



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Clinical Excellence Commission

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Clinical Excellence Commission (the Commission), which comprise the Statement by the Accountable Authority, the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows, for the year then ended, notes comprising a Statement of Significant Accounting Policies, and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable financial reporting requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act), the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2018* (GSF Regulation) and the Treasurer's Directions
- presents fairly the Commission's financial position, financial performance and cash flows

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Commission in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

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

Emphasis of Matter - Presentation of Budget information

Without modification to the opinion expressed above, I draw attention to the basis of presenting adjustment budget information detailed in Note 24. The note states that AASB 1055 'Budgetary Reporting' is not applicable to the Commission. It also states that unlike the requirement in AASB 1055 'Budgetary Reporting' to present original budget information, the Commission's financial statements present adjusted budget information.

Chief Executive Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the GSF Act, GSF Regulation and Treasurer's Directions. The Chief Executive responsibility also includes such internal control as the Chief Executive determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Executive is responsible for assessing the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

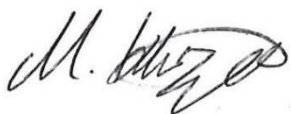
- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar6.pdf . The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Commission carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the assumptions used in formulating the budget figures disclosed in the financial statements
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Michael Kharzoo
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

30 September 2022
SYDNEY

Clinical Excellence Commission

Statement by the Accountable Authority

for the year ended 30 June 2022



We state, pursuant to section 7.6(4) of the Government Sector Finance Act 2018 ('GSF Act'):

1. The financial statements of the Clinical Excellence Commission for the year ended 30 June 2022 have been prepared in accordance with:
 - a. Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
 - b. applicable requirements of the GSF Act, the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2018*; and
 - c. Treasurer's Directions issued under the GSF Act.
2. The financial statements present fairly the Clinical Excellence Commission's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
3. We are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Nicholl'.

Adjunct Professor Michael Nicholl

Chief Executive

27/09/2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A Wilson'.

Professor Andrew Wilson

Board Chair

27/09/2022

Clinical Excellence Commission

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022

		Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Parent	Parent
		Actual	Budget ¹	Actual	Actual	Actual
		2022	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Notes	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Continuing operations						
Expenses excluding losses						
Employee related expenses	2	17,535	17,533	15,797	-	-
Personnel services	3	-	-	-	17,290	15,303
Other expenses	4	4,259	3,519	3,704	4,259	3,704
Depreciation and amortisation	5	325	318	299	325	299
Grants and subsidies	6	590	621	924	590	924
Finance costs	7	-	13	1	-	1
Total expenses excluding losses		22,709	22,004	20,725	22,464	20,231
Revenue						
Ministry of Health recurrent allocations	10	21,657	21,328	19,835	21,657	19,835
Ministry of Health capital allocations	10	254	254	85	254	85
Acceptance by the Crown ² of employee benefits	13	245	204	494	-	-
Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers	11	8	-	5	8	5
Grants and other contributions	12	58	56	74	58	74
Total revenue		22,222	21,842	20,493	21,977	19,999
Operating result		(487)	(162)	(232)	(487)	(232)
Gains / (losses) on disposal	14	-	-	17	-	17
Net result from continuing operations	25	(487)	(162)	(215)	(487)	(215)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS)		(487)	(162)	(215)	(487)	(215)

¹ Unaudited adjusted budget, see Note 24.

² Crown represents 'The Crown in right of the State of New South Wales'

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	Consolidated Actual 2022 \$000	Consolidated Budget ¹ 2022 \$000	Consolidated Actual 2021 \$000	Parent Actual 2022 \$000	Parent Actual 2021 \$000
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2	-	50	2	50
Receivables	16	206	325	275	206	275
Total current assets		208	325	325	208	325
Non-current assets						
Right-of-use assets	17	10	17	17	10	17
Intangible assets	18	1,418	1,456	1,174	1,418	1,174
Total non-current assets		1,428	1,473	1,191	1,428	1,191
Total assets		1,636	1,798	1,516	1,636	1,516
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities						
Payables	19	1,225	1,143	969	1,225	969
Contract liabilities	20	-	-	49	-	49
Borrowings	21	7	7	7	7	7
Provisions	22	3,387	3,465	2,973	3,387	2,973
Total current liabilities		4,619	4,615	3,998	4,619	3,998
Non-current liabilities						
Borrowings	21	4	11	11	4	11
Provisions	22	73	73	80	73	80
Total non-current liabilities		77	84	91	77	91
Total liabilities		4,696	4,699	4,089	4,696	4,089
Net assets / (liabilities)		(3,060)	(2,901)	(2,573)	(3,060)	(2,573)
EQUITY						
Accumulated funds		(3,060)	(2,901)	(2,573)	(3,060)	(2,573)
Total Equity		(3,060)	(2,901)	(2,573)	(3,060)	(2,573)

¹ Unaudited adjusted budget, see Note 24.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Notes	Accumulated Funds \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2021		(2,573)	(2,573)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(487)	(487)
Balance at 30 June 2022		(3,060)	(3,060)

