

Clinical Excellence Commission (CEC)

Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2018



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Clinical Excellence Commission

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Clinical Excellence Commission (the Commission), which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2018, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018, 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 of the Commission and the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the Commission and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Commission and the consolidated entity as at 30 June 2018, and of their financial performance and 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 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 and the consolidated entity 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' (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

Without modification to the opinion expressed above, I draw attention to the basis of presenting adjusted budget information detailed in Note 1(z). 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.

Other Information

At the date of this independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the Clinical Excellence Commission Certification of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other Information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other Information.

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Chief Executive's 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 and the PF&A Act and for 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 ability of the Commission and the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting except where the Commission's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure.

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: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

My opinion does not provide assurance:

- that the Commission or the consolidated entity 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
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R Meimaroglou', followed by a period.

Renee Meimaroglou
Director, Financial Audit Services

25 September 2018
SYDNEY

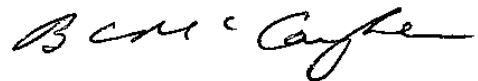
Clinical Excellence Commission
Certification of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

We state, pursuant to section 45F of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*:

- 1) The financial statements of the Clinical Excellence Commission for the Year ended 30 June 2018 have been prepared in accordance with:
 - a) Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
 - b) the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 (PFAA)*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015 (Regulation)*; and
 - c) Financial Reporting Directions mandated by the Treasurer.
- 2) The financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and the financial performance of the Clinical Excellence Commission; and
- 3) We are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Carrie Marr
Chief Executive
21 September 2018



A/Prof Brian McCaughan
Board Chair
21 September 2018

Clinical Excellence Commission
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION				
Actual	Adjusted Budget Unaudited	Actual		Notes	Actual	Adjusted Budget Unaudited	Actual
2018	2018	2017			2018	2018	2017
\$000	\$000	\$000			\$000	\$000	\$000
			Expenses excluding losses				
			Operating Expenses				
----	----	----	Employee Related Expenses	2	12,810	13,201	12,332
12,382	12,818	11,612	Personnel Services	3	----	----	----
3,699	3,807	3,824	Other Expenses	4	3,699	3,807	3,824
383	378	345	Depreciation and Amortisation	1(m), 5	383	378	345
567	625	513	Grants and Subsidies	6	567	625	513
----	----	7	Finance Costs	1(h), 7	----	----	7
<u>17,031</u>	<u>17,628</u>	<u>16,301</u>	Total Expenses excluding losses		<u>17,459</u>	<u>18,011</u>	<u>17,021</u>
			Revenue				
16,609	16,608	15,464	NSW Ministry of Health Recurrent Allocations	1(i)	16,609	16,608	15,464
85	85	85	NSW Ministry of Health Capital Allocations	1(i)	85	85	85
----	----	----	Acceptance by the Crown Entity of Employee Benefits	1(e)(ii), 10	428	383	720
5	43	5	Sale of Goods and Services	1(i), 8	5	43	5
50	----	110	Grants and Other Contributions	1(i), 9	50	----	110
82	9	58	Other Income	11	82	9	58
<u>16,831</u>	<u>16,745</u>	<u>15,722</u>	Total Revenue		<u>17,259</u>	<u>17,128</u>	<u>16,442</u>
2	----	----	Gain / (Loss) on Disposal	12	2	----	----
<u>(198)</u>	<u>(883)</u>	<u>(579)</u>	Net Result	22	<u>(198)</u>	<u>(883)</u>	<u>(579)</u>
<u>(198)</u>	<u>(883)</u>	<u>(579)</u>	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)		<u>(198)</u>	<u>(883)</u>	<u>(579)</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION			
Actual	Adjusted Budget Unaudited	Actual	Notes	Actual	Adjusted Budget Unaudited	Actual
2018 \$000	2018 \$000	2017 \$000		2018 \$000	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
609	26	511		609	26	511
817	899	899	13	817	899	899
<u>1,426</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>1,410</u>		<u>1,426</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>1,410</u>
<u>1,426</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>1,410</u>		<u>1,426</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>1,410</u>
Total Current Assets						
Non-Current Assets						
Property, Plant & Equipment						
72	171	143		72	171	143
431	345	666	15	431	345	666
<u>503</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>809</u>	15	<u>503</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>809</u>
223	-----	-----		223	-----	-----
<u>726</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>809</u>	16	<u>726</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>809</u>
<u>2,152</u>	<u>1,441</u>	<u>2,219</u>		<u>2,152</u>	<u>1,441</u>	<u>2,219</u>
Total Non-Current Assets						
Total Assets						
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
676	727	699		676	727	699
1,958	2,044	1,971	17	1,958	2,044	1,971
198	37	35	18	198	37	35
<u>2,832</u>	<u>2,808</u>	<u>2,705</u>	19	<u>2,832</u>	<u>2,808</u>	<u>2,705</u>
Total Current Liabilities						
Non-Current Liabilities						
358	357	354		358	357	354
<u>358</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>354</u>	18	<u>358</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>354</u>
<u>3,190</u>	<u>3,165</u>	<u>3,059</u>		<u>3,190</u>	<u>3,165</u>	<u>3,059</u>
<u>(1,038)</u>	<u>(1,724)</u>	<u>(840)</u>		<u>(1,038)</u>	<u>(1,724)</u>	<u>(840)</u>
Total Liabilities						
Net Assets						
EQUITY						
(1,038)	(1,724)	(840)		(1,038)	(1,724)	(840)
<u>(1,038)</u>	<u>(1,724)</u>	<u>(840)</u>		<u>(1,038)</u>	<u>(1,724)</u>	<u>(840)</u>
Total Equity						

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION	Notes	Accumulated Funds \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2017		(840)	(840)
Total Equity at 1 July 2017		<u>(840)</u>	<u>(840)</u>
Net Result for the Year		(198)	(198)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Total Other Comprehensive Income		----	----
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		<u>(198)</u>	<u>(198)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2018		<u><u>(1,038)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,038)</u></u>
Balance at 1 July 2016		(261)	(261)
Total Equity at 1 July 2016		<u>(261)</u>	<u>(261)</u>
Net Result for the year		(579)	(579)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Total Other Comprehensive Income		----	----
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u>(579)</u>	<u>(579)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2017		<u><u>(840)</u></u>	<u><u>(840)</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION			
Actual	Adjusted Budget Unaudited	Actual	Notes	Actual	Adjusted Budget Unaudited	Actual
2018	2018	2017		2018	2018	2017
\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
----	----	----				
(4,424)	(4,222)	(4,445)		(12,710)	(13,039)	(11,578)
(632)	(690)	(578)		(4,424)	(4,222)	(4,445)
(12,710)	(13,039)	(11,578)		(632)	(690)	(578)
				----	----	----
(17,766)	(17,951)	(16,601)		(17,766)	(17,951)	(16,601)
Receipts						
16,609	16,608	15,464		16,609	16,608	15,464
85	85	85		85	85	85
350	350	390		350	350	390
363	44	47		363	44	47
50	----	117		50	----	117
705	464	215		705	464	215
18,162	17,551	16,318		18,162	17,551	16,318
396	(400)	(283)		396	(400)	(283)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
25	----	----		25	----	----
(323)	(85)	(85)		(323)	(85)	(85)
(298)	(85)	(85)		(298)	(85)	(85)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
----	----	(7)		----	----	(7)
----	----	(7)		----	----	(7)
98	(485)	(375)		98	(485)	(375)
511	511	886		511	511	886
609	26	511		609	26	511

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 2018

1. **Statement of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

- * The parent entity, comprises all the operating activities of the Clinical Excellence Commission
- * 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.

CEC is a NSW Government entity and is controlled by the NSW 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).

These consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2018 have been authorised for issue by the Chief Executive and the Board Chair on 21 September 2018.

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 (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations), the requirements of the Health Services Act 1997 and its regulations (including observation of the Accounts and Audit Determination for Public Health Organisations), the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015, and Financial Reporting Directions mandated by the Treasurer. The financial statements comply with the NSW Treasury mandates Circular for NSW General Government Sector Entities. Further Information on the adjusted budget figures can be found at Note 1(z).

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 Performance Agreement 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 Performance 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 Performance Agreement 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.

Other mitigating circumstances why the going concern assumption is appropriate include:

- * Allocated funds, combined with other revenues earned, are applied to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.
- * The CEC has the capacity to review timing of subsidy cashflows to ensure that they can pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except where specified otherwise.

Judgements, 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.

c) **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. The comparative period is a twelve month period.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

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

d) Statement of Compliance

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

e) Employee Benefits and Other Provisions

i) 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, it is 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 16.1% are applied to the value of leave payable at 30 June 2018 (comparable on-costs for 30 June 2017 were 15.8%). 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 to annual leave. All annual leave and ADO are classified as a current liability even where the consolidated entity does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as the consolidated entity 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.

ii) 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 Entity, which is a controlled entity of the ultimate parent.

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 Entity of Employee Benefits'.

Specific on-costs relating to Long Service Leave assumed by the Crown Entity are borne by the CEC as shown in Note 18.

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 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 First State 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.

iii) 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 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

iv) Other Provisions

Other provisions exist 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.

f) 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 and Care NSW (iCare), a controlled entity of the ultimate parent.

g) Grants and Subsidies

Grant 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 grant and subsidies are generally expensed on the transfer of the cash or assets. The transferred assets are measured at their fair value.

h) Finance Costs

Finance costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred in accordance with NSW Treasury's Mandate to not-for-profit general government sector entities.

i) Income Recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration or contribution received or receivable. Additional comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of revenue are discussed below.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised as revenue when the CEC transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the assets.

Rendering of Services

Revenue is recognised when the service is provided or by reference to the stage of completion (based on labour hours incurred to date).

Grants and Other Contributions

Grants and other contributions, comprising mainly cash and in-kind contributions, are recognised as revenues when control passes to the CEC and the contractual obligations have been satisfied. In-kind contributions are measured at fair value on transfer date.

NSW Ministry of Health Allocations

Payments are made by the NSW Ministry of Health, the immediate parent, on the basis of the allocation for the CEC as adjusted for approved supplementations mostly for salary agreements and approved enhancement projects.

This allocation is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income before arriving at the "Net Result" on the basis that the allocation is earned in return for the health services provided on behalf of the NSW Ministry of Health. Allocations are normally recognised upon the receipt of cash.

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

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

* 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.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

1. **Statement of Significant Accounting Policies**

k) **Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment acquired are initially recognised at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other Australian Accounting Standards.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Where payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent, i.e. the deferred payment amount is effectively discounted over the period of credit.

l) **Capitalisation Thresholds**

Individual items of Property, Plant & Equipment are capitalised where their cost is at least \$10,000 or above.

m) **Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the CEC. Land is not a depreciable asset. All material separately identifiable components of assets are depreciated over their shorter useful lives.

Details of depreciation rates initially applied for major asset categories are as follows:

	2018	2017
Computer Equipment	20.0%	20.0%
Motor Vehicle Sedans	12.5%	12.5%
Office Equipment	10.0%	10.0%
Plant and Machinery	10.0%	10.0%
Furniture, Fittings and Furnishings	5.0%	5.0%
Leasehold Improvements*	10.0%	10.0%

* Up to 10 years depending on the term of leasing arrangements

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

n) **Revaluation of Non-Current Assets**

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

o) **Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment**

As a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, impairment under AASB 136 Impairment of Assets is unlikely to arise. As property, plant and equipment is carried at fair value or an amount that approximates fair value, impairment can only arise in the rare circumstances such as where the costs of disposal are material. Specifically, impairment is unlikely for not-for-profit entities given that AASB 136 Impairment of Assets modifies the recoverable amount test for non-cash generating assets of not-for-profit entities to the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and depreciated replacement cost, where depreciated replacement cost is also fair value.

p) **Restoration Costs**

On initial recognition, the present value of the expected cost for the restoration or cost of dismantling of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

1. **Statement of Significant Accounting Policies**

q) **Intangible Assets**

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. 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 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 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.

Computer software developed or acquired by the CEC are recognised as intangible assets and are amortised using the straight line method based on the useful life of the asset for both internally developed assets and direct acquisitions.

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.

r) **Maintenance**

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

s) **Leased Assets**

A distinction is made between finance leases which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains all such risks and rewards.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, at the commencement of the lease term, the asset is recognised at its fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability is established at the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

t) **Loans and Receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any impairment of receivables. Any changes are recognised in the net result when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

1. **Statement of Significant Accounting Policies**

u) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

All financial assets, except those measured at fair value through profit and loss, are subject to an annual review for impairment. An allowance for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the net result for the year.

When an available for sale financial asset is impaired, the amount of the cumulative loss is removed from equity and recognised in the net result for the year, based on the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the net result for the year.

Any reversals of impairment losses are reversed through the net result for the year, where there is objective evidence, except reversals of impairment losses on an investment in an equity instrument classified as "available for sale", must be made through the reserve. Reversals of impairment losses of financial assets carried at amortised cost cannot result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had there not been an impairment loss.

v) **De-recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities**

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the CEC transfers the financial asset:

- * where substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred; or
- * where the CEC has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, if the CEC has not retained control.

Where the CEC has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset is recognised to the extent of the CEC's continuing involvement in the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

w) **Payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the CEC. Payables are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value.

Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Payables are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the CEC.

x) **Fair Value Hierarchy**

For non-specialised assets with short useful lives, AASB 13 allows recognition at depreciated historical cost as an acceptable surrogate for fair value as differences are considered immaterial. Thus the values for Plant & Equipment and Leasehold Improvements are not required to be reported under the fair value hierarchy.

y) **Equity and Reserves**

(i) **Accumulated Funds**

The category "accumulated funds" includes all current and prior period retained funds.

z) **Adjusted Budget Amounts**

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 Performance Agreements between the CEC and the NSW 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 column entries in the financial statements are denoted as "Unaudited".

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(i) Effective for the first time in 2017-18

The accounting policies applied in 2017-18 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:

AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The standard amends AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to require additional disclosures for financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

(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 following new Australian Accounting Standards, excluding standards not considered applicable or material to the CEC have not been applied and are not yet effective. The possible impact of these Accounting Standards in the period of initial application includes:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. AASB 9 Financial Instruments will replace AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and establishes new principles for the financial reporting of financial assets, financial liabilities and hedge accounting. AASB 9 Financial Instruments also introduces a forward-looking 'expected credit losses' impairment model, which may impact the timing and amount of impairment recognition.

AASB 16 Leases replaces all existing leases requirements and applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. For lessees, the distinction between operating and finance leases will no longer exist. Instead, AASB 16 Leases will require lessees to account for practically all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under AASB 117 Leases. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low value' assets (e.g. personal computers below \$10,000) and short term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability representing its obligation to make future lease payments and an asset representing its right of use to the underlying asset for the lease term. Lessees will be required to separately recognise interest expense on the lease liability and depreciation expense on the Right of Use asset rather than operating lease expense.

