



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Western NSW Local Health District

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Western NSW Local Health District (the District), which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2020, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020, 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 District and the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the District 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 District and the consolidated entity as at 30 June 2020, 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 District 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 (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

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

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter – Presentation of Budget Information

Without modification to the opinion expressed above, I draw attention to the basis of presenting adjusted budget information detailed in Note 39. The note states that AASB 1055 'Budgetary Reporting' is not applicable to the District. It also states that, unlike the requirement in AASB 1055 'Budgetary Reporting' to present original budget information, the District's financial statements present adjusted budget information.

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 District 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

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

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

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

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

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

S Bond .

Sally Bond
Director, Financial Audit Services

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

24 September 2020
SYDNEY

Western NSW Local Health District

Certification of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020



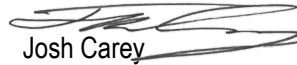
We state, pursuant to section 45F of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983:

1. The financial statements of the Western NSW Local Health District for the year ended 30 June 2020 have been prepared in accordance with:
 - a. Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
 - b. the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the Act), the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015*; and
 - c. NSW Treasurer's Directions issued under the Act.
2. The financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and the financial performance of the Western NSW Local Health District; and
3. We are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Mark Spittal

Acting Chief Executive
23 September 2020



Josh Carey

Executive Director Planning, Performance & Funding
23 September 2020

Western NSW Local Health District

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2020

		Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Parent	Parent
		Actual	Budget ¹	Actual	Actual	Actual
		2020	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Notes	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Continuing operations						
Expenses excluding losses						
Employee related expenses	2	596,563	596,763	578,273	-	-
Personnel services	3	-	-	-	571,451	543,647
Visiting medical officers	4	75,510	72,894	70,819	75,510	70,819
Other expenses	5	276,087	277,784	269,733	276,087	269,733
Depreciation and amortisation	6	57,882	57,220	50,164	57,882	50,164
Grants and subsidies	7	3,988	4,275	3,884	3,988	3,884
Finance costs	8	16,056	15,967	16,163	16,056	16,163
Payments to Affiliated Health Organisations	9	12,413	12,321	12,100	12,413	12,100
Total expenses excluding losses		1,038,499	1,037,224	1,001,136	1,013,387	966,510
Revenue						
NSW Ministry of Health recurrent allocations	11	811,969	811,969	766,003	811,969	766,003
NSW Ministry of Health capital allocations	11	88,337	89,425	61,625	88,337	61,625
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits	15	25,112	25,091	34,626	-	-
Sale of goods and services	12	-	-	112,022	-	112,022
Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers	12	109,227	111,972	-	109,227	-
Investment revenue	13	378	348	614	378	614
Grants and other contributions	14	66,114	63,941	36,095	66,114	36,095
Other income	16	4,547	2,528	6,580	4,547	6,580
Total revenue		1,105,684	1,105,274	1,017,565	1,080,572	982,939
Operating result		67,185	68,050	16,429	67,185	16,429
Gains / (losses) on disposal	17	70	-	(162)	70	(162)
Impairment losses on financial assets	21	(283)	(246)	32	(283)	32
Other gains / (losses)	18	(456)	-	-	(456)	-
Net result from continuing operations	37	66,516	67,804	16,299	66,516	16,299
Net result		66,516	67,804	16,299	66,516	16,299
Other comprehensive income						
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</i>						
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	24	185,434	-	-	185,434	-
Total other comprehensive income		185,434	-	-	185,434	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		251,950	67,804	16,299	251,950	16,299

¹ Unaudited adjusted budget, see Note 39.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Western NSW Local Health District
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020

		Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Parent	Parent
		Actual	Budget ¹	Actual	Actual	Actual
		2020	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Notes	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	20	6,973	5,873	9,997	6,973	9,997
Receivables	21	19,949	23,148	23,649	19,949	23,649
Inventories	22	3,510	3,053	3,053	3,510	3,053
Other financial assets	23	19,633	18,814	18,814	19,633	18,814
		50,065	50,888	55,513	50,065	55,513
Non-current assets held for sale	26	96	552	552	96	552
Total current assets		50,161	51,440	56,065	50,161	56,065
Non-current assets						
Receivables	21	10	30	30	10	30
Property, plant & equipment	24					
- Land and buildings		1,194,342	1,015,474	939,112	1,194,342	939,112
- Plant and equipment		45,411	56,518	51,436	45,411	51,436
- Infrastructure systems		66,654	48,660	51,405	66,654	51,405
Total property, plant & equipment		1,306,407	1,120,652	1,041,953	1,306,407	1,041,953
Right-of-use assets	25	16,226	11,724	-	16,226	-
Total non-current assets		1,322,643	1,132,406	1,041,983	1,322,643	1,041,983
Total assets		1,372,804	1,183,846	1,098,048	1,372,804	1,098,048
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities						
Payables	29	71,004	77,256	76,536	71,004	76,536
Contract liabilities	30	585	-	-	585	-
Borrowings	31	7,643	5,585	2,126	7,643	2,126
Provisions	32	87,084	80,606	74,011	87,084	74,011
Other current liabilities	33	3,000	97	97	3,000	97
Total current liabilities		169,316	163,544	152,770	169,316	152,770
Non-current liabilities						
Borrowings	31	171,275	169,729	162,402	171,275	162,402
Provisions	32	1,271	1,271	1,179	1,271	1,179
Other non-current liabilities	33	3,635	-	-	3,635	-
Total non-current liabilities		176,181	171,000	163,581	176,181	163,581
Total liabilities		345,497	334,544	316,351	345,497	316,351
Net assets		1,027,307	849,302	781,697	1,027,307	781,697
EQUITY						
Reserves		438,580	253,146	253,146	438,580	253,146
Accumulated funds		588,727	596,156	528,551	588,727	528,551
Total Equity		1,027,307	849,302	781,697	1,027,307	781,697

¹ Unaudited adjusted budget, see Note 39.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Western NSW Local Health District

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2020

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Notes	Accumulated Funds \$000	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2019		528,551	253,146	781,697
Changes in accounting policy	1(f)	(6,340)	-	(6,340)
Balance at 1 July 2019		522,211	253,146	775,357
Net result for the year		66,516	-	66,516
Other comprehensive income:				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	24	-	185,434	185,434
Total other comprehensive income		-	185,434	185,434
Total comprehensive income for the year		66,516	185,434	251,950
Balance at 30 June 2020		588,727	438,580	1,027,307

	Notes	Accumulated Funds \$000	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2018		511,118	253,146	764,264
Changes in accounting policy (AASB 9)		164	-	164
Balance at 1 July 2018		511,282	253,146	764,428
Net result for the year		16,299	-	16,299
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		16,299	-	16,299
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Increase / (decrease) in net assets from equity transfers	40	970	-	970
Balance at 30 June 2019		528,551	253,146	781,697

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Western NSW Local Health District

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Consolidated Actual 2020 \$000	Consolidated Budget ¹ 2020 \$000	Consolidated Actual 2019 \$000	Parent Actual 2020 \$000	Parent Actual 2019 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee related		(568,643)	(571,653)	(546,601)	-	-
Suppliers for goods and services		(393,678)	(390,975)	(365,956)	(393,678)	(365,956)
Grants and subsidies		(18,359)	(18,554)	(17,904)	(18,359)	(17,904)
Finance costs		(16,056)	(15,967)	(16,163)	(16,056)	(16,163)
Personnel services		-	-	-	(568,643)	(546,601)
Total payments		(996,736)	(997,149)	(946,624)	(996,736)	(946,624)
Receipts						
NSW Ministry of Health recurrent allocations		811,969	811,969	766,003	811,969	766,003
NSW Ministry of Health capital allocations		88,337	89,425	61,625	88,337	61,625
Reimbursements from the Crown Entity		10,903	10,903	10,489	10,903	10,489
Sale of goods and services		112,766	113,052	111,240	112,766	111,240
Interest received		504	348	614	504	614
Grants and other contributions		71,151	67,985	39,211	71,151	39,211
Other		37,569	36,199	40,008	37,569	40,008
Total receipts		1,133,199	1,129,881	1,029,190	1,133,199	1,029,190
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	37	136,463	132,732	82,566	136,463	82,566
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		429	-	213	429	213
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		45,577	45,577	17,779	45,577	17,779
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(132,724)	(132,044)	(77,303)	(132,724)	(77,303)
Purchases of financial assets		(46,397)	(45,577)	(30,933)	(46,397)	(30,933)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(133,115)	(132,044)	(90,244)	(133,115)	(90,244)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Repayment of borrowings and advances		(2,126)	(991)	(1,595)	(2,126)	(1,595)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(4,246)	(3,821)	-	(4,246)	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(6,372)	(4,812)	(1,595)	(6,372)	(1,595)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(3,024)	(4,124)	(9,273)	(3,024)	(9,273)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	20	9,997	9,997	19,270	9,997	19,270
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	20	6,973	5,873	9,997	6,973	9,997

¹ Unaudited adjusted budget, see Note 39.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Reporting entity

The Western NSW Local Health District (the District) was established under the provisions of the Health Services Act 1997 with effect from 1 January 2011.

The District 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).

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

- * The parent entity comprises all the operating activities of the Hospital Facilities and the Community Health Centres under its control. It also encompasses the Restricted Assets (as disclosed in Note 28), which, while containing assets which are restricted for specified uses by the grantor or the donor, are nevertheless controlled by the parent entity.
- * The Western NSW Local Health District Special Purpose Service Entity, which was established as a Division of the District on 1 January 2011 in accordance with the Health Services Act 1997. This Division provides personnel services to enable the District to exercise its functions.

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

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 have been authorised for issue by the Acting Chief Executive on 23 September 2020.

b) Basis of preparation

The District's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations), the requirements of the 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 (the Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015, and the NSW Treasurer's Directions issued under the Act. The financial statements comply with the NSW Treasury mandates circular for NSW General Government Sector Entities.

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

In alignment with the approach of other States and Territories, and following a recommendation by the National Cabinet of Commonwealth, the 2020-21 NSW Budget has been deferred until 17 November 2020. On this basis, the Secretary of NSW Health, the Chair of Western NSW Local Health District Board and the Chief Executive, through an interim Service Agreement, have agreed to service and funding levels for the forward financial year. The interim Service Agreement provides for 48 per cent of the LHD's annual funding.