		Accumulated Funds \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2020		(2,358)	(2,358)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(215)	(215)
Balance at 30 June 2021		(2,573)	(2,573)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Consolidated Actual 2022 \$000	Consolidated Budget ¹ 2022 \$000	Consolidated Actual 2021 \$000	Parent Actual 2022 \$000	Parent Actual 2021 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee related		(17,247)	(17,409)	(14,748)	-	-
Suppliers for goods and services		(4,401)	(3,893)	(4,576)	(4,401)	(4,576)
Grants and subsidies		(711)	(742)	(1,103)	(711)	(1,103)
Finance costs		-	(13)	(1)	-	(1)
Personnel services		-	-	-	(17,247)	(14,748)
Total payments		(22,359)	(22,057)	(20,428)	(22,359)	(20,428)
Receipts						
Ministry of Health recurrent allocations		21,657	21,328	19,835	21,657	19,835
Ministry of Health capital allocations		254	254	85	254	85
Reimbursements from the Crown ²		631	631	261	631	261
Sale of goods and services		4	42	46	4	46
Grants and other contributions		43	43	237	43	237
Other		291	309	541	291	541
Total receipts		22,880	22,607	21,005	22,880	21,005
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	25	521	550	577	521	577
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	17	-	17
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles		(562)	(600)	(566)	(562)	(566)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(562)	(600)	(549)	(562)	(549)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(7)	-	(107)	(7)	(107)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(7)	-	(107)	(7)	(107)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS						
Opening cash and cash equivalents	15	50	50	129	50	129
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	15	2	-	50	2	50

¹ Unaudited adjusted budget, see Note 24.

² Crown represents 'The Crown in right of the State of New South Wales'

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Reporting entity

The Clinical Excellence Commission (the CEC) was established under the provisions of the Health Services Act 1997 with effect from 18 August 2004.

The CEC is a NSW Government entity and is controlled by the Ministry of Health, which is the immediate parent. The reporting entity is also controlled by the State of New South Wales (and is consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector Accounts), which is the ultimate parent. The reporting entity is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units.

The CEC, as a reporting entity, comprises all the entities under its control, namely:

- * The parent entity comprises all the operating activities of the CEC.
- * The Clinical Excellence Commission Special Purpose Service Entity, which was established as a Division of the CEC on 18 August 2004 in accordance with the Health Services Act 1997. This Division provides personnel services to enable the CEC to exercise its functions.

As a consequence, the values in the financial statements presented herein consist of the parent entity and the consolidated entity which comprises the parent and special purpose service entity. In the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements consisting of the controlling and controlled entities, all inter-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated, and like transactions and other events are accounted for using uniform accounting policies.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 have been authorised for issue by the Chief Executive on 27/09/2022.

b) Basis of preparation

The CEC's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with:

- * applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
- * the requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* ('GSF Act'); and
- * Treasurer's Directions issued under the GSF Act.

The financial statements of the CEC have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Secretary of NSW Health, the Chair of the Clinical Excellence Commission Board and the Chief Executive, have agreed to service and funding levels for the forward financial year. The Statement of Service sets out the level of financial resources for public health services under the CEC's control and the source of these funds. By agreement, the Statement of Service requires local management to control its financial liquidity and in particular meet benchmarks for the payment of creditors. Where the CEC fails to meet Statement of Service performance standards, the NSW Ministry of Health as the state manager can take action in accordance with annual performance framework requirements, including financial support and increased management interaction by the NSW Ministry of Health.

The 2022-23 Ministry of Health budget included over \$33.5 billion in expense and capital for the NSW Health Cluster. Appropriation revenue of \$18.7 billion was enshrined in legislation on 21 June 2022 in Part 2, Division 4 and Part 3 of the *Appropriation (Parliament) Bill 2022*.

The CEC has received an additional \$2.11 million (2021: \$1.02 million) through Ministry of Health allocations as financial support for COVID-19 activity, see Note 10.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Despite the impact of COVID-19, the going concern assumption remains appropriate. Reasons for this include:

- * Allocated funds, combined with other revenues earned, are adequate to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.
- * The CEC has the capacity to review the timing of Ministry of Health allocation cash flows to ensure debts can be paid when they become due and payable.
- * The CEC has developed an Efficiency and Improvement Plan (EIP) which identifies revenue improvement and cost saving strategies. Benefits from the EIP are retained by the CEC and assist in meeting its overall budget target. The EIP is monitored and evaluated by the Ministry of Health throughout the financial year.

The CEC's Statement of Financial Position presents a negative equity position mainly resulting from the accumulation of non-cash expenses with no revenue or funding source. However, this treatment, which aligns with NSW Treasury arrangement and directions on Cash buffers, does not impact the CEC as a going concern.

Property, plant and equipment and financial assets at fair value are measured using the fair value basis. Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except where specified otherwise.

The CEC has determined that it is not probable a liability arises to pay superannuation on annual leave loading. This position has been formed based on current inquiries, other information currently available to management, and after considering the facts from a decision in the Federal Court of Australia: Finance Sector Union of Australia v Commonwealth Bank of Australia [2022] FedCFamC2G 409. That decision confirmed that, in relation to the industrial agreement considered in that case, annual leave loading did not form part of ordinary time earnings and therefore, did not require superannuation contributions to be made under superannuation guarantee legislation because the obligation to pay annual leave loading was not referable to ordinary hours of work or to ordinary rates of pay. Rather, it was paid by reference to the period of annual leave, and for the purpose of compensating employees for their loss of opportunity to work additional hours at higher rates during this period.