The lease expense recognition pattern for leases will generally be accelerated as compared to today. Some key balance sheet metrics may also be impacted. Also, the statement of cash flows for lessees will be affected as payments for the principal portion of the lease liability will be presented within financing activities.

Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under AASB 117 Leases. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification as in AASB 117 Leases and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

The standard permits two methods of adoption: full retrospective – by retrospectively adjusting each prior reporting period presented and recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying the new requirements at the start of the earliest period, which would be 1 July 2018; or modified retrospective – by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying the new requirements at the initial application, which would be 1 July 2019. NSW Treasury has mandated modified retrospective application of this accounting standard.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (and associated amending standards AASB 2014-5, AASB 2015-8, AASB 2016-3, AASB 2016-7 and AASB 2016-8) applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 for not-for-profit entities. AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers establishes a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine the nature, amount and timing of revenue arising from contracts with customers. This new standard requires revenue to be recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the transaction price. This may impact the timing of recognising certain revenue currently recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities applies to not-for-profit entities and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. This standard requires entities to recognise income where the consideration to acquire an asset, including cash, is significantly less than the fair value principally to enable the entity to further its objectives. Under this standard, the timing of income recognition may be impacted depending on whether there is a liability or other performance obligation associated with the acquired asset, including cash. AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities also requires government agencies to recognise income for volunteer services received if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. This is consistent with current practice under AASB 1004 Contributions and is not expected to materially impact these financial statements.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) is applicable to public sector entities only and requires the grantor to recognise a service concession asset in a service concession arrangement where it controls the asset. A corresponding financial liability and/or grant of right liability is also recognised depending on the nature of the consideration exchanged. Service concession assets (including those provided by the operator, an upgrade to or a major component replacement of an existing asset of the grantor; and existing assets of the grantor – also applicable to previously unrecognised intangible assets except goodwill) are initially measured at current replacement cost based on AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement principles. They are subsequently accounted for under AASB 116 Property, Plant & Equipment or AASB 138 Intangible Assets. Service concession liabilities are initially measured at the same amount as the service concession asset and subsequently measured using either the “financial liability” model applying AASB 9 Financial Instruments or, the “grant of right” model under AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements. AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements requires retrospective application.

Overview of Assessment Activities

NSW Health designed a project roadmap to implement the above five new accounting standards by its application date. The project consists of 4 phases: Scoping, Data gathering, In Depth Analysis and Implementation. Scoping phase was completed and data gathering has begun. An external project consultant and project manager will be appointed, and various steering committees and project teams will be internally formed as part of the implementation project. Central high level estimates on the impact of the new accounting standards were also calculated and reported to NSW Treasury by the central team at the NSW Ministry of Health. Further details are available in the NSW Ministry of Health's consolidated financial statements.

We are continuously analysing and assessing the impact of the new accounting standards. This includes changes to our accounting policies, internal and external reporting requirements, IT systems, business processes and associated internal controls with the objectives of quantifying the expected first time adoption impacts as well as supporting ongoing compliance with the new accounting requirements.

Potential Impact on The CEC's Financial Report

While the consolidated entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the classification and measurement of all of the accounting standards, the following general impacts are expected from the work conducted so far:

Leases

- * The total assets and liabilities on the balance sheet will increase. Net total assets are expected to decrease due to a reduction of the capitalised asset being on a straight line basis whilst the liability reduces the principal amount of repayments. Net current assets will also show a decrease due to an element of the liability being disclosed as current liability.
- * Interest expenses will increase due to the unwinding of the effective interest rate implicit in the lease. Interest expense will be greater earlier in a lease life due to the higher principal value causing profit variability over the course of the lease life. This effect may be partially mitigated due to the number of leases held in the entity at different stages of their lease terms.
- * Depreciation expense will be booked on Right of Use assets, which will be on a straight-line basis.
- * Operating cash flows will be higher as repayment of the principal portion of all lease liabilities will be classified as financing activities.

Revenue and Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

- * The deferral of some revenues of The CEC.
- * Impact on the estimates and judgements involved in the unbilled revenue process.
- * Specific quantitative and qualitative disclosures may be required under AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Financial Instruments

- * The new impairment model requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses rather than only incurred impairment losses. This may result in earlier recognition of credit loss provisions.

Service Concession Arrangements

- * No significant impact expected on The CEC.

Application Date

- * The CEC plans to adopt the new standards on the required effective date in line with the NSW Treasury's instructions.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018 \$000	2017 \$000		2018 \$000	2017 \$000
		2. Employee Related Expenses		
----	----	Salaries and Wages (including annual leave and ADO)	11,299	10,413
----	----	Superannuation - Defined Benefit Plans	180	215
----	----	Superannuation - Defined Contribution Plans	999	978
----	----	Long Service Leave	282	515
----	----	Redundancies	----	160
----	----	Workers' Compensation Insurance	37	37
----	----	Fringe Benefits Tax	13	14
<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
----	----		12,810	12,332
<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3. Personnel Services		
11,299	10,413	Salaries and Wages	----	----
999	978	Superannuation - Defined Contribution Plans	----	----
34	10	Long Service Leave	----	----
----	160	Redundancies	----	----
37	37	Workers' Compensation Insurance	----	----
13	14	Fringe Benefits Tax	----	----
<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
12,382	11,612		----	----
<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

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

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
		4. Other Expenses		
34	28	Auditor's Remuneration - Audit of Financial Statements	34	28
192	51	Consultancies	192	51
288	524	Contractors	288	524
2	2	Domestic Supplies and Services	2	2
40	27	Food Supplies	40	27
37	32	Fuel, Light and Power	37	32
501	524	Information Management Expenses	501	524
1	1	Insurance	1	1
50	58	Maintenance (See 4(b) below)	50	58
8	9	Motor Vehicle Expenses	8	9
157	116	Postal and Telephone Costs	157	116
100	130	Printing and Stationery	100	130
19	20	Rates and Charges	19	20
11	11	Rental	11	11
32	20	Hosted Services Purchased from entities controlled by the immediate parent	32	20
381	273	Staff Related Costs	381	273
353	364	Travel Related Costs	353	364
1,493	1,634	Other (See 4(a) below)	1,493	1,634
<u>3,699</u>	<u>3,824</u>		<u>3,699</u>	<u>3,824</u>

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
		4. Other Expenses		
		a) Other Includes:		
193	184	Corporate Support Services	193	184
13	10	Courier and Freight	13	10
16	54	Membership/Professional Fees	16	54
8	9	Motor Vehicle Operating Lease Expense - Minimum Lease Payments	8	9
809	797	Other Operating Lease Expense - Minimum Lease Payments	809	797
31	52	Audiovisual	31	52
32	21	Audit Fees Other Services	32	21
----	21	Books Magazines & Journals	----	21
28	21	Member Sitting Fees	28	21
347	354	Functions	347	354
----	79	Official Visitors	----	79
----	5	Translation Services	----	5
16	17	Intrahealth Other	16	17
----	12	Goods & Services	----	12
<u>1,493</u>	<u>1,634</u>		<u>1,493</u>	<u>1,634</u>
		b) Reconciliation of Total Maintenance		
47	56	New/Replacement Equipment under \$10,000	47	56
3	2	Repairs Maintenance/Non Contract	3	2
<u>50</u>	<u>58</u>	Maintenance Expense - Contracted Labour and Other (Non-Employee Related in Note 4)	<u>50</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>58</u>		<u>50</u>	<u>58</u>

'Auditor's Remuneration' was paid to The Audit Office of New South Wales, an entity controlled by the ultimate parent.

The majority of 'Information Management Expenses' were paid to Health Administration Corporation, an entity controlled by the immediate parent.

The majority of 'Corporate Support Services', were paid to Health Administration Corporation an entity controlled by the immediate parent.

The majority 'Other Operating Lease Expense' relate to the CEC's Official Business premises and were paid to Government Property NSW, an entity controlled by the ultimate parent.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
5. Depreciation and Amortisation				
15	12	Depreciation - Plant and Equipment	15	12
368	333	Amortisation - Leasehold Improvements	368	333
<u>383</u>	<u>345</u>		<u>383</u>	<u>345</u>
6. Grants and Subsidies				
17	----	Grants to Research Organisations	17	----
18	11	Grants paid to entities controlled by the immediate parent	18	11
328	320	Therapeutic Advisory Group	328	320
----	19	Ian O'Rourke Scholarship	----	19
----	70	Asia Pacific Forum Sponsorship	----	70
154	66	Neuroscience Research Australia	154	66
50	----	Health Alliance for Research Collaboration Scholarship	50	----
----	27	Other Grants	----	27
<u>567</u>	<u>513</u>		<u>567</u>	<u>513</u>
7. Finance Costs				
----	7	Other Interest Charges	----	7
<u>----</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>----</u>	<u>7</u>

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
		8. Sale of Goods and Services		
5	5	Salary Packaging Fee	5	5
<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018 \$000	2017 \$000		2018 \$000	2017 \$000
9. Grants and Other Contributions				
----	10	Cancer Institute Grants	----	10
50	75	Grants & Contributions received from entities controlled by the immediate parent	50	75
----	25	Other Grants	----	25
<u>50</u>	<u>110</u>		<u>50</u>	<u>110</u>

The Cancer Institute is an entity controlled by the immediate parent.

Some of the grants were received from Sydney LHD an entity controlled by the immediate parent. The majority of grants received were from the immediate parent itself the Ministry of Health.

10. Acceptance by the Crown Entity of Employee Benefits

The following liabilities and expenses have been assumed by the Crown

----	----	Superannuation-defined benefit	180	215
----	----	Long Service Leave	248	505
<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>		<u>428</u>	<u>720</u>

11. Other Income

Other Income comprises the following:-

47	36	Conference and Training Fees	47	36
35	8	Sponsorship	35	8
----	14	Other	----	14
<u>82</u>	<u>58</u>		<u>82</u>	<u>58</u>

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018 \$000	2017 \$000		2018 \$000	2017 \$000
		12. Gain / (Loss) on Disposal		
52	----	Property, Plant and Equipment	52	----
(30)	----	Accumulated Depreciation	(30)	----
22	----	Written Down Value	22	----
24	----	Proceeds from Disposal	24	----
<u>2</u>	<u>----</u>	Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>2</u>	<u>----</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>----</u>	Total Gain/(Loss) on Disposal	<u>2</u>	<u>----</u>

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018 \$000	2017 \$000		2018 \$000	2017 \$000
13. Cash and Cash Equivalents				
<u>609</u>	<u>511</u>	Cash at Bank and On Hand	<u>609</u>	<u>511</u>
<u><u>609</u></u>	<u><u>511</u></u>		<u><u>609</u></u>	<u><u>511</u></u>
<p>For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash on hand, short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and net of outstanding bank overdraft.</p> <p>Cash & 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:</p>				
<u>609</u>	<u>511</u>	Cash and Cash Equivalents (per Statement of Financial Position)	<u>609</u>	<u>511</u>
<u><u>609</u></u>	<u><u>511</u></u>	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	<u><u>609</u></u>	<u><u>511</u></u>

Refer to Note 24 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
		14. Receivables		
		Current		
89	59	Sale of Goods and Services	89	59
100	508	Intra Health Receivables	100	508
81	51	Goods and Services Tax	81	51
19	50	Other Debtors	19	50
<u>289</u>	<u>668</u>	Sub Total	<u>289</u>	<u>668</u>
289	668	Sub Total	289	668
<u>528</u>	<u>231</u>	Prepayments	<u>528</u>	<u>231</u>
<u><u>817</u></u>	<u><u>899</u></u>		<u><u>817</u></u>	<u><u>899</u></u>

'Intra Health Receivables' include amounts receivable from entities controlled by the immediate parent. Some of the balance at reporting date was receivable from the Agency for Clinical Innovation, Northern Sydney LHD, Sydney LHD and the immediate parent itself the Ministry of Health.

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including financial assets that are either past due or impaired are disclosed in Note 24.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018 \$000	2017 \$000		2018 \$000	2017 \$000
		15. Property, Plant and Equipment		
		Plant and Equipment - Fair Value*		
110	195	Gross Carrying Amount	110	195
38	52	Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	38	52
72	143	Net Carrying Amount	72	143
		Leasehold Improvements - Fair Value*		
1,631	1,498	Gross Carrying Amount	1,631	1,498
1,200	832	Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	1,200	832
431	666	Net Carrying Amount	431	666
503	809	Total Property, Plant and Equipment At Net Carrying Amount	503	809

* For non-specialised assets with short useful lives, recognition at depreciated historical cost is regarded as an acceptable approximation of fair value, in accordance with Treasury Policy Paper 14-01.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT & CONSOLIDATION

15. Property, Plant and Equipment - Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment is set out below:

	Plant and Equipment \$000	Leasehold Improvements \$000	Total \$000
2018			
Net carrying amount at start of Year	143	666	809
Additions	18	81	99
Disposals	(22)	----	(22)
Depreciation Expense	(15)	(368)	(383)
Reclassifications	(52)	52	----
Net carrying amount at end of Year	72	431	503

	Plant and Equipment \$000	Leasehold Improvements \$000	Total \$000
2017			
Net carrying amount at start of year	68	999	1,067
Additions	87	----	87
Depreciation Expense	(12)	(333)	(345)
Net carrying amount at end of Year	143	666	809

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
		16. Intangible Assets		
		Intangibles		
223	----	Cost (Gross Carrying Amount)	223	----
----	----	Less Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	----	----
<u>223</u>	<u>----</u>	Net Carrying Amount	<u>223</u>	<u>----</u>
<u>223</u>	<u>----</u>	Total Intangible Assets at Net Carrying Amount	<u>223</u>	<u>----</u>

PARENT & CONSOLIDATION

16. Intangible Assets - Reconciliation

	Intangibles \$000	Total \$000
2018		
Net carrying amount at start of Year	----	----
Additions (From Internal Development or Acquired Separately)	223	223
Amortisation (Recognised in Depreciation and Amortisation)	----	----
Net carrying amount at end of Year	223	223

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
		17. Payables		
		Current		
----	----	Accrued Salaries, Wages and On-Costs	168	150
----	----	Taxation and Payroll Deductions	155	160
323	310	Accrued Liability - Purchase of Personnel Services	----	----
41	125	Creditors	41	125
		Other Creditors		
161	149	- Payables to entities controlled by the immediate parent	161	149
151	115	- Other	151	115
<u>676</u>	<u>699</u>		<u>676</u>	<u>699</u>

The majority of 'Payables to entities controlled by the immediate parent' relate to the Health Administration Corporation an entity controlled by the immediate parent. Some relate to the immediate parent itself the Ministry of Health, an entity controlled by the ultimate parent.

Some of 'Other creditors - Other' relate to balances payable to Health Administration Corporation an entity controlled by the immediate parent and Government Property NSW an entity controlled by the ultimate parent.

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note 24.

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
		18. Provisions		
		Current		
----	----	Annual Leave - Short Term Benefit	1,180	1,117
----	----	Annual Leave - Long Term Benefit	293	427
----	----	Long Service Leave Consequential On-Costs	433	402
----	----	Provision for Other Employee Benefits*	52	25
1,958	1,971	Provision for Personnel Services Liability	----	----
<u>1,958</u>	<u>1,971</u>		<u>1,958</u>	<u>1,971</u>
		*ADO liabilities have been reclassified from 'Other' to 'Provision for Other Employee Benefits'. Prior year comparatives have been restated as a result.		
		Non-Current		
----	----	Long Service Leave Consequential On-Costs	38	35
38	35	Provision for Personnel Services Liability	----	----
320	319	Other	320	319
<u>358</u>	<u>354</u>		<u>358</u>	<u>354</u>
		Aggregate Employee Benefits and Related On-Costs		
----	----	Provisions - Current	1,958	1,971
----	----	Provisions - Non-Current	38	35
----	----	Accrued Salaries, Wages and On-Costs (Note 17)	323	310
2,319	2,316	Liability - Purchase of Personnel Services	----	----
<u>2,319</u>	<u>2,316</u>		<u>2,319</u>	<u>2,316</u>
		19. Other Liabilities		
		Current		
----	----	Income in Advance	198	35
198	35		<u>198</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>198</u>	<u>35</u>		<u>198</u>	<u>35</u>
		Some of the 'Income in Advance' balance is made up of amounts received in advance from South Eastern Sydney LHD and Nepean Blue Mountains LHD, which are entities controlled by the immediate parent.		

Clinical Excellence Commission
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the Year ended 30 June 2018

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018 \$000	2017 \$000		2018 \$000	2017 \$000
		20. Commitments for Expenditure		
		a) Capital Commitments		
76	57	Within one year	76	57
<u>76</u>	<u>57</u>	Total Capital Expenditure Commitments (Including GST)	<u>76</u>	<u>57</u>
		b) Operating Lease Commitments		
		Future non-cancellable operating lease rentals not provided for and payable:		
888	847	Within one year	888	847
-----	881	Later than one year and not later than five years	-----	881
<u>888</u>	<u>1,728</u>	Total Operating Lease Commitments (Including GST)	<u>888</u>	<u>1,728</u>

Most of the 'Operating Lease Commitments' contracted but not provided for relate to office lease with Government Property NSW, an entity controlled by the ultimate parent.

- c) **Contingent Asset Related to Commitments for Expenditure**
The total 'Capital Expenditure - Commitments' and 'Operating Lease Commitments' of \$964k as at 30 June 2018 includes input tax credits of \$88k that are expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (2017: \$162k).

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PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED

21. Contingent Liabilities and Assets

There are no contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

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PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2018	2017		2018	2017
\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
22. Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities to Net Result				
396	(283)	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	396	(283)
(383)	(345)	Depreciation and Amortisation	(383)	(345)
(163)	-----	(Increase)/ Decrease Income in Advance	(163)	-----
10	(192)	(Increase)/ Decrease in Provisions	10	(192)
(134)	188	Increase / (Decrease) in Prepayments and Other Assets	(134)	188
74	53	(Increase)/ Decrease in Payables from Operating Activities	74	53
2	-----	Net Gain/ (Loss) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	2	-----
<u>(198)</u>	<u>(579)</u>	Net Result	<u>(198)</u>	<u>(579)</u>

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PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

23. Adjusted Budget Review - Parent and Consolidated

Total year to date expense result was \$553k favourable to budget. This result is primarily due to staff vacancies held throughout the financial year and due to an adjustment for software customisation costs, that were initially recognised in other information management expenses but has now been capitalised. This adjustment contributes to \$361k of the overall expense favourability.

Net Result

The actual Net Result was favourable to budget by \$685k, primarily due to a favourable expense result \$553k further enhanced by revenue favourability of \$131k.

Assets and Liabilities

Total Current Assets are higher than adjusted budget mainly due to end of financial year subsidy adjustment offset against CEC cash budget (486k).

Total Non-Current Assets are higher than adjusted budget due to Software customisation expense adjustment (\$223k).

Total Current Liabilities are in line with Budget.

Total Non-Current Liabilities are in line with Budget.

Cash Flows

Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities was (\$796k) higher than budget primarily due to improvement in intra-health debtor turnover (\$319k), also due to favourability in total Operating Payments driven by staff vacancies (\$329k).

Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities are higher than budget primarily due to Software customisation expense adjustment (\$223k).

Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities are in line with budget.

Movements in the level of the NSW Ministry of Health Recurrent Allocation that have occurred since the time of the initial allocation on 01 July 2017 are as follows:

	\$000
Initial Allocation	17,219
CEC Foundation Clinical Leadership Program (N-SB18-067 & N-SB18-236 & N-SB18-373)	(1,166)
Frail Elderly Collaborative Program (N-SB18-032 & N-SB18-125)	270
Critical Response and Communications Establishment (N-SB18-050)	449
Palliative Care Community Pharmacy (N-SB18-106)	200
Clinical Excellence Commission Paediatric Healthcare Position (SB18-229)	65
Maternal and Perinatal Safety Functions(SB18-403)	56
Finalisation of 2017/18 Recurrent Subsidy	(486)
Balance as per Statement of Comprehensive Income	16,608

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24. 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

Financial Assets Class:	Category	Carrying Amount	
		2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Cash and Cash Equivalents (note 13)	N/A	609	511
Receivables (note 14)*	Loans and receivables (at amortised cost)	208	617
		817	1,128
Financial Liabilities			
Payables (note 17)**	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	521	539
		521	539

Notes

* Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (i.e. not within scope of AASB7 Financial Instruments Disclosures).

**Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e. not within scope of AASB7 Financial Instruments Disclosures).

(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 CEC. 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 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.

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 2.35% in 2017/18 compared to 2.35% in the previous year.

Receivables - trade debtors

All trade debtors are recognised as amounts receivable at balance date. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Procedures as established in the NSW Ministry of Health Accounting Manual for Public Health Organisations and Fee Procedures Manual are followed to recover outstanding amounts, including letters of demand. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off. An allowance for impairment is raised when there is objective evidence that the CEC will not be able to collect all amounts due. This evidence includes past experience and current and expected changes in economic conditions and debtor credit ratings. No interest is earned on trade debtors.

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24. Financial Instruments

The CEC is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors. Based on past experience, debtors that are not past due are not considered impaired.

Financial assets that are past due or impaired could be either 'Sales of Goods and Services' or 'Other Debtors' in the 'Receivables' category of the Statement of Financial Position.

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Neither past due nor impaired	202	617
Past due but not impaired ^{1,2}		
< 3 months overdue	6	----
3 - 6 months overdue	----	----
> 6 months overdue	----	----
Impaired ^{1,2}		
< 3 months overdue	----	----
3 - 6 months overdue	----	----
> 6 months overdue	----	----
Total^{1,2}	208	617

Notes

1 Each column in the table reports "gross receivables".

2 The ageing analysis excludes statutory receivables, as these are not within the scope of AASB 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures. Therefore, the "total" will not reconcile to the receivables total recognised in the statement of financial position.

(c) 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 effective management of cash, investments and liquid assets and liabilities.

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

During the current and prior years, there were no defaults of loans payable. No assets have been pledged as collateral.

The CEC has exposure to liquidity risk. However, the risk is minimised by the service agreement with the NSW 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 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).

The liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set by the NSW Ministry of Health in accordance with NSW Treasury Circular 11/12. For small business suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received.

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 effected 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.

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24. Financial Instruments

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

	Interest Rate Exposure				Maturity Dates		
	Nominal Amount ¹	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Non - Interest Bearing	< 1 Yr	1-5 Yr	> 5Yr
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2018							
Payables:							
- Creditors ²	521	----	----	521	521	----	----
	<u>521</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>
2017							
Payables:							
- Creditors ²	539	----	----	539	539	----	----
	<u>539</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>

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 AASB7 Financial Instruments Disclosures).

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24. Financial Instruments

(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 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 unit price of the TCORIM Funds investment facilities. The CEC has no material 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 for 2017. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through the CEC's interest bearing liabilities.

However, the CEC is not permitted to borrow external to the NSW Ministry of Health (except energy loans which are negotiated through NSW Treasury).

Both NSW Treasury and NSW Ministry of Health loans are set at fixed rates and therefore are generally not affected by fluctuations in market rates. The CEC does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale. Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change of interest rates would not affect net result or equity.

A reasonably possible change of +/-1% is used consistent with current trends in interest rates (based on official RBA 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.

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

	Carrying Amount	-1% Net Result	Equity	+1% Net Result	Equity
2018	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	609	(6)	(6)	6	6
Receivables	208	----	----	----	----
Financial Liabilities					
Payables*	521	----	----	----	----
2017					
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	511	(5)	(5)	5	5
Receivables	617	----	----	----	----
Financial Liabilities					
Payables*	539	----	----	----	----

*Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e. not within scope of AASB7 Financial Instruments Disclosures).

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25. Related Party Transactions

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Short-term employee benefits	75	81
Post-employment benefits	6	7
Other long-term benefits	----	----
Termination benefits	----	----
	<u>81</u>	<u>88</u>

During the financial year, Clinical Excellence Commission obtained key management personnel services from the immediate parent and incurred \$330k (2017: \$340k) for these services.

Remuneration 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.

There were no transactions with key management personnel and their close family members during the financial year (2017: \$Nil).

There were no transactions with the ultimate parent during the financial year (2017: \$Nil).

26. Events After the Reporting Period

There were no events after the reporting period.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