When the NSW Budget is handed down in November 2020-21, the interim Service Agreement and funding arrangements will be replaced with a full-year 2020-21 Service Agreement and budget. The Service Agreement sets out the level of financial resources for public health services under the District's control and the source of these funds. By agreement, the Service Agreement requires local management to control its financial liquidity and in particular meet benchmarks for the payment of creditors. Where the District fails to meet Service Agreement performance standards, the NSW Ministry of Health as the state manager will take action in accordance with annual performance framework requirements, including financial support and increased management interaction by the NSW Ministry of Health.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Following the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in late February 2020, the District has seen a decline in normal hospital activities. Restrictions were imposed by the Australian Government resulting in the suspension of non-urgent elective surgeries to ensure increased capacity across the health system. Critical resources were reassigned to plan and prepare for possible surges as a result of the outbreak. The unprecedented measures undertaken by both the Australian and State governments to contain the spread of COVID-19, have resulted in significant impacts to the economy and within the health sector.

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

- * Allocated funds, combined with other revenues earned, are adequate to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.
- * The District has the capacity to review the timing of NSW Ministry of Health allocation cash flows to ensure that debts can be paid when they become due and payable.
- * The District has developed an Efficiency and Improvement Plan (EIP) which identifies revenue improvement and cost saving strategies. Benefits from the EIP are retained by the District and assist in meeting its overall budget target. The EIP is monitored and evaluated by the NSW Ministry of Health throughout the financial year.
- * The Commonwealth has entered a National Partnership Agreement, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with States and Territories, including NSW. The Agreement will deliver funding to public hospitals and provide stability and certainty of funding while ensuring access to new life saving therapies in public hospitals. The District is subject to additional NSW Ministry of Health recurrent and capital allocations to provide for costs incurred related to COVID-19 activities and to ensure debts can be paid as and when they become due and payable.

Property, plant and equipment, assets held for sale and certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value. 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, which is the District's presentation and functional currency.

c) Statement of Compliance

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

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

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

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

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

e) Comparative Information

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

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(i) Effective for the first time in 2019-20

The accounting policies applied in 2019-20 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 District applied AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, and AASB 16 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019-20, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the District.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15)

AASB 15 supersedes AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. AASB 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the District expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

AASB 15 requires the District to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires relevant disclosures.

In accordance with the transition provisions in AASB 15, the District has adopted AASB 15 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application, i.e. 1 July 2019. The District has used the transitional practical expedient permitted by the standard to reflect the aggregate effect of all of the modifications that occur before 1 July 2018 when:

- * identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations;
- * determining the transaction price; and
- * allocating the transaction price to the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations.

The impact of applying the above practical expedients is not expected to significantly affect the financial statements.

The effect of adopting AASB 15 is as follows:

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED

Impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income (increase / (decrease)):

		30 June 2020 AASB 15	30 June 2020 Without adoption of AASB 15	30 June 2020 Impact of AASB 15
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue				
Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers		109,227	109,227	-
Grants and other contributions	(a)	13,350	13,932	(582)
Operating result		122,577	123,159	(582)
Net Result		122,577	123,159	(582)

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Impact on the Statement of Financial Position (increase / (decrease)):

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED

		30 June 2020 AASB 15	30 June 2020 Without adoption of AASB 15	30 June 2020 Impact of AASB 15
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Liabilities				
Other liabilities		-	3	(3)
Contract liabilities	(a)	585	-	585
Total liabilities		585	3	582
Equity				
Accumulated funds		(585)	(3)	(582)
Total adjustments to equity		(585)	(3)	(582)

The nature of these adjustments is described below:

- (a) Income from grants were previously recognised upon receipt of cash. Under the new revenue recognition requirements of AASB 15, income should be recognised when a performance obligation, by transferring a promised good or service, is satisfied. This may be at a point in time or over time. This has led to the accrual of grant income where the entity has satisfied its obligations promised in the contract with the customer.

The reason for the changes in grants and other contributions is due to the non-recurring nature of grants and contributions received and varying nature of performance obligations across grant contracts resulting in different timing of revenue received.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058)

AASB 1058 replaces most of the existing requirements in AASB 1004 Contributions. The scope of AASB 1004 is now limited mainly to contributions by owners (including parliamentary appropriations that satisfy the definition of a contribution by owners), administrative arrangements and liabilities of government departments assumed by other entities.

AASB 1058 applies to income with a donation component, i.e. transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a not-for-profit entity to further its objectives; and volunteer services. AASB 1058 adopts a residual approach, meaning that entities first apply other applicable Australian Accounting Standards (e.g. AASB 1004, AASB 15, AASB 16, AASB 9, AASB 137) to a transaction before recognising income.

Not-for-profit entities need to determine whether a transaction is/contains a donation (accounted for under AASB 1058) or a contract with a customer (accounted for under AASB 15).

AASB 1058 requires recognition of receipt of an asset, after the recognition of any related amounts in accordance with other Australian Accounting Standards, as income:

- * when the obligations under the transfer is satisfied, for transfers to enable an entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that will be controlled by the District.
- * immediately, for all other income within the scope of AASB 1058.

In accordance with the transition provisions in AASB 1058, the District has adopted AASB 1058 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard at the date of initial application, i.e. 1 July 2019. The District has adopted the practical expedient in AASB 1058 whereby existing assets acquired for consideration significantly less than fair value principally to enable the District to further its objectives, are not restated to their fair value.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The effect of adopting AASB 1058 is as follows:

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED

Impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income (increase / (decrease)):

		30 June 2020 AASB 1058	30 June 2020 Without adoption of AASB 1058	30 June 2020 Impact of AASB 1058
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue				
Grants and other contributions	(a)	52,764	53,059	(295)
Operating result		52,764	53,059	(295)
Net Result		52,764	53,059	(295)

Impact on the Statement of Financial Position (increase / (decrease)):

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED

		30 June 2020 AASB 1058	30 June 2020 Without adoption of AASB 1058	30 June 2020 Impact of AASB 1058
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Liabilities				
Other liabilities	(a)	6,635	-	6,635
Total liabilities		6,635	-	6,635
Equity				
Accumulated funds		(6,635)	-	(6,635)
Total adjustments to equity		(6,635)	-	(6,635)

The nature of these adjustments is described below:

- (a) Income from grants to construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity were previously recognised upon receipt of cash. Under the new revenue recognition requirements of AASB 1058, income should have been recognised over time as the non-financial assets are being constructed. This has led the accrual of grant income where the entity has satisfied its obligations to construct the assets.

The reason for the changes in grants and other contributions is due to the timing of revenue received to construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 supersedes AASB 117 Leases, Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Interpretation 115 Operating Leases – Incentives and Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the Statement of Financial Position.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Lessor accounting

Lessor accounting under AASB 16 is substantially unchanged from AASB 117. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in AASB 117. Therefore, AASB 16 does not have a significant impact for leases where the entity is the lessor.

Lessee accounting

AASB 16 requires the District to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under AASB 117. As the lessee, the District recognises a lease liability and right-of-use asset at the inception of the lease. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the future lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The corresponding right-of-use asset is measured at the value of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments before inception, lease incentives, initial direct costs and estimates of costs for dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the site on which it is located.

The District has adopted the partial retrospective option in AASB 16, where the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 is recognised on 1 July 2019 and the comparatives for the year ended 30 June 2019 are not restated.

In relation to leases that had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under AASB 117, a lease liability is recognised at 1 July 2019 at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 July 2019 was 1.50%.

The corresponding right-of-use asset is initially recorded on transition at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019.

For leases previously classified as finance leases the District recognised the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right of use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application. The measurement principles of AASB 16 are only applied after that date.

The District elected to use the practical expedient to expense lease payments for lease contracts that, at their commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is valued at \$10,000 or under when new (low-value assets).

In applying AASB 16 for the first time, the District has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- * not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 July 2019, for those contracts previously assessed under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4;
- * applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- * relying on its previous assessment on whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
- * not recognise a lease liability and right-of-use-asset for short-term leases that end within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- * excluding the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- * using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The effect of adopting AASB 16 on the Statement of Financial Position as at 1 July 2019 (increase / (decrease)) is, as follows:

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED

	1 July 2019 \$'000
Assets	
Receivables	-
Property, plant and equipment	-
Right-of-use assets	15,362
Total assets	15,362
Liabilities	
Borrowings	15,362
Total liabilities	15,362
Equity	
Accumulated funds	-
	-

The lease liabilities as at 1 July 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 30 June 2019 as follows:

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED

	1 July 2019 \$'000
Operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2019 (GST included)	11,748
(Less): GST included in operating lease commitments	922
Operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2019 (GST excluded)	10,826
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2019	1.50%
Discounted operating lease commitments as at 1 July 2019	10,593
(Less): commitments relating to short-term leases	(594)
(Less): commitments including service charges	(138)
Add / (Less) : contracts re-assessed as lease contracts	48
Add: Lease payments relating to renewal periods not included in operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2019	5,659
Add / (Less) : adjustments relating to differences in rental amounts, including changes in the index or rate affecting variable payments	(180)
Add / (Less): Other adjustments	(26)
Lease liabilities as at 1 July 2019	15,362

The difference between the operating lease commitments disclosed in applying AASB 117 at the end of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application (i.e. 30 June 2019), discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application; and lease liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at the date of initial application (i.e 1 July 2019) is the result of:

* several operating leases being deemed out of scope at transition as they did not meet the criteria for recognition under AASB 16; and

* renewal periods of leases being updated to reflect changed assumptions on lease terms.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

(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 District have not been applied and are not yet effective. The possible impact of these Accounting Standards in the period of initial application includes:

AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements

AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements is applicable to public sector entities only and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. This standard 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

The District has completed its impact assessment of AASB 1059 by reviewing all material arrangements where the private sector is performing any services on behalf of the District. Any identified arrangements have been assessed whether it falls within the scope of AASB 1059. If it does meet the scoping guidelines of AASB 1059, financial impacts were calculated.

Upon review, the District has not identified any arrangements in scope of AASB 1059.

Application Date

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

2. Employee related expenses

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Salaries and wages (including annual leave and ADO)	517,287	491,602	-	-
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	3,180	3,702	-	-
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	46,153	44,098	-	-
Long service leave	23,086	33,064	-	-
Redundancies	768	459	-	-
Workers' compensation insurance	5,979	5,283	-	-
Fringe benefits tax	110	65	-	-
	596,563	578,273	-	-

Employee related costs of \$998 thousand (2019: \$904 thousand) have been capitalised in property, plant and equipment assets and are therefore excluded from the above.

3. Personnel services

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Salaries and wages (including annual leave and ADO)	-	-	517,287	491,602
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	-	-	46,153	44,098
Long service leave	-	-	1,154	2,140
Redundancies	-	-	768	459
Workers' compensation insurance	-	-	5,979	5,283
Fringe benefits tax	-	-	110	65
	-	-	571,451	543,647

Personnel services of Western NSW Local Health District were provided by its controlled entity, Western NSW Local Health District Special Purpose Service Entity.

Personnel services of \$998 thousand (2019: \$904 thousand) have been capitalised in property, plant and equipment assets and are excluded from the above.

4. Visiting medical officers

Visiting medical officers (VMOs) enhance full-time medical specialist services by providing speciality input in a number of disciplines throughout the District's hospitals. VMO expenses of \$75,510 thousand (2019: \$70,819 thousand) represent part of the day-to-day running costs incurred in the normal operations of the District. These costs are expensed as incurred.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

5. Other expenses

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Advertising	58	161	58	161
Auditor's remuneration - audit of financial statements	211	319	211	319
Blood and blood products	3,662	4,068	3,662	4,068
Consultancies	875	862	875	862
Contractors	2,813	2,955	2,813	2,955
Domestic supplies and services	9,025	8,464	9,025	8,464
Drug supplies	21,862	22,325	21,862	22,325
Food supplies	9,360	9,054	9,360	9,054
Fuel, light and power	8,991	9,339	8,991	9,339
Patient transport costs	21,718	23,328	21,718	23,328
Information management expenses	19,254	16,183	19,254	16,183
Insurance	1,349	1,108	1,349	1,108
Maintenance (see Note 5(b))	43,232	32,527	43,232	32,527
Medical and surgical supplies	32,171	32,116	32,171	32,116
Motor vehicle expenses	2,320	2,524	2,320	2,524
Postal and telephone costs	2,594	3,152	2,594	3,152
Printing and stationery	1,083	1,347	1,083	1,347
Rates and charges	2,201	2,278	2,201	2,278
Rental	-	4,146	-	4,146
Specialised services (Allied Health, Dental, Dialysis, Imaging, Pathology)	35,868	33,996	35,868	33,996
Staff related costs	5,543	6,785	5,543	6,785
Travel related costs	5,445	7,253	5,445	7,253
Other (see Note 5(a))	46,452	45,443	46,452	45,443
	276,087	269,733	276,087	269,733

The majority of the costs in relation to drug supplies and medical and surgical supplies expenses relate to the consumption of inventory held by the District.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

5. Other expenses (continued)

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
(a) Other				
Contract for patient services	4,801	4,488	4,801	4,488
Corporate support services	7,874	7,782	7,874	7,782
Courier and freight	448	441	448	441
Isolated patient travel and accommodation assistance scheme	5,092	4,768	5,092	4,768
Legal services	323	412	323	412
Membership/professional fees	145	164	145	164
Public private partnership contracted services	21,196	20,405	21,196	20,405
Quality assurance / accreditation	158	61	158	61
Security services	802	711	802	711
Motor vehicle operating lease expense - minimum lease payments	-	2,633	-	2,633
Other operating lease expense - minimum lease payments	-	254	-	254
Expenses relating to short-term leases	2,161	-	2,161	-
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	76	-	76	-
Other miscellaneous	3,376	3,324	3,376	3,324
	46,452	45,443	46,452	45,443
(b) Reconciliation of total maintenance				
Maintenance contracts	14,424	14,443	14,424	14,443
New / replacement equipment under \$10,000	18,308	13,725	18,308	13,725
Repairs maintenance / non contract	10,444	4,359	10,444	4,359
Other	56	-	56	-
Maintenance expense - contracted labour and other (non-employee related) in Note 5	43,232	32,527	43,232	32,527
Employee related/personnel services maintenance	4,989	4,917	4,989	4,917
	48,221	37,444	48,221	37,444

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

5. Other expenses (continued)

Recognition and Measurement

Maintenance expense

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

Operating expenses

Operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in the normal operations of the District. These costs are expensed as incurred. The recognition and measurement policy for non-employee related expenses is detailed in Note 29.

Insurance

The District'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 NSW Self Insurance Corporation (SiCorp), a controlled entity of the ultimate parent.

Lease expense

Lease expense (up to 30 June 2019)

Operating leases

Up to 30 June 2019, operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

Lease expense (from 1 July 2019)

From 1 July 2019, the District recognises the lease payments associated with the following types of leases as an expense on a straight-line basis:

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

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

6. Depreciation and amortisation

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Depreciation - buildings	40,122	35,922	40,122	35,922
Depreciation - plant and equipment	10,455	12,122	10,455	12,122
Depreciation - infrastructure systems	2,768	2,120	2,768	2,120
Depreciation - right-of-use buildings	2,171	-	2,171	-
Depreciation - right-of-use plant and equipment	2,366	-	2,366	-
	57,882	50,164	57,882	50,164

Refer to Note 24 Property, plant and equipment and Note 25 Leases for recognition and measurement policies on depreciation.

7. Grants and subsidies

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Non-government organisations	2,110	2,043	2,110	2,043
Grants to research organisations	14	21	14	21
Grants paid to entities controlled by the immediate parent	149	58	149	58
Other grants	1,715	1,762	1,715	1,762
	3,988	3,884	3,988	3,884

Recognition and Measurement

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

8. Finance costs

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Interest expense from public private partnership	15,700	16,030	15,700	16,030
Interest expense from lease liabilities	241	-	241	-
Interest expense from financial liabilities at amortised cost	115	133	115	133
	16,056	16,163	16,056	16,163

Recognition and Measurement

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

9. Payments to Affiliated Health Organisations

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Recurrent sourced				
Lourdes Hospital and Community Services	10,333	10,049	10,333	10,049
St Vincent's Outreach Service	2,080	2,051	2,080	2,051
	12,413	12,100	12,413	12,100

Recognition and Measurement

Payments to non-government affiliated health organisations generally comprise contributions in cash or in kind. Non-government affiliated health organisations support the NSW Ministry of Health's role of 'system manager' in relation to the NSW public health system. The payments are expensed on the transfer of the cash or assets. The transferred assets are measured at their fair value.

General operating expenses/revenues of Catholic Healthcare have only been included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income prepared to the extent of the cash payments made to the Health Organisation concerned. The District is not deemed to own or control the various assets/liabilities of the aforementioned Health Organisation and such amounts have been excluded from the Statement of Financial Position. Any exceptions are specifically listed in the notes that follow.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

10. Revenue

Recognition and Measurement

Until 30 June 2019, income is recognised in accordance with AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and AASB 1004 Contributions.

From 1 July 2019, income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) or AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058), dependent on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15.

Under the GSF Act 2018, the District's own source revenue (which includes but is not limited to receipts from NSW Ministry of Health recurrent and capital allocations, patient fees, non-patient fees, grants and other contributions, other ancillary services, proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and the proceeds from the sale of financial assets) meets the definition of deemed appropriation money under the GSF Act (Section 4.7).

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

11. NSW Ministry of Health allocations

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

The District recognised additional NSW Ministry of Health recurrent allocations of \$5,466 thousand and NSW Ministry of Health capital allocations of \$Nil to cover costs incurred with preparation, diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19 patients.

Interstate patient flows are funded through the NSW State Pool Account, based on activity and consistent with the price determined in cross border agreements. The funding is also recognised as part of the NSW Ministry of Health recurrent allocation from the immediate parent.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

12. Sale of goods and services / Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers

(a) Sale of goods comprise the following:

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Pharmacy sales	191	211	191	211
Sale of prosthesis	1,604	1,521	1,604	1,521
Other	75	64	75	64
	1,870	1,796	1,870	1,796

(b) Rendering of services comprise the following:

Patients

Patient Fees:

- Inpatient fees	54,981	56,077	54,981	56,077
- Nursing home fees	32	28	32	28
- Non inpatient fees	2,633	2,324	2,633	2,324
Department of Veterans' Affairs	6,524	7,643	6,524	7,643
Highly specialised drugs	10,960	10,816	10,960	10,816
Motor Accident Authority third party	3,160	4,266	3,160	4,266
Multi Purpose Service Centre fees	8,223	7,848	8,223	7,848
Patient transport fees	47	66	47	66
Enteral nutrition	4	3	4	3

Staff

Private use of motor vehicles	83	84	83	84
Meals and accommodation	254	273	254	273

General community

Cafeteria / kiosk	17	13	17	13
Clinical services (excluding clinical drug trials)	1,780	1,858	1,780	1,858
Commercial activities	139	146	139	146
Fees for conferences and training	9	14	9	14
Fees for medical records	66	57	66	57
Information retrieval	17	23	17	23
Meals on Wheels	235	176	235	176

Non-NSW Health entities

Services to other organisations	248	351	248	351
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Entities controlled by the immediate parent

Hosted service revenues	234	237	234	237
Shared corporate service revenues	5	3	5	3

Other

Infrastructure fees - monthly facility charge	16,643	16,956	16,643	16,956
Other	1,063	964	1,063	964

	107,357	110,226	107,357	110,226
	109,227	112,022	109,227	112,022

Recognition and Measurement

Sale of goods (until 30 June 2019)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the District transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, usually on delivery of the goods.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Sale of goods from contracts with customers (from 1 July 2019)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the District satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods. Sale of goods comprises of pharmacy sales, sale of prosthesis and other items. The District typically satisfies its performance obligations when the control of goods is transferred to the customer. The payments are typically due when invoiced.

Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a short credit term. No volume discount or warranty is provided on the sale.

Rendering of services (until 30 June 2019)

Revenue is recognised when the service is provided or by reference to the type and stage of services provided to date.

Rendering of services from contracts with customers (from 1 July 2019)

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the District satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services. Revenue is typically recognised as follows:

i. Patient fees

Patient fees are derived from chargeable inpatients and non-inpatients on the basis of rates specified by the NSW Ministry of Health. Revenue is recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided to the patient.

ii. Department of Veterans' Affairs

An agreement is in place with the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs through which direct funding is provided for the provision of health services to entitled veterans. For inpatient services, revenue is recognised by the District on an accrual basis by reference to patient admissions. Non admitted patients are recognised by the NSW Ministry of Health in the form of a block grant.

iii. Highly specialised drugs

Revenue for highly specialised drugs is paid by the Commonwealth in accordance with the terms of the Commonwealth agreement through Medicare and reflects the recoupment of costs incurred under Section 100 of the National Health Act 1953 for highly specialised drugs. The agreement provides for the provision of medicines for the treatment of chronic conditions where specific criteria are met in respect of admitted day patients, non admitted patients or patients on discharge. Revenue is recognised when the drugs have been provided to the patient.

iv. Motor Accident Authority third party

A bulk billing agreement exists in which motor vehicle insurers' effect payment directly to NSW Health for the hospital costs for those persons hospitalised or attending for inpatient treatment as a result of motor vehicle accidents. The District recognises the revenue on an accrual basis from the time the patient is treated or admitted into hospital.

v. Use of hospital facilities

Specialist doctors with rights of private practice are subject to an infrastructure charge, including service charges where applicable for the use of hospital facilities at rates determined by the NSW Ministry of Health.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under various contracts. No element of financing is deemed present as payments are due when the service is provided.

Refer to Note 30 for the disclosure of the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the reporting period, and when the District expects to recognise the unsatisfied portion as revenue.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

13. Investment revenue

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	378	614	378	614
	378	614	378	614

Recognition and Measurement

Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For financial assets that become credit impaired the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset (i.e. after deducting the loss allowance for expected credit losses).

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

14. Grants and other contributions

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Commonwealth government grants	-	5,475	-	5,475
Cancer Institute grants received from an entity controlled by the immediate parent	-	3,901	-	3,901
Grants & contributions received from entities controlled by the ultimate parent	-	20,795	-	20,795
Grants & contributions received from entities controlled by the immediate parent	-	488	-	488
Research grants	-	30	-	30
Other grants	-	4,142	-	4,142
Grants to acquire / construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity				
Grants to acquire / construct non-financial asset	6,250	-	6,250	-
Other grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations				
Cancer Institute grants received from an entity controlled by the immediate parent	3,979	-	3,979	-
Clinical trials and research grants	513	-	513	-
Commonwealth government grants received for community based services	5,114	-	5,114	-
Commonwealth government grants other	188	-	188	-
Grants from entities controlled by the ultimate parent	40	-	40	-
Other grants	3,479	-	3,479	-
Grants without specific performance obligations				
Clinical trial and research grants	20	-	20	-
Commonwealth government grants other	6	-	6	-
Other grants from entities controlled by the immediate parent	44,231	-	44,231	-
Other grants	1,421	-	1,421	-
Donations	873	1,264	873	1,264
	66,114	36,095	66,114	36,095

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

14. Grants and other contributions

Recognition and Measurement

Grants and other contributions (until 30 June 2019)

Income from grants (other than contributions by owners) is recognised when the entity obtains control over the contribution. The District is deemed to have assumed control when the grant is received or receivable.

Contributions are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised when and only when a fair value of those services can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

Grants and other contributions (from 1 July 2019)

Income from grants to acquire / construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the District is recognised when the District satisfies its obligations under the transfer. The District satisfies the performance obligation under the transfer over time as the non-financial assets are being constructed. The percentage of cost incurred is used to recognise income, because this most closely reflects the progress to completion.

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

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

Refer to Note 30 for the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that have not been satisfied at the end of the year and when it is expected to be recognised as revenue.

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

Volunteer services

Receipt of volunteer services is recognised when and only when the fair value of those services can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if not donated. Volunteer services recognised are measured at fair value. The District receives volunteer services for the below activities:

- Chaplaincies and Pastoral Care
- Pink Ladies / Hospital Auxiliaries
- Patient Support Groups
- Community Organisations
- Health Education
- Patient and Family Support
- Patient Services, Fund Raising
- Practical Support to Patients and Relatives
- Counselling, Transport, Home Help and Patient Activities

Receipt of these services, while important, is not recognised because typically such services would not have been purchased if not donated.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

15. Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits

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

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	3,180	3,702	-	-
Long service leave provision	21,932	30,924	-	-
	25,112	34,626	-	-

16. Other income

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Other income comprises the following:				
Bad debts recovered	1	2	1	2
Commissions	101	94	101	94
Discounts	18	111	18	111
Insurance refunds	486	453	486	453
Rental income				
- other rental income	569	968	569	968
Sale of merchandise, old wares and books	123	132	123	132
Sponsorship	4	64	4	64
Treasury Managed Fund hindsight adjustment	-	1,063	-	1,063
Other	3,245	3,693	3,245	3,693
	4,547	6,580	4,547	6,580

Recognition and Measurement

Other Income

Other income includes rental income arising from operating leases which is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term under AASB 16 Leases. The rental income is incidental to the purpose for holding the property.

Forgiveness of liabilities

The gross amount of a liability forgiven by a credit provider is recognised by the borrower as other income.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

17. Gains / (losses) on disposal

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Property, plant and equipment	16,303	11,116	16,303	11,116
Less: accumulated depreciation	15,944	10,741	15,944	10,741
Written down value	359	375	359	375
Less: proceeds from disposal	429	213	429	213
Gain / (Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	70	(162)	70	(162)
Right-of-use assets	25	-	25	-
Less: accumulated depreciation	6	-	6	-
Written down value	19	-	19	-
Less: lease liabilities extinguished	19	-	19	-
Gain / (Loss) on disposal of right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-
Financial assets	45,577	17,779	45,577	17,779
Less: proceeds from disposal	45,577	17,779	45,577	17,779
Gain / (loss) on disposal of financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total gains / (losses) on disposal	70	(162)	70	(162)

18. Other gains / (losses)

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Impairment losses on assets held for sale	(456)	-	(456)	-
	(456)	-	(456)	-

Recognition and Measurement

Impairment losses on non-financial assets

Impairment losses may arise on non-financial assets held by the entity from time to time. Accounting for impairment losses is dependent upon the individual asset (or group of assets) subject to impairment. Accounting Policies and events giving rise to impairment losses are disclosed in the following notes:

- Note 21 Receivables
- Note 24 Property, plant and equipment
- Note 25 Leases
- Note 26 Non-current assets held for sale

19. Conditions and restrictions on income of not-for-profit entities

The District receives various types of grants and donations from different grantors / donors, some of which may not have enforceable performance obligations. The District determines the grantor / donor expectations in determining the externally imposed restrictions and discloses them in accordance with different types of restrictions. The types of restrictions and income earned with restrictions are detailed in Note 28 Restricted assets.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

20. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Cash at bank and on hand	6,973	3,864	6,973	3,864
Short term deposits	-	6,133	-	6,133
	6,973	9,997	6,973	9,997

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents (per Statement of Financial Position)	6,973	9,997	6,973	9,997
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	6,973	9,997	6,973	9,997

Refer to Note 41 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

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

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

Health Infrastructure, a controlled entity of the immediate parent makes most payments to purchase property, plant and equipment on behalf of the District. These payments are reported as additions to property, plant and equipment and investing cash outflows in the financial statements of the District.

Health Infrastructure receives payments directly from the NSW Ministry of Health on behalf of the District to fund these payments. These payments are reported as revenue (NSW Ministry of Health capital allocations) and operating cash inflows in the financial statements of the District.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

21. Receivables

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Current				
Trade receivables from contracts with customers	5,250	-	5,250	-
Sale of goods and services	-	5,657	-	5,657
Intra health receivables	3,910	5,699	3,910	5,699
Goods and Services Tax	5,638	5,572	5,638	5,572
Other receivables	3,589	3,634	3,589	3,634
Sub total	18,387	20,562	18,387	20,562
<i>Less: Allowance for expected credit losses*</i>				
- Trade receivables from contracts with customers	(157)	-	(157)	-
- Sale of goods and services	-	(161)	-	(161)
- Other receivables	(2)	(15)	(2)	(15)
Sub total	18,228	20,386	18,228	20,386
Prepayments	1,721	3,263	1,721	3,263
	19,949	23,649	19,949	23,649

(a) * Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses

Trade receivables from contracts with customers

Balance at the beginning of the year	(161)	-	(161)	-
Amounts written off during the year	275	-	275	-
(Increase) / decrease in allowance recognised in the net result ¹	(271)	-	(271)	-
Balance at the end of the year	(157)	-	(157)	-

Sale of goods and services

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	(88)	-	(88)
Amounts written off during the year	-	72	-	72
Amounts recovered during the year	-	2	-	2
(Increase) / decrease in allowance recognised in the net result ¹	-	(147)	-	(147)
Balance at the end of the year	-	(161)	-	(161)

Other receivables

Balance at the beginning of the year	(15)	(272)	(15)	(272)
Amounts written off during the year	25	71	25	71
(Increase) / decrease in allowance recognised in the net result	(12)	186	(12)	186
Balance at the end of the year	(2)	(15)	(2)	(15)
	(159)	(176)	(159)	(176)

Western NSW Local Health District
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

21. Receivables (continued)

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Non-current				
Trade receivables from contracts with customers	63	-	63	-
Sale of goods and services	-	62	-	62
Other receivables	33	54	33	54
Sub total	96	116	96	116
<i>Less: Allowance for expected credit losses*</i>				
- Trade receivables from contracts with customers	(63)	-	(63)	-
- Sale of goods and services	-	(62)	-	(62)
- Other receivables	(23)	(24)	(23)	(24)
Sub total	10	30	10	30
	10	30	10	30

(a) * Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses

Trade receivables from contracts with customers				
Balance at the beginning of the year	(62)	-	(62)	-
Amounts recovered during the year	(1)	-	(1)	-
Balance at the end of the year	(63)	-	(63)	-
Sale of goods and services				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	(74)	-	(74)
Amounts written off during the year	-	6	-	6
(Increase) / decrease in allowance recognised in the net result ¹	-	6	-	6
Balance at the end of the year	-	(62)	-	(62)
Other receivables				
Balance at the beginning of the year	(24)	(60)	(24)	(60)
Amounts written off during the year	1	48	1	48
(Increase) / decrease in allowance recognised in the net result	-	(12)	-	(12)
Balance at the end of the year	(23)	(24)	(23)	(24)
	(86)	(86)	(86)	(86)

¹ Includes impairment loss of \$271 thousand (2019: \$141 thousand) recognised on receivables from contracts with customers.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

21. Receivables (continued)

(b) The current and non-current trade receivables from contracts with customers balances above include the following patient fee receivables:

Current and non-current include:

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Patient fees - compensable	821	871	821	871
Patient fees - ineligible	244	262	244	262
Patient fees - inpatient & other	2,079	3,015	2,079	3,015
	3,144	4,148	3,144	4,148

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including financial assets that are either past due or impaired are disclosed in Note 41.

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000
Contract receivables (included in Note 21)	8,930	8,930
	8,930	8,930

Recognition and Measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Impairment

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

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

For lease receivables, the District applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9 Financial Instruments, where the loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

22. Inventories

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Current				
Drug supplies	1,734	1,452	1,734	1,452
Medical and surgical supplies	1,776	1,601	1,776	1,601
	3,510	3,053	3,510	3,053

Recognition and Measurement

Inventories held for distribution are stated at cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. A loss of service potential is identified and measured based on the existence of a current replacement cost that is lower than the carrying amount. Inventories (other than those held for distribution) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method.

Market demand has increased the weighted average cost of inventories in medical and surgical supplies due to the outbreak of COVID-19. Market demand for these items is expected to continue and as a result the carrying amount and current replacement cost are aligned. At the 30 June 2020, the District has determined that it plans to use the remaining medical and surgical supplies inventory in a relatively short time period, well before expiry, and there is no available alternative that is more efficient or effective nor a likelihood of an alternative being on the market in the foreseeable future.

The cost of inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration is the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition. Current replacement cost is the cost the District would incur to acquire the asset. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete items are disposed of in accordance with instructions issued by the NSW Ministry of Health.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

23. Other financial assets

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Current				
Other loans and deposits	19,633	18,814	19,633	18,814
	19,633	18,814	19,633	18,814

Refer to Note 41 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

Recognition and Measurement

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

Other financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus any transaction costs. Other financial assets include intra health loans and deposits with a maturity of three months or more.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost

Other financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost as they are held for collection of contractual cash flows solely representing payments of principal and interest. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in net results and presented in other gains / (losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses.

Impairment

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are based on default events possible within the next 12-months (i.e. a 12-month ECL). If there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (i.e. a lifetime ECL). In addition, the District considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The District term deposits are issued by financial institutions that have strong credit ratings and therefore considered to be low credit risk investments. Hence, the District measures the loss allowance for term deposits at an amount equal to a 12-month ECL. However, when there is a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

The District uses the ratings from external credit rating agencies both to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the deposits and to estimate ECLs. These estimates are performed at every reporting date.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. Property, plant and equipment

(a) Total property, plant and equipment

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment ¹ \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
As at 30 June 2020				
Gross carrying amount	1,826,755	111,400	107,202	2,045,357
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	632,413	65,989	40,548	738,950
Net carrying amount	1,194,342	45,411	66,654	1,306,407

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment ¹ \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
As at 30 June 2019				
Gross carrying amount	1,572,302	112,932	90,557	1,775,791
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	633,190	61,496	39,152	733,838
Net carrying amount	939,112	51,436	51,405	1,041,953

¹ 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.

The net carrying amount of privately financed project (PFP) assets included in land and buildings and infrastructure is \$509,433 thousand as at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019: \$454,491 thousand).

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Total property, plant and equipment - reconciliation

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

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

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2020				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	939,112	51,436	51,405	1,041,953
Additions	111,897	12,564	8,263	132,724
Disposals	-	(359)	-	(359)
Net revaluation increments less revaluation decrements	175,893	-	9,541	185,434
Depreciation expense	(40,122)	(10,455)	(2,768)	(53,345)
Reclassifications	7,562	(7,775)	213	-
Net carrying amount at end of year	1,194,342	45,411	66,654	1,306,407

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 27.

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2019				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	890,492	73,303	51,418	1,015,213
Additions	69,582	5,627	2,166	77,375
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(96)	-	-	(96)
Disposals	-	(375)	-	(375)
Depreciation expense	(35,922)	(12,122)	(2,120)	(50,164)
Reclassifications	15,056	(14,997)	(59)	-
Net carrying amount at end of year	939,112	51,436	51,405	1,041,953

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 27.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment held and used by the District

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
As at 30 June 2020				
Gross carrying amount	1,797,916	111,400	107,202	2,016,518
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	614,613	65,989	40,548	721,150
Net carrying amount	1,183,303	45,411	66,654	1,295,368

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
As at 30 June 2019				
Gross carrying amount	1,544,025	112,932	90,557	1,747,514
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	615,772	61,496	39,152	716,420
Net carrying amount	928,253	51,436	51,405	1,031,094

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

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2020				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	928,253	51,436	51,405	1,031,094
Additions	111,897	12,564	8,263	132,724
Disposals	-	(359)	-	(359)
Net revaluation increments less revaluation decrements	174,999	-	9,541	184,540
Depreciation expense	(39,408)	(10,455)	(2,768)	(52,631)
Reclassifications	7,562	(7,775)	213	-
Net carrying amount at end of year	1,183,303	45,411	66,654	1,295,368

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 27.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(c) Property, plant and equipment where the District is the lessor under operating leases

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
As at 30 June 2020				
Gross carrying amount	28,839	-	-	28,839
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	17,800	-	-	17,800
Net carrying amount	11,039	-	-	11,039

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
As at 30 June 2019				
Gross carrying amount	28,277	-	-	28,277
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	17,418	-	-	17,418
Net carrying amount	10,859	-	-	10,859

A reconciliation of the carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment subject to an operating lease is set out below:

	Land and Buildings \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2020				
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	10,859	-	-	10,859
Net revaluation increments less revaluation decrements	894	-	-	894
Depreciation expense	(714)	-	-	(714)
Net carrying amount at end of year	11,039	-	-	11,039

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 27.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Recognition and Measurement

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.

Health Administration Corporation, a controlled entity of the immediate parent, manages the approved major capital works program for the NSW Ministry of Health and its controlled entities. Health Administration Corporation receives NSW Ministry of Health Capital Allocations and grants on behalf of the District and makes payments to contractors and suppliers. Health Administration Corporation initially records all costs incurred as work in progress or expenses and subsequently transfers to the District. The costs are then accordingly reflected in the District financial statements. The District acquires most assets in this manner.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

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.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition (see also assets transferred as a result of an equity transfer - Note 40).

Land and buildings are owned by the Health Administration Corporation. Land and buildings which are operated/occupied by the District are deemed to be controlled by the District and are reflected as such in the financial statements.

Capitalisation thresholds

Property, plant and equipment assets costing \$10,000 and above individually (or forming part of a network costing more than \$10,000) are capitalised.

Major inspection costs

When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

Restoration costs

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.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 District. Land is not a depreciable asset. All material identifiable components of assets are depreciated over their useful lives.

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

	Useful lives
Buildings	40 years
Buildings - leasehold improvements	3-10 years
Plant and equipment	4-20 years
Infrastructure Systems	40 years

'Plant and equipment' comprises, among others, medical, computer and office equipment, motor vehicles, furniture and fittings and PODS (a detachable or self-contained unit on ambulances used for patient treatment).

'Infrastructure Systems' comprises public facilities which provide essential services and enhance the productive capacity of the economy including roads, bridges, water infrastructure and distribution works, sewerage treatment plants, seawalls and water reticulation systems.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

Finance leases acquired by lessees (Under AASB 117 until 30 June 2019)

Until 30 June 2019, AASB 117 Leases (AASB 117) distinguished between finance leases that 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 does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards.

Property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2019 includes non-current assets acquired under finance leases only. The assets are recognised at fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, at the inception of the lease. Property, plant and equipment does not include amounts in respect of operating leases.

Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the asset's useful life. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee entity will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Right-of-use assets acquired by lessees (under AASB 16 from 1 July 2019)

From 1 July 2019, AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset for most leases. The District has elected to present right-of-use assets separately in the Statement of Financial Position.

Therefore, at that date property, plant and equipment recognised under leases previously treated as finance leases under AASB 117 are derecognised. The right-of-use assets arising from these leases are recognised and included in the separate line item together with those arising from leases previously treated as operating leases under AASB 117.

Further information on leases is contained in Note 25.

Subsequent to the adoption of AASB 16, the District, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset at cost and a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment properties are included in Property, Plant and Equipment under the corresponding asset categories. Further information on right-of-use assets is contained in Note 25.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Privately financed project (PFP) assets accounted for under AASB 117 (until 30 June 2020)

The District has adopted the option to not apply AASB 16 to assets that would be classified as service concession assets in accordance with AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors. The District continues to apply its existing accounting policy to these assets until AASB 1059 is applied. In a privately financed project (PFP), a public-sector entity (the grantor) arranges for the private sector (the operator) to design, finance and build infrastructure and provide associated operational or management services for an agreed period (the service period). They are currently accounted for under TPP 06-8 Privately Financed Projects. Some PFP assets are acquired under a finance lease and accounted for following the principles of AASB 117 according to TPP 06-8.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

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, AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 140 Investment Property.

Property, plant and equipment is measured at the highest and best use by market participant's 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 takes 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 valuation techniques (market approach, cost approach, income approach) that maximise relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. Also refer to Note 27 for further information regarding fair value.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of each asset in the class does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date. The District conducts a comprehensive revaluation at least every three years for its land and buildings and infrastructure. Interim desktop revaluations are conducted between comprehensive revaluations for those assets, where cumulative changes to indicators suggest fair value may differ materially from carrying value. The District uses an independent professionally qualified valuer for such revaluations.

The last comprehensive revaluation was completed on 31 December 2019 and was based on an independent assessment.

Interim revaluations are conducted between comprehensive revaluations where cumulative changes to indicators suggest fair value may differ materially from carrying value.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, the District management performed an additional assessment to determine if the fair value of its property plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020 materially differed from the carrying value. Management concluded that there is no definitive or conclusive market evidence to support any material adjustments. No adjustments were applied as a result.

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

For other assets valued using other valuation techniques, 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.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

24. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (continued)

Revaluation increments are recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of the same class of asset previously recognised as a loss in the net result, the increment is recognised immediately as a gain in the net result.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as a loss in the net result, except to the extent that it offsets an existing revaluation surplus on the same class of assets, in which case, the decrement is 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.

When revaluing non-current assets using the cost approach, the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation are separately restated. Where the income approach or market approach is used, accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

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.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

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.

The District assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the District estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity are rarely sold and their cost of disposal is typically negligible. Their recoverable amount is expected to be materially the same as fair value, where they are regularly revalued under AASB 13.

As a not-for-profit entity, an impairment loss is recognised in the net result to the extent the impairment loss exceeds the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset.

After an impairment loss has been recognised, it is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in net result and is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same class of asset was previously recognised in net result, a reversal of that impairment loss is also recognised in net result.

Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

25. Leases

(a) Entity as a lessee

The District leases various property, medical equipment and motor vehicles. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 30 years, but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. The District does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases.

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

Potential future cash outflows of \$0.266 million have not been included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

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

From 1 July 2019, AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for most leases.

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

Right-of-use assets under leases

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

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	Land and Buildings \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
2020			
Balance at 1 July 2019	10,521	4,841	15,362
Additions	452	4,967	5,419
Reassessments	1	-	1
Disposals	-	(19)	(19)
Depreciation expense	(2,171)	(2,366)	(4,537)
Balance at 30 June 2020	8,803	7,423	16,226

Western NSW Local Health District
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

25. Leases (continued)

(a) Entity as a lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities

The following table presents liabilities under leases.

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Total \$'000
2020	
Balance at 1 July 2019	15,362
Additions	5,419
Interest expenses	241
Payments	(4,487)
Terminations	(19)
Balance at 30 June 2020	16,516

The following amounts were recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2020 in respect of leases where the District is the lessee:

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Total \$'000
2020	
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4,537
Interest expense on lease liabilities	241
Expenses relating to short-term leases	2,161
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	76
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	7,015

The District had total cash outflows for leases of \$4,487 thousand for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

25. Leases (continued)

(a) Entity as a lessee (continued)

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases as at 30 June 2019 are, as follows:

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Operating leases 2019 \$'000	Finance leases 2019 \$'000
Within one year	5,268	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	6,334	-
Later than five years	146	-
Total (including GST)	11,748	-
Less: GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office	922	-
Total (excluding GST)	10,826	-

Leases at significantly below market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives

The District entered into a 15 year lease with the Charles Sturt University for the use of a dental and oral health clinic. The contract specifies lease payments of \$Nil per annum. The leased premise is to be used by the District to provide different community health services. The community health buildings account for a small portion of the similar assets the District is using for the purpose of providing community health services. Therefore it does not have a significant impact on the District's operations.

Recognition and Measurement (under AASB 16 from 1 July 2019)

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

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

Western NSW Local Health District
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

25. Leases (continued)

(a) Entity as a lessee (continued)

i. Right-of-use assets

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

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

	Useful lives
Buildings	1 to 30 years
Plant and equipment	6 to 8 years
Motor vehicles and other equipment	2 to 5 years

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

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

ii. Lease liabilities

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

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

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

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

Western NSW Local Health District
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

25. Leases (continued)

(a) Entity as a lessee (continued)

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

The District's lease liabilities are included in borrowings in Note 31.

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

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

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

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

Recognition and measurement (under AASB 117 until 30 June 2019)

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset (or assets), even if that asset (or those assets) is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Until 30 June 2019, a lease was classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transferred substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the District was classified as a finance lease.

Where a non-current asset was acquired by means of a finance lease, at the commencement of the lease, the asset was recognised at its fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability was established at the same amount. Lease payments were apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges were recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases was depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the District will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset was depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments were recognised as an operating expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(b) Entity as a lessor

The District leases spaces located within the hospital precincts to a variety of non government organisations under operating leases with rental payable monthly to quarterly. Lease payments generally contain uplift clauses to align to the market conditions.

Western NSW Local Health District
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

25. Leases (continued)

Recognition and Measurement

Lessor for finance leases

Leases that the District transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as finance leases. From 1 July 2019, subleases are classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than by reference to the underlying asset.

At the lease commencement date, the District recognises a receivable for assets held under a finance lease in its Statement of Financial Position at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in leases is classified as financial assets amortised cost and equals the lease payments receivable by a lessor and the unguaranteed residual value, plus initial direct costs, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Finance income arising from finance leases is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

Lessor for operating leases

Future minimum rentals receivable (undiscounted) under non-cancellable operating lease as at 30 June 2020 are, as follows:

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	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	191	240
Later than one year and not later than five years	82	142
Two to three years	68	56
Three to four years	69	42
Four to five years	70	44
Later than five years	308	366
Total (excluding GST)	788	890

Recognition and Measurement

Lessor for operating leases

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

26. Non-current assets held for sale

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Assets held for sale				
Land and buildings	96	552	96	552
	96	552	96	552

Non-current assets held for sale comprise land and buildings associated with properties in Warren, Orange and Molong. These properties were assessed as surplus to the District's needs. During the year properties at Orange and Molong were impaired as a result of their fair value less costs to dispose being less than the carrying amount. The expected timing and manner of disposal for each property are still to be finalised as they are dependent on a variety of factors, such as potential remediation works.

Further details regarding fair value measurement are disclosed in Note 27.

Recognition and Measurement

The District has certain non-current assets classified as held for sale, where their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal.

These assets are not depreciated while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are continued to be recognised.

Western NSW Local Health District
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

27. Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

Fair value measurement and hierarchy

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

A number of the District'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 District categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that the entity 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 District recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
2020	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 24)				
- Land and buildings	-	17,758	956,861	974,619
- Infrastructure systems	-	-	53,082	53,082
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 26)	-	96	-	96
	-	17,854	1,009,943	1,027,797

There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 during the year ended 30 June 2020.

The above figures exclude leasehold improvements, work in progress and newly completed projects which are carried at cost, and as a result they will not agree to Note 24.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
2019	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 24)				
- Land and buildings	-	7,433	756,953	764,386
- Infrastructure systems	-	-	41,903	41,903
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 26)	-	552	-	552
	-	7,985	798,856	806,841

There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 during the year ended 30 June 2019.

The above figures exclude leasehold improvements, work in progress and newly completed projects which are carried at cost, and as a result they will not agree to Note 24.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

(b) Valuation techniques, inputs and processes

For land, buildings and infrastructure systems the District obtains external valuations by independent valuers at least every three years. The last revaluation was performed by CBRE Pty Ltd for the 2019-20 financial year. CBRE Pty Ltd is an independent entity and is not an associated entity of the District.

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. These adjustments are made by way of application of indices (refer Note 24 reconciliation).

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 valuer 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.

All 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, 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 properties are valued on a market approach and included in level 2.

Non-current assets held for sale is a non-recurring item that is measured at the lower of its fair value less cost to sell or its carrying amount. These assets are categorised as level 2.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

(c) Reconciliation of recurring Level 3 fair value measurements

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

2020	Land and Buildings \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Other Assets \$000	Total Level 3 Recurring \$000
Fair value as at 1 July 2019	756,953	41,903	-	798,856
Additions	68,908	4,477	-	73,385
Revaluation increments / (decrements) recognised in other comprehensive income – included in line item 'Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment' (Note 24)	165,239	9,305	-	174,544
Depreciation expense	(37,355)	(2,603)	-	(39,958)
Reclassification	3,116	-	-	3,116
Fair value as at 30 June 2020	956,861	53,082	-	1,009,943

There were no transfers between level 1 or 2 during the year ended 30 June 2020.

2019	Land and Buildings \$000	Infrastructure Systems \$000	Other Assets \$000	Total Level 3 Recurring \$000
Fair value as at 1 July 2018	790,799	43,940	-	834,739
Depreciation expense	(33,846)	(2,037)	-	(35,883)
Fair value as at 30 June 2019	756,953	41,903	-	798,856

There were no transfers between level 1 or 2 during the year ended 30 June 2019.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

28. Restricted assets

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The District's financial statements include the following assets which are restricted for stipulated purposes and / or by externally imposed conditions, eg. donor requirements. The assets are only available for application in accordance with the terms of the donor restrictions. They consist of cash assets and rights and obligations to receive and make payments as at 30 June 2020.

Category	1 July 2019 Opening \$000	Revenue \$000	Expense \$000	2020 Closing \$000
Community welfare	-	17	15	2
Facility improvements	14,196	551	4,142	10,605
Patient welfare	1,547	356	121	1,782
Private practice disbursements (No.2 Accounts)	8,575	2,407	1,096	9,886
Public contributions	3,870	480	523	3,827
Research	143	861	679	325
Staff welfare	126	3	4	125
Training and education including conferences	404	43	2	445
	28,861	4,718	6,582	26,997

Restricted assets are held for the following purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose.

Category	Purpose
Community welfare	Improvements to service access, health literacy, public and preventative health care.
Facility improvements	Repairs, maintenance, renovations and/or new equipment or building related expenditure.
Patient welfare	Improvements such as medical needs, financial needs and standards for patients' privacy and dignity.
Private practice disbursements (No.2 Accounts)	Staff specialists' private practice arrangements to improve the level of clinical services provided.
Public contributions	Donations or legacies received without any donor-specified conditions as to its use.
Research	Research to gain knowledge, understanding and insight.
Staff welfare	Staff benefits such as staff recognition awards, functions and staff amenity improvements.
Training and education including conferences	Professional training, education and conferences.

Unclaimed monies

All money and personal effects of patients which are left in the custody of the District by any patient who is discharged or dies in the hospital and which are not claimed by the person lawfully entitled thereto within a period of twelve months are recognised as the property of the District.

All such money and the proceeds of the realisation of any personal effects are lodged to the credit of the Samaritan Fund which is used specifically for the benefit of necessitous patients or necessitous outgoing patients.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

29. Payables

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Current				
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	21,820	17,692	-	-
Taxation and payroll deductions	2,259	2,112	-	-
Accrued liability - purchase of personnel services	-	-	24,079	19,804
Creditors	28,460	32,351	28,460	32,351
Other creditors				
- Payables to entities controlled by the immediate parent	4,067	11,158	4,067	11,158
- Other	14,398	13,223	14,398	13,223
	71,004	76,536	71,004	76,536

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note 41.

Recognition and Measurement

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the District and other amounts. Payables are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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 District. Gains and losses are recognised in the net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

30. Contract liabilities

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 1 July 2019 adjusted for AASB 15 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 1 July 2019 adjusted for AASB 15 \$000
Current				
Contract liabilities	585	97	585	97
	585	97	585	97

Recognition and Measurement

Contract liabilities relate to consideration received in advance from customers. The balance of the contract liabilities at the 30 June 2020 was impacted by the timing of payments received for grants and other contributions. The satisfaction of the specific performance obligations within the contract hadn't been met at the 30 June 2020. Revenue from the contract liabilities will be recognised when the specific performance obligations have been met.

The contract liability balance has significantly increased during the year because of the timing of payments received. These payments relate to 5 separate grant agreements.