This position will be re-assessed in future reporting periods as new information comes to light on this matter.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimations management have made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars (unless otherwise stated) and are expressed in Australian currency, which is the CEC's presentation and functional currency.

c) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

d) Accounting for the Goods & Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except that the:

- * amount of GST incurred by the CEC as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of an asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense; and
- * receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office are classified as operating cash flows.

e) Comparative Information

Except when an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to ensure consistency with current year presentation and classification.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

f) Changes in accounting policy, including new or revised Australian Accounting Standards

(i) Effective for the first time in 2021-22

The accounting policies applied in 2021-22 are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2021-22, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the CEC.

(ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new Australian Accounting Standards, unless NSW Treasury determines otherwise. The CEC, has assessed the potential impact of the new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective and have determined they are unlikely to have a material impact on the financial statements of the CEC.

g) Impact of COVID-19 on Financial Reporting for 2021-22

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in significant changes in the CEC activity and in the way the services are being delivered. The pandemic has also impacted financial reporting in 2021-22 and increased disclosures are presented in the following notes:

- * Note 1b) Basis of preparation
- * Note 10 Ministry of Health allocations

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

2. Employee related expenses

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Salaries and wages (including annual leave and allocated days off)	15,593	13,777	-	-
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	155	131	-	-
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	1,543	1,232	-	-
Long service leave	14	590	-	-
Redundancies	154	-	-	-
Workers' compensation insurance	64	57	-	-
Fringe benefits tax	12	10	-	-
Other staff related	-	-	-	-
	17,535	15,797	-	-

Refer to Note 22 for further details on recognition and measurement of employee related expenses.

Employee related costs of \$0.56 million (2021: \$0.57 million) have been capitalised in intangible assets and are therefore excluded from the above.

The long service leave in 2022 and 2021 was impacted by significant changes in actuarial factors decreasing the employee benefit liabilities assumed by the Crown.

3. Personnel services

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Salaries and wages (including annual leave and allocated days off)	-	-	15,593	13,777
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	-	-	1,543	1,232
Long service leave	-	-	(76)	227
Redundancies	-	-	154	-
Workers' compensation insurance	-	-	64	57
Fringe benefits tax	-	-	12	10
Other staff related	-	-	-	-
	-	-	17,290	15,303

Personnel services of Clinical Excellence Commission were provided by its controlled entity, Clinical Excellence Commission Special Purpose Service Entity.

Personnel services of \$0.56 million (2021: \$0.57 million) have been capitalised in intangible assets and are therefore excluded from the above.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

4. Other expenses

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Advertising	67	-	67	-
Auditor's remuneration - audit of financial statements	33	41	33	41
Consultancies	-	150	-	150
Contractors	923	556	923	556
Domestic supplies and services	-	3	-	3
Food supplies	-	1	-	1
Fuel, light and power	-	7	-	7
Information management expenses	1,069	836	1,069	836
Insurance	2	3	2	3
Maintenance (see Note 4 (b))	375	437	375	437
Motor vehicle expenses	7	8	7	8
Postal and telephone costs	47	62	47	62
Printing and stationery	15	21	15	21
Staff related costs	148	56	148	56
Travel related costs	28	36	28	36
Other (see Note 4 (a))	1,545	1,487	1,545	1,487
	4,259	3,704	4,259	3,704
(a) Other				
Corporate support services	260	246	260	246
Courier and freight	-	1	-	1
Legal services	10	71	10	71
Membership/professional fees	22	34	22	34
Expenses relating to short-term leases	821	764	821	764
Functions	-	13	-	13
Lease expense relating to usage	-	31	-	31
Other miscellaneous	432	327	432	327
	1,545	1,487	1,545	1,487
(b) Reconciliation of total maintenance expense				
Maintenance contracts	-	2	-	2
New / replacement equipment under \$10,000	375	435	375	435
	375	437	375	437

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

4. Other expenses (continued)

Recognition and Measurement

Maintenance expense

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred except where they relate to the replacement or enhancement of a part or component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in the normal operations of the CEC. These costs are expensed as incurred. The recognition and measurement policy for non-employee related expenses is detailed in Note 19.

Insurance

The CEC's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund (TMF) Scheme of self-insurance for government entities. The expense / (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claims experience. The TMF is managed by Insurance for NSW, a controlled entity of the ultimate parent.

Lease expense

The CEC recognises the lease payments associated with the following types of leases as an expense on a straight-line basis:

- Leases that meet the definition of short-term, i.e. where the lease term at commencement of the lease is 12 months or less. This excludes leases with a purchase option.
- Leases of assets that are valued at \$10,000 or under when new.

Variable lease payments are not included in the measurement of the lease liability (i.e. variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date). These payments are recognised in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

5. Depreciation and amortisation

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Depreciation - buildings	-	16	-	16
Depreciation - plant and equipment	-	4	-	4
Depreciation - right-of-use buildings	-	100	-	100
Depreciation - right-of-use plant and equipment	7	7	7	7
Amortisation - intangible assets	318	172	318	172
	325	299	325	299

Refer to Note 17 Leases, and Note 18 Intangible assets for recognition and measurement policies on depreciation and amortisation.

6. Grants and subsidies

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Therapeutic Advisory Group	181	353	181	353
Other grants	409	571	409	571
	590	924	590	924

Recognition and Measurement

Grants and subsidies expense generally comprise contributions in cash or in kind to various local government authorities and not-for-profit community organisations to support their health-related objectives and activities. The grants and subsidies are expensed on the transfer of the cash or assets. The transferred assets are measured at their fair value.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Finance costs

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Interest expense from lease liabilities	-	1	-	1
Other interest charges	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	1

Recognition and Measurement

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, in accordance with NSW Treasury's mandate to not-for-profit NSW General Government Sector entities.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

8. Revenue

Recognition and Measurement

Income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) or AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058), dependent on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15. Comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of income are discussed below.

Under the GSF Act 2018, the CEC's own source revenue (which includes but is not limited to receipts from operating activities and proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment) meets the definition of deemed appropriation money under the GSF Act.

Deemed appropriation money is money received directly by the CEC which forms part of the consolidated fund and is not appropriated to the CEC by an Act.

9. Summary of compliance

The Appropriation Act 2021 (Appropriations Act) appropriates the sum of \$15,786,793,288 to the Minister for Health out of the Consolidated Fund for the services of the Ministry of Health for the year 2021–22. The spending authority of the Minister from the Appropriations Act has been delegated or subdelegated to officers of the Ministry of Health and entities that it is administratively responsible for, including the CEC.

The responsible Minister for each GSF agency is taken to have been given an appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund under the authority s4.7 of the Government Sector Finance Act, at the time the GSF agency receives or recovers any deemed appropriation money, for an amount equivalent to the money that is received or recovered by the GSF agency. The spending authority of the responsible Minister(s) from deemed appropriation money has been delegated or sub-delegated to officers of the CEC for its own services.

A summary of compliance is disclosed in the financial statements of the Annual Report of NSW Health. It has been prepared on the basis of aggregating the spending authorities of both the Minister for Health for the services of the Ministry of Health and the responsible Ministers for the services of the entities the principal department is administratively responsible for that receives or recovers deemed appropriation money. It reflects the status at the point in time this disclosure statement is being made. The CEC's spending authority and expenditure is included in the summary of compliance.

The delegations and sub-delegations for FY21/22 and FY20/21, authorising officers of the CEC to spend Consolidated Fund money, impose limits to the amounts of individual transactions, but not the overall expenditure of the CEC. However, as it relates to expenditure in reliance on a sum appropriated through an annual Appropriations Act, the delegation/sub-delegations are referable to the overall authority to spend set out in the relevant Appropriations Act. The individual transaction limits have been properly observed. The information in relation to the limit from the Appropriations Act is disclosed in the summary of compliance table included in the financial statements of the Annual Report of NSW Health.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

10. Ministry of Health allocations

Payments are made by the immediate parent as per the Statement of Service to the CEC and adjusted for approved supplementations, mostly for salary agreements and approved enhancement projects. The Statement of Service between the immediate parent and the CEC does not contain sufficiently specific enforceable performance obligations as defined by AASB 15 and are therefore recognised upon the receipt of cash, in accordance with AASB 1058.

The CEC recognised additional Ministry of Health recurrent allocations of \$2.11 million (2021: \$1.02 million) and Ministry of Health capital allocations of \$Nil (2021: \$Nil) to cover costs incurred for the preparation, diagnosis, treatment and vaccination of COVID-19 patients.

11. Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
(b) Rendering of services comprise the following:				
Staff				
Salary packaging fee	8	5	8	5
	8	5	8	5
	8	5	8	5

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

11. Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers (continued)

Recognition and Measurement

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the CEC satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services.

Type of service	Nature of timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Non-Patient services provided to staff, General community, Non-NSW Health entities and Entities controlled by the immediate parent	Various non-patient related services are provided to the members of staff, general community, non-NSW health entities and entities controlled by the immediate parent. The performance obligations for these services are typically satisfied by transferring the promised services to its respective customers. The payments are typically due within 30 days after the invoice date.	Revenue is recognised when promised services are delivered. No element of financing is deemed present as the services are made with a short credit term.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

12. Grants and other contributions

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Other grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations				
Other grants	49	49	49	49
Grants without specific performance obligations				
Other grants from entities controlled by the immediate parent	9	-	9	-
Other grants	-	25	-	25
	58	74	58	74

Recognition and Measurement

Grants and other contributions

Revenue from grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised when the CEC satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods or services. The CEC typically receives grants in respect of research, clinical drug trials and other community, health and wellbeing related projects. The CEC uses various methods to recognise revenue over time, depending on the nature and terms and conditions of the grant contract. The payments are typically based on agreed timetable or on achievement of different milestones set up in the contract.

Revenue from these grants is recognised based on the grant amount specified in the funding agreement / funding approval, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. No element of financing is deemed present as funding payments are usually received in advance or shortly after the relevant obligation is satisfied.

Refer to Note 20 for the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that have not been satisfied at the end of the year and when it is expected to be recognised as revenue.

Income from grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised when the CEC obtains control over the granted assets (e.g. cash).

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

13. Acceptance by The Crown in right of the State of New South Wales (Crown) of employee benefits

The following liabilities and / or expenses have been assumed by the Crown:

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	155	131	-	-
Long service leave provision	90	363	-	-
	245	494	-	-

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

14. Gains / (losses) on disposal

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Gains / (losses) on disposals of:				
Property, plant and equipment				
Written down value of assets disposed	-	-	-	-
Less: proceeds from disposal	-	17	-	17
Total gains / (losses) on disposal	-	17	-	17

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Cash at bank and on hand	2	50	2	50
	2	50	2	50

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank, cash on hand, short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled at the end of the financial year to the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents (per Statement of Financial Position)	2	50	2	50
	2	50	2	50

Refer to Note 26 for details regarding credit risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

HealthShare NSW, a controlled entity of the immediate parent makes all payments to employees and most payments to suppliers of goods and services and grants and subsidies on behalf of the CEC. These payments are reported as expenses and operating cash outflows in the financial statements of the CEC.

HealthShare NSW receives payments directly from the Ministry of Health on behalf of the CEC to fund these payments. These payments are reported as revenue (Ministry of Health recurrent allocations) and operating cash inflows in the financial statements of the CEC when HealthShare NSW makes these payments on behalf of the CEC.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

16. Receivables

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Current				
Trade receivables from contracts with customers	-	1	-	1
Intra health receivables	65	61	65	61
Goods and Services Tax	86	109	86	109
Other receivables	-	2	-	2
Prepayments	55	102	55	102
	206	275	206	275
	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Contract receivables (included in Note 16)	66	63	66	63
Total contract receivables	66	63	66	63

Recognition and Measurement

All 'regular way' purchases or sales of receivables are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of receivables that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

The CEC holds receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Impairment

The CEC recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the CEC expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the CEC applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. The CEC recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The CEC has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the receivable.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

17. Leases

(a) Entity as a lessee

The CEC leases various property, equipment and motor vehicles. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 5 years, but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. The CEC does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the CEC and not by the respective lessor. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Potential future cash outflows of \$Nil have not been included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

During the current financial year, the financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extensions and termination options was an increase in recognised lease liabilities and right-of-use assets of \$Nil.

AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for most leases.

The CEC has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets are assets with a fair value of \$10,000 or less when new and comprise mainly of small office and medical equipment items.

Right-of-use assets under leases

The following table presents right-of-use assets. There are no right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property.

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Land and Buildings \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2021	-	17	17
Depreciation expense	-	(7)	(7)
Balance at 30 June 2022	-	10	10

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Land and Buildings \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2020	100	24	124
Depreciation expense	(100)	(7)	(107)
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	17	17

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

17. Leases (continued)

(a) Entity as a lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities

The following table presents liabilities under leases.

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July	18	125
Interest expenses	-	1
Payments	(7)	(108)
Balance at 30 June	11	18

The following amounts were recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in respect of leases where the CEC is the lessee:

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	7	107
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	1
Expenses relating to short-term leases	821	764
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	828	872

The CEC had total cash outflows for leases of \$0.83 million for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: \$0.87 million).

Recognition and Measurement

The CEC assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The CEC recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

The CEC recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability (refer (ii) below), adjusted by any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, lease incentives, any initial direct costs incurred, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the site.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Useful lives
Buildings	1 to 5 years
Motor vehicles and other equipment	1 to 5 years

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

17. Leases (continued)

(a) Entity as a lessee (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the CEC at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The CEC assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the CEC estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. After an impairment loss has been recognised, it is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the net result.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the CEC recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees;
- exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the CEC; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the CEC exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for real estate leases, the incremental borrowing rate is used. The CEC does not borrow funds in the market. Instead they receive an allocation of the appropriations from the Crown and where the Crown needs additional funding, Treasury Corporation (TCorp) goes to the market to obtain these funds. As a result, the CEC is using TCorp rates as their incremental borrowing rates. These rates are published by NSW Treasury on a regular basis.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The CEC's lease liabilities are included in borrowings in Note 21.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

17. Leases (continued)

(a) Entity as a lessee (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The CEC applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of buildings, machinery, motor vehicles and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

iv. Leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives

The initial and subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets under leases at significantly below-market terms and conditions that are entered into principally to enable the CEC to further its objectives is the same as normal right-of-use assets. They are measured at cost, subject to impairment.

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

18. Intangible assets

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Total \$000
At 1 July 2020	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	1,402
Less: accumulated amortisation and impairment	622
Net carrying amount	780
Year ended 30 June 2021	
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	780
Additions - Internal Development	566
Amortisation (recognised in depreciation and amortisation)	(172)
Net carrying amount at end of year	1,174
At 1 July 2021	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	1,451
Less: accumulated amortisation and impairment	277
Net carrying amount	1,174
Year ended 30 June 2022	
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	1,174
Additions - Internal Development	562
Amortisation (recognised in depreciation and amortisation)	(318)
Net carrying amount at end of year	1,418
At 30 June 2022	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	2,012
Less: accumulated amortisation and impairment	594
Net carrying amount	1,418

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

18. Intangible assets (continued)

Recognition and Measurement

The CEC recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the CEC and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are subsequently measured at fair value only if there is an active market. As there is no active market for the CEC's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

All research costs are expensed. Development costs are only capitalised when certain criteria are met.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite.

The CEC's intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of four years.

Computer software developed or acquired by the CEC are recognised as intangible assets. Most computer software is acquired from eHealth NSW, a controlled entity of the immediate parent. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the reduction is recognised as an impairment loss.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

19. Payables

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Current				
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	479	414	-	-
Payroll and fringe benefits tax	11	10	-	-
Accrued liability - purchase of personnel services	-	-	490	424
Creditors	363	228	363	228
Other creditors				
- Payables to entities controlled by the immediate parent	216	207	216	207
- Other	156	110	156	110
	1,225	969	1,225	969

Details regarding liquidity risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note 26.

Recognition and Measurement

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the CEC and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Payables are financial liabilities at amortised cost, initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

20. Contract liabilities

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Current				
Contract liabilities	-	49	-	49
	-	49	-	49

Recognition and Measurement

Contract liabilities relate to consideration received in advance from customers. The balance of the contract liabilities at 30 June 2022 was impacted by the timing of payments received for grants and other contributions. The satisfaction of the specific performance obligations within the contract had not been met at the 30 June 2022. Revenue from the contract liabilities will be recognised when the specific performance obligations have been met.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

21. Borrowings

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Current				
Lease liabilities (see Note 17)	7	7	7	7
	7	7	7	7
Non-current				
Lease liabilities (see Note 17)	4	11	4	11
	4	11	4	11

No assets have been pledged as security / collateral for liabilities and there are no restrictions on any title to property.

Details regarding liquidity risk, including a maturity analysis of the above borrowings are disclosed in Note 26.

Recognition and Measurement

Borrowings represents interest bearing liabilities mainly raised through NSW Treasury Corporation, lease liabilities, service concession arrangement liabilities and other interest bearing liabilities.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Borrowings classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the CEC has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Refer to Note 26 (b) for derecognition policy.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Leases \$000	Total liabilities from financing activities \$000
1 July 2020	125	125
Cash flows	(107)	(107)
30 June 2021	18	18
1 July 2021	18	18
Cash flows	(7)	(7)
30 June 2022	11	11

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

22. Provisions

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Current				
Employee benefits and related on-costs				
Annual leave - obligations expected to be settled within 12 months	1,484	1,363	-	-
Annual leave - obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	698	692	-	-
Long service leave consequential on-costs - obligations expected to be settled within 12 months	60	76	-	-
Long service leave consequential on-costs - obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	679	731	-	-
Provision for other employee benefits*	466	111	-	-
Provision for personnel services liability	-	-	3,387	2,973
Total current provisions	3,387	2,973	3,387	2,973
Non-current				
Employee benefits and related on-costs				
Long service leave consequential on-costs	73	80	-	-
Provision for personnel services liability	-	-	73	80
Total non-current provisions	73	80	73	80
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs				
Provisions - current	3,387	2,973	-	-
Provisions - non-current	73	80	-	-
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs and salaries and wages deductions (Note 19)	479	414	-	-
Liability - purchase of personnel services	-	-	3,939	3,467
	3,939	3,467	3,939	3,467

* Provision for other employee benefits includes a one-off payment to employees of \$0.34 million (2021: \$Nil) for the recognition of service during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Movements in provisions (other than employee benefits)

Movements in other provisions during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Restoration costs				
Carrying amount at beginning of period	-	273	-	273
- Amounts used	-	(273)	-	(273)
Carrying amount at end of period	-	-	-	-

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

22. Provisions (continued)

Recognition and Measurement

Employee benefits and other provisions

Salaries and wages, annual leave, sick leave, allocated days off (ADO) and on-costs

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave and ADO are not expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As such, they are required to be measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 Employee Benefits (although short-cut methods are permitted).

Actuarial advice obtained by NSW Treasury, a controlled entity of the ultimate parent, has confirmed that using the nominal annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. On-costs of 18.3% are applied to the value of leave payable at 30 June 2022 (comparable on-costs for 30 June 2021 were 17.8%). The CEC has assessed the actuarial advice based on the CEC's circumstances to both the annual leave and ADO and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial. All annual leave and ADO are classified as a current liability even where the CEC does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as the CEC does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

The majority of employee benefits and related on-cost balances have increased since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Management of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with state and international border closures at different times have adversely impacted the provision balance.

Long service leave and superannuation

The CEC's liability for long service leave and defined benefit superannuation (State Authorities Superannuation Scheme and State Superannuation Scheme) are assumed by The Crown in right of the State of New South Wales. The CEC accounts for the liability as having been extinguished, resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as 'Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits'.

Specific on-costs relating to long service leave assumed by The Crown in right of the State of New South Wales are borne by the CEC.

Long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using the long-term Commonwealth Government bond rate at the reporting date.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (i.e. Basic Benefit and Aware Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employee's salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e. State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employee's superannuation contributions.

Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

22. Provisions (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Other provisions

Other provisions are recognised when: the CEC has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the CEC expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented net of any reimbursement in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any provisions for restructuring are recognised only when the CEC has a detailed formal plan, and the CEC has raised a valid expectation in those affected by the restructuring that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time (i.e. unwinding of discount rate) is recognised as a finance cost.

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

23. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

The CEC is not aware of any contingent liabilities or assets which would have a material effect on the disclosures in these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

24. Adjusted budget review

NSW Health's budget is shown at a consolidated level when presented in parliament each year (i.e. in the NSW Government Budget Papers). The CEC's budget is not presented in parliament, therefore AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting is not applicable. Unlike the requirement in AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting to present original budget information, the CEC's financial statements present adjusted budget information. The adjusted budgeted amounts are drawn from the initial Service Agreements between the CEC and the Ministry of Health at the beginning of the financial year, as well as any adjustments for the effects of additional supplementation provided in accordance with delegations to derive a final budget at year end (i.e. adjusted budget). The budget amounts are not subject to audit and, accordingly, the relevant budget entries in the financial statements are unaudited.

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

Net result

The actual Negative Net Result was lower than adjusted Negative Net Result budget by \$325 thousand, primarily due to:

The net effect of Expenses being unfavourable to budget by \$705 thousand and Revenue being favourable to budget by \$380 thousand.

Expense unfavorability relates to:

- Additional resources utilised to support numerous priority projects of approximately \$550 thousand
- Unmet efficiency targets worth approximately \$850 thousand. CEC's budget in the last three years has been reduced by roughly \$3 million (or 15% of the agency's base budget) due to the application of efficiency-saving targets. Some savings have been achieved through various recurrent and one-off strategies. However, residual unmet efficiency savings continue, and discussions are underway with the Ministry to resolve this situation.
- This overall unfavorability of \$1.4 million was reduced to only \$736 thousand due to underspent budget of \$670 thousand provided for a specific project. The Ministry has approved these underspent funds to be rolled over to FY22/23. However, due to the timing of the rollover approval, it did not retract funds from the CEC's FY21/22 expense budget allocation.

Revenue favourability relates to:

- Additional recurrent allocation paid by the Ministry to cover increased cash requirements to settle payroll and creditor payments.

Assets and liabilities

The net asset position is \$159 thousand unfavourable to the budgeted position due to the total assets being unfavourable by \$162 thousand.

The total asset balance is unfavourable due to:

- Capitalised salaries for staff working on internally developed software being lower than budgeted by approximately \$40 thousand.
- Debtors' balance being lower than budgeted by \$120 thousand.

Cash flows

The net cash position remains consistent with the budgeted amount of zero this is due to the introduction of zero cash buffer from 1 July 2022 onwards.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

24. Adjusted budget review (continued)

Movements in the level of the Ministry of Health Recurrent Allocation that have occurred since the time of the initial allocation in July 2021 are as follows:

	\$000
Initial allocation	16,577
<u>Supplementary Budget Adjustments</u>	
1 Reserve Road Rental & Workplace Services	1,067
Perinatal Mortality Review Project	150
Project officer to support pregnancy loss projects	144
Establishment of formulary governance arrangements	503
Budget Relief - COVID-19 Response	2,112
NSW Health Safety and Quality Curriculum and Capability Development Pathways Implementation	(1,200)
Partnerships	
HIF 2 - Maternity Safety Action Dashboard	1,451
TMF Agency Performance Adjustment	23
NSW Therapeutic Advisory Group (TAG)	210
PARVAN SIR Sub-committee	121
Voluntary Redundancy Reimbursement	170
Balance as per Statement of Comprehensive Income	21,328

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

25. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to net result

Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to the net result as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:

	Consolidated 2022 \$000	Consolidated 2021 \$000	Parent 2022 \$000	Parent 2021 \$000
Net cash used on operating activities	521	577	521	577
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(325)	(299)	(325)	(299)
Decrease / (increase) in provisions	(405)	(296)	(405)	(296)
Increase / (decrease) in prepayments and other assets	(88)	11	(88)	11
Decrease / (increase) in payables	(239)	(176)	(239)	(176)
Decrease / (increase) in contract liabilities	49	(49)	49	(49)
Net gain / (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	17	-	17
Net result	(487)	(215)	(487)	(215)

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

26. Financial instruments

The CEC's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from the CEC's operations or are required to finance its operations. The CEC does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The CEC's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with the CEC's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Chief Executive has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the CEC, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed on a continuous basis.

(a) Financial instrument categories

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

Class	Category	Carrying Amount 2022 \$000	Carrying Amount 2021 \$000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	Amortised cost	2	50
Receivables (Note 16) ¹	Amortised cost	65	64
Total financial assets		67	114
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings (Note 21)	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	11	18
Payables (Note 19) ²	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,214	959
Total financial liabilities		1,225	977

Notes

¹ Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures).

² Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures).

The CEC determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

(b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the entity transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass through arrangement and either:

- The CEC has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The CEC has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards for the asset, but has transferred control.

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

26. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

When the CEC has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. Where the CEC has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset continues to be recognised to the extent of the CEC's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the CEC also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the CEC has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the CEC could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the net result.

(c) Financial risk

i. Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility that the counterparty will default on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the CEC. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for credit losses).

Credit risk arises from financial assets of the CEC, including cash, receivables and authority deposits. No collateral is held by the CEC. The CEC has not granted any financial guarantees.

Credit risk associated with the CEC's financial assets, other than receivables, is managed through the selection of counterparties and establishment of minimum credit rating standards. Authority deposits held with NSW TCorp are guaranteed by the State.

The CEC considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the CEC may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the CEC is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the CEC.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances deposited within the NSW Treasury banking system. Interest is earned daily on restricted financial asset cash on hand and bank balances only. The TCorpIM Cash Fund is discussed in market risk below.

Accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables and other financial assets

Receivables - trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets

Collectability of trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Procedures as established in the Treasurer's Directions are followed to recover outstanding amounts, including letters of demand.

The CEC applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets.

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

26. Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

i. Credit risk (continued)

Accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables and other financial assets (continued)

Receivables - trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets (continued)

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The CEC has identified relevant factors, and accordingly has adjusted the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due.

There are no loss allowance for trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021

The CEC is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the CEC will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The CEC continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows and maturities planning to ensure adequate holding of high quality liquid assets. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of loans and other advances.

The CEC has negotiated no loan outside of arrangements with the Ministry of Health or NSW Treasury.

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults of loans payable. No assets have been pledged as collateral. The CEC's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

The CEC has exposure to liquidity risk. However, the risk is minimised by the service agreement with the Ministry of Health, as the annual service agreement requires local management to control its financial liquidity and in particular meet benchmarks for the payment of creditors. Where the CEC fails to meet service agreement performance standards, the Ministry of Health as the state manager can take action in accordance with annual performance framework requirements, including providing financial support and increased management interaction (refer Note 1).

Liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. For all suppliers, that has a correctly rendered invoice, that has a matched purchase order and where goods have been received, an immediate payment is made irrespective of current contract payment terms.

For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise.

For other suppliers, where settlement cannot be affected in accordance with the above, e.g. due to short term liquidity constraints, contact is made with creditors and terms of payment are negotiated to the satisfaction of both parties.

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

26. Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Financial risk (continued)

ii. Liquidity risk (continued)

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the CEC's financial liabilities together with the interest rate exposure.

Maturity Analysis and interest rate exposure of financial liabilities

	EIR ³ %	Nominal Amount ¹ \$000	Interest Rate Exposure			Maturity Dates		
			Fixed Interest Rate \$000	Variable Interest Rate \$000	Non - Interest Bearing \$000	< 1 Yr \$000	1-5 Yr \$000	> 5Yr \$000
2022								
Payables:								
- Creditors ²		1,214	-	-	1,214	1,214	-	-
Borrowings:								
- Lease liabilities	2.8%	12	12	-	-	7	5	-
		1,226	12	-	1,214	1,221	5	-
2021								
Payables:								
- Creditors ²		959	-	-	959	959	-	-
Borrowings:								
- Lease liabilities	2.8%	19	19	-	-	7	12	-
		978	19	-	959	966	12	-

Notes:

¹ The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the CEC can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows and therefore will not reconcile to the Statement of Financial Position.

² Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures).

³ Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

26. Financial instruments (continued)

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The CEC's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk on the CEC's borrowings and other price risks associated with the movement in the Hour Glass Investment Facilities. The CEC has no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts.

The effect on net result and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk and other price risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the CEC operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e. until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the Statement of Financial Position date. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2021. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through the CEC's interest bearing liabilities. This risk is minimised by undertaking mainly fixed rate borrowings, primarily through NSW TCorp. The CEC does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change in interest rates would not affect the carrying value or interest paid/earned. A reasonably possible change of +/- 1% is used, consistent with current trends in interest rates (based on official Reserve Bank of Australia interest rate volatility over the last five years). The basis will be reviewed annually and amended where there is a structural change in the level of interest rate volatility.

However, the CEC is not permitted to borrow external to the Ministry of Health (except energy loans which are negotiated through NSW Treasury). Both NSW Treasury and the Ministry of Health loans are set at fixed rates and therefore are generally not affected by fluctuations in market rates.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates:

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	2022		2021	
	\$000		\$000	
	-1%	1%	-1%	1%
Net result	0	(0)	(0)	0
Equity	0	(0)	(0)	0

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

27. Related party disclosures

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

(a) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$000	\$000
Short-term employee benefits	282	82
Post-employment benefits	28	8
	310	90

During the financial year, Clinical Excellence Commission obtained key management personnel services from the immediate parent and incurred \$187 thousand (2021: \$384 thousand) for these services. This amount does not form part of the key management personnel compensation disclosed above.

The CEC's key management personnel comprise its board members and chief executive (or acting chief executive) from time to time during the year.

Compensation for the Minister for Health is paid by the Legislature and is not reimbursed by the Ministry of Health and its controlled entities. Accordingly no such amounts are included in the key management personnel compensation disclosures above.

Remuneration for the Secretary and Deputy Secretaries are paid by the Ministry of Health and is not reimbursed by the health entities. Accordingly no such amounts are included in the key management personnel compensation disclosures above.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

CEC provided a research grant to Neuroscience Research Australia (Falls Network), where a KMP and a close family member are lead researchers. The grant application was awarded through the standard application process. Total grant awarded during the period was \$0.209 million (2021: \$0.209 million)

(c) Transactions with the ultimate parent

There were no transactions with the ultimate parent during the financial period (2021: \$Nil).

(d) Transactions the CEC had with government related entities during the financial year

During the financial year and comparative year, the CEC entered into the various transactions with other entities consolidated as part of the Ministry of Health (the immediate parent) and the NSW Total State Sector (the ultimate parent) within the normal course of business.

The following operating expenses were incurred with entities controlled by the immediate parent:

- Health Administration Corporation (includes Ambulance Service of NSW, eHealth NSW, Health Infrastructure, Health System Support Group, HealthShare NSW and NSW Health Pathology) provides shared services for the majority of information management services, and corporate support services.
- Rental for office premises at 1 Reserve Rd, St Leonards
- Staff related costs in relation to seconded staff and some executive salaries

Clinical Excellence Commission

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

27. Related party disclosures (continued)

(d) Transactions the CEC had with government related entities during the financial year (continued)

The following operating expenses were incurred with entities controlled by the ultimate parent:

- Payroll and fringe benefits taxes
- Audit of the statutory financial statements
- Insurance costs

The following revenues were earned from entities controlled by the immediate parent:

- Revenue from recurrent and capital allocations
- Various grants and contributions towards research and other projects

The following revenues were earned from entities controlled by the ultimate parent:

- Revenue from acceptance of long service leave liabilities and defined benefit

Assets and liabilities as follows:

- Receivables and payables in respect of the above noted related party revenue and expense transactions

28. Events after the reporting period

No other matters have arisen subsequent to balance date that would require these financial statements to be amended.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS