Graythwaite Charitable Trust

Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Graythwaite Charitable Trust

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Graythwaite Charitable Trust (the Trust), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, 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.

In my opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- are in accordance with section 45E of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015.

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 those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report.

I am independent of the Trust in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of:

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

I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The PF&A Act further 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, but precluding the provision of non-audit services.

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

Secretary's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Secretary is responsible for preparing financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the PF&A Act, and for such internal control as the Secretary determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary must assess the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern unless the Trust's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure. The assessment must include, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibility 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 further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

My opinion does *not* provide assurance:

- that the Trust carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented.

C Clayton

Chris Clayton
Director, Financial Audit Services

26 September 2016
SYDNEY

Graythwaite Charitable Trust
Certification of the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Pursuant to Section 45F of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983,* I state that:

1) the accompanying financial statements in respect of the year ended 30 June 2016 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards which include Australian Accounting Interpretations, the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983,* applicable clauses of the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015* and the Treasurer's Directions.

2) the financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position for the Graythwaite Charitable Trust as at 30 June 2016 and the financial performance for the year then ended, and

3) there are no circumstances which would render any particulars in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

Elizabeth Koff
Secretary, NSW Health
23 September 2016

John Roach PSM
Chief Financial Officer & Deputy Secretary, Finance

Graythwaite Charitable Trust

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Actual 2016 $'000	Actual 2015 $'000
Expenses excluding losses			
Operating expenses	3	-	22
Depreciation	4	929	980
Total expenses excluding losses		929	1,002
Revenue			
Investment revenue	5	217	251
Other revenue	6	-	2,724
Total revenue		217	2,975
Net result	11	(712)	1,973
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Net increase in property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus	8	-	981
Total other comprehensive income		-	981
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS)		(712)	2,954

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Graythwaite Charitable Trust

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	Actual 2016 $'000	Actual 2015 $'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	8,133	7,916
Total current assets		8,133	7,916
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
- Land and buildings	8	33,823	34,687
- Plant and equipment	8	472	537
Total property, plant and equipment		34,295	35,224
Total non-current assets		34,295	35,224
Total assets		42,428	43,140
Net assets		42,428	43,140
EQUITY			
Reserves		2,554	2,554
Accumulated funds		39,874	40,586
Total equity		42,428	43,140

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Graythwaite Charitable Trust

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Accumulated funds $'000	Asset revaluation surplus $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 July 2015		40,586	2,554	43,140
Net result for the year		(712)	-	(712)
Other comprehensive income				
Net increase in property, plant and equipment	8	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(712)	-	(712)
Balance at 30 June 2016		39,874	2,554	42,428
Balance at 1 July 2014		38,613	1,573	40,186
Net result for the year		1,973	-	1,973
Other comprehensive income				
Net increase in property, plant and equipment	8	-	981	981
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,973	981	2,954
Balance at 30 June 2015		40,586	2,554	43,140

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Graythwaite Charitable Trust

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Actual 2016 $'000	Actual 2015 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Payments to suppliers		-	34
Total payments		-	34
Receipts			
Interest received		217	251
Total receipts		217	251
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	11	217	285
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH		217	285
Opening cash and cash equivalents		7,916	7,631
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7	8,133	7,916

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. The Reporting entity

The Graythwaite Trust (The Trust) was incorporated on 1 July 2009 by Trust Deed. The Trustee of the Graythwaite estate is Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who acts through the NSW Minister for Health.

The Trust encompasses the property, plant and equipment of the Graythwaite Rehabilitation Facility opened on 19 September 2013, together with the residual from the sale of the former Graythwaite Nursing Home.

The reporting entity is a NSW Government entity which is consolidated as part of the NSW Ministry of Health and NSW Total State Sector Accounts. TheTrust is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective).

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 have been authorised for issue by the Secretary, NSW Health and the Chief Financial Officer on 23 September 2016.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The Trust's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations). The statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* , the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015* and financial reporting directions issued by the Treasurer.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for property, plant and equipment which is measured at fair value.

