitivity of the results to a change in the key assumptions used in the valuation of outstanding claims liabilities. These include changes to the discount and superimposed inflation rates and changes in expected average claim costs and incurred cost development patterns. The following table sets out the tests carried out and the results:

2020 Insurance Fund	Present Value of Outstanding Liability				Change in Liability			
	Fund 1 \$m	Fund 2 \$m	Fund 3 \$m	Fund 4 \$m	Fund 1 %	Fund 2 %	Fund 3 %	Fund 4 %
1. Discount Rate								
(a) Increase by 1%	526.1	21.5	17.4	132.3	(4.7)	(2.9)	(1.5)	(5.8)
(b) Decrease by 1%	579.1	22.6	17.8	141.1	4.9	1.8	0.5	3.0
2. Inflation/Superimposed Inflation Rate								
(a) Increase by 1%	579.1	22.8	17.9	0.0	4.9	3.1	1.3	0.0
(b) Decrease by 1%	527.4	21.5	17.5	0.0	(4.5)	(2.9)	(1.2)	0.0
3. Other Assumptions								
(a) Increase Medical Malpractice and Liability expected 'a prior' cost by 10%	574.4	22.2	17.7	138.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) Longer Medical Malpractice and Liability tail	566.3	26.3	17.7	138.1	2.6	18.7	0.0	0.0
(c) Increase Building Indemnity expected 'a prior' cost by 5%	552.0	22.2	18.2	138.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
(d) 30% more National Redress claims	552.0	22.2	17.7	179.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5

Note 29 Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

(a) Contractual Obligations and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value

The difference between financial liabilities carrying amount (fair value) and the amount contractually required to be paid at maturity is detailed below.

	2020				2019		
	Carrying Amount \$m	Principal Outstanding \$m	Diff \$m		Carrying Amount \$m	Principal Outstanding \$m	Diff \$m
Deposits and Short Term Borrowings	11,293.5	11,292.7	0.8		11,204.7	11,201.5	3.2
Bonds, Notes and Debentures	23,120.5	21,231.8	1,888.7		20,826.0	19,482.6	1,343.4

Notes:

- (1) Fair value is inclusive of interest due at financial year-end.
- (2) Principal outstanding at maturity is the amount SAFA is contractually required to pay at maturity, to the holder of the obligation, exclusive of interest due.
- (3) Bonds, Notes and Debentures – includes indexed linked securities. For the purposes of this note, the principal owing for indexed linked securities is assumed to equal the principal owing at financial year-end.

Note 29 Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(b) Financial Assets and Liabilities

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, SAFA has classified its assets and liabilities into the three levels prescribed under Australian Accounting Standards. An explanation of each level follows below.

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

2020	Note	Quoted market price (Level 1) \$m	Market observable inputs (Level 2) \$m	Non-market observable inputs (Level 3) \$m	Total \$m
Financial Assets					
Cash and Short Term Assets	4	2,348.6	926.2	-	3,274.8
Investments	6	1,111.2	2,661.2	-	3,772.4
Loans	7	8,506.2	10,859.0	8,875.9	28,241.1
Derivatives Receivable	8	-	188.7	-	188.7
Total		11,966.0	14,635.1	8,875.9	35,477.0
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits and Short Term Borrowings	12	(9,688.2)	(1,605.3)	-	(11,293.5)
Bonds, Notes and Debentures	13	(22,781.3)	(61.2)	(278.0)	(23,120.5)
Derivatives Payable	15	-	(254.4)	-	(254.4)
Total		(32,469.5)	(1,920.9)	(278.0)	(34,668.4)

