

20. Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits at call and highly liquid investments with short periods to maturity that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

	2011 (\$'000)	2010 (\$'000)
Cash at bank and on hand	58,708	59,191
Short Term Deposits	137,000	70,000
	195,708	129,191

(b) Reconciliation of net result for the period to net cash flows from operating activities

Comprehensive Net Result for the period	69,850	54,292
Non-cash movements:		
Depreciation and Amortisation of non-current assets	33,867	25,698
Brigade Assets Recognised	(1,679)	(2,061)
Allowance for Doubtful Debts	227	24
(Gain) / Loss on sale of non-current assets	(479)	490
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in assets:		
Receivables and Prepayments	(2,462)	1,823
Current Inventories	85	(505)
Increase / (Decrease) in liabilities:		
Current payables	(4,648)	(7,033)
Employee Entitlements	7,572	4,339
Volunteer Compensation	3,166	2,613
Total Adjustments	35,649	25,388
Net cash inflow from operating activities	105,499	79,680

21. Trust Account Balances

The following is a listing of Trust Account Balances relating to Trust Accounts Controlled by CFA.

	2011 (\$'000)	2010 (\$'000)
Cash and Investments as at 30 June 2011.		
Controlled Trusts		
Public Trust Account	2,082	2,290
CFA and Brigades Donations Fund	1,572	1,337
Total Controlled Trusts	3,654	3,627

There were no Trust Accounts opened and closed by CFA during 2010-2011.

22. Subsequent events

CFA has no material or significant events occurring after the reporting date.

23. Glossary of Terms

Comprehensive result

The net result of all items of income and expense, recognised for the period. It is the aggregate of operating result and other changes in equity.

Commitments

Commitments include those operating, capital and other outsourcing commitments arising from non-cancellable contractual or statutory sources.

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefits expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, leave entitlements, redundancy payments and superannuation contributions.

Financial asset

A financial asset is any asset that is:

(a) cash; (b) an equity instrument of another entity; (c) a contractual right to either receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or (d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Grants and other transfers

Transactions in which one unit provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another unit without receiving approximately equal value in return. Grants can either be operating or capital in nature. While grants to governments may result in the provision of some goods or services to the transferor, they do not give the transferor a claim to receive directly benefits of approximately equal value. Receipt and sacrifice of approximately equal value may occur, but only by coincidence. For example, governments are not obliged to provide commensurate benefits, in the form of goods or services, to particular taxpayers in return for their taxes. For this reason, grants are referred to by the AASB as involuntary transfers and are termed non-reciprocal transfers. Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

Financial statements

Depending on the context of the sentence where the term 'financial statements' is used, it may include only the main Financial statements (i.e. comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, cash flow statements, and statement of changes in equity); or it may also be used to replace the old term 'financial report' under the revised AASB 101 (Sept 2007), which means it may include the main financial statements and the notes.

Interest expense

Costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds interest expenses include interest on bank overdrafts and short-term and long-term borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, interest component of finance leases repayments, and the increase in financial liabilities and non-employee provisions due to the unwinding of discounts to reflect the passage of time.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue includes interest received on bank term deposits, interest from investments, and other interest received.

Net acquisition of non-financial assets (from transactions)

Purchases (and other acquisitions) of non-financial assets less sales (or disposals) of non-financial assets less depreciation plus changes in inventories and other movements in non-financial assets. Includes only those increases or decreases in non-financial assets resulting from transactions and therefore excludes write-offs, impairment write-downs and revaluations.

Net result

Net result is a measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of revenue, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those that are classified as 'other non-owner changes in equity'.

Net result from transactions/net operating balance.

Net result from transactions or net operating balance is a key fiscal aggregate and is revenue from transactions minus expenses from transactions. It is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of operations. It excludes gains and losses resulting from changes in price levels and other changes in the volume of assets. It is the component of the change in net worth that is due to transactions and can be attributed directly to government policies.

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are all assets that are not 'financial assets'.

Other economic flows

Other economic flows are changes in the volume or value

of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions. It includes gains and losses from disposals, revaluations and impairments of non-current physical and intangible assets; actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit superannuation plans; fair value changes of financial instruments and agricultural assets; and depletion of natural assets (non-produced) from their use or removal. In simple terms, other economic flows are changes arising from market re-measurements.

Payables

Includes short and long term trade debt and accounts payable, grants and interest payable.

Receivables

Includes short and long term trade credit and accounts receivable, grants, taxes and interest receivable.

Sales of goods and services

Refers to revenue from the direct provision of goods and services and includes fees and charges for services rendered, sales of goods and services, fees from regulatory services, work done as an agent for private enterprises. It also includes rental income under operating leases and on produced assets such as buildings and entertainment, but excludes rent income from the use of non-produced assets such as land. User charges includes sale of goods and services revenue.

Supplies and services

Supplies and services generally represent cost of goods sold and the day-to-day running costs, including maintenance costs, incurred in the normal operations of CFA.

Transactions

Transactions are those economic flows that are considered to arise as a result of policy decisions, usually an interaction between two entities by mutual agreement. They also include flows within an entity such as depreciation where the owner is simultaneously acting as the owner of the depreciating asset and as the consumer of the service provided by the asset. Taxation is regarded as mutually agreed interactions between the government and taxpayers. Transactions can be in kind (e.g. assets provided/given free of charge or for nominal consideration) or where the final consideration is cash. In simple terms, transactions arise from the policy decisions of the government.