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

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency.

b) Comparative information

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

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 Trust 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the Trust. Land is not a depreciable asset.

Depreciation rates of assets by class are presented below:

- Building	2.5%
- Plant and equipment	10%

Depreciation rates are subsequently varied where changes occur in the assessment of the remaining useful life of the assets reported.

f) Revaluation of non-current assets

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the '*Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value' Policy and Guidelines Paper* (TPP 14-01). This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 13, *Fair Value Measurement* and AASB 116, *Property, Plant and Equipment.*

Property, plant and equipment is measured at the highest and best use by market participants that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. The highest and best use must be available at a period that is not remote and take into account the characteristics of the asset being measured, including any socio-political restrictions imposed by government. In most cases, after taking into account these considerations, the highest and best use is the existing use. In limited circumstances, the highest and best use may be a feasible alternative use, where there are no restrictions on use or where there is a feasible higher restricted alternative use.

Fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on a market participants' perspective, using a market valuation technique that maximises relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. Also refer Note 8 and Note 9 for further information regarding fair value.

Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of each asset does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date. The Trust revalues its land and buildings at minimum every three years by independent valuation. The last comprehensive revaluation for assets recognised by the Trust was completed in the year ended 30 June 2015 and was based on an independent assessment.

To ensure that the carrying amount for each asset does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date, indices are sourced. The indices reflect an assessment of movements made in the period between revaluations.

Non-specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost, as an approximation of fair value. The Trust has assessed that any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

When revaluing assets using the market approach, any balances of accumulated depreciation existing at the revaluation date in respect of those assets are credited to the asset accounts to which they relate. The net asset accounts are then increased or decreased by the revaluation increments or decrements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Revaluation of non-current assets (continued)

Revaluation increments are credited directly to the revaluation surplus, except that, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as an expense in the net result, the increment is recognised immediately as revenue in the net result.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as expenses in the net result for the year, except that, to the extent that a credit balance exists in the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of assets, they are debited directly to the revaluation surplus.

As a not-for-profit entity, revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another within a class of non-current assets, but not otherwise.

Where an asset that has previously been revalued is disposed of, any balance remaining in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset is transferred to accumulated funds.

g) Fair value hierarchy

A number of the Trust's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring fair value, the valuation technique used maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement,* the Trust categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

* Level 1– quoted prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that the Trust can access at the measurement date.
* Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
* Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Trust recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Refer Note 9 for further disclosures regarding fair value measurements of financial and non-financial assets.

h) Equity and reserves

(i) Accumulated funds

The category 'A*ccumulated funds'* includes all current and prior year retained funds.

(ii) Revaluation surplus

The revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. This accords with the Trust's policy on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as discussed in Note 2 (f).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Changes in Accounting Policy, including new or revised Australian Accounting Standards

(i) Effective for the first time in 2015-16

The accounting policies applied in 2015-16 are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as a result of new or revised Australian Accounting Standards that have been applied for the first time as follows:

The early adoption of AASB 2015-7, *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Disclosures of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities.* The standard allows for exemption from making certain Level 3 'Fair Value Measurement' disclosures held primarily for current service potential rather than the generation of future net cash inflows.

(ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new Australian Accounting Standards, unless Treasury determines otherwise. The following new Australian Accounting Standards, excluding standards not considered applicable or material to NSW Health, have not been applied and are not yet effective. The possible impact of these Standards in the period of initial application includes:

AASB 2016-2, *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107,* will apply from 1 January 2017. The standard amends AASB 107 to require additional disclosures regarding financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows. The change is not expected to materially impact the financial statements.