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance (adjusted for AASB 15) at the beginning of the year	97	97
Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations from contracts with customers	1,277	1,277

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations relates to the following revenue classes and is expected to be recognised as follows:

Specific revenue class	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	≥ 2024 \$'000
Grants and other contributions	1,277	-	-	-
	1,277	-	-	-

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

31. Borrowings

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Current				
Other loans and deposits	625	607	625	607
Lease liability (see Note 25)	4,887	-	4,887	-
Public Private Partnerships	2,131	1,519	2,131	1,519
	7,643	2,126	7,643	2,126
Non-current				
Other loans and deposits	2,949	3,574	2,949	3,574
Lease liability (see Note 25)	11,629	-	11,629	-
Public Private Partnerships	156,697	158,828	156,697	158,828
	171,275	162,402	171,275	162,402

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

Final repayment of the Public Private Partnership borrowings is scheduled for September 2035.

Other loans and deposits still to be extinguished represent monies to be repaid to NSW Treasury, an entity controlled by the ultimate parent.

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above borrowings are disclosed in Note 41.

Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

Finance lease liabilities are determined in accordance with AASB 117 Leases until 30 June 2019. From 1 July 2019, lease liabilities are determined in accordance with AASB 16.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the District has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Refer to Note 41 (b) for derecognition policy.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

31. Borrowings (continued)

(a) Public Private Partnership (PPP) finance leases under AASB 117 Leases

Minimum lease payments in relation to PPP finance leases recognised under AASB 117 Leases as required by TPP 06-08 are payable as follows:

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Within one year	16,837	16,816	16,837	16,816
Later than one year and not later than five years	70,749	71,257	70,749	71,257
Later than five years	221,121	246,500	221,121	246,500
Minimum lease payments	308,707	334,573	308,707	334,573
Less: Future finance charges	149,879	174,226	149,879	174,226
Present value of minimum lease payments	158,828	160,347	158,828	160,347

The present value of PPP finance lease payments is as follows:

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Within one year	2,131	1,519	2,131	1,519
Later than one year and not later than five years	15,717	12,684	15,717	12,684
Later than five years	140,980	146,144	140,980	146,144
Present value of minimum lease payments classified as:	158,828	160,347	158,828	160,347
Current	2,131	1,519	2,131	1,519
Non-current	156,697	158,828	156,697	158,828
	158,828	160,347	158,828	160,347

The Public, Private Partnership relate to the provision of service-enabling infrastructure that includes private sector delivering a combination of design, construction, financing, maintenance, operations and delivery of clinical and non-clinical services. Payments are made by the District to the private sector entities on the basis of delivery of assets or service delivery. The liability to pay the private sector entities is based on financing arrangements involving Consumer Price Index (CPI)-linked finance and fixed finance.

In December 2007, a private sector company, Pinnacle Healthcare (OAHS) Pty Limited, was engaged to finance, design and construct the new Orange Hospital and new health facilities including Orange Tertiary Mental Health and other expansion works. Pinnacle would also refurbish existing buildings and provide facilities management services for these hospital facilities and the new Bathurst Hospital under a Project Deed.

In 2008/09, NSW Health requested a contract variation to expand the Orange Hospital and health facilities to accommodate additional clinical services. Following the change procedures in the Project Deed and subsequently government approval, the Project Deed was amended through the Deed of Amendment No 1. in June 2010.

Upon construction completion of the new facilities, including the Orange Hospital in March 2011, Western NSW Local Health District (LHD) recognised these facilities as an asset of \$162.1 million under the original PPP financing arrangements. In addition, the District recognised the liability to Pinnacle Healthcare, payable over the period to 2035 for the construction of the new Orange Hospital, Orange Tertiary Mental Health and refurbished facilities.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

31. Borrowings (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

	Other loans and deposits \$000	Leases \$000	Total liabilities from financing activities \$000
1 July 2018	166,123	-	166,123
Cash flows	(1,595)	-	(1,595)
30 June 2019	164,528	-	164,528
Recognised on adoption of AASB 16	-	15,362	15,362
1 July 2019	164,528	15,362	179,890
Cash flows	(2,126)	(4,246)	(6,372)
New leases	-	5,400	5,400
30 June 2020	162,402	16,516	178,918

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above borrowings are disclosed in Note 41.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

32. Provisions

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Current				
Employee benefits and related on-costs				
Annual leave - short term benefit	52,612	51,604	-	-
Annual leave - long term benefit	11,767	6,832	-	-
Long service leave consequential on-costs	14,620	13,558	-	-
Provision for other employee benefits	3,585	2,017	-	-
Provision for personnel services liability	-	-	82,584	74,011
	82,584	74,011	82,584	74,011
Other Provisions				
Make good provision	4,500	-	4,500	-
	4,500	-	4,500	-
Total current provisions	87,084	74,011	87,084	74,011
Non-current				
Employee benefits and related on-costs				
Long service leave consequential on-costs	1,271	1,179	-	-
Provision for personnel services liability	-	-	1,271	1,179
Total non-current provisions	1,271	1,179	1,271	1,179
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs				
Provisions - current	82,584	74,011	-	-
Provisions - non-current	1,271	1,179	-	-
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs, taxation and payroll deductions (Note 29)	24,079	19,804	-	-
Liability - purchase of personnel services	-	-	107,934	94,994
	107,934	94,994	107,934	94,994

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

32. Provisions (continued)

Movements in provisions (other than employee benefits)

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

Other

Carrying amount at beginning of period	-	-	-	-
- Additional provisions recognised	4,500	-	4,500	-
Carrying amount at end of period	4,500	-	4,500	-

A provision has been recognised for a disputed contractual obligation that management expect to be settled in the next financial year.

Recognition and Measurement

Employee benefits and other provisions

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

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

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

Actuarial advice obtained by NSW Treasury, a controlled entity of the ultimate parent, has confirmed that using the nominal annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. On-costs of 18.2% are applied to the value of leave payable at 30 June 2020 (comparable on-costs for 30 June 2019 were 18.2%). The District has assessed the actuarial advice based on the District's circumstances to both the annual leave and ADO and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial. All annual leave and ADO are classified as a current liability even where the District does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as the District 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.

Long service leave and superannuation

The District'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 District 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 District.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

32. Provisions (continued)

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

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (i.e. Basic Benefit and 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.

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.

Other provisions

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

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

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

33. Other liabilities

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Current				
Unearned revenue	-	97	-	97
Liabilities under transfer to acquire or construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity	3,000	-	3,000	-
	3,000	97	3,000	97
Non-current				
Liabilities under transfer to acquire or construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity	3,635	-	3,635	-
	3,635	-	3,635	-

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

Reconciliation of financial assets and corresponding liabilities arising from transfers to acquire or construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the District.

	2020 \$'000
Opening balance of liabilities arising from transfers to acquire/construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity	-
<i>Add: adjustments upon initial application of AASB 1058</i>	6,340
Adjusted opening balance	6,340
<i>Add: receipt of cash during the financial year</i>	6,545
<i>Less: income recognised during the financial year</i>	6,250
Closing balance of liabilities arising from transfers to acquire / construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity	6,635

Refer to Note 14 for a description of the District's obligations under transfers received to acquire or construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the District.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

34. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Aggregate capital expenditure for the acquisition of land and buildings, plant and equipment and infrastructure systems, contracted for at balance date and not provided for:

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Within one year	47,756	94,582	47,756	94,582
Later than one year and not later than five years	8,169	35,344	8,169	35,344
Total (including GST)	55,925	129,926	55,925	129,926

(b) Contingent asset related to commitments for expenditure

The total 'Capital expenditure commitments' of \$55.9 million as at 30 June 2020 includes input tax credits of \$5.1 million that are expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (2019: \$11.8 million).

Output tax payable related to commitments for revenue

The 'Operating Lease Commitments (Entity as Lessor)' of \$1.0 million as at 30 June 2020 includes taxable sales of \$0.1 million that are expected to be payable to the Australian Taxation Office (2019: \$0.1 million).

35. Contingent liabilities and assets

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

36. Trust funds

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

The District holds trust funds of \$1.5 million (2019: \$1.5 million) which are held for the safe keeping of patients' monies, deposits on hired items of equipment and Private Practice Trusts.

These funds are excluded from the financial statements as the District cannot use them for the achievement of its objectives. The following is a summary of the transactions in the trust account.

Category	1 July 2019			30 June 2020
	Opening equity \$'000	Revenue \$000	Expense \$000	Closing equity \$'000
Patient Trust	291	400	(260)	431
Refundable Deposits	52	1	-	53
Private Patient Trust Funds	-	9,274	(9,274)	-
Third Party Funds	1,140	6,542	(6,668)	1,014
Total trust funds	1,483	16,217	(16,202)	1,498

Category	1 July 2018			30 June 2019
	Opening equity \$'000	Revenue \$000	Expense \$000	Closing equity \$'000
Patient Trust	450	259	(417)	291
Refundable Deposits	51	2	(0)	52
Private Patient Trust Funds	-	9,581	(9,581)	-
Third Party Funds	1,026	7,652	(7,538)	1,140
Total trust funds	1,526	17,493	(17,536)	1,483

The following list provides a brief description of the purpose of the trust fund categories.

Category	Purpose
Patient Trust	The safe custody of patients' valuables including monies.
Refundable Deposits	A sum of money held in trust as a security deposit.
Private Patient Trust Funds	The revenue derived from private patient and other billable services provided by Staff Specialists.
Third Party Funds	A sum of money held in trust on behalf of external parties, e.g. external foundations, volunteer groups and auxiliaries.

Any amounts drawn down from trust funds under the private practice arrangements are not included in the key management personnel compensation amounts or disclosed as a related party transaction in Note 42.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Net cash used on operating activities	136,463	82,566	136,463	82,566
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(57,882)	(50,164)	(57,882)	(50,164)
Allowance for impairment	(283)	32	(283)	32
(Increase) / decrease in unearned revenue	(295)	(90)	(295)	(90)
Decrease / (increase) in provisions	(8,666)	(4,293)	(8,666)	(4,293)
Increase / (decrease) in prepayments and other assets	(3,234)	4,256	(3,234)	4,256
Decrease / (increase) in payables	1,287	(15,919)	1,287	(15,919)
Decrease / (increase) in contract liabilities	(488)	-	(488)	-
Impairment losses on assets held for sale recognised in 'other gains / (losses)'	(456)	-	(456)	-
Net gain / (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	70	(162)	70	(162)
Assets donated or brought to account (Note 38)	-	73	-	73
Net result	66,516	16,299	66,516	16,299

38. Non-cash financing and investing activities

	Consolidated 2020 \$000	Consolidated 2019 \$000	Parent 2020 \$000	Parent 2019 \$000
Assets donated or brought to account	-	73	-	73
Property, plant and equipment acquired by a lease	5,419	-	5,419	-
	5,419	73	5,419	73

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

39. Adjusted budget review

NSW Health's budget is shown at a consolidated level when presented in parliament each year (i.e. in the NSW Government Budget Papers). The District'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 District's financial statements present adjusted budget information. The adjusted budgeted amounts are drawn from the initial Service Agreements between the District 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 budget entries in the financial statements are unaudited.

