



90

2012 ANNUAL REVIEW

90 Years of Setting the Standard

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Standards Australia is an independent, not-for-profit organisation, recognised by the Australian Government as the peak non-government standards body in Australia.

Standards Australia develops internationally aligned Australian Standards and is the Australian member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and the Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC). We facilitate the accreditation of other Standards Development Organisations through the Accreditation Board for Standards Development Organisations (ABSDO).

We maintain 6,920 Australian Standards across all major sectors. Standards development occurs through 934 active committees and sub-committees, involving 9,243 committee members and 189 active working groups.

Australian Standards provide specifications and procedures designed to ensure products, services and systems are safe, reliable and perform consistently. They are fundamental to Australia's technical infrastructure and a national asset.

Standards Australia is a public company limited by guarantee. Our 73 members include leading industry, government and consumer organisations and form the membership of the Standards Australia Council.

Council has the responsibility to elect the board of directors, appoint new members to the organisation, and elect the members of ABSDO. It provides general oversight of standardisation and forms the peak level governance of Standards Australia.

Standards Australia is the Principal Sponsor of the Australian International Design Awards – www.designawards.com.au

Chairman's Report

Growth > Development > Exchange



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Alan Morrison'.

Dr Alan Morrison
Chairman

My highest priority as Chairman has been to advocate the economic value of Australian Standards to government and corporate decision-makers. On this front and others, Standards Australia has made significant progress towards its strategic imperatives.

Our standards development projects have increasingly been meeting business needs by providing solutions to common problems and establishing new benchmarks. We have seen this across all sectors.

This has been demonstrated by strong interest from standards development proponents through the Project Prioritisation and Selection Process. We have supported merit-based progression of key standards development projects.

We welcome the opportunity to facilitate standards development in support of business objectives. Australian Standards belong in every business development toolkit and are increasingly being used for this purpose.

At the board level we have further elevated the role of Standards Australia in facilitating exchange between business and government through our outreach to our key members.

Board members have individually met with stakeholders in conjunction with national sector management. This has been a thorough exercise to ensure that at a board and organisational level we fully appreciate their priorities. The feedback we have received has been informative and positive.

In the same methodical way our committees develop Australian Standards, the organisation has progressively worked through its strategic goals this year. From a board perspective, this is the sign of a focused and high-functioning organisation.

Meanwhile initiatives, such as the Industry Leaders Forum, have provided a platform for our members and stakeholders to engage with ministers in key portfolios. We are committed to engaging at a ministerial level, as well as with government agencies, to advocate and demonstrate the value of Australian Standards.

*“From a board perspective,
this is the sign of a focused and
high-functioning organisation”*

There is strong awareness of our brand at a community, stakeholder and government level.

Australian Standards support trade, innovation and economic exchange in ways which are fundamental to the functioning of a modern, globally connected economy.

But the standards environment is neither static nor complete. As members of the global standards development community, we must collectively work to advance the use and application of standards.

Standards Australia is highly engaged at the international standards development level. Nowhere has this been better demonstrated than at the International Electrotechnical Commission's (IEC) General Meeting in October 2011 in Melbourne. Delegates from around the world praised our hosting of this important event in the global standards calendar.

Such international praise is encouraging, but I accept there is more to do in aligning the work of standards development to the needs of Australian industry and society through a better understanding of the needs of developing industries and government policies in innovation and research. Developing such an understanding is an important part of our program.

It is an honour and a privilege to serve as Chairman of Standards Australia. It is with great satisfaction that during my time in this position, we have been able to strengthen the position of the organisation at a national and international level. We have also ensured that our operations remain sustainable and relevant to the contemporary requirements of the Australian community.

CEO'S Report

Vision > Excellence > Delivery



Colin Blair

Colin Blair
Chief Executive Officer

In the year of our 90th Anniversary it has been important for us to celebrate our history and our achievements. While this commemoration has been important, my focus is very much on the future.

Standards Australia has made significant progress towards implementation of the strategic plan while continuing to excel in standards development and delivery. Our core business function has never been more certain nor as focused.

The depth and strength of our stakeholder relationships continue to grow, while our standards development activities are strategic and yielding tangible results. This is demonstrated in our continued drive to develop new standards and update existing ones.

Our Memorandum of Understanding with the Commonwealth Government, which is fundamental to our operations, is supported by our strong relationship and ongoing dialogue.

An equally important partnership is with Standards New Zealand. Our trans-Tasman relationship provides benefits to both countries.

My vision for the organisation is based on several key principles:

- Strive for excellence in our core activity—*Developing internationally-aligned Australian Standards in the national interest*
- Enhance awareness of Australian Standards—*Ensure Standards Australia is adapting to change, linked to research, and engaged across industry sectors*
- Maintain our peak status as the national standards body—*Our responsibility is to deliver Australian Standards of benefit to the community*
- Be part of Australia's tomorrow—*Ensure Australian Standards contribute to innovation and reflect the latest technologies*
- Effective and responsive stakeholder engagement—*Our relationships with stakeholders, committee and council members are paramount*
- Sound operational platform—*To ensure peak status requires sound finance, resources and processes, engagement with stakeholders, and international engagement*

Standards Australia's future is both optimistic and exciting. Due to ongoing diligence in living within our financial means, we have been able to strongly support our most important aspiration: developing new Australian Standards in the national interest.

Australian Standards both internationally and domestically are held in high esteem. Their rigour and technical might have earned respect. This is the message I hear loud and clear from stakeholders both at home and abroad.

“Australian Standards both internationally and domestically are held in high esteem”

In October 2011 we demonstrated our international credentials by hosting the International Electrotechnical Commission's (IEC) General Meeting in Melbourne. The event was widely acknowledged as a success.

It has been our objective to ensure that Australian Standards are placed at the core of business decision-making. In this arena we have made significant advancements.

We have worked diligently to support ministerial level discussions through the Industry Leaders Forum, which enables our members to contribute to public policy discussion in their relevant industry sectors.

We have also ensured our board members and senior management met with our members. This was a significant undertaking which supported our key stakeholder relationships.

These combined initiatives have demonstrated our commitment to ensuring that Australian Standards are promoted to business and government leaders.

We have made great strides in new areas of standardisation. Across the range of public policy areas – public safety, health, building and construction, energy efficiency, and consumer affairs – the Standards Australia footprint is significant and growing.

The need to drive standards development into emerging technologies has never been more pressing. As such we have been actively supporting project proponents and organisations which have the vision to branch into new areas. Through this process we have fostered critical innovation.

By maintaining a laser-focus on our core business and living within our means, I am confident of a productive and rewarding 2012/13.

Year in Review

Standards Development Activities

In accordance with Standards Australia's Memorandum of Understanding with the Commonwealth Government, which recognises the organisation as the nation's peak standards body, Standards Australia is required to annually report on its progress and performance. Standards Australia is committed to meeting these requirements.

Due to improvements in project management efficiency and heightened organisational focus, Standards Australia built on the gains of the previous year to increase production of Australian Standards and associated documents.

The bi-annual Project Prioritisation and Selection Process, and the principles of the Net Benefit test, are now well accepted by stakeholders. This process is functioning as intended, and presided over by the Standards Development Committee.

Snapshot

180

New Australian Standards developed

301

Australian Standards and related products produced

6,920

Total current Australian Standards

265

Participation in ISO technical committees and subcommittees

80

Participation in IEC technical committees and subcommittees

73

Member organisations

9,243

Committee and subcommittee members

2011/12 production figures

Australian Standards	180
Amendments	93
Handbooks	8
Supplements	1
Interim Standards	1
Reconfirmed Standards	1
Technical Specifications	3
Technical Reports	8
Miscellaneous Publications	2
Rulings	4
Total Production	301

Total number of Australian Standards and related products

Australian Standards	6,920
Australian Standard Amendments	1,402
Australian Standard Supplements	203
Rulings	53
Handbooks	290
Miscellaneous Products/Publications	41
Technical Specifications and Reports	115

International participation by Australia

Participation in ISO Technical Committee and Subcommittees	265
Participation in IEC Technical Committees and Subcommittees	80
Participation in JTC1 and JTC2 Subcommittees	9
Secretariats of ISO Technical Committees and Subcommittees	19
Secretariats of IEC Technical Committees and Subcommittees	2

Members and Stakeholders (current July 2012)

Member Organisations	73
Nominating Organisations	2,412
Active Technical Committees	421
Active Subcommittees	513
Active Working Groups	189

Operations Report

Standards Australia's operations division delivers the organisation's fundamental services including stakeholder engagement, standards development, publishing services, standards information services, international engagement, training and event services.