	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000

3. Operating expenses

Post construction review	-	22
	-	22

4. Depreciation

Depreciation - Buildings	864	875
Depreciation - Plant and equipment	65	105
	929	980

5. Investment revenue

Interest revenue	217	251
	217	251

6. Other revenue

Assets not previously recognised	-	2,724
	-	2,724

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	8,133	7,916

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)	8,133	7,916
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per statement of cash flows)	8,133	7,916

Refer to Note 13 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

8. Property, plant and equipment

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Land and buildings - fair value		
Gross carrying amount	37,326	37,326
Less: accumulated depreciation	3,503	2,639
Net carrying amount	33,823	34,687
Plant and equipment - fair value		
Gross carrying amount	651	651
Less: accumulated depreciation	179	114
Net carrying amount	472	537
Total property, plant and equipment at net carrying amount	34,295	35,224

Property, plant and equipment - reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current reporting period is set out below:

Year ended 30 June 2016	Land and Buildings $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Net carrying amount at start of year	34,687	537	35,224
Depreciation expense	(864)	(65)	(929)
Net carrying amount at end of year	33,823	472	34,295

Year ended 30 June 2015	Land and Buildings $000	Plant and equipment $000	Total $000
Net carrying amount at start of year	32,381	118	32,499
Additions	2,200	524	2,724
Net revaluation increment less revaluation decrements recognised in reserves	981	-	981
Depreciation expense	(875)	(105)	(980)
Net carrying amount at end of year	34,687	537	35,224

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 9.

9. Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

a) Fair value hierarchy

Year ended 30 June 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)				
- Land and buildings	-	-	33,823	33,823
	-	-	33,823	33,823

Year ended 30 June 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)				
- Land and buildings	-	33,025	1,662	34,687
	-	33,025	1,662	34,687

* Transfers from level 2 made during the year relate to the transfer of buildings that are specialised in nature.

9. Fair value measurement of non-financial assets (continued)

b) Valuation techniques, inputs and processes

For land, buildings and infrastructure systems the Trust obtains external valuations by an independent valuer every three years.

At the end of each reporting period a fair value assessment is made on any movements since the last revaluation and a determination as to whether any adjustments need to be made.

In accordance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, no assets have been found to have a higher and better use than their current use. Highest and best use takes account of use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible.

The non-current assets categorised in a) above have been measured as either Level 2 or Level 3 based on the following valuation techniques and inputs:

For land, the valuation by the valuers is made on a market approach, comparing similar assets (not identical) and observable inputs. The most significant input is price per square metre.

All commercial and non-restricted land is included in Level 2 as these land valuations have a high level of observable inputs, although these lands are not identical.

The majority of the restricted land has been classified as Level 3 as, although observable inputs have been used, a significant level of professional judgement is required to adjust inputs in determining the land valuations. Certain parcels of land have zoning restrictions, for example hospital grounds, and values are adjusted accordingly.

For buildings and infrastructure systems, many assets are of a specialised nature or use, and thus the most appropriate valuation method is depreciated replacement cost. These assets are included as Level 3 as these assets have a high level of unobservable inputs. However, residential and commercial properties are valued on a market approach and included in Level 2.

Level 3 disclosures:

The fair value of buildings computed by suitably qualified independent valuers using a methodology known as the depreciated replacement cost valuation technique. The following table highlights the key unobservable (Level 3) inputs assessed during the valuation process, the relationship to the estimated fair value and the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs.

9. Fair value measurement of non-financial assets (continued)

b) Valuation techniques, inputs and processes (continued)