2019	Note	Quoted market price (Level 1) \$m	Market observable inputs (Level 2) \$m	Non-market observable inputs (Level 3) \$m	Total \$m
Financial Assets					
Cash and Short Term Assets	4	2,235.5	456.2	-	2,691.7
Investments	6	1,936.7	3,969.5	-	5,906.2
Loans	7	8,300.7	10,532.2	5,420.3	24,253.2
Derivatives Receivable	8	-	60.6	-	60.6
Total		12,472.9	15,018.5	5,420.3	32,911.7
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits and Short Term Borrowings	12	(9,062.1)	(2,142.6)	-	(11,204.7)
Bonds, Notes and Debentures	13	(20,453.0)	(85.7)	(287.3)	(20,826.0)
Derivatives Payable	15	-	(77.4)	-	(77.4)
Total		(29,515.1)	(2,305.7)	(287.3)	(32,108.1)

Note 29 Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(b) Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy (continued)

SAFA generally recognises transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period, unless specified otherwise.

Financial Assets and Liabilities are categorised in levels of the fair value hierarchy based on the following:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Inputs to asset or liability valuation that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This category includes instruments that are valued using quoted prices, but where material adjustments are required as a result of relevant unobservable inputs or assumptions.

(ii) Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Fair Values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date; and
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the above fair value estimates are included in Level 2. All valuation methods remain unchanged compared to the previous reporting period.

(iii) Level 3 Financial Instruments Reconciliation

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 items for the periods 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019:

2020	Assets	Liabilities	Total
	Loans \$m	Bonds, Notes and Debentures \$m	
Balance at 30 June 2019	5,420.3	(287.3)	5,133.0
Total gain/(loss) included:			
in Profit or Loss	390.8	(12.3)	378.5
Purchases	3,250.0	-	3,250.0
Sales	(185.2)	-	(185.2)
Settlements	-	21.6	21.6
Balance at 30 June 2020	8,875.9	(278.0)	8,597.9

Total gains or losses in the above table are presented within the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:

Interest Revenue	187.8	(10.6)	177.2
Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments and Derivatives - Unrealised	209.4	(1.7)	207.7
Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments and Derivatives - Realised	(6.4)	-	(6.4)
Total	390.8	(12.3)	378.5

Note 29 Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(b) Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(iii) Level 3 Financial Instruments Reconciliation (continued)

2019	Assets	Liabilities	
	Loans \$m	Bonds, Notes and Debentures \$m	Total \$m
Balance at 30 June 2018	4,974.2	(282.0)	4,692.2
Total gain/(loss) included: in Profit or Loss	612.4	(35.4)	577.0
Sales	(166.3)	-	(166.3)
Settlements	-	30.1	30.1
Balance at 30 June 2019	5,420.3	(287.3)	5,133.0

Total gains or losses in the above table are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:

Interest Revenue	156.2	(11.0)	145.2
Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments and Derivatives - Unrealised	500.1	(24.4)	475.7
Net Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments and Derivatives - Realised	(43.9)	-	(43.9)
Total	612.4	(35.4)	577.0

(iv) Level 3 Financial Instruments: Unobservable inputs Used in Measuring Fair Value

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

Type of Financial Instrument	Fair value at 30 June 2020 \$m	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Estimate of Unobservable Input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
Loans:					
Loan to Treasurer Cost of Funds	8,859.9	Reflects the market value of borrowings used to fund the loan	Discount rates/market yields	N/A	Market value change is directly proportional to the market value change of instruments used to fund the loan.
Loan to Treasurer Non-Market	16.0	Loan with no applicable interest rate or discount rate	Discount rates/market yields	0% IRR	Instrument value will not change with respect to market/discount rates.

Note 29 Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities (continued)**(b) Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)****(iv) Level 3 Financial Instruments: Unobservable Inputs Used in Measuring Fair Value (continued)**

Type of Financial Instrument	Fair value at 30 June 2020 (\$m)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Estimate of Unobservable Input	Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs
Bond, Notes and Debentures:					
Principal and Interest Borrowing	(245.2)	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount rates/market yields	0.25% - 1.25% IRR	Discount rate based on internally-constructed yield curve. A 1 basis point shift in rates results in a \$230,518 change in market value.
Principal Borrowing	(16.0)	Borrowing with no applicable interest rate or discount rate.	Discount rates/market yields	0% IRR	Instrument value will not change with respect to market/discount rates.
Bond	(16.8)	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount rates/market yields	0.25% IRR	Discount rate based on internally-constructed yield curve. A 1 basis point shift in rates results in a \$1,281 change in market value.

(v) Valuation Processes

Level 3 fair value valuation processes are consistent with all other valuation processes and are considered as part of SAFA's valuation techniques review.

SAFA considers that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, and while alternative assumptions in relation to unobservable inputs could be used when determining fair value, these alternative assumptions would not result in any significant changes to measured fair values.

Note 29 Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities (continued)**(c) Non-Financial Assets and Liabilities****Fair Value Hierarchy**

2020	Note	Quoted market price (Level 1) \$m	Market observable inputs (Level 2) \$m	Non-market observable inputs (Level 3) \$m	Total \$m
Assets					
Assets Held For Sale	5	-	3.6	-	3.6
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	-	184.6	-	184.6
Total		-	188.2	-	188.2

2019	Note	Quoted market price (Level 1) \$m	Market observable inputs (Level 2) \$m	Non-market observable inputs (Level 3) \$m	Total \$m
Assets					
Assets Held For Sale	5	-	4.2	-	4.2
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	-	178.6	-	178.6
Total		-	182.8	-	182.8

Non-financial assets are recorded at cost on acquisition (refer Note 2(k)).

SAFA undertook a fair value exercise at the end of the 2019-20 financial year to ensure there were no major differences between the stated residual value and the expected sales value for vehicles scheduled to be sold in the 2020-21 financial year.

Valuation techniques used to derive the residual value of non-financial assets include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar assets; and
- the use of RedBook and Glass valuations for similar motor vehicle assets.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in Level 2.

All valuation methods remain unchanged compared to the previous reporting period.

Note 30 Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

SAFA writes four broad classes of general insurance: Property, Liability, Medical Malpractice and Other Liability. In addition, SAFA provides funding for the costs of the SA Government's participation in the National Redress Scheme. Products included in these broad classes are detailed below:

Property (Short Tail)	Liability (Long Tail)	Medical Malpractice	Other (Long Tail)
Aviation Property	Aviation Liability	Medical Malpractice	Building Indemnity
Buildings and Contents	General Liability		Volunteers
Consequential Loss	Marine Liability		
Cyber	Professional Indemnity		
Fidelity Guarantee	Personal Accident		
General Property			
Machinery Breakdown			
Marine Property			
Motor Vehicle			

Total Outstanding Claims

2020

Expected Future Claims Payments
(Inflated/Undiscounted)

Discount to Present Value

Total Outstanding Claims

Central Estimate	Risk Margin	Indirect Claims		Total
		Settlement Margin		
\$m	\$m	\$m		\$m
601.8	125.4	30.0		757.2
(21.4)	(4.9)	(1.0)		(27.3)
580.4	120.5	29.0		729.9

2019

Expected Future Claims Payments
(Inflated/Undiscounted)

Discount to Present Value

Total Outstanding Claims

Central Estimate	Risk Margin	Indirect Claims		Total
		Settlement Margin		
\$m	\$m	\$m		\$m
482.3	123.8	29.6		635.7
(37.0)	(10.5)	(2.2)		(49.7)
445.3	113.3	27.4		586.0

Assumptions

SAFA used the following assumptions in the measurement of its outstanding claims.

2020

Average weighted term to settlement - Fund 1
Average weighted term to settlement - Fund 2
Average weighted term to settlement - Fund 3
Average weighted term to settlement - Fund 4
Percentage risk margin adopted - Fund 1
Percentage risk margin adopted - Fund 2
Percentage risk margin adopted - Fund 3
Percentage risk margin adopted - Fund 4
Claims handling expense
Inflation rate (includes superimposed inflation)*
Discount rate - Fund 1
Discount rate - Fund 2
Discount rate - Fund 3
Discount rate - Fund 4

Property	Liability	Medical Malpractice	Building Indemnity
1.08	4.50	8.27	-
0.50	3.86	1.30	-
-	-	-	1.60
-	4.36	-	-
14.9%	32.0%	37.0%	-
18.8%	23.0%	25.0%	-
-	-	-	26.1%
-	-	-	-
5.0%	7.9%	5.0%	8.0%
2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	1.5%
0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	-
0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	-
-	-	-	0.3%
-	0.5%	-	-

Note 30 Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

2019	Property	Liability	Medical Malpractice	Building Indemnity
Average weighted term to settlement - Fund 1	2.31	4.62	8.05	-
Average weighted term to settlement - Fund 2	2.00	3.86	2.43	-
Average weighted term to settlement - Fund 3	-	-	-	2.19
Average weighted term to settlement - Fund 4	-	3.80	-	-
Percentage risk margin adopted - Fund 1	21.0%	32.0%	37.0%	-
Percentage risk margin adopted - Fund 2	18.8%	23.0%	25.0%	-
Percentage risk margin adopted - Fund 3	-	-	-	26.1%
Percentage risk margin adopted - Fund 4	-	-	-	-
Claims handling expense	5.0%	6.5%	5.0%	8.0%
Inflation rate (includes superimposed inflation)*	2.2%	5.3%	5.3%	-
Discount rate - Fund 1	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	-
Discount rate - Fund 2	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	-
Discount rate - Fund 3	-	-	-	1.0%
Discount rate - Fund 4	-	1.5%	-	-

* The valuation methods adopted for Funds 2 and 4 do not have an explicit inflation assumption (and Fund 3 in 2018-19). Inflation rates shown are the adopted rates for Fund 1 and Fund 3.

The overall risk margin is determined allowing for the uncertainty of the outstanding claims estimate. Uncertainty is analysed taking into account potential uncertainties relating to the actuarial models and assumptions, the quality of the underlying data used in the models, the general insurance environment, and the impact of legislative reform.

AASB1023 *General Insurance Contracts* does not prescribe a fixed risk margin or probability of sufficiency. However, it is a requirement of the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority guidelines for private sector insurers that a minimum of 75% probability of sufficiency be satisfied through the application of the risk margin. Taking into account the nature of the risks underwritten by SAFA and distributions regarded as relevant by the industry for those risks, the application of the above risk margins by class result in a 75% probability that the provision for outstanding claims will be sufficient. The exception is for the liabilities of Fund 4 where no risk margin is held.

Note 31 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

No event has arisen since 30 June 2020 that would be likely to materially affect the operations or the state of affairs of SAFA.

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the:

General Purpose Financial Statements for SAFA:

- are in accordance with the accounts and records of SAFA;
- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions;
- comply with relevant Australian Accounting Standards; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of SAFA as at 30 June 2020 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

Internal controls employed by SAFA for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the financial year.



Craig Fowler
DIRECTOR FINANCE, SAFA



Anna Hughes
GENERAL MANAGER, SAFA



David Reynolds
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
UNDER TREASURER

Date: 18.09.2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**Government of South Australia**

Auditor-General's Department

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**To the Under Treasurer
 South Australian Government Financing Authority**

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the South Australian Government Financing Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Government Financing Authority as at 30 June 2020, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020
- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2020
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2020
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2020
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Under Treasurer, the General Manager (SAFA) and the Director Finance (SAFA).

Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the South Australian Government Financing Authority. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (including Independence Standards) have been met.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Under Treasurer for the financial report

The Under Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Under Treasurer is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the entity is to be liquidated or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 25(2) of the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982*, I have audited the financial report of the South Australian Government Financing Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

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


As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the South Australian Government Financing Authority's internal control

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Under Treasurer
- conclude on the appropriateness of the entity's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the General Manager about, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.



Andrew Richardson

Auditor-General

22 September 2020