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

Net result

The actual Net Result was lower than adjusted budget by \$1 million. Increased usage of visiting medical officers led to higher expenses, with most other expense categories broadly in line with budget. Overall total revenue was aligned to budget.

Assets and liabilities

Total Assets were \$189 million higher than the adjusted budget position, primarily reflective of the uplift in property, plant and equipment as a result of revaluation of this asset class. Total Liabilities were \$11 million higher than budget. The variance to budget is largely reflected in higher than budgeted borrowings and provisions.

Cash flows

Net cash inflows from operating activities were \$4 million higher than budget. This was primarily driven by increases in grants and other contribution revenue. Net cash outflows from investing activities and financing activities were \$3 million higher than budget due to the scheduled maturation and reinvestment of term deposits, containing additional Restricted Financial Assets monies, being higher than original estimate, coupled with borrowing repayments being higher than budget.

Movements in the level of the NSW Ministry of Health Recurrent Allocation that have occurred since the time of the initial allocation on 1 July 2019 are as follows:

	\$000
Initial allocation, 1 July 2019	768,995
Award increases	12,947
Special Projects:	
Child Protection	3,034
Oral Health	1,500
Nurse Strategy	1,093
Palliative Care	580
Research Grants	382
Rural Doctors Obstetric and Anaesthetic Incentive Grants	439
Mental Health, Drug & Alcohol	412
Other:	
Aged Care	348
IPTAAS	2,046
Superannuation Adjustment	1,155
Joint Development Phase of Collaborative Commissioning	1,560
Miscellaneous	696
Medical Positions & Training	1,210
19/20 Budget Relief	15,035
Treasury Managed Fund	537
Balance as per Statement of Comprehensive Income	811,969

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

40. Equity

Accumulated Funds

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

Revaluation Surplus

The revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. This accords with the District's policy on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as discussed in Note 24.

Equity transfers effected in the 2019/20 year were:

(a) Nil

Equity transfers effected in the 2018/19 year were:

(b) An equity transfer was made between NSW Health entities to realign the annual leave liability to the current legal employer as held in the payroll system (StaffLink) for various employment arrangements, including staff on rotation and secondment. This has resulted in an increase in net assets of \$0.970 million relating to the transfer of Annual Leave provision balances to other NSW Health entities.

Equity transfers effected comprised:

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
(b) Annual Leave Provision - Transfer of Annual Leave Provisions between NSW Health entities	-	(970)
	-	(970)

Assets and Liabilities transferred are as follows:

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Liabilities		
(b) Annual Leave Provision	-	970
Increase / (Decrease) in Net Assets From Equity Transfers	-	970

Recognition and Measurement

Equity transfers

The transfer of net assets between entities as a result of an administrative restructure, transfers of programs/functions and parts thereof between entities controlled by the ultimate parent are recognised as an adjustment to 'Accumulated Funds'. This treatment is consistent with AASB 1004 Contributions and Australian Accounting Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities.

Transfers arising from an administrative restructure involving not-for-profit entities and for-profit government entities are recognised at the amount at which the asset was recognised by the transferor immediately prior to the restructure. Subject to below, in most instances this will approximate fair value.

All other equity transfers are recognised at fair value, except for intangibles. Where an intangible has been recognised at amortised cost by the transferor because there is no active market, the District recognises the asset at the transferor's carrying amount. Where the transferor is prohibited from recognising internally generated intangibles, the District does not recognise that asset.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

41. Financial instruments

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

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

The Acting 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 District, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed on a continuous basis.

(a) Financial instrument categories

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

Class	Category	Carrying	Carrying
		Amount	Amount
		2020	2019
		\$000	\$000
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 20)	Amortised cost	6,973	9,997
Receivables (Note 21) ¹	Amortised cost	12,600	14,844
Other Financial Assets (Note 23)	Amortised cost	19,633	18,814
Total Financial Assets		39,206	43,655
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings (Note 31)	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	178,918	164,528
Payables (Note 29) ²	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	68,745	74,424
Total Financial Liabilities		247,663	238,952

Notes

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

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

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

(b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

41. Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(d) Financial risk

i. Credit risk

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

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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 0.00% (Restricted Funds Bank balance: 1.52%) in 2019-20 compared to 0.00% (Restricted Funds Bank balance: 2.31%) in the previous year.

Accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables and other financial assets

Receivables - trade receivables and other receivables

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

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

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

41. Financial instruments (continued)

(d) Financial risk (continued)

i. Credit risk (continued)

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

Receivables - trade receivables and other receivables (continued)

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

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

The loss allowance for trade receivables and other receivables as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019 was determined as follows:

	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 June 2020						
Expected credit loss rate	1.34%	1.74%	10.66%	17.65%	17.39%	2.74%
Estimated total gross carrying amount ¹	7,340	749	197	51	598	8,935
Expected credit loss	98	13	21	9	104	245
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 June 2019 ²						
Expected credit loss rate	0.53%	3.52%	10.26%	20.29%	29.96%	2.79%
Estimated total gross carrying amount ¹	7,972	511	312	138	474	9,407
Expected credit loss	42	18	32	28	142	262

Notes

¹ The analysis excludes statutory receivables and prepayments as these are not within the scope of AASB7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Therefore the 'total' will not reconcile to the receivables total in Note 21.

² Prior year balances have been restated to include other receivables.

The District is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors as at 30 June 2020.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

41. Financial instruments (continued)

(d) Financial risk (continued)

ii. Liquidity risk

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

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

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

The District 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 District 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).

Liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Until the 30 June 2019, 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 5 days from the date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than 30 days from the date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice or a statement is received. From 1 July 2019, 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. For all suppliers, that has a correctly rendered invoice, that has a matched purchase order and where goods have been received, an immediate payment is made irrespective of current contract payment terms.

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

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

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

41. Financial instruments (continued)

(d) Financial risk (continued)

ii. Liquidity risk (continued)

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

Maturity Analysis and interest rate exposure of financial liabilities

	EIR ³ %	Nominal Amount ¹ \$000	Interest Rate Exposure			Maturity Dates		
			Fixed Interest Rate \$000	Variable Interest Rate \$000	Non - Interest Bearing \$000	< 1 Yr \$000	1-5 Yr \$000	> 5Yr \$000
2020								
Payables:								
- Creditors ²		68,745	-	-	68,745	68,745	-	-
Borrowings:								
- Loans and deposits	2.9%	3,909	3,909	-	-	722	2,395	792
- Lease liabilities	1.8%	16,849	16,849	-	-	4,917	9,942	1,990
- Public Private	8.6%	308,707	-	308,707	-	16,837	70,749	221,121
		398,210	20,758	308,707	68,745	91,221	83,086	223,903
2019								
Payables:								
- Creditors ²		74,424	-	-	74,424	74,424	-	-
Borrowings:								
- Loans and deposits	2.9%	4,632	4,632	-	-	722	2,721	1,189
- Public Private	9.1%	334,573	-	334,573	-	16,816	71,257	246,500
		413,629	4,632	334,573	74,424	91,962	73,978	247,689

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 District 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).

³ Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

41. Financial instruments (continued)

iii. Market risk

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

The effect on net result and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk and other price risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the District operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e. until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the Statement of Financial Position date. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2019. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Interest Rate Risk

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

However, the District 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 following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates:

	2020 \$000		2019 \$000	
	-1%	1%	-1%	1%
Net result	1,523	(1,523)	1,357	(1,357)
Equity	1,523	(1,523)	1,357	(1,357)

(e) Fair value measurement

i. Fair value compared to carrying amount

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The amortised cost of financial instruments recognised in the Statement of Financial Position approximates the fair value, because of the short term nature of many of the financial instruments.

Therefore the fair value of the financial instruments does not differ from the carrying amount.

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

42. Related party transactions

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION

(a) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
Short-term employee benefits	564	547
Post-employment benefits	50	48
	614	595

During the financial year, Western NSW Local Health District obtained key management personnel services from the immediate parent and incurred \$0.382 million (2019: \$0.373 million) for these services. This amount does not form part of the key management personnel compensation disclosed above.

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

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

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

The District leased office and residential accommodation from a superannuation fund and a property trust controlled by one of its key management personnel. The leases are in accordance with standard market terms and conditions. The total incurred during the period was \$0.256 million (2019: \$0.248 million).

(c) Transactions with the ultimate parent

There were no transactions with the ultimate parent during the financial period (2019: \$Nil).

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

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

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

- Health Administration Corporation provides shared services for the majority of patient transport services, information management services, domestic supplies and services, food supplies and corporate support services
- Health Administration Corporation provides some specialised services which includes pathology related costs
- Various grants and subsidies towards research and other projects

Western NSW Local Health District

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

42. Related party transactions

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

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

- Audit of the statutory financial statements
- Legal and consultancy services
- Insurance costs

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

- Revenue from recurrent and capital allocations
- Hosted Services Provided to Entities Controlled by Immediate Parent' revenue was received from Far West Local Health District
- Shared Corporate Services' revenue was earned from Health Administration Corporation, an entity controlled by the immediate parent
- Various grants and contributions towards research and other projects
- Discounts' revenue was received from Health Administration Corporation
- Rental income from Agency for Clinical Innovation, Clinical Excellence Commission, Health Education and Training Institute and Health Administration Corporation.

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

- Motor Accident Authority third party revenue received from the State Insurance Regulatory Authority (SIRA)
- Interest income on TCorp Bank Term Deposit Investment facilities
- Insurance refunds
- Revenue from acceptance of long service leave liabilities and defined benefit

Assets and liabilities as follows:

- Receivables and payables in respect of the above noted related party revenue and expense transactions
- Some terms deposits are invested with TCorp Bank Term Deposit Investment facilities
- Energy Efficient Government Program loans are held with the Crown Finance Entity
- Intra-health loans and advances
- The majority of the construction of property, plant and equipment is managed and overseen by Health Administration Corporation
- The majority of capital commitments contracted but not provided for related to capital works overseen by the Health Administration Corporation
- Land and Buildings include land owned by the Health Administration Corporation but controlled by the District

43. Events after the reporting period

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

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS