

**VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

ANNUAL REPORT 2010/2011





VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

To the Hon. Gail Gago, MLC
Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

In accordance with the Public Sector Management Act 1995, Section 66, and the Veterinary Practice Act 2003, Section 25, I present the Annual Report of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia for the 2010/11 financial year.

Debra Ruth Lane LLB
Presiding Member
Veterinary Surgeons Board of SA

30 September 2011

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Board continued to work actively during 2010/11, and welcomed new member, Dr Hayley McPhee to the Board in October 2010. Dr Karen Hunter's 3 year term finished at that time, and Dr Hunter was reappointed to the Board as Deputy Member to Dr McPhee. Dr Jane McNicholl resigned as Deputy Member of the Board (large animal veterinarian) in March 2011, and an appointment to fill this vacancy is pending.

766 veterinarians are on the SA Register as at the end of June 2011 – this is an increase of 40 veterinarians over this time last year.

34 written complaints were lodged during 2010/11 – a slight increase over the 29 received last financial year, but below the average of 38 complaints taken over the last 10 years. 5 complaints were referred to the Crown Solicitor's Office for formal investigation during the 2010/11 year, including one complaint against a lay person. This is a significant increase over previous years. 6 complaints received during the year had not been finalised by the end of June 2011.

The increase in the number of complaints referred to the Crown Solicitor's Office had implications for the Board's financial position. It recorded an operational deficit of \$42,545 for 2010/11. The deficit can be attributed entirely to the significant increase in the Board's professional fees (in particular, legal costs), which increased from \$65,252 in 2009/10 to \$120,643 in the current financial year. The Board anticipates its legal fees will continue at this level for the foreseeable future. As the Board's income stream is almost entirely derived of registration fees, it has foreshadowed that it will need to review registration fees for 2012.

The Presiding Member and Registrar gave a presentation to the Small Animal Practice group of the Australian Veterinary Association – SA Branch during the year on complaints, complaint handling, national recognition of registration, and other topics of interest to the practitioners. A presentation was also given to fourth year veterinary students at the Roseworthy Campus of the University of Adelaide on the legislative requirements of veterinary practice, professional practice generally and related matters.

The Board welcomes these opportunities to engage with the profession and future members of the profession.

During the year, the Board reviewed the requirements for professional indemnity insurance (pursuant to s 44 of the Veterinary Practice Act 2003), and presented a submission to AgriFood Skills on the development of a Certificate IV and Diploma course in equine dentistry. It also prepared a Discussion paper on a proposal to register veterinary nurses in South Australia, and received initial feedback on the proposal from the Veterinary Nurses Council of Australia – SA Branch. Further work on this topic will continue through 2011/12.

SECTION TWO

ORGANISATION OF THE AGENCY

AS AT 30 June 2011 THE BOARD CONSISTED OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

| | | Attended/out of | Term of office expires: |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Presiding Member: | LANE, Debra Ruth, LLB | 10/11 | 30/09/11 |
| Deputy: | LEADBETER, Paul Douglas, LLM | 01/01 | 30/09/11 |
| Members: | SMITH, James Andrew, BVSc | 10/11 | 31/12/12 |
| | MCPHEE, Dr Hayley Joy, BVSc | 08/08 | 30/09/13 |
| | CARTER, Andrew Wallace, BVSc, DVD | 11/11 | 30/09/11 |
| | GOODE, Charles Benjamin | 09/11 | 30/09/11 |
| | RAHALEY, Robert Seymour, BVSc, MVSc, PhD, Dip ACVP, MACVSc | 07/11 | 28/02/13 |
| | STEEL, Adele Lea | 05/11 | 24/09/11 |
| Deputy Members: | McNICHOLL, Jane Eleanor, MVB | 00/01 | Resigned 15/03/11 |
| | HUNTER, Karen Anne, BVSc | 03/03; 00/00 | 30/09/13 |
| | HAILSTONE, Kirsten Louise, BSc, BVMS | 00/00 | 30/09/11 |
| | COUNIHAN, John | 01/02 | 30/09/11 |
| | DICKASON, Celia-Jane, BVSc | 03/04 | 28/02/13 |
| | PETERS, Mark David, BSc, PhD Grad Dip Bus | 03/05 | 24/09/11 |

The Presiding Member, Ms Lane, is a solicitor, Dr Carter is the Australian Veterinary Association (AVA) nominee, Dr Rahaley is from the Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA, Dr Smith is the large animal/rural veterinarian, Dr McPhee is the small animal/metropolitan veterinarian, Mr Goode is a layperson and a farmer, and Ms Steel is a layperson with a specific interest in animal welfare.

LEGISLATION, FUNCTIONS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BOARD

The Board administers the legislation governing the profession, which in September 2005 became the Veterinary Practice Act 2003. In accordance with this, it maintains three Registers. These are:

1. The Register of persons qualified to practise veterinary surgery
2. The Register of persons entitled to be registered as Veterinary Specialists
3. The Register of veterinary surgeons removed from the Register as a result of disciplinary procedures

The Board also maintains a list of Veterinary Services Providers. Veterinary Services Providers are defined as non-veterinary surgeons providing veterinary treatment through a veterinary surgeon. In addition, the Board maintains a list of veterinary surgeons and their relatives who have a business interest in prescribed veterinary products or services; and a list of accredited Hospitals in South Australia.

The functions of the Board are to:

1. regulate the practice of veterinary surgery in South Australia
2. maintain the standard of veterinary practice in South Australia
3. protect the interests of the public
4. foster animal welfare principles
5. approve courses of education for veterinary training

The consumer market is wide ranging, covering owners and breeders of domestic pets, animals in sport and recreation, import/export markets, public health and research.

SECTION THREE

OPERATIONS

MEETINGS

The Board met **11** times during the year for monthly meetings (the first Thursday of each month except January). In addition, various Board and Deputy Board Members met as part of a Tribunal to hear formal proceedings; and some Board and Deputy Board Members met as members of the Complaints Sub-Committee.

THE REGISTERS

At 30 June 2011 the Register consisted of **766** registrants.

This was made up of:

| | |
|------------|--|
| 595 | Primary Registrations |
| 108 | Secondary Registrations (<i>the primary place of practice is in another Australian state or territory</i>) |
| 11 | Limited registrations |
| 52 | Non-practising veterinarians |

24 of the above registrants are also on the Specialists Register.

There were **54** veterinary surgeons on the Removed Register as at 30 June 2011. **18** veterinarians did not wish to renewal registration in SA for 2011; while the registration of **32** veterinarians lapsed on 31 December 2010; and **4** veterinarians had temporary registration at the commencement of 2011.

NEW REGISTRATIONS

During the 2010/11 financial year, **102** applicants were granted registration by the Board. **78** registrations were new registrations, while the remaining **24** registrations were Reinstatements to the Register, or Limited Registrations. Of the **78** new registrations, applicants had obtained their veterinary qualifications from universities in the following countries:

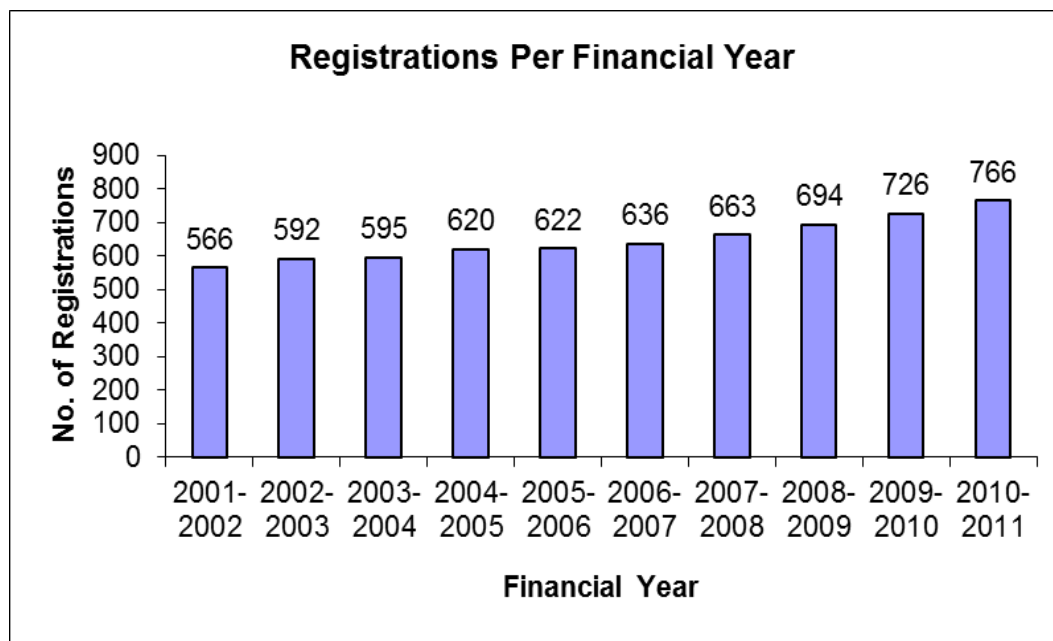
| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Australia | 42 | Iran | 1 |
| New Zealand | 10 | Canada | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 16 | USA | 5 |
| South Africa | 2 | | |

In order for their degree to be accepted / recognised in Australia, the applicants with veterinary degrees from some foreign countries have completed further requirements, i.e. they gained admission to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London *by examination*; they are a graduate of an American Veterinary Medical Association accredited/approved university *and* have passed the North American Veterinary Licensing Exam; or they have passed the National Veterinary Examination (NVE) conducted by the Australasian Veterinary Boards Council Incorporated.

The **42** applicants who obtained their veterinary degrees in Australia studied at the following universities:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| University of Sydney | 6 | University of Queensland | 5 |
| University of Melbourne | 8 | Murdoch University | 18 |
| Charles Sturt University | 2 | James Cook University | 3 |

The following chart overviews the total number of Registrations from 2001/02 until 2010/11.



VETERINARY SPECIALISTS

24 Veterinary Surgeons were registered as Specialists as at 30 June 2011 in the following branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Veterinary Ophthalmology | | 1 |
| Veterinary Pathobiology | | 2 |
| Veterinary Pathobiology | General and Anatomic Pathology | 1 |
| Veterinary Pathobiology | Microbiology | 1 |
| Veterinary Pathology | General/Anatomical & Clinical Pathology | 1 |
| Veterinary Pathology | | 1 |
| Veterinary Pathobiology | Anatomical Pathology | 1 |
| Veterinary Radiology | | 2 |
| Veterinary Surgery | Equine Surgery | 2 |
| Veterinary Surgery | Small Animal Surgery | 2 |
| Animal Behaviour | | 1 |
| Veterinary Pathobiology | General & Anatomic Pathobiology | 1 |
| Veterinary Pathology | Anatomic Pathology | 2 |
| Veterinary Medicine | Canine Medicine | 1 |
| Veterinary Public Health & Food Hygiene | | 1 |
| Medicine | Sheep | 1 |
| Large Animal Medicine | | 1 |
| Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging | | 1 |
| Veterinary Dermatology | | 1 |

VETERINARY SERVICES PROVIDERS

43 Veterinary Services Providers were listed as at 30 June 2011. In accordance with Sections 50/51 of the Veterinary Practice Act 2003, Veterinary Services Providers must provide the Board with required information. Veterinary Services Providers are defined as non-veterinary surgeons providing veterinary treatment through a veterinary surgeon. Companies, Trusts or other legal entities are included in the definition of Veterinary Services Providers, as well as non-veterinarians.

Information which the Board is required to keep for Veterinary Services Providers includes:

- Name and address of the Veterinary Services Provider
- Premises at which the veterinary services are provided
- Names of veterinary surgeons providing veterinary treatment
- Persons in authority for the Veterinary Services Provider

The listing is available for inspection in the Office of the Registrar.

VETERINARY HOSPITALS

Division 4 of the Veterinary Practice Act 2003 enables the Board to accredit veterinary hospitals. Veterinary Hospitals are required to meet accreditation standards, and therefore offer a higher level of service than is required of veterinary clinics. The Board encourages practices to apply for Hospital accreditation, as this has the effect of raising the standard of veterinary practice in South Australia.

No new Veterinary Hospitals were approved during 2010/11; as at 30 June 2011 there were **22** approved Veterinary Hospitals.

Hospitals carrying current accreditation with the Australian Small Animal Veterinary Association (ASAVA) are automatically approved by the Board. There are currently **6** hospitals in this state with ASAVA accreditation. The remaining hospitals (**16**) have been accredited by the Veterinary Surgeons Board of SA (VSBSA).

VSBSA accredited veterinary hospitals must be inspected once every three years, and/or six months after a change of ownership to maintain accreditation. Inspection is by a Hospital Inspector appointed by the Board.

During 2010/11, the accreditation of 2 veterinary hospitals was withdrawn.

Hospital Inspectors must be appointed by the Board; currently there are three appointed Hospital Inspectors:

Dr John Hamilton

Dr Andrew Doube

Dr Jennifer Weston

PRESCRIBED BUSINESS INTERESTS

The Veterinary Practice Act 2003 requires veterinary surgeons to inform clients about potential conflicts of interest when referring clients to veterinary services or products where the veterinary surgeon has a financial interest. Veterinary Surgeons are also required to declare their financial interests in these products or services to the Board.

The list of veterinary surgeons declaring their interests in veterinary products or services is kept in the Office of the Registrar.

EDUCATION/TRAINING

The Board is required under its Act to approve courses of education or training that provide qualifications for registration of veterinary surgeons in South Australia. The Board receives reports from VSAAC (see page 15) and elsewhere and the Education Sub-Committee considers such reports and then reports to the Board with a recommendation as to approval of courses of education.

COMPLAINTS

One of the important roles of the Board is to receive, investigate and adjudicate upon complaints about veterinary surgeons from members of the public, members of the veterinary profession and others.

In addition to its statutory responsibility to deal with such complaints, the Board sees this procedure as assisting in maintaining high standards of competence and conduct in the veterinary profession.

Upon receiving contact from a member of the profession (usually a client of a veterinary surgeon) discussion is had, which sometimes culminates in the client being referred back to the veterinary surgeon at first instance if the issue arising has not previously been discussed with that veterinary surgeon.

If the problem remains unresolved and the matter is of a minor nature, the Registrar may become involved and produce a resolution of the matter.

If the complaint cannot be resolved in this way or is of a more serious nature, the complainant will be requested to put the complaint in writing and this will then be dealt with according to the Board's procedures.

All complaints are considered by a Complaints Sub-Committee (see below) and the more serious complaints may be referred directly to the Crown Solicitor's Office for investigation and advice. These complaints then become Formal Complaints.

If the Registrar (upon advice) lays a Formal Complaint, this is heard by the Board sitting a Tribunal with the Presiding Member presiding.

For all complaints, once a written complaint has been lodged, a report from the veterinary surgeon concerned is sought. Other veterinary surgeons involved in the matter will also be asked to provide a report. The report from the veterinary surgeon who is the subject of the complaint is then sent to the complainant who is requested to provide comments on matters of fact, or any new evidence. When all relevant information has been received the Board convenes a meeting of its Complaints Sub-Committee.

COMPLAINTS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Complaints Sub-Committee process was instituted by the Board during the 2009/2010 financial year and commenced operation in January 2010. Members of the Complaints Sub-Committee include 2 Board or Deputy Board Members, at least one of whom must be a veterinarian, and the Registrar.

The Complaints Sub-Committee process is designed to speed up the handling of complaints as the Complaints Sub-Committee can be convened between monthly Board meetings and initiate requests of veterinary surgeons and others for further information to enable a proper consideration of the complaint to be undertaken.

The Complaints Sub-Committee collates available information and requests such further information as may be required and then considers the merits of the complaint and presents a report on its views to the next Board meeting.

If the Complaints Sub-Committee considers the matter sufficiently serious, it would be referred directly to the Crown Solicitor's Office and not considered by the Board in anticipation that a hearing may be required.

The Sub-Committee is able to provide assistance to the Crown Solicitor's Office and the Registrar on clinical issues arising in the context of the complaint which may be formalised by the Registrar laying a Complaint under the Veterinary Practice Act.

Any complaint referred directly to the Crown Solicitor's Office is not considered by the Board.

Complaints not referred to the Crown Solicitor's Office by the Complaints Sub-Committee are considered by the Board and discussion ensues based upon the report of the Sub-Committee to the Board.

The Australian Veterinary Association (AVA) Ltd Code of Professional Conduct is used as the benchmark in all matters of conduct.

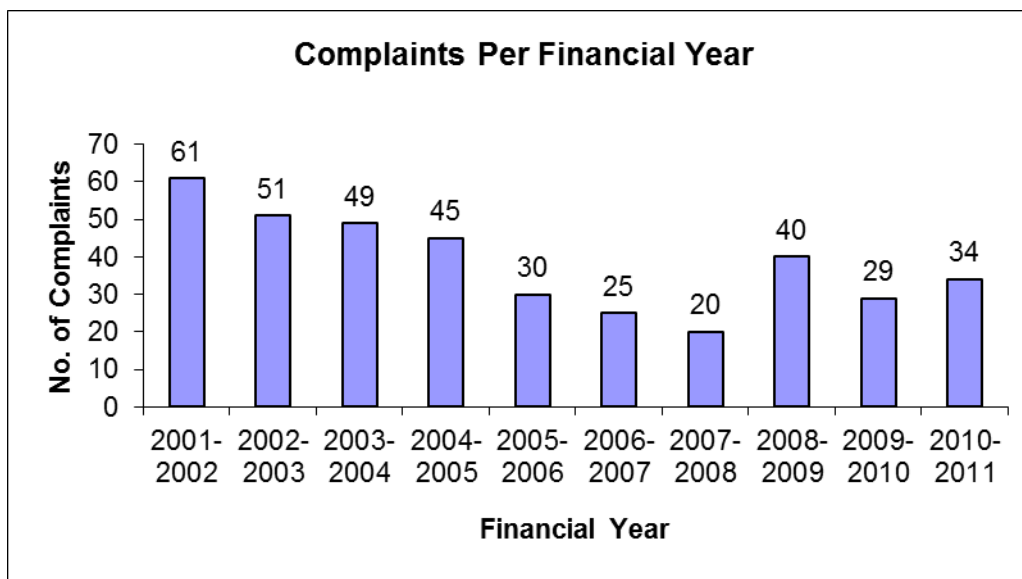
The fundamental principals of the Code of Conduct are:

- The primary concern of the profession is for the welfare of the animals.
- All work performed by veterinarians is to a standard of competence acceptable to their peers.
- Veterinarians, individually, act to promote cohesion within the profession and the trust of the profession by the general public.
- No personal advantage is sought to the detriment of a professional colleague.

COMPLAINTS – RESOLUTION TIME

The average length of time taken to resolve complaints in 2010/11 was 68 working days. This compares with the average length of time in 2009/10 of 76 working days. In 2010/11, the longest time taken to resolve a matter was 146 working days (189 days in 2009/10), and the shortest was 31 working days (33 in 2009/10). Complaints remaining unresolved as at 30 June 2011 were excluded from these calculations, including those referred to the Crown Solicitor's Office for formal investigation.

The following chart shows the number of complaints received and dealt with by the Board over a 10 year period; the peak during this period was in 2001/02, when 61 complaints were received. After a steady downturn from 2002/03, the number of complaints increased in 2008/09, and while the numbers decreased last financial year, they have again increased during this financial year. Taken as an average over the last 10 years, 38 complaints per annum are received.



COMPLAINTS SUMMARY 2010/11

During 2010/11, 34 new (written) complaints were brought before the Board. 28 complaints were resolved by the end of June 2011. Of those resolved:

- **5 complaints were referred to the Crown Solicitor**
Five complaints received during the year were referred to the Crown Solicitor's Office for formal investigation. One of these complaints involved a layperson, while the other 4 complaints concerned veterinarians.
- **6 complaints involved communication**
Communication was identified as the main issue in four complaints. In these matters, medical management was not a concern, but the Board determined that the veterinarians involved could have improved their communication with the owner, or there was a misunderstanding between the veterinarian and the client.
- **10 complaints involved the preparation of a report**
A report indicates that the veterinarian was informed that the matter could have been handled better, or that a mistake was made though it was not considered serious enough to be negligent. The veterinarian may have been reprimanded, required to apologise to the complainant, undertake further training in the area of practise, or required to institute a better protocol for the procedure. Six separate veterinarians were involved in these complaints.

In two of these complaints, the Board considered that the veterinarian could have improved their service. In the four remaining complaints, the Board agreed that a mistake had been made, and the veterinarian should have done better.
- **7 complaints were determined as having no case**
6 of these complaints involved medical treatment, where the treatment was found to be correct. Sometimes, these complaints may also involve communication difficulties between the complainant and the veterinary surgeon. One complaint involved a layperson.

As at 30 June 2011, 6 complaints were not finalised by the Board by the end of June 2011 (this figure does not include those referred to the Crown Solicitor's Office for formal investigation).

TWO CASE STUDIES

Complaints resolved during the financial year by the Board without moving to a Disciplinary Tribunal

Wound Management

2 dogs were attacked by another dog and the complainant took the dogs to a veterinarian. One had minor wounds while the other dog's wounds were more serious. The dogs were discharged the following day, and the owner was concerned that the wounds on the dog with more serious wounds did not appear to have been treated. In addition, no follow-up was offered. When the condition of the dog deteriorated, the complainant took the dog to another veterinarian where appropriate treatment was provided, including cleaning, draining, flushing and then surgery.

The vet advised the dog was treated and provided antibiotic cover, however, while the Board concurred it may have been appropriate not to perform immediate surgery on the dog with serious wounds, it agreed the wounds should have been visualised (i.e. clip the area), cleaned and flushed, tissue damage assessed, and the complainant informed on the appropriate treatment and plan, along with follow-up (i.e. debrided/surgery when appropriate).

The Board agreed the veterinarian's treatment was below the standard of care.

The Board considered referring this matter to a Tribunal but concurred that the veterinarian be issued an informal reprimand. The veterinarian was required to review the literature on dog bite wounds; undertake CPD in the general area of wound management; and to develop a protocol for the treatment of dog bite wounds.

Health Checks

This complaint concerned the Health Check Certificate completed by a veterinarian on a 2 year old dog for its then owner, the breeder. The Certificate noted the animal was healthy and in good condition. 5 weeks later, the new owner/complainant took the dog to a different veterinarian as it required substantial treatment to its ears and teeth. The Health Certificate originally used was for a puppy, and so there was no recording for a dental score check. For this reason alone, the Form was inappropriate to use for a health check on an older dog.

While the veterinarian made a note on the clinical record that there was mild tartar present (Grade 1-2) after the health check, this was not transferred to the Health Certificate. It was also noted the veterinarian did not take an otoscope to the breeders, and therefore an examination of the ears was not complete. While not unusual, this was not recorded on the Certificate; nor was a weight or body score recorded. These issues added to concerns about the Health Check Certificate issued for the dog.

The Board agreed the Health Check Form was not appropriate, and concurred the veterinarian should not have completed the Form. It recorded that a 'thorough health check' had been performed, whereas this was not the case.

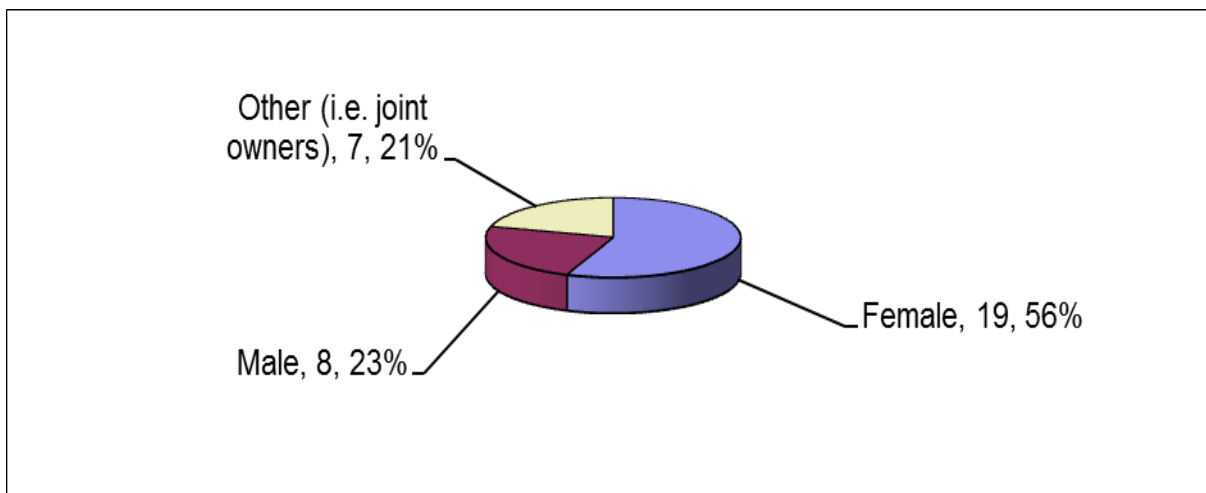
In relation to the clinical issues, the Board agreed that it was possible the dog's ears could have deteriorated to the extent they did in 5 weeks, given it was during the spring season. It also noted that the veterinarian considered a Grade 1-2 dental treatment was required (on the clinical record – not transferred to the Health Check Certificate) and the extraction of incisors 5 weeks later was therefore not clinically unexpected.

The veterinarian was advised of these concerns, and that an appropriate Health Check Certificate should be used in future for adult dogs.

COMPLAINTS – STATISTICS

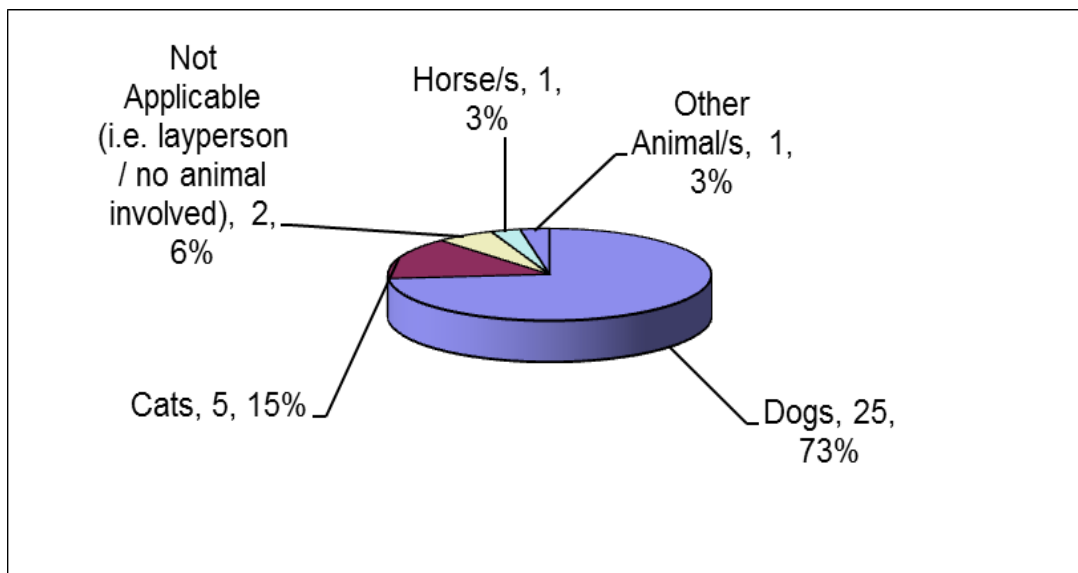
COMPLAINANTS

From the **34** complaints, **19** complainants were female, while **8** were male. The remaining **7** complainants were identified only as the owner of the animal, and may include joint owners.

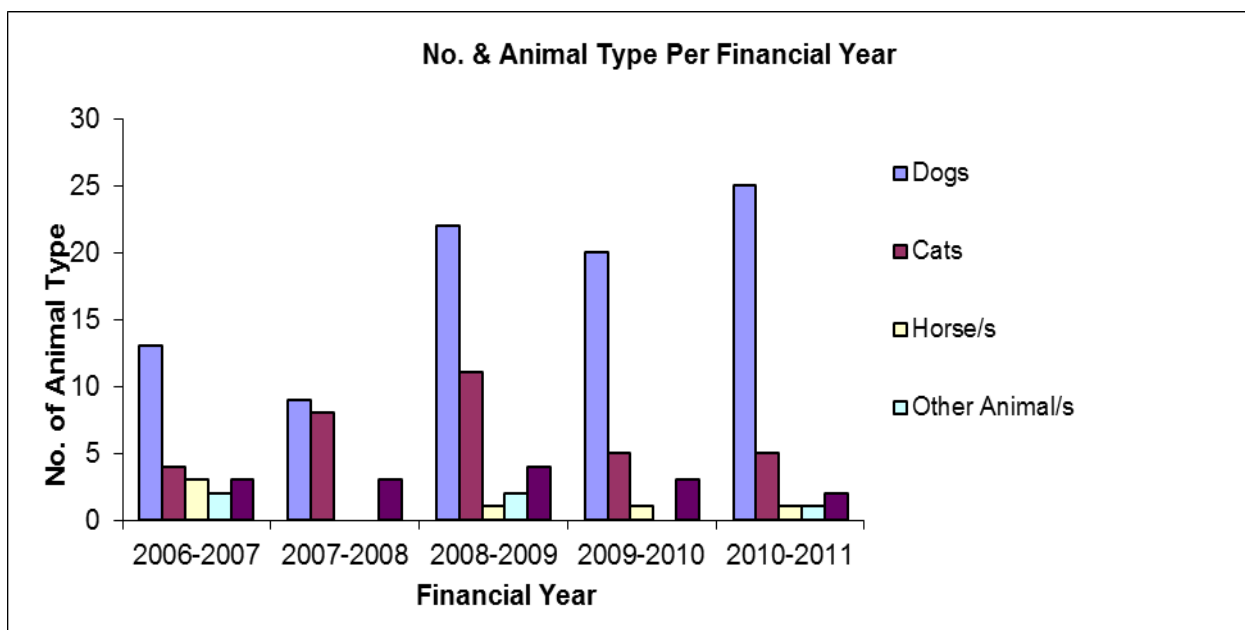


ANIMALS

Dogs were the main animal which was the subject of complaints (**25**), with cats the subject of **5** complaints. In **1** of the complaints a horse was involved, and the other animal/s involved was cattle (**1**). No animals were involved in the remaining **2** complaints.



Dogs have consistently been the animal involved in a significant number of complaints to the Board over the last 5 years, as can be seen in the following chart.



TRIBUNALS

A Section 60 Application was commenced during the last financial year. This application concerned the medical fitness of a veterinarian, and proceeded to be heard by the Board under Part 5 (Proceedings) of the Veterinary Practice Act 2003. In November 2010 the veterinarian was found to be medically unfit to practice. Orders made by the Board included regular testing and attendance with his medical practitioner.

In 2010 a Disciplinary Tribunal was convened for two complaints of unprofessional conduct on the part of a veterinarian. The veterinarian entered a guilty plea on one count, and contested the second complaint. The Tribunal handed down a decision of guilty on both counts in June 2010. The penalty was finalised in July 2010 and the veterinarian was disqualified from applying for registration for 5 years. The veterinarian lodged an appeal in the District Court on the length of the disqualification only (i.e. not the findings of unprofessional conduct). The appeal was heard in May 2011 and the decision had not been finalised by the end of June 2011.

PUBLICATIONS

The Board produced 1 edition of its Newsletter during 2010/11. This was distributed to all registered veterinary surgeons.

Copies of the *Register of Veterinary Surgeons* are available for a fee.

The list of Veterinary Services Providers is available from the Office of the Registrar, as well as the list of Prescribed Business Interests of registered veterinarians.

The Board has a website, www.vsbsa.org.au, which is updated regularly.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR 2011/12

During 2011/12, the Board will continue to develop its procedures to deal with health issues for veterinarians, where serious health problems may impact on their capacity to practice. It is a requirement that veterinarians declare their fitness to practice when renewing registration, and it is therefore important that procedures are in place to deal with this situation if it occurs.

National Recognition of Veterinary Registration continues to progress, with Victoria recognising registration in other States and Territories from January 2011. The Board will continue to work with PIRSA to progress the legislation changes required in SA with a view to commencing national recognition of veterinary registration in this State in 2012.

Attention to the professional indemnity of veterinarians will be given further attention in 2011/12 after the Board reviewed requirements pursuant to s 44 of the Veterinary Practice Act 2003. During the year, the Board will also present information to the veterinary profession on professional indemnity, national recognition of registration and the role of the Board.

The Board looks forward to receiving a nomination to the Board from the Vice Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, once the amendments to the Veterinary Practice Act 2003 have been passed by the SA Parliament.

NATIONAL ISSUES

The ***Australasian Veterinary Boards Council Incorporated*** (AVBC) (www.avbc.asn.au) is an incorporated body which consists of representatives of all State and Territory Veterinary Surgeons Boards and also representatives of the New Zealand Veterinary Surgeons' Board.

The role of the AVBC is to advise State and Territory Boards:

- (a) in relation to accreditation of veterinary schools;
- (b) assess those seeking registration in Australia who have overseas qualifications;
- (c) advise on uniform criteria for recognition of qualifications for registration;
- (d) on matters concerning occupational regulation; and
- (e) to encourage standardisation and quality assurance of veterinary services.

It also provides a forum where representatives of Australian and New Zealand Veterinary regulatory bodies and education providers can discuss issues of national and international concern relating to maintaining the standards of veterinary practice. It provides a mechanism to foster standardisation and quality assurance of the delivery of veterinary sciences and enables Australia to liaise effectively with other countries. The Council is funded by the individual member Boards.

The last national conference was held in Adelaide in May 2011. Dr Robert Baker represented the Board as the South Australian representative. Regular teleconferences are also held involving all State, Territory and NZ delegates.

At the May 2011 meeting, reports were received from the various sub-committees of AVBC, including the Veterinary Schools Accreditation Advisory Committee, the National Veterinary Examination Panel, and the Advisory Committee on Registration of Veterinary Specialists.

The Registrars of Australian Boards and New Zealand met the day before the AVBC Conference in May 2011 to discuss matters of mutual interest.

In February 2011 AVBC commenced a consultation process to develop a 5 year Strategic Plan for AVBC. The Strategic Plan is expected to be finalised in the latter half of 2011 and ratified by member Boards and AVBC.

ADMINISTRATION

➤ **Freedom of Information**

The Registrar is designated as the Freedom of Information Officer for the Board.

The Board is not obliged to provide access or copies of information on complaints undergoing formal investigation with a view to the laying of formal charges through the Crown Solicitor's Office. However, the Board may provide access under certain circumstances to information relating to other complaints. It will treat requests on the merits of each individual application.

1 FOI application was received in 2010/11. The application was processed in accordance with the requirements of the Freedom of Information legislation. The applicant sought a review of the determination from the Ombudsman and the decision is pending.

➤ **Executive and staff employment & human resource matters including Workforce Diversity**

The Board employs two part-time officers: the Registrar and Assistant to the Registrar.

➤ **Equal Opportunity**

The gender balance of membership of the Board is taken into consideration when members are appointed.

➤ **Remuneration**

Members of the Board are paid sitting fees in accordance with the directive of the Commissioner for Public Employment:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Presiding Member: | \$258 per 4 hour session |
| Members: | \$206 per 4 hour session |

The Presiding Member and Deputy Member, who are both legal practitioners, are paid a fee of \$5,050pa in accordance with advice from the Commissioner for Public Employment.

The last increase to all sitting fees was on 21 November 2008.

➤ **Fraud**

No instances of fraud were detected in this financial year.

➤ **Financial Performance**

Financial affairs of the Board are audited by Neill Neill & Co pursuant to the Veterinary Practice Act 2003, and the statements are included within this Annual Report.

➤ **Occupational Health, Safety & Welfare**

There were no notifiable incidents within the period.

➤ **Workers Compensation**

No claims were made during 2010/11.

➤ **Use of Consultants**

The Board did not engage any consultants during the 2010/11 financial year. From time to time the Board seeks opinion from members of the profession with a particular expertise or interest. Unless it forms part of formal proceedings, there is usually no fee for this advice.

The Board wishes to formally thank those members of the profession who have generously shared their knowledge and experience.

- **Specialist Opinion**
The Board sought the opinion of one interstate specialist on a complaint during the financial year.
- **Overseas Travel**
There was no overseas travel by employees.
- **Disability Action Plans**
The services of this agency are accessible by all people. Where a complainant is not able to make a written complaint a verbal statement is taken.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

OVERVIEW

Simon Fry Chartered Accountant is the appointed Auditor for the Veterinary Surgeons Board of SA. The Board continues to engage the services of Not For Profit Accounting Specialists for quarterly assessments of the Board's financial position.

In 2010/11 the Board made an operational deficit of \$42,545. This was due to the significant increase in legal fees to the Board during the financial year. Professional fees rose from \$65,252 in the previous year to \$120,643 in 2010/11. (Professional fees include legal fees, accountant and audit fees – see Note 4 for the detailed breakdown). An increase in registration income was achieved during the year but this was not sufficient to offset the increase in the Board's expenditure on legal services.

The Board continues to be in a sound position with net assets of \$225,729 (\$264,313 in 2009/10).

The following pages provide the audited Statement of Financial Performance for 2010/11.

VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SA

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

| | Note | 2011 \$ | 2010 \$ |
|--|------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| PIRSA grant | | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Registration fees | | 241,565 | 216,495 |
| Interest and distributions | | 10,310 | 7,635 |
| Registers and labels | | 1,227 | 832 |
| Letters of good standing | | 2,041 | 1,595 |
| Hospital inspections | | 3,790 | 940 |
| Fines | | - | 2,551 |
| Other revenue | 3 | <u>2,916</u> | <u>6,121</u> |
| TOTAL INCOME | | 286,849 | 261,169 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Professional services | 4 | 120,643 | 65,252 |
| Employee expenses | | 118,547 | 111,316 |
| Office expenses | 5 | 31,474 | 28,095 |
| Sitting fees | | 35,288 | 23,806 |
| Bank charges | | 9,179 | 6,410 |
| Loss on Asset Disposal | | - | 3,182 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | | 2,591 | 1,810 |
| Refunds | | 295 | 10 |
| Events expense | | 1,545 | 1,889 |
| Vet professional support system | | 8,430 | - |
| Other expenses | 6 | <u>1,402</u> | <u>947</u> |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | <u>329,394</u> | <u>242,717</u> |
| NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM OPERATIONS | | <u>(42,545)</u> | <u>18,452</u> |

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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

| | Note | 2011 \$ | 2010 \$ |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 7 | 189,192 | 232,173 |
| Prepayments | | 7,605 | 7,654 |
| Trade and other receivables | 8 | <u>4,808</u> | <u>2,573</u> |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | | <u>201,605</u> | <u>242,400</u> |
| NON CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Financial assets | 9 | 80,966 | 75,213 |
| Property, plant & equipment | 10 | <u>9,137</u> | <u>2,906</u> |
| TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS | | <u>90,103</u> | <u>78,119</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | <u>291,708</u> | <u>320,519</u> |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 11 | 27,533 | 17,566 |
| Provision for annual leave | 12 | 21,986 | 27,827 |
| Provision for long service leave | 12 | <u>5,971</u> | <u>0</u> |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | | <u>55,490</u> | <u>45,393</u> |
| NON CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Provision for long service leave | 12 | <u>10,489</u> | <u>10,813</u> |
| TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES | | <u>10,489</u> | <u>10,813</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | <u>65,979</u> | <u>56,206</u> |
| NET ASSETS | | <u>225,729</u> | <u>264,313</u> |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | | | |
| Reserves | | (137) | (4,098) |
| Accumulated surplus | 13 | <u>225,866</u> | <u>268,411</u> |
| TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS | | <u>225,729</u> | <u>264,313</u> |

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

| | Accumulated Surplus \$ | Financial Assets Reserve \$ | Total \$ |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance at 1 July 2010 | 268,411 | (4,098) | 264,313 |
| Surplus | (42,545) | | (42,545) |
| Revaluation increment/(decrement) | | 3,961 | 3,961 |
| Balance at 30 June 2011 | 225,866 | (137) | 225,729 |

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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

| | Note | 2011 \$ | 2010 \$ |
|--|----------|------------------|------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash Inflows | | | |
| Registration fees and fines | | 248,623 | 231,004 |
| PIRSA grant | | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Interest and distributions received | | 10,657 | 7,103 |
| Other receipts | | <u>2,971</u> | <u>6,121</u> |
| Total Inflows from Operating Activities | | 287,251 | 269,228 |
| Cash Outflows | | | |
| Contract payments and sitting fees | | (35,288) | (23,806) |
| Goods and services | | (166,237) | (102,636) |
| Payments to employees | | <u>(118,093)</u> | <u>(105,160)</u> |
| Total Outflows from Operating Activities | | (319,618) | (231,602) |
| NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES | 14(a) | (32,367) | 37,626 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Receipts from/(Payments for) Investments | | (1,791) | (1,380) |
| Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment | | <u>(8,823)</u> | <u>(3,570)</u> |
| NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | (10,614) | (4,950) |
| NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD | | <u>(42,981)</u> | <u>32,676</u> |
| CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR | | 232,173 | 199,497 |
| CASH AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR | 7, 14(b) | <u>189,192</u> | <u>232,173</u> |
| | | | 506 |
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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

NOTE 1 - ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD AND FUNDING

The Veterinary Surgeons Board (the Board) was established under the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003* (which replaced the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1985*) to provide for registration of veterinary surgeons and to regulate the practice of veterinary surgeons for the purpose of maintaining high standards of competence and conduct by veterinary surgeons in South Australia.

Funding of the Board is primarily from registration fees. For the 3 years commencing 1 July 2009, \$25,000 per annum will be provided to the Board from Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA) to cover 50% of the Registrar's salary and support operating costs for the Board. In addition, financial support from PIRSA may be available on a case-by-case basis where the Board wishes to initiate a prosecution and seeks financial support from the Government.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations. Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The Board is a not-for-profit entity, being an entity whose principal activity is not the generation of profit. As a result, the company is exempt from applying the following AASBs:

- AASB 114 *Segment Reporting*
- AASB 120 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(a) Income Tax

The Board is specifically exempt from income tax obligations under the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 and therefore there are no resultant income tax entries in the accounts.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont)

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually.

Plant and Equipment

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets are depreciated on a diminishing balance or straight line basis over the useful lives of the assets to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

| Class of Fixed Asset | Depreciation Rate |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Office Equipment | 20% - 40% |

(b) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are recorded at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to equity (Financial Assets Reserve).

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Board assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

(c) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Board reviews the carrying values of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont)

(a) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Board's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by the employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

(b) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present, legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(c) Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Distributions are recognised when the right to receive the distribution has been established.

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

(d) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(e) Comparative Figures

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

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| NOTE 3 – OTHER REVENUE | | |
| Miscellaneous Income | 1,143 | 121 |
| Compensation for moving expenses | - | 6,000 |
| PIRSA reimbursement for API Gateway | 1,773 | - |
| | 2,916 | 6,121 |

NOTE 4 – PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Professional Services provided by entities external to the SA Government

| | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Australasian Veterinary Boards Council membership (ii) | 12,615 | 12,023 |
| Formal hearings | 11,742 | 8,267 |
| Accounting fees | 4,714 | 5,023 |
| Travel | 5,921 | 7,029 |
| Inspection of hospitals | 1,800 | 414 |
| Audit fees (iii) | 4,500 | 4,116 |
| Other | 1,439 | 2,477 |
| Total Professional Services – Non SA Government entities | 42,731 | 39,347 |
| Professional Services provided by entities within the SA Government | | |
| Legal fees (i) | 77,912 | 25,905 |
| Total Professional Services – SA Government entities | 77,912 | 25,905 |
| Total Professional Services | 120,643 | 65,252 |

- (i) The Board responds to complaints from the public regarding veterinary practice and funds the resources (legal and administrative) to investigate matters. The Board uses the services of the Crown Solicitor’s Office at a fixed hourly rate.
- (ii) The Australasian Veterinary Boards Council Incorporated (the Council) provides a national forum where representatives of the Boards from each State and Territory, and New Zealand, discuss matters affecting the whole profession such as accreditation of institutions, specialisation, CPD, etc. Each Board contributes a proportionate amount to cover the Council’s costs.
- (iii) Represents estimated fee payable to the auditors for auditing the Board’s financial statements.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| NOTE 5 – OFFICE EXPENSES | | |
| Printing, stationery and postage | 7,728 | 9,503 |
| Rent | 14,059 | 11,316 |
| Secretarial services | - | 581 |
| Phone | 2,421 | 3,570 |
| Hardware, software and resources | 3,973 | 1,358 |
| Insurance | 2,178 | 720 |
| Office refurbishment | - | 253 |
| Other office expenses | 1,115 | 794 |
| | <u>31,474</u> | <u>28,095</u> |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| NOTE 6 – OTHER EXPENSES | | |
| Miscellaneous | <u>1,402</u> | <u>947</u> |

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| NOTE 7 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | |
| Bank SA cheque account | 19,497 | 17,884 |
| Petty cash float | 150 | 150 |
| Bank SA power saver account | 90,568 | 142,137 |
| Bank SA term deposit | 51,463 | 48,480 |
| IOOF cash and income fund | 15,859 | 15,234 |
| Bank SA express saver account | 11,655 | 8,288 |
| | <u>189,192</u> | <u>232,173</u> |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| NOTE 8 – TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES | | |
| Fines receivable | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Less: Provision for doubtful debts | <u>(11,000)</u> | <u>(11,000)</u> |
| Net fines receivable | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| GST receivable - net | 4,593 | 1,956 |
| Accrued interest | 215 | 562 |
| Sundry receivable | - | 55 |
| Total trade and other receivables | <u>4,808</u> | <u>2,573</u> |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL ASSETS | | |
| IOOF balanced fund | 45,634 | 42,327 |
| BT balanced returns fund | <u>35,332</u> | <u>32,886</u> |
| | <u>80,966</u> | <u>75,213</u> |

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

2011 2010
\$ \$

NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Office equipment | 13,043 | 4,220 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (4,927) | (2,591) |
| | <u>8,116</u> | <u>1,629</u> |
| Website development | 1,922 | 1,922 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (1,922) | (1,922) |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Office fitout | 1,503 | 1,503 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (482) | (226) |
| | <u>1,021</u> | <u>1,277</u> |
| | <u><u>9,137</u></u> | <u><u>2,906</u></u> |

Movements in carrying amounts

| | Office equipment | Website development | Office fitout | Total |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Gross Carrying Amount: | | | | |
| Balance at 30 June 2010 | 4,220 | 1,922 | 1,503 | 7,645 |
| Additions | 8,823 | - | - | 8,823 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 30 June 2011 | 13,043 | 1,922 | 1,503 | 16,468 |
| Accumulated Depreciation: | | | | |
| Balance at 30 June 2010 | 2,591 | 1,922 | 226 | 4,739 |
| Depreciation | 2,336 | - | 256 | 2,592 |
| Accumulated depreciation on disposed assets | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 30 June 2011 | 4,927 | 1,922 | 482 | 7,331 |
| Net Book Value | | | | |
| As at 30 June 2010 | 1,629 | - | 1,277 | 2,906 |
| As at 30 June 2011 | 8,116 | - | 1,021 | 9,137 |

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| NOTE 11 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES | | |
| Accounts payable | 13,778 | 4,759 |
| Wages payable | 3,725 | 3,830 |
| PAYG payable | 5,230 | 4,477 |
| Accrued audit fees | 4,800 | 4,500 |
| | <u>27,533</u> | <u>17,566</u> |

NOTE 12 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Provision for annual leave - current | 21,986 | 27,827 |
| Provision for long service leave – current | 5,971 | - |
| Provision for long service leave – non current | 10,489 | 10,813 |
| | <u>38,446</u> | <u>38,640</u> |

NOTE 13 – ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Balance at 1 July | 268,411 | 249,959 |
| Surplus from ordinary operations | (42,545) | 18,452 |
| | <u>225,866</u> | <u>268,411</u> |

NOTE 14 – CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to surplus/(deficit) after extraordinary items

| | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Net operating surplus/(deficit) | (42,545) | 18,452 |
| Non-cash flows in surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 2,591 | 1,810 |
| Loss on asset disposal | - | 3,182 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities | | |
| Decrease/(increase) in receivables | (2,235) | 11,874 |
| Decrease/(increase) in prepayments | 49 | (1,043) |
| (Decrease)/increase in payables | 9,967 | (3,302) |
| (Decrease)/increase in employee benefits | (194) | 6,653 |
| | <u>(32,367)</u> | <u>37,626</u> |

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| NOTE 14 – CASH FLOW INFORMATION | | |
| (b) Reconciliation of cash | | |
| Bank SA cheque account | 19,497 | 17,884 |
| Petty cash float | 150 | 150 |
| Bank SA power saver account | 90,568 | 142,137 |
| Bank SA term deposit | 51,463 | 48,480 |
| IOOF cash and income fund | 15,859 | 15,234 |
| Bank SA express saver | 11,655 | 8,288 |
| | <u>189,192</u> | <u>232,173</u> |

NOTE 15 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial Risk Management

The Board's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable. The Board does not have any derivative instruments as at 30 June 2011.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The Board's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rate and the effective weighted interest rates on those assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

| | Weighted Average Interest Rate | | Floating Interest Rate | | Fixed Rate < 1 year | | Non - interest Bearing | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Financial Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Cash | 3.6 | 2.8 | 121,871 | 168,458 | | | | |
| Short Term Deposits | 3.5 | 2.5 | 97,340 | 90,446 | 51,463 | 48,480 | | |
| Receivables | | | | | | | 215 | 562 |
| Totals | | | 219,211 | 258,904 | 51,463 | 48,480 | 215 | 562 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| Payables | | | | | | | 27,533 | 17,566 |
| Totals | | | | | | | 27,533 | 17,566 |

(c) Net Fair Values

The net fair value of investments has been set at the quoted market (redemption) value at balance date. For other assets and liabilities, the net fair values approximate their carrying values.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

NOTE 16 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Worker's Compensation

The Board is an exempt employer under the Workcover Corporation Act 1994. The Board is responsible for the management of workers rehabilitation and compensation. As at 30 June 2011, there were no known workers compensation claims.

NOTE 17 – RELATED PARTIES

The names of the members of the Board who held office during the reporting period and the Retention Allowances and Sitting Fees they received are:

| | | Retention Allowance \$ | Sitting Fee \$ | Travel Expenses \$ | Total \$ |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Ms DR Lane | Chairperson (from 1 Oct 08) | 5,050 | 4,902 | - | 9,952 |
| Dr AW Carter | | - | 5,047 | - | 5,047 |
| Mr CB Goode | | - | 2,009 | 4,788 | 6,797 |
| Dr HJ McPhee | Member from 1 Oct 2010 | - | 2,369 | - | 2,369 |
| Dr J A Smith | | - | 2,524 | - | 2,524 |
| Ms AL Steel | | - | 1,957 | - | 1,957 |
| Dr RS Rahaley | | - | - | - | - |
| Mr PD Leadbeter | Deputy to Chairperson (from 1 Oct 08) | 5,050 | 2,387 | - | 7,437 |
| Dr KL Hailstone | Deputy to Dr Carter | - | 258 | - | 258 |
| Mr J Counihan | Deputy to Mr Goode | - | 206 | - | 206 |
| Dr KA Hunter | Member to 30 Sept 10, Deputy to Dr McPhee from 1 Oct 10 | - | 1,082 | - | 1,082 |
| Dr JE McNicholl | Deputy to Dr Smith to 15 Mar 11 | - | - | - | - |
| Dr MD Peters | Deputy to Ms Steel | - | 904 | - | 904 |
| Dr CJ Dickason | Deputy to Dr Rahaley | - | - | - | - |
| Dr CJ Munchenberg | Deputy to Dr Hunter to 30 Sept 10 | - | - | - | - |
| | | <u>10,100</u> | <u>23,645</u> | <u>4,788</u> | <u>38,533</u> |

NOTE 18 – SEGMENT REPORTING

The Board operates entirely in South Australia. Its objective is to protect consumers and animals by maintaining a high standard of veterinary practice within the state. Its activities include the regulation of veterinary surgery in South Australia and the consideration of complaints.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

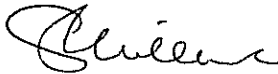
CERTIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

We certify that:

- the attached General Purpose Financial Report for the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia presents fairly, in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, the financial position of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia as at 30 June 2011, its financial performance and its operations and cash flows for the year then ended;
- internal controls over the financial reporting have been effective throughout the reporting period and there are reasonable grounds to believe the board will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the financial report is in accordance with the accounts and records of the Board and gives an accurate indication of the financial transactions of the Board for that period.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board

Ms Debra Lane LLB
Chairperson



Ms Sue Millbank
Registrar

21 September 2011

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE
VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia, which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Certification of the Financial Report.

The Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Report

The members of the Board of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia are responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the Provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, the Veterinary Practice Act 2003, applicable Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations. The Board's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

SDF
23-9-11

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE
VETERINARY SURGEONS BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian professional accounting bodies.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion:

The financial report of the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia is in accordance with the Veterinary Practice Act 2003 including

- i. giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Veterinary Practice Act 2003.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 and Note 2 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia to meet the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 and the Veterinary Practice Act 2003. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.



S D FRY
Chartered Accountant

Signed at Adelaide this 23RD day of SEPTEMBER 2011.