Key Sectors

Energy and Sustainability

Throughout the year Standards Australia undertook work to identify the need for Australian Standards to support the near-term commercialisation of energy Smart Grids.

Through effective stakeholder engagement Standards Australia has developed a conceptual framework for understanding the likely requirements for Australian Standards in supporting Smart Grid deployment in Australia. The Smart Grid Standards Roadmap has been the project outcome.

Emerging areas, in particular those concerning renewable energy, were a priority for the organisation with standards work being undertaken in areas such as sustainability criteria for bioenergy, ground source heat pump systems, and solar thermal cooling systems.

Standards Australia hosted an Environmental Management Forum to raise awareness of the significant international standards work and ensure alignment to Australian strategic priorities.

Progress was also made in the publication of electric vehicle standards. The new standard is an adoption of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard ISO 8713:2005, *Electric road vehicles—Vocabulary*, with modifications to take Australian conditions into consideration.

Building and Construction

The development and review of building and construction related standards has again been a major focus of the year. Public comment was received for the proposed new edition of the AS 1668.2 *Ventilation in buildings* standard and the proposed new performance based standard AS 1668.4 *Ventilation in buildings – Natural ventilation*. This significant project, supported by industry and government, is indicative of the focus on standards development relevant to building and construction matters.

We released a draft Australian Standard for Climate Change Adaptation to provide consistent principles and guidelines on the effective identification of risks to the built environment.

Standards Australia also released for public comment a draft of an Australian Standard for bushfire water spray systems, intended to provide general requirements for the design, installation and maintenance of water spray systems.

Joint Technical Committee 1 (JTC1)

JTC1 is the Joint Technical Committee of ISO and IEC focusing on standardisation in the field of information and communications technology. Australia has significantly enhanced its international engagement with JTC 1 in establishing a national JTC 1 Strategic Advisory Committee (JTC 1 SAC) in December 2011. JTC1 SAC identified the following standardisation areas as key priorities:

- Cloud Computing
- E-Health
- Smart Infrastructure (including Sensor Networks and Smart Grids)
- Accessibility
- Green ICT
- E-Waste; and
- Augmented Reality/Virtualisation

Through the efforts of JTC 1 SAC, Australia has become a Participating Member of JTC 1's sub-committee on cloud computing and has developed a communications and outreach strategy.

Health Informatics (IT-014)

Standards Australia's Technical Committee on Health Informatics, IT-014, develops health informatics standards and related materials to support the national e-health reform agenda and is a key contributor to developing international standards through ISO/TC 215 – Health Informatics and Higher Level Seven (HL7).

A number of major developments have taken place. The establishment of a new sub-committee, covering clinical decision support, reflects the increasing workload undertaken by some 220 technical experts and 48 nominating organisations. Standards Australia is also facilitating high priority standards development work associated with the National E-Health Transition Authority's (NEHTA) Specification and Standards Plan and the implementation of the Federal Government's Personally Controlled Electronics Health Record (PCEHR) system.

Standards Australia and the ACCC continue to work together on matters surrounding Australian Standards referenced by Australian Consumer Law

Consumer Protection

The consumer products and services sector published a number of significant standards during the year. *AS/5264 2011 Olive oils and olive-pomace oils* effectively responded to community concerns relating to olive oil and extra virgin olive oil. This was developed based on an existing industry code and takes into account the natural variations in Australian olive oil. It provides significant consumer benefit.

A revision is being undertaken of *AS/NZS 2172 2010 Cots for household use—Safety requirements* and *AS/NZS 2088 2009 Prams and strollers—Safety requirements*. Both standards, once reviewed, will support revised mandatory safety standards under the Australian Consumer Law on these topics. Standards Australia and the consumer regulator continue to work together on matters of mutual interest surrounding the 27 Australian Standards referenced by the Australian Consumer Law.

Standards Australia also commenced work on revisions to consumer standards for monobloc chairs, baby dummies, trampolines, waterborne inflatables, and contained play facilities.

Revision to *AS/NZS 1698 2006 Protective helmets for vehicle users* will align the standard where appropriate to relevant European, Japanese and United Nations (UN) standards. AS/NZS 1698 is called up by the Australian Consumer Law governing supply and also the Australian Road Rules governing the use of motor vehicles.

Australia continues to increase its involvement with the ISO consumer policy committee ISO/COPOLCO. Australia is recognised for its technical contributions and also for its interaction with other international stakeholders. Australia holds leadership roles in ISO/COPOLCO's working groups.

International Participation

This year marks a significant expansion of Standards Australia's leadership role in international standardisation. Standards Australia's Chief Executive Officer, Colin Blair, has been elected to the ISO Council, which governs the operations of ISO, and is a member of the Council Standing Committee on Finance (CSC/FIN).

Standards Australia and the Australian IEC National Committee hosted the 75th IEC General Meeting, which was held in Melbourne from 19 to 31 October 2011. The meeting was recognised as a success by stakeholders and participants.

Adrian O'Connell, General Manager Operations, was elected to the ISO's Technical Management Board (TMB) in 2011. TMB is responsible for the overall management of ISO's technical work, including a number of strategic and technical advisory groups.

Dr Ralph Craven replaced Else Shepherd AM on the IEC Council Board. The Council Board is a decision-making body equivalent to the board of directors.

Mark Amos continues to serve on the Standardization Management Board (SMB). SMB is responsible for the management and supervision of IEC's standards work.

Significant Standards Published

Amusement rides and devices	Information and documentation
Bushfire water spray systems	Legionnaires and microbial control
Electrical equipment in explosive atmospheres	Masonry structures
Electric road vehicles	Olive oil and olive-pomace oils
Electromagnetic compatibility	Recessed luminaire barriers
Electronic funds transfer	Respiratory protective devices
Forensic analysis	Rural and urban addressing
General conditions of contract for consultants	Safety of toys
Health records	Sunscreen products

Standards Australia developed and managed the International Standardisation Leadership Development Program. The six week program was for leaders from African and Caribbean standards bodies. It provided them with an opportunity to develop their skills in standardisation and stakeholder engagement.

Standards Australia has conducted a formal review of its international engagement to ensure participant and observer membership of ISO and IEC technical committees are linked to government policy and business needs. Standards Australia has improved the value and effectiveness of its international engagement through the application of the Net Benefit test to international work.

To the maximum extent possible Standards Australia seeks to align Australian Standards with the relevant international standards. Of the 180 Standards published in 2011/12, 21 were modified adoptions and 75 were identical adoptions, representing 53 per cent of the standards published. In addition there were 10 international standards that were adopted as supplements, technical reports and technical specifications.

Engagement

Enhancing Committee Member Participation

Standards Australia has worked to improve standards development processes and performance to support committee member participation.

The Project Prioritisation and Selection Process is now fully embedded and working effectively for members and stakeholders. It is recognised as an integral part of the standards development process.

Standards Australia continues to improve the consistency and predictability in project delivery through the introduction of project benchmarking by complexity, enhanced project management induction training, and implementation of improved visibility, decision support and control structures.

Standards Australia has developed and commenced implementation of a strategic program of initiatives to attract new and next generation committee members.

Some of these initiatives include a Standards Australia Young Leaders Program, focus groups in conjunction with member organisations, nominating organisation partnering to develop the next generation of committee members, professional recognition, and committee succession planning.

Standards Awards

Standards Awards are presented to individuals, and one Committee, who have made significant contributions to standardisation and who have demonstrated outstanding service in enabling Standards Australia to attain the objectives for which it was founded – to enrich the quality of life of all Australians.

It was pleasing to receive a record number of nominations this year. It certainly reinforces the importance of our committee members. The winners of the 2012 Standards Awards are as follows:

- Else Shepherd AM (Certificate of Distinguished Service)
- Kevin Lyngcoln (Outstanding Service Award)
- Geoffrey Boughton (Meritorious Contribution Awards – National)
- Barry Stephenson (Meritorious Contribution Awards – National)
- Joseph Bowdler (Meritorious Contribution Awards – International)
- Peter Clarke (Meritorious Contribution Awards – National)
- Barbara Reed (Meritorious Contribution Awards – International)
- EL-023 – Electrical Equipment in Mines & Quarries (Outstanding Committee Award)

These awards were formally presented at the Mid-Year Council Meeting in Melbourne on Friday, 1 June 2012.

Industry Leaders Forum

Standards Australia this year initiated the Industry Leaders Forum to facilitate high-level dialogue between senior business representatives, standards developers, and government decision-makers.

The purpose of the Industry Leaders Forum is to increase the recognition of Australian Standards within government and at a ministerial level. It aims to promote Australian Standards as public policy solutions.

This year we have hosted The Honourable Anthony Roberts MP, Minister for Fair Trading; The Honourable Christopher Hartcher MP, Minister for Resources and Energy, Special Minister of State, and Minister for the Central Coast; and Mr John Robertson MP, Leader of the Opposition, Shadow Minister for Western Sydney, and Shadow Minister for the Illawarra.



Left to right: Ms Libby Christie, Deputy Chairman, Standards Australia; The Honourable Anthony Roberts MP, Minister for Fair Trading; Dr Alan Morrison, Chairman, Standards Australia; Mr Colin Blair, Chief Executive Officer, Standards Australia.

Standards Development Accreditation

Accreditation Board for Standards Development Organisations

The Accreditation Board for Standards Development Organisations (ABSDO) operates to encourage and accredit Standards Development Organisations (SDO) in Australia to produce internationally aligned Australian Standards.

ABSDO provides a valuable mechanism to ensure other SDOs in Australia are able to develop standards relevant to their own industries (in accordance with published Criteria for Designation as an Australian Standard) and have these standards recognised as Australian Standards. ABSDO is an independent committee consisting of up to nine members who represent the Standards Australia Council's membership categories, and one member representing the Standards Australia board. ABSDO members are elected for terms of three years, and subject to a maximum of three terms.

2011-2012 Milestones

ABSDO's focus for 2011-12 has been to continue to align its functions to reflect the governance and administrative changes that have taken place within Standards Australia. ABSDO is currently in the process of streamlining its accreditation procedures and reducing the cost of accreditation to prospective applicants by evaluating the performance of the SDOs and reassess the current audit's frequency.

ABSDO currently oversees five accredited SDOs:

- Australian Forestry Standards Limited (AFSL)
- Communications Alliance (CA)
- Seafood Services Australia (SSA)
- Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board (RISSB)
- Pharmacy Guild of Australia (PGA)

During the year, programmed surveillance audits were conducted on SSA, RISSB and PGA, all producing favourable results.

A full accreditation audit was carried out on the Communication Alliance, resulting in the organisation being reaccredited for a further four years.

Standards Australia voluntarily submitted itself to an accreditation level audit with the report showing no compliance issues.

In the past financial year there were no changes to the ABSDO membership, with Ms Lyn Baker being re-elected by Standards Australia's Council for a further three year term.

75th IEC General Meeting



Above: Mr Klaus Wucherer, IEC President



The world's leading electrotechnical experts visited Australia last year to attend the 75th International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) General Meeting.

The General Meeting, hosted by Standards Australia and the Australian IEC National Committee, was held from 19–31 October 2011. In all, 1,331 delegates from 70 countries attended the meeting in Melbourne, with 213 accompanying persons.

The General Meeting was broadly recognised as a success, receiving excellent feedback from participants and the IEC Central Office. There were approximately 200 technical meetings, as well as a number of governance meetings, held across the 13 days.

To further heighten the relevance of the General Meeting to the wider stakeholder community, Standards Australia held forums on The Future of Smart Grids and The Future of Electric Vehicles.

These forums brought together leading industry participants and standards development practitioners, with presentations from eminent speakers.

Additionally, an Open Session on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technology generated positive feedback following excellent presentations.

90 YEARS

of Setting the Standard

This year marks an historic occasion for our organisation and the nation, with Standards Australia celebrating its 90th anniversary on 12 October 2012.



*Australian Standards Certified
Product Mark*



The original SAA logo



*Australian Standards Mark,
registered in 1966*



Metric Kate, circa 1970

Since the formation of the Main Committee of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association on 12 October 1922, our organisation has prospered to become the nation's leading standards development body.

There have been many significant events during this time. The organisation's international participation in standards development began in earnest in 1925 when Australia joined the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

During the Second World War the urgent need for defence standards called for the suspension of normal work. To support the war effort, the Standards Association of Australia, as it was then called, abandoned traditional standards development methods to expedite the delivery of emergency war standards. Normal peacetime procedures returned at the end of the war in 1945.

Australia's international involvement in standards development continued with the formation of the ISO in 1947, with Australia as a founding member. Standards Australia has been a steadfast member of the ISO ever since.

In 1950 we received a Royal Charter to develop standards in the national interest, granted by King George VI, demonstrating our national prominence.

In 1973 Standards Australia became an inaugural member of Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC) to promote standards development in the region.

Standards Australia changed its name to Standards Australia International Limited (SAI Limited) in 1999, and became incorporated as an Australian public company limited by guarantee.

In 2003 Standards Australia sold its commercial businesses to SAI Global Limited, providing the organisation with greater financial sustainability.

Since that time Standards Australia has prospered and increasingly focused on the core business of the organisation: producing internationally aligned Australian Standards in the national interest.

Financial Overview

To complement the necessarily technical and complex statutory Financial Report we set out our summary of the financial performance for the year and an overview of the investment portfolio issues and general economic conditions.

Financial Strategy

The over-arching financial objectives, strategies, activities and KPIs are set out in the Strategic Plan in the Directors' Report on page 24 of the Annual Review.

Standards Australia's long term financial viability is dependent on returns from its long term investment portfolio, and to a lesser extent, royalties from the sale of standards publications. The fundamental principles of the business model are:

- To ensure the organisation is financially sustainable in the short, medium and long term; that is, to live within its means to ensure survival in perpetuity.
- To maximise long term investment returns through professional active management, and by optimising the balance between risk and return.
- To maintain the real value of the investment portfolio in perpetuity, through an appropriate policy of investment income retention.
- In planning, to acknowledge that investment returns will fluctuate from year to year, however short term operating cost levels and performance targets should align with average long term return expectations.

The strategy is achieved through a disciplined approach to sustainable annual operating budgets, and then ensuring achievement of the budget.

We are committed to ensuring that the limited resources available are highly focused to achieving excellence in our core activity of developing internationally aligned Australian Standards in the national interest.

Investment Portfolio Strategic Asset Allocation

Through its investment advisers the Board regularly reviews the investment portfolio allocation between asset classes to ensure it is appropriate for current conditions. Following the sale of the investment property at Sussex St Sydney in August 2011, the allocation to Property was reduced by 2% (to 18%), to allow for an increase in Defensive Alternatives by 2% (to 12%).

A comprehensive review in August 2012 resulted in the reclassification of investments within the Growth and Defensive 'Alternatives' assets classes based on the risk and return expectations for each of the individual investments. 'Alternatives' are broadly defined as any investment strategy that does not invest in long only (buy and hold) equities, property, bonds or cash. The objective of 'Alternatives' is to provide diversification from the equity risks that dominate the portfolio. Current 'Alternatives' investments in the portfolio include infrastructure, hedge and credit (secured loans). The reclassifications do not result in any change to strategy or underlying investments.

All Overseas Equities remain invested on an unhedged basis. The Australian dollar is currently expensive relative to historical valuations. This exposure is considered appropriate from a total portfolio risk perspective, and could bolster values should the Australian dollar fall to historical levels.

The Board's policy is that the portfolio is actively managed, with close monitoring of adviser and individual manager performance to ensure the portfolio is positioned appropriately for the current economic environment to meet the investment objective. The performance and suitability of the managed investment funds is monitored by JANA Investment Advisers.

Investment Objective

To grow the investment corpus in real terms over a seven year period, after providing for a minimum return of (CPI +1%) + 4.0% per annum (after fees, and measured over the seven year period), with moderate volatility of returns.

Investment returns since inception (June 2004)

Actual return	7.2% pa
Objective (CPI + 1%) + 4%	7.6% pa

The Investment Year

Financial year 2011/12 was a tough year for risk assets such as equities, whilst property and credit related investments performed well as investors responded to the 'risk on, risk off' market environment by seeking to avoid investments potentially exposed to an economic downturn. Global political and economic issues in Europe, USA and China continue to create uncertainty and market volatility. In Australia, concerns about inflation due to government stimulus and strong investment in the resources sector have been tempered by cautious consumer spending and the challenges of a high Australian dollar. Over the year the Reserve Bank cut interest rates by 1.25%. The resources boom has enabled WA and Queensland to grow strongly, whilst the non-mining states and sectors such as manufacturing have struggled – this divergence reflecting our so called 'two-speed economy'.

The Australian dollar has remained above parity with the US dollar for most of the year. This strength is currently underpinned by offshore demand for Australian investments including our government bonds.

The Australian equities market (ASX/S&P 300) fell by 7% during the year, the third negative year in the last five years. Australia underperformed global markets primarily due to poor performance from the energy (-20%) and materials (-28%) sectors which sold off due to concerns about a slowdown in China and the consequent impact on stocks exposed to the China growth story. Defensive sectors of the market including Telecommunications (+38%), Healthcare (+10%) and Utilities (+11%) outperformed. Whilst Australia has a very strong economy and equities remain cheap based on forward earnings, problems in the US and Europe combine to give a cautious outlook for the next year.

Unhedged overseas equities returns were flat over the year, weighed down by deteriorating global economic conditions. As was the case in Australia, defensive sectors including consumer staples (+13%) and health care (+11%) performed best. There was little difference between hedged and unhedged stocks with the Australian dollar relatively unchanged against the major currencies.

The Australian property market performed strongly during the year with investors attracted to the sector's high yield and perceived defensive characteristics. As was the case last year, valuations have only increased in line with rent increases while capitalisation rates have remained stable albeit at higher than long term historical levels.

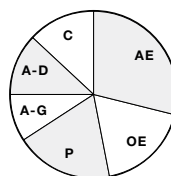
Investment Portfolio

The proceeds from the sale of the Sussex St property in August 2011 were invested primarily into wholesale unlisted property funds (Dexus and GPT) to achieve the revised strategic property allocation of 18%. The balance of the proceeds were used to top up target allocations to credit, Australian equities and cash term deposits.

The portfolio is invested with 15 wholesale investment management funds or directly in bank term deposits, in total \$189m at 30 June 2012.

At 30 June 2012 the investment portfolio is structured as follows:

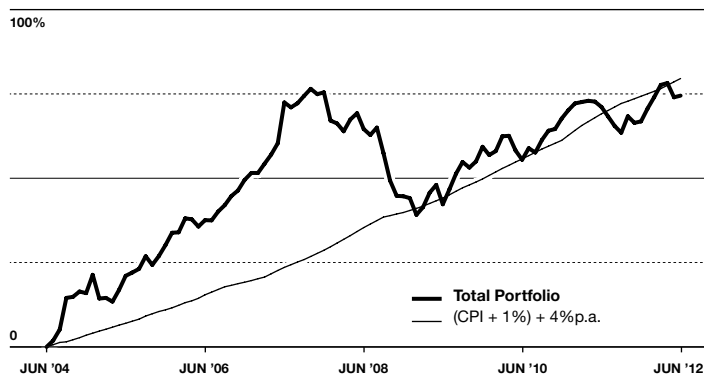
Sector	\$M	%
Australian equities (AE)	55.1	29
Overseas equities (OE)	33.8	18
Property (P)	36.2	19
Alternatives—growth (A-G)	17.5	9
Alternatives—defensive (A-D)	23.3	12
Cash & fixed interest (C)	24.0	13
	189.9	100



Investment Performance

The chart below shows the actual cumulative investment performance compared to the investment objective performance (defined as CPI +1%, the annual retention amount, plus 4% p.a.). Since inception the Total Portfolio (solid line) has slightly under-achieved the (CPI +1%) +4% p.a. objective on a cumulative basis.

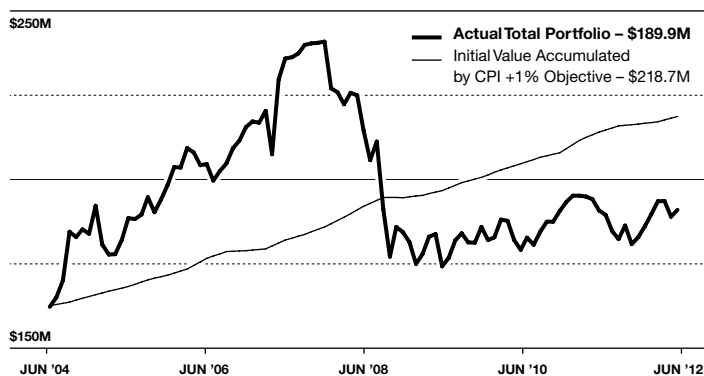
Investment Performance: June '04 – June '12



Portfolio Valuation

The following chart shows the actual value of the investment portfolio compared to the target value. The target value is the value of the initial funds at 30 June 2004 (\$161.1M) accumulated by CPI +1% p.a.

Portfolio Valuation: June '04 – June '12



FINANCIAL SUMMARY (YTD \$'000) – year ended 30 June 2012

	Standards Development		Accreditation Board for SDOs		Investment		TOTAL \$ '000	
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget</i>
Operating revenue	9,348	9,294	17	28	-	-	9,365	9,322
Operating expenses	17,288	18,926	42	72	-	-	17,330	18,998
	(7,940)	(9,632)	(25)	(44)	-	-	(7,965)	(9,676)
Net Investment revenue / growth	-	-	-	-	4,024	17,108	4,024	17,108
Net result	(7,940)	(9,632)	(25)	(44)	4,024	17,108	(3,941)	7,432

Commentary

Operating revenues were in line with budget overall. Lower revenues from royalties received from sales of published standards were offset by higher royalties from the watermark certification scheme and an increase in Commonwealth funding for international development programs.

Operating expenses were 9% below budget overall. The main variances are lower employment expenses (\$982k) reflecting difficulties in attracting appropriate staff in the standards development division; savings and development re-priorisation in technology (\$442k); savings from the budgeted cost of hosting IEC 2011 (\$124k); and travel over-expenditure related to international participation of \$212k .

Net investment revenue / growth reflects the difficult year in global equity markets with the ASX S&P 300 accumulation index falling by 7%, and the World MSCI (unhedged) accumulation index up 0.1% for the year. Overall investment portfolio performance was 2.0% (budget 8.6%) for the year and 7.2% (objective 7.6%) since inception in June 2004. A summary of the June quarterly investment performance report is available on the Standards Australia website.

Financial Result

The Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 32 of the Annual Review is restated below to differentiate between operations and investment activities:

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Operations		
Revenues	9,365	8,614
Expenses	(17,330)	(15,806)
Operations Deficit	(7,965)	(7,192)
Investments		
Managed Funds distributions and property rentals	8,792	11,747
Deficit on revaluation of investment properties	-	(1,315)
Investment surplus	8,792	10,432
Net Surplus (Reported P&L)	827	3,240
Other Comprehensive Income		
Net revaluation of investments at year end	(4,768)	6,845
Total Comprehensive Income	(3,941)	10,085

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report on Standards Australia Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of Standards Australia Limited have been fulfilling the role as Australia's peak standards body in the development of Australian Standards, and investment. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the year.

Directors

The following persons were Directors for the whole of the year and up to the date of this report:

Alan Morrison (Chairman)
Colin Blair
Richard Brooks
Peter Burn
Libby Christie
Peter Cockbain
David Singleton
James Tinslay

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is Archer Whetham, FCPA, FCIS, FCSA. Before joining Standards Australia Limited in January 2004 he held various senior financial management and company secretarial positions including director and secretary of a listed funds management company.

Operating Results

The profit of Standards Australia Limited for the year was \$827,000 (2011 profit \$3,240,000).

Review Of Operations

The principal activities of Standards Australia Limited have been fulfilling the role as Australia's peak standards body in the development of Australian Standards.

The Company has a diversified investment portfolio which generates earnings that contribute to meeting the operational costs of standards development.