Assets	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Relationship between unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Land under specialised building(s)	Market approach: this valuation method involves comparing the subject property to comparable sale prices in similar location on a rate per square metre basis, adjusted for restrictions specific for the property (e.g. mandated use and/or zoning)	▪ Rate per square metre ▪ Discount rate ▪ Provision for remediation	The fair value will increase/(decrease) if the estimated: ▪ Rate per square metre increases/(decreases) ▪ Discount rate decreases/(increases) ▪ Provision for remediation decreases/(increases)
Specialised Buildings	Depreciated replacement cost approach: this valuation method involves establishing the current replacement cost of the modern equivalent asset for each type of buildings on a rate per square metre basis, taking in allowances for preliminaries and contractor's overheads and profits; depreciated to reflect the building's remaining useful life.	▪ Useful life assessment ▪ Allowance for preliminaries ▪ Allowance for contractor's overheads and profits ▪ Replacement cost per square metre	The fair value will increase/(decrease) if the estimated: ▪ Useful life assessment increases/(decreases) ▪ Allowance for preliminaries increases/(decreases) ▪ Allowance for contractor's overheads and profits increases/(decreases) ▪ Replacement cost per square metre increases/(decreases)
Non-Specialised Buildings	Depreciated replacement cost approach: this valuation method involves establishing the current replacement cost of the modern equivalent asset for each type of buildings on a rate per square metre basis, taking in allowances for preliminaries and contractor's overheads and profits; depreciated to reflect the building's remaining useful life.	▪ Useful life assessment ▪ Allowance for preliminaries ▪ Allowance for contractor's overheads and profits ▪ Replacement cost per square metre	The fair value will increase/(decrease) if the estimated: ▪ Useful life assessment increases/(decreases) ▪ Allowance for preliminaries increases/(decreases) ▪ Allowance for contractor's overheads and profits increases/(decreases) ▪ Replacement cost per square metre increases/(decreases)

There are no other direct or significant relationships between the unobservable inputs which materially impact fair value.

9. Fair value measurement of non-financial assets (continued)

c) Reconciliation of recurring level 3 fair value measurements

	Land and buildings	Total level 3 recurring fair value
	$'000	$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2015	1,662	1,662
Transfers from Level 2*	33,025	33,025
Depreciation	(864)	(864)
Fair value as at 30 June 2016	33,823	33,823

* Transfers from level 2 relates to the transfer of buildings that are specialised in nature.

Year ended 30 June 2015	Land and buildings	Total level 3 recurring fair value
	$'000	$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2014	2,800	2,800
Additions	93	93
Revaluation decrements recognised in other comprehensive income	1,231	1,231
Fair value as at 30 June 2015	1,662	1,662

10. Commitments, contingent liabilities and assets

There are no significant or material commitments, contingent liabilities or contingent assets that would materially impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Trust.

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

Net cash flows from operating activities	217	285
Depreciation	(929)	(980)
Increase / (decrease) in other assets	-	(56)
Assets not previously recognised	-	2,724
Net result	(712)	1,973

12. Services received free of charge

The Trust receives administrative support services from the NSW Ministry of Health. The costs of the services provided by the Ministry are insignificant and are not recovered from the Trust.

13. Financial instruments

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

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

The Secretary, NSW Health 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 Trust, to set risks limits and controls and monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed by the Risk Management & Audit Committee and the internal auditors on a regular basis.

(a) Financial Instrument Categories

Financial Assets Class:	Carrying Amount 2016 $'000	Carrying Amount 2015 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	8,133	7,916

(b) 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 Trust. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

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

Credit risk associated with the Trust's financial assets, other than receivables, is managed through the selection of counterparties and establishment of minimum credit rating standards.

Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances deposited within the NSW Treasury banking system. Interest is earned on daily bank balances at rates of approximately 2.70% (2015: 3.2%).

13. Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Trust 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 effective management of cash, investments and liquid assets and liabilities.

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

(d) 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 Trust's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk on the Trust's borrowings and other price risks associated with the movement in the unit price of the Hour-Glass Investment facilities. The Trust has no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts.

The effect on profit 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 Trust 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 assumes that all other variables remain constant.

The Trust's exposure to interest rate risk is set out below.

	Carrying Amount	-1%		+1%	
		Net Result	Equity	Net Result	Equity
	$'000				
Year ended 30 June 2016					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	8,133	(81)	(81)	81	81
Year ended 30 June 2015					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,916	(79)	(79)	79	79

14. Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting period which will impact these financial statements.

End of audited financial statements