Strategic Plan

Core Focus: Development of internationally aligned Australian Standards in the national interest

Objectives	Strategies for achievement	Current activities	Measures of success
1 COMMUNITY AND PEAK STATUS			
1.1 Standards Australia (SA) and the Australian Standard brands are strongly supported by governments, industry and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead and promote a balanced and transparent Standards Development process and act in the national interest Promote our role in supporting and advancing Australia's technical infrastructure, trade and international competitiveness Ensure the development and maintenance of contemporary Australian Standards of a high quality in the national interest for public net benefit Ensure clarity of the role of Australian Standards in product conformity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced governance processes and transparency of decision making in standards development prioritisation and development Enhancement of engagement with stakeholders within all sectors on sector specific needs and issues Prioritisation of Standards development in the national interest for public net benefit Ongoing review of Standards to ensure relevancy and currency Utilisation of media and public affairs forums to promote role and work of SA Co-operate with industry and government in product conformity framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of MOU with Commonwealth and recognition of peak body status Survey of industry and community demonstrates positive perception of SA brand, processes and value Contemporary suite of standards The value of Australian Standards in the community is better recognised
2 STAKEHOLDERS			
2.1 Members, Nominating Organisations and Committee Members across all sectors are informed, engaged and committed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure we understand stakeholder needs, issues and priorities Ensure stakeholders are actively involved in priority setting Engage stakeholders to commit and contribute to the development of standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector Managers engaging with all stakeholders and implementing new Sector Advisory Forums Provision of seminars and information services to support new Standards Implementation of a communication and public affairs plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders are engaged with us and are prepared to commit and contribute to the development of Standards Current level of Members and Nominating Organisations maintained Stakeholder satisfaction survey indicates positive trend Standards Forums continue to operate
2.2 Committee participation is valued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve Nominating Organisation engagement Improve contributors recognition Promote value and benefits of standardisation Develop and refine committee tools and processes to support ease of engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee training program Standards Awards program New IT infrastructure for online Standards development New Sector Advisory Forums Implementation of Young Leaders Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of contributors Results of post implementation review survey at completion of projects show increasing positive perception of engagement Younger generation is more engaged in standards development process
3 INNOVATION AND PROCESSES			
3.1 SA offers a choice of deliverables and pathways that are valued and meet the differing needs and means of stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure options for development are communicated and understood Ensure infrastructure and capacity to support different deliverables and pathways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting pathways: SA resourced, Externally Funded, or Accredited by ABSDO Developing training programs for staff and stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation across all pathways delivering greater public net benefit and supporting sustainability Success of ABSDO accredited organisations
3.2 Standards Australia resources are expended where they deliver the highest public net benefit in the national interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure transparency of project selection and prioritisation to maximise public net benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair and equitable implementation of project prioritisation program and criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued stakeholder support for project prioritisation process and criteria

	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Strategies for achievement</i>	<i>Current activities</i>	<i>Measures of success</i>
3.3	Standards Australia is at the forefront of analysing and adapting to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foresight and innovation role for NSAG Emerging trends identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of new standardisation policies and practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards developed in new and emerging areas
3.4	Standards development processes and performance are best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a culture of continual improvement through the establishment of stakeholder-based Innovation Review Group Implement ICT Strategy Standards development process to be efficient and timely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing ICT platform, flexible processes and improved project management Project management capability enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognised as best practice in the development of Standards Significant improvement in Standards productivity Successful annual external audit of processes
3.5	Standards Australia contributes to Australian innovation and that the links between standards and research are developed to foster innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively develop links with government, industry and research to foster innovation Promote standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Standards Framework to align with government policy and business needs Implement collaboration plan with Universities Collaborate with research community Ongoing association with AIDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are linked to government policy, industry and research needs Value of standardisation is part of undergraduate and post graduate education Link to innovation demonstrated through relationship with AIDA
4 INTERNATIONAL				
4.1	International Standards influence and participation on behalf of Australia is targeted effectively, well managed and supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align with Commonwealth Government's international policies and priorities Maintain and support regional networks to enhance trade and safeguard consumers Base Australian Standards on international standards to the maximum extent feasible Enhanced participation at ISO and IEC at both technical and policy level Engagement on international committees that deliver net benefit to Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of participation at key international and regional organisations including ISO, IEC, PASC Ongoing operational and strategic cooperation with Standards New Zealand International Policy Advisory Group for ISO and PASC activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reputation as valued contributor and leader on international forums and committees Maintain membership of ISO, IEC, PASC, COPANT and CEN Maintain level of representation on technical committees and policy groups
5 FINANCE AND RESOURCES				
5.1	Finances are secure and sustainable for long term viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on keeping operating expenses within sustainable level Maintain real value of investment corpus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual operating results y/e 30/6/12 were within budget and sustainable Budget for y/e 30/6/13 is sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment portfolio maintained at real level equivalent to original value plus CPI + 1% Minimum annual investment returns of CPI + 1% + 4% (averaged over rolling 7 year period) with moderate volatility of returns Operate within annual budgets
5.2	Company culture is innovative, dynamic and rewarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a positive dynamic work environment which encourages innovation and recognises good performance Ensure appropriate learning and development program developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing results from 2011 staff culture survey Good internal communication continued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased engagement score from staff culture survey Retention of staff

Current Directors



Alan Morrison



Colin Blair



Richard Brooks



Peter Burn

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	EXPERIENCE AND SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
Alan Morrison (Chairman)	BSc, M Pub Admin, PhD, CPEng, FAICD, FCMI, FIEAust, FIET, FIERE.	Member or Observer of all SA Board Committees. Former positions include President of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO); Chairman of the World Standards Cooperation (the peak coordination body of ISO, IEC and ITU); Leader of the Australian Delegation to ISO and PASC; Chairman SA Certification and Testing Standing Forum.
Colin Blair (Chief Executive Officer)	BE, MEngSc, MEnvStud, MBA, FIEAust	Chairman Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC) Executive Committee; Director Construction Information Systems; Member of the Technical Infrastructure Alliance; Australian member of ISO Council. Former positions include Chairman ISO Technical Advisory Group for Building; Treasurer NSW Chapter of Association of Consulting Engineers Australia; Member of the Construction Regulations and Standards Internationalization Group; Chairman of the specialist regional bodies forum; and a range of senior management positions within Standards Australia.
Richard Brooks	B Ec., FCPA, FAICD	Managing Director of Tyne Solutions Pty Ltd a provider of business and association management services; Director Cabinet Makers and Designers Association; Member Mt Buller and Mt Stirling Alpine Resorts Management Board; Chairman SA Finance & Audit Committee; Member Accreditation Board for Standards Development Organisations; Chairman of Standards Technical Committee FP-20. Former positions include Chairman of the Council of Small Business Organisations of Australia; Executive Director of the Timber Merchants Association, Victoria; Co-Chairman Timber Industry Superannuation Scheme.
Peter Burn	B.Ec (Hons), Ph.D	Director of Public Policy for Australian Industry Group; Alternate Director and Investment Committee Member of Australian Super; Chairman SA Strategy Committee. Former positions include Director – Policy at the Business Council of Australia; Graduate economist in the Commonwealth Treasury, and academic positions in the Economics Department of the University of Newcastle and the University of Queensland.



Libby Christie



Peter Cockbain



David Singleton



James Tinslay

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	EXPERIENCE AND SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
Libby Christie (Deputy Chair)	BA (History/Ed), Grad Dip Adult Ed, MAICD.	<p>Executive Director Arts Funding, Australian Council for the Arts; Chair SA Remuneration & Nominations Committee; Member SA Strategy Committee.</p> <p>Former positions include Managing Director of Sydney Symphony; President, Monster Asia Pacific, TMP Worldwide; Managing Director, Business & Government Marketing, Telstra; National Government Sales Manager, Optus; various senior roles in Institute of Technology and Canberra CAE.</p>
Peter Cockbain	BScEng, FIE AUST, FTSE, FIPENZ, CPEng	<p>Founder and Technical Director of AmpControl; Member of the University of Newcastle Council and Member of its Finance and Capital Development Committee and Strategic Development Committee; Chairman SA Standards Development Committee; Member SA Remuneration & Nominations Committee.</p> <p>Former positions include 2006 National President of Engineers Australia, Member of the SA Electrical Standards Sector Board, Engineers Australia representative on the Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council and the Future Manufacturing Industry Innovation Council.</p>
David Singleton	BSc, MEngSc, FTSE, HonFIEAust, FICE, FAICD	<p>Global Planning Leader, Arup; Director of various Arup Group subsidiaries; Chairman, Australian Green Infrastructure Council; Member SA Strategy Committee.</p> <p>Former positions include Group Board member and Director, Arup Group; CEO and Chairman, Arup Australasia; Chair, SA Buildings Standards Sector Board; Chair and Director, Australian Construction Industry Forum; Director, Cooperative Research Centre for Construction Innovation; President and Chair, Association of Consulting Engineers Australia; Director, Association of Consulting Engineers Australia; Chair, National Engineering Registration Board.</p>
James Tinslay	BScEng	<p>Chief Executive Officer of the National Electrical and Communications Association; Director of Australian Cabling Registration Services Pty Ltd; Alternate Director NSW Electrical Superannuation Scheme; Member COAG Advisory Committee on National Occupational Licensing; Member SA Finance & Audit Committee; Director of Australian Construction Industry Forum Limited.</p> <p>Former positions include Chief Executive Officer National Electrical and Communications Association, NSW Branch; Group Manager Electrotechnology, Standards Australia; Chair NSW Electrotechnology Industry Training Advisory Board Pty Ltd.</p>

Meetings of Directors

DIRECTOR	DIRECTORS MEETINGS		FINANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE		STRATEGY COMMITTEE		REMUNERATION & NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE		STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE		KEY
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
WA Morrison	5	5	4	4	2	2	4	4	4*	4*	A Meetings eligible to attend B Meetings attended * Attended ex officio, observer or by invitation
CD Blair	5	5	4*	4*	2*	2*	4*	4*	4*	4*	
WR Brooks	5	5	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
PR Burn	5	4	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	
EP Christie	5	5	–	–	2	2	4	4	1*	1*	
PD Cockbain	5	3	–	–	–	–	4	2	4	3	
DJ Singleton	5	4	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	
JC Tinslay	5	4	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Finance & Audit Committee

The Committee's role is to act as the medium by which the Board, management, and auditors meet, review and advise on matters relating to financial management, risk and compliance.

The Committee's primary objectives are to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities relating to:

- investment strategy
- risk management
- compliance with legal and contractual obligations
- accounting and financial reporting

Remuneration & Nominations Committee

The Committee's primary objectives are to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities relating to:

- remuneration policy and strategy
- CEO, Director and Committee Member remuneration
- succession planning and nomination of new directors and other officers
- applications for new Standards Australia membership
- nomination of Honorary Councillors
- Board and Board Committee performance

Strategy Committee

The Committee's primary objective is to assist the Board in considering and setting the Company's overall strategic direction and objectives, in particular to:

- consider proposals from management to set or change the long and short term strategic objectives and the 5 Year Strategic Plan
- provide advice to management and monitor implementation of the 5 Year Strategic Plan
- assist the Board with its relationship with Standards New Zealand and the Accreditation Board for Standards Development Organisations

Standards Development Committee

The Committee's primary objective is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities as Australia's peak national standards body and in the development of Australian Standards and related documents, in particular to:

- exercise oversight of Standards Australia's processes, policies and procedures as a developer of Australian Standards and related documents
- provide process governance for the development of Australian Standards by Standards Australia, and on a case by case basis for other accredited Standards Development Organisations as required, and to ensure compliance with appropriate

processes for the development of Australian Standards

- determine which projects are resourced by Standards Australia
- provide guidance on, and if necessary make decisions on, priorities for the development of Australian Standards and other documents in the public interest
- provide the final point of process dispute resolution within Standards Australia as an accredited developer of Australian Standards and related documents

Auditors' Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration is included on page 29.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



W A Morrison
Chairman



C D Blair
Chief Executive Officer / Director
Sydney, 24 August 2012

Auditor's Independence Declaration



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Level 10, 1 Margaret St
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY PAUL BULL TO THE DIRECTORS OF STANDARDS AUSTRALIA LIMITED

As lead auditor of Standards Australia Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'P. Bull', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Paul Bull

Partner

BDO East Coast Partnership (formerly PKF East Coast Practice)

Sydney, 24 August 2012

Financial Statements

Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- (a) The financial statements as at 30 June 2012 and notes set out on pages 36 to 47 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as made by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and other professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company as at 30 June 2012, as represented by the results of the operations and cash flows, for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



W A Morrison
Chairman



C D Blair
Chief Executive Officer / Director

Sydney, 24 August 2012

Independent Auditor's Report



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Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Standards Australia Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Standards Australia Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, 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 directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1 (a), the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company'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 company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Standards Australia Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Standards Australia Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1 (a).

BDO East Coast Partnership (formerly PKF East Coast Practice)

Paul Bull
Partner
Sydney, 24 August 2012

BDO East Coast Partnership ABN 83 236 985 726 is a member of a national association of independent entities which are all members of BDO (Australia) Ltd ABN 77 050 110 275, an Australian company limited by guarantee. BDO East Coast Partnership and BDO (Australia) Ltd are members of BDO International Ltd, a UK company limited by guarantee, and form part of the international BDO network of independent member firms. Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation (other than for the acts or omissions of financial services licensees) in each State or Territory other than Tasmania.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Revenue	2	<u>18,280</u>	<u>21,235</u>
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		9,903	9,350
Finance costs		4	9
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3a	650	1,217
Other expenses from ordinary activities		6,896	6,104
Net loss from fair value adjustment to investment properties		-	1,315
		<u>17,453</u>	<u>17,995</u>
Surplus before income tax expense		827	3,240
Income tax expense	1(f)	-	-
Surplus for the year		827	3,240
Other comprehensive income			
Investments revaluation	12	<u>(4,768)</u>	<u>6,845</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(3,941)</u>	<u>10,085</u>

The Statement of Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	520	1,785
Trade and other receivables	5	1,356	1,229
Other current assets	6(a)	746	1,210
Total current assets		2,622	4,224
Non-current assets			
Investment property	7(a)	-	30,655
Other financial assets	7(b)	189,841	161,310
Plant and equipment	8	2,743	2,300
Other non-current assets	6(b)	-	1,172
Total non-current assets		192,584	195,437
Total assets		195,206	199,661
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	1,426	1,354
Provisions	10(a)	671	680
Other current liabilities	11(a)	3,311	3,033
Total current liabilities		5,408	5,067
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	10(b)	832	842
Other non-current liabilities	11(b)	2,411	3,256
Total non-current liabilities		3,243	4,098
Total liabilities		8,651	9,165
NET ASSETS		186,555	190,496
Equity			
Reserves	12	(9,239)	(7,336)
Retained surplus	13	195,794	197,832
TOTAL EQUITY		186,555	190,496

The Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Surplus for the year		827	3,240
Net increase/(decrease) in investment revaluation reserve	12, 1(b)	(4,768)	6,845
Net income and expense recognised directly in equity		(4,768)	6,845
Total changes in equity for the year		(3,941)	10,085

The Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from operations		10,918	11,308
Payments to suppliers and employees		(16,837)	(15,648)
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	14	<u>(5,919)</u>	<u>(4,340)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investment securities		(31,881)	(10,750)
Payments for plant and equipment		(1,110)	(88)
Proceeds from investment sales		32,298	7,095
Interest and distributions received		5,347	8,347
Net cash inflow from investing activities		<u>4,654</u>	<u>4,604</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(1,265)	264
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,785	1,521
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	<u>520</u>	<u>1,785</u>

The Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2012

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial report covers Standards Australia Limited (the Company) as an individual entity and is presented in Australian currency.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 24 August 2012. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

The financial report complies with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRSs) in their entirety. Compliance with AIFRSs ensures that the financial report complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all years presented.

Reporting Basis and Conventions

This financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

b) Investments

Investment properties

The company sold its remaining investment property on 1 August 2011.

Other financial assets - managed fund investments

The company invests in a portfolio of wholesale managed unit trust funds which is strategically structured to maximise long term values and returns.

The company has early adopted AASB9 Financial Instruments, effective 1 July 2011 and has made an irrevocable election to present any changes to the fair value of investments in other comprehensive income. No further impairment of the investments are recognised.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on settlement date, which is the date that an asset is delivered to or by an entity.

When investments are sold, the accumulated realised fair value adjustments recognised in equity are transferred directly to Retained Earnings.

c) Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the plant and equipment's expected economic life. Depreciation rates are based on the following useful lives:

Plant, equipment and furniture	5 years
Computing equipment	4 years
Leasehold improvements	over term of lease

d) Impairment of plant and equipment

The carrying values of all plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If such an indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

e) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year, together with benefits arising from wages, salaries and annual leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled plus related on costs. Other 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.

Contributions are made by the company to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

f) Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under section 8.2(c) of the table in section 50-40 to the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 in that it is a body that promotes the development of Australian "industrial resources" through the preparation and publication of industrial standards.

g) Rounding of amounts

The Company is a kind referred to in Class Order 98/0100 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission relating to "rounding off" of amounts in the financial report. Amounts in the financial report have been rounded off in accordance with the Class Order to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases to the nearest dollar.

h) Revenue

Investment distributions from managed funds are recognised as income in the period that entitlement is established. Income from royalties is recognised as income over the period the sales to third parties relate. Income from grants is recognised in the period that the grant is receivable. Income from externally funded standards development projects is recognised according to the proportion of the total project work completed by reference to services performed as a percentage of total services required for the completion of the project. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i) 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. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

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

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and the operating bank account. Cash term deposits held with financial institutions are classified under "other financial assets" as they form part of the company's investment portfolio.

k) Receivables

Receivables are carried at invoice amount including GST less an estimate for doubtful debts where collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

l) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

n) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives received under operating property leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives paid under operating property leases are recognised as an asset and amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the lease term.

o) New accounting standards and interpretations

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2012. These are outlined in Table 1 below.

p) Critical accounting estimates and judgments**Restoration of leased property**

The company leases office space under a non-cancellable operating lease expiring 30 June 2019. The company is required to restore the leased premises of its office space to its original condition at the end of the lease term. A provision has been recognised for the present value of the estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements. These costs have been capitalised as part of the leasehold improvements and are amortised over the term of the lease.

Table 1

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on financial report	Application date for the company
AASB 13 and AASB 2011-8	Fair Value Measurement and Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13	This standard defines fair value and sets out a framework for measuring fair value and enhancing fair value disclosures.	1 January 2013	May impact disclosures in the financial report, however, the company is yet to assess its full impact.	1 July 2012
AASB 1053 and AASB 2010-2	Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from reduced disclosure requirements	This standard introduces a second tier of general purpose financial reporting for entities that are not publically accountable. Tier 2 reporting allows for a reduced level of disclosure in such general purpose financial reports.	1 July 2013	May impact disclosures in financial report, however, the company is yet to assess its full impact	1 July 2013

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
2. REVENUE		
Revenue from operating activities		
Royalties	3,694	3,768
Grant received	2,513	2,425
Externally funded project revenue	2,072	1,837
Other income	1,086	584
	<u>9,365</u>	<u>8,614</u>
Revenue from investing activities		
Net gain from sale of property investments	34	-
Investment distributions	7,647	8,672
Investment property rentals	176	3,305
Interest income	1,058	644
	<u>8,915</u>	<u>12,621</u>
Total revenue	<u>18,280</u>	<u>21,235</u>
3. EXPENSES		
(a) Expenses from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been arrived at after charging/(crediting) the following:		
Net loss from sale of property, plant and equipment	15	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	428	981
Leasehold improvements amortisation	222	236
Rental expense relating to operating leases	1,154	1,115
Doubtful debts	-	(2)
	2012 \$	2011 \$
Remuneration of current auditors:		
Auditing the financial report	29,000	33,850
Other services – audit relating to publishing licence agreement, audit of Commonwealth Grant and other funding agreements	23,318	33,415

	Notes	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash at bank and on hand		520	1,785
		<u>520</u>	<u>1,785</u>
5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Trade debtors		1,356	1,231
Less: Impairment of receivables		-	(2)
		<u>1,356</u>	<u>1,229</u>
At 30 June, there was no significant concentration of past due debts.			
Fair value and credit risk			
Due to the short term nature of the receivables, the carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.			
The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Note 15 provides information on the risk management of the company.			
6. OTHER ASSETS			
(a) Current			
Prepayments		344	365
Accrued income		338	249
Lease incentive	1(l)	-	569
Other		64	27
		<u>746</u>	<u>1,210</u>
(b) Non-current			
Lease incentive	1(l)	-	1,172
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,172</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
7. INVESTMENTS			
(a) Investment property – at fair value		-	30,655
Opening balance at 1 July		30,655	31,970
Disposal of investment property		(30,657)	-
Transfer from property, plant and equipment		2	-
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustment		-	(1,315)
Closing balance at 30 June		-	30,655
(b) Other financial assets – at fair value			
Investments in managed funds	15(e)	176,408	148,816
Investment term deposits and other liquid assets		13,433	12,494
		189,841	161,310
Total Investments		189,841	191,965
(c) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income for investment property			
Investment properties rental income		299	3,305
Property operating expenses that generated rental income		(123)	(755)
		176	2,550
Risk exposure			
For an analysis of the sensitivity for other financial assets for market risk, refer to note 15.			
(d) Minimum lease payments (net of incentive payments) under non-cancellable operating leases of investment property not recognised in the financial statements are receivable as follows:			
Within one year		-	276
		-	276
The sale of the Sussex Street property completed on 1 August 2011 and as a result, no further lease revenues (net of incentive payments) were earned after 1 August 2011.			

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
(a) Leasehold improvements		
Leasehold improvements – at cost	2,656	2,656
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,097)	(875)
Net book amount	1,559	1,781
Movements in leasehold improvements during the financial year		
Opening net book amount	1,781	1,967
Additions	-	50
Amortisation expense	(222)	(236)
Closing net book amount	1,559	1,781
(b) Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment – at cost	5,975	4,972
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,791)	(4,453)
Net book amount	1,184	519
Movements in plant and equipment during the financial year		
Opening net book amount	519	1,412
Additions	1,110	88
Transfer to investment property	(2)	-
Disposals	(15)	-
Depreciation expense	(428)	(981)
Closing net book amount	1,184	519
Total plant and equipment	2,743	2,300

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Notes	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Trade creditors		449	374
Other creditors		977	980
		<u>1,426</u>	<u>1,354</u>
10. PROVISIONS			
(a) Current			
Employee benefits		671	680
		<u>671</u>	<u>680</u>
(b) Non-current			
Employee benefits		482	492
Restoration of leased property		350	350
		<u>832</u>	<u>842</u>

Movements in non-current provisions other than employee benefits during the financial year:

	Restoration of leased property 2012 \$'000
Carrying amount at start of year	350
Increment arising from revised estimate	-
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>350</u>

Restoration of leasehold property

This amount represents a provision for the present value of estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements as required by the terms of the lease of the Sydney office premises.

11. OTHER LIABILITIES

(a) Current			
Deferred revenue		1,325	1,703
Special collections in advance		1,584	928
Lease incentive	1 (l)	402	402
		<u>3,311</u>	<u>3,033</u>
(b) Non-current			
Other creditors		-	443
Lease incentive	1 (l)	2,411	2,813
		<u>2,411</u>	<u>3,256</u>

Lease incentive represents the unamortised portion of amounts received to enter into the operating lease for Sydney office accommodation.

	Notes	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
12. RESERVES			
Investment revaluation reserve		(9,090)	(7,336)
		<u>(9,090)</u>	<u>(7,336)</u>
(a) Movement in reserves			
<i>Investment revaluation reserve</i>			
Opening balance		(7,336)	(14,181)
Transfer of realised (gains)/losses to retained surplus		2,865	-
Net revaluation of investments at year end		<u>(4,768)</u>	<u>6,845</u>
		<u>(9,239)</u>	<u>(7,336)</u>
(b) Nature and purpose of reserves			
<i>Investment revaluation reserve</i>			
Changes in the fair value arising from the revaluation of investments (other than investment properties), such as managed fund investments, are accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve. Amounts are transferred as a surplus or deficit to the Retained Surplus when the investments are sold.			
13. Retained surplus			
Retained surplus at the beginning of the financial year		197,832	194,592
Transfer from reserves	12	(2,865)	-
Surplus for the year		827	3,240
Retained surplus at the end of the financial year		<u>195,794</u>	<u>197,832</u>
14. Reconciliation of surplus for the year end to net cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		827	3,240
Interest, distribution income and net rents		(6,688)	(11,746)
Depreciation and amortisation		650	1,216
Charge for doubtful debts		-	(2)
Net (gain)/loss on sale of plant and equipment		15	-
Net (gain)/loss on sale of investment property		(34)	-
Write-off of investment property lease incentives		(1,607)	-
Net (gain)/loss from fair value adjustment to investment properties		-	1,315
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase) decrease in receivables		(175)	995
(Increase) decrease in other operating assets		1,607	568
Increase (decrease) in payables		(495)	66
Increase (decrease) in other provisions		(19)	8
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities		<u>(5,919)</u>	<u>(4,340)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management

The company has exposure to a number of financial risks primarily related to its investment portfolio. The Board's Finance & Audit Committee assists the Board in overseeing and fulfilling its responsibilities relating to risk management. Independent investment advisers monitor the performance of all investments and advise the Board on investment strategy, asset allocation and the selection of individual fund managers. Funds are invested with a diverse range of professional licensed fund managers, primarily via pooled entities (e.g. unit trusts). Investments cover a range of investment styles, strategies, geographical sectors and risk profiles. There are thirteen separate fund managers covering fifteen investment portfolios. Investment derivatives are used by some of the fund managers. The company has not invested directly in derivative transactions.

The company's investment portfolio is strategically structured to maximise long term values and returns. These returns are used to fund a significant portion of total operating expenses. Whilst the portfolio is constructed to manage volatility, there are external influences and cycles that impact investment values and returns in the short term.

As a not-for-profit organisation the company's policy is to set short term operating expense budgets at a level that can be sustained by realistic medium term (5-7 year) investment returns. Accordingly whilst short term volatilities affect the value of investments and returns these are not considered as risks that will normally affect the company's medium term operational and financial performance.

Financial risks faced by Standards Australia

The primary risks are market risks relating to investments and, to a lesser extent, credit risk and interest rate risk.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in market variables including but not limited to foreign exchange risk and market price risk.

i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign

exchange rates. The company has some investments with international fund managers which invest funds in the USA and other countries. Some of these fund managers utilise derivatives to hedge against fluctuations between the Australian dollar and the currencies in which the securities they invest are denominated. Some exposure to foreign currency risk is retained as part of the overall portfolio management strategy.

ii) Market price risk

Market price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments in the market. The company's investments have inherent pricing risks. This varies across the different asset classes based on the underlying securities or assets held by each individual fund manager. Asset classes invested are Australian equities, overseas equities, property, alternatives, diversified fixed interest and cash.

Market price risk management involves decisions regarding the allocation of funds across the asset classes and includes management of those risks within these asset classes, that is the selection of fund managers. Each fund manager's performance is measured against industry recognised index benchmarks that are relevant to the particular investment class. Compliance of a manager's investment approach against its mandate is also monitored.

The company's exposure to market price risk at the reporting date was the value of managed funds investments and directly owned property of \$189,841,000 (2011 \$191,965,000). Refer to note 7(b).

Table 2 below summarises the financial impact to the company of possible fluctuations in investment values based on a 'Volatility Factor'. The 'Volatility Factor' is an estimate of the potential change that may occur in the market price of the investment classes to which the Company is exposed. The analysis is based on the assumption that the Volatility Factor had increased/decreased with all other variables held constant in a one year period.

Table 2

2012 Asset Class	Volatility Factor	Asset class weighting at reporting date	Impact on profit* \$'000	Impact on equity \$'000
Australian Equities	20%	29%	NIL	10,814
Overseas Equities	23%	18%	NIL	7,776
Property	12%	19%	NIL	4,359
Alternatives – growth	10%	9%	NIL	1,751
Alternatives – defensive	8%	7%	NIL	1,100
Bank loans and structured credit	13%	11%	NIL	2,611
Cash and fixed interest	1%	7%	NIL	97
		100%		

Table 2 (continued)

2011 Asset Class	Volatility Factor	Asset class weighting at reporting date	Impact on profit* \$'000	Impact on equity \$'000
Australian Equities	17%	28%	NIL	9,156
Overseas Equities	18%	18%	NIL	6,144
Property	12%	23%	NIL	5,250
Alternatives – growth	9%	9%	NIL	1,459
Alternatives – defensive	7%	10%	NIL	1,376
Cash and fixed interest	0%	12%	NIL	n/a
		100%		

* Impact on profit is NIL as these investments are not held for trading and any gains or losses on these investments are recognised in other comprehensive income and reflected in the investment revaluation reserve.

b) Interest rate risk

Investments in managed funds have some exposures to underlying investments in financial assets which may be subject to fixed and/or variable interest rates. This exposure varies and the share of exposure to the company is not considered significant.

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to variable interest rates, however the direct impact is minimised due to the relatively low allocation to this asset class.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable.

Cash funds are only invested with major banks where credit risk is mitigated through the company's policy of only investing with the four major Australian Banks or with other Approved Deposit Institutions with S&P ratings equivalent to or better than the majority of the four major Australian Banks.

The maximum estimated exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2012 is the carrying amount of investment deposits and fixed interest funds, cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable which have been recognised on the Statement of Financial Position net of any provision of impairment of these receivables.

d) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities. The company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

At reporting date, exposure to liquidity risk comprises trade and other payables of \$1,426,000 (2011 \$1,797,000). The majority of these liabilities mature in less than 60 days.

e) Fair value measurements

As required by the amendment to the accounting standard AASB7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, the company has adopted the fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets (**Level 1**)
- (ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (**Level 2**)
- (iii) inputs for assets that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (**Level 3**)

The following table represents the company's financial assets recognised at fair value:

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Level 2		
Other financial assets – managed fund investments	176,408	148,816

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
16. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE		
a) Non-cancellable operating lease expense commitments:		
Aggregate amounts contracted for at balance date but not recognised as liabilities: – 20 Bridge Street, Sydney:		
Not later than one year	1,165	1,112
Later than one year but not later than five years	6,632	6,519
Later than five years	1,492	2,998
	<u>9,289</u>	<u>10,629</u>
The company leases office space under a non-cancellable operating lease expiring 30 June 2019. There are terms in the lease including escalation clauses and renewal rights		
b) Capital expenditure commitments		
Capital expenditure commitments contracted at balance date but not recognised as liabilities:		
Not later than one year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
17. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
(a) Directors		
Directors of the company in office during the year are disclosed in the directors' report that accompanies these financial statements		
(b) Other key management personnel		
Executive	Position	
Colin Blair	Chief Executive Officer	
Adrian O'Connell	General Manager, Operations	
Archer Whetham	Chief Financial Officer / Company Secretary	
(c) Key management personnel compensation		
	2012 \$	2011 \$
Short-term employee benefits	1,127,848	1,240,369
Post-employment benefits	97,352	94,845
Other long-term employee benefits	150,207	143,465
Termination benefits	-	78,082
	<u>1,375,407</u>	<u>1,556,761</u>

18. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER REPORTING DATE

There are no reportable events that have occurred in the period between balance date and the date of signing these financial statements.

19. MEMBERS RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES

Standards Australia Limited is a company limited by guarantee incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is Level 10, 20 Bridge Street, Sydney in the State of New South Wales.

In accordance with the Company's Constitution the liability of members in the event of being wound up will not exceed \$100 per member. In the event of winding up, any surplus net assets can only be distributed to an organisation with similar objects, tax exempt status and a constitutional prohibition on the payment of income or property to members. The Constitution precludes the payment of any portion of the company's income or property by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member.

Member Organisations

Standards Australia's members are organisations representing various sectors of industry, learned and professional institutions, federal and state governments and their nominated separate legal entities, and other organisations with special interests or skills of value to Standards Australia.

	Australasian Corrosion Association Inc 	Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council 	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy 	Australian Acoustical Society 
The Australian Council on Healthcare Standards 	Australian Council of Trade Unions 	Australian Dental Association Inc 	Australian Industry Group 	Australian Information Industry Association Ltd 
Australian Organisation for Quality Inc 	Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation Inc 	Australasian Procurement and Construction Council Inc 	Australian Retailers Association 	Australian Steel Institute 
Concrete Institute of Australia 	Concrete Pipe Association of Australasia 	Construction Information Systems Australia Pty Ltd (NATSPEC) 	Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association (CESA) 	Consult Australia 
Fire Protection Association Australia 	Furntech - AFRDI 	Galvanizers Association of Australia 	Government of South Australia 	Housing Industry Association Ltd 
Medical Technology Association of Australia 	Minerals Council of Australia 	National Association of Testing Authorities Australia 	National Electrical and Communications Association 	National Safety Council of Australia Ltd 
RABQSA International Inc 	Royal Australian Chemical Institute Inc 	Standards New Zealand 	Telstra Corporation Limited 	Vic Dept of Infrastructure - Energy Safe Victoria 

Australian Aluminium Council	Australian Automobile Association	Australian Building Codes Board	Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Australian Communication Consumer Action Network	Australian Computer Society Inc
					
Australian Institute of Architects	Australian Institute of Building	Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd	Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd	Australian Medical Association	Australian Nursing Federation
					
Austrorads	Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia	Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia	CHOICE	Civil Contractors Federation	Communications Alliance Limited
					
Council of Small Business of Australia Ltd	Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia Limited	Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	Energy Networks Association Ltd	Engineers Australia	Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries
					
Insurance Council of Australia	JAS-ANZ (Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand)	Lighting Council Australia	Master Builders Australia	Master Plumbers Australia	Materials Australia
					
NSW Business Chamber	NSW Fair Trading	Packaging Council of Australia	Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association Inc	Plastics Industry Pipe Association of Australia Ltd	Property Council of Australia
					
WA Government - EnergySafety	Water Services Association of Australia	Welding Technology Institute of Australia			
					

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