

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### Bureau of Health Information

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Bureau of Health Information (the Bureau), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information of the Bureau and the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the Bureau and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

#### **Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bureau and the consolidated entity, as at 30 June 2013, and of the financial performance and the 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* (the PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2010.

My opinion does not extend to the budget information. I have not audited the budget figures disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows.

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

### Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

My opinion does not provide assurance:

- about the future viability of the Bureau or the consolidated entity
- that they have carried out their activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the effectiveness of their internal control
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about other information that may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.

#### Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian Auditing Standards and relevant ethical pronouncements. The PF&A Act further promotes independence by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies, but precluding the provision
  of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of
  New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by the possibility of losing clients or
  income.

Peter Coulogeorgiou

Director, Financial Audit Services

27 September 2013 SYDNEY



#### Bureau of Health Information Certification of the Parent / Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Pursuant to Section 45F of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983:

- 1) The financial statements of the Bureau of Health Information for the year ended 30 June 2013 have been prepared in accordance with:
  - a) Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
  - b) the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulations 2010* and the Treasurer's Directions; and
  - c) the Financial Reporting Code for the NSW General Government Sector Entities.
- 2) The financial statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and the financial performance of the Bureau of Health Information; and
- 3) There are no circumstances which would render any particulars in the accounts to be misleading or inaccurate.

Robert Lagaida
Chief Finance

Officer

Dr Jean-Frédéric

Lévesque

**Chief Executive** 

Officer

Professor Bruce Armstrong AM Chairman, Bureau of Health

Information

27 September

2013

27 September 2013

27 September 2013

### Bureau of Health Information Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2013

**PARENT** CONSOLIDATION Notes Actual Budget Actual Actual Budget Actual Unaudited Unaudited 2013 2013 2012 2013 2013 2012 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 Expenses excluding losses Operating Expenses 3 2,420 2,560 2,125 Employee Related 2,391 2,536 1,989 Personnel Services 4 5 1,788 2,848 774 Other Operating Expenses 1,788 2,848 774 15 116 10 Depreciation and Amortisation 2(g), 6 15 116 10 4,194 5,500 2,773 Total Expenses excluding losses 4,223 5,524 2,909 Revenue 5,399 2,698 3,821 2,698 NSW Ministry of Health Recurrent Allocations 3,821 5,399 2(c) ---- Acceptance by the Crown Entity of Employee Benefits 2(a)(ii),8 29 24 136 28 23 Investment Revenue 28 23 3,878 5,423 3,849 5,399 2,721 Total Revenue 2,857 9 ---- Gain / (Loss) on Disposal (5) (5) (52) ---- Other Gains / (Losses) 10 (52) (52) Net Result (402) (402)(101)(101)(52) (52) TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (402) (101) (402) (101) (52)

### Bureau of Health Information Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2013

**PARENT** CONSOLIDATION Budget Actual Budget Actual Actual Actual Unaudited Unaudited Notes \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 **ASSETS Current Assets** 454 Cash and Cash Equivalents 152 Receivables 606 Total Current Assets **Non-Current Assets** Property, Plant and Equipment 94 - Land and Buildings (75)- Plant and Equipment (75)122 Total Property, Plant and Equipment 122 Total Non-Current Assets 728 Total Assets **LIABILITIES Current Liabilities** 433 Payables 208 Provisions 641 Total Current Liabilities **Non-Current Liabilities** 2 Provisions 2 Total Non-Current Liabilities **Total Liabilities** (314) (19) 85 Net Assets (314) (19) **EQUITY** (314)(19)85 Accumulated Funds (314)(19)(314)(19) 85 Total Equity (314)(19)

### Bureau of Health Information Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2013

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION	Notes	Accumulated Funds	Total	
	Hotes	\$000	\$000	
Balance at 1 July 2012		85	85	
Total Equity at 1 July 2012	_	85	85	
Net Result for the year	_	(402)	(402)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	_ _	(402)	(402)	
Transactions With Owners In Their Capacity As Owners				
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Assets From Equity Transfers	20	3	3	
Balance at 30 June 2013	=	(314)	(314)	
Balance at 1 July 2011		137	137	
Total Equity at 1 July 2011	_	137	137	
Net Result for the year		(52)	(52)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	_	(52)	(52)	
Balance at 30 June 2012	_	85	85	

#### Bureau of Health Information Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2013

	PARENT					CONSOLIDATION	
Actual	Budget Unaudited	Actual			Actual	Budget Unaudited	Actual
2013 \$000	2013 \$000	2012 \$000		Notes	2013 \$000	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
			Payments				
			Employee Related		(2,322)	(2,316)	(1,872)
(4,146)	(5,533)	(2,579)	Other		(1,824)	(3,217)	(707)
(4,146)	(5,533)	(2,579)	Total Payments		(4,146)	(5,533)	(2,579)
			Receipts				
3,821	5,398	2,698	NSW Ministry of Health Recurrent Allocations		3,821	5,398	2,698
62	56		Sale of Goods and Services		62	56	(32)
28		23	Interest Received		28		23
34	86	92	Other		34	86	92
3,945	5,540	2,781	Total Receipts		3,945	5,540	2,781
			NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING	•			
(201)	7	202	ACTIVITIES	17	(201)	7	202
			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
			Proceeds from Sale of Land and Buildings, Plant and Equipment				
21			and Infrastructure Systems		21		
			Purchases of Land and Buildings, Plant and Equipment				
(29)	(7)	(60)	Infrastructure Systems and Intangibles		(29)	(7)	(60)
(8)	(7)	(60)	NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	•	(8)	(7)	(60)
(0)	(1)	(60)	TEL GASTI ESTOT NOM MYESTING ACTIVITIES	:	(0)	(1)	(00)
(209)		142	NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH		(209)		142
454	454		Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		454	454	312
245	454	454	CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	11	245	454	454

#### 1. The Reporting Entity

The Bureau of Health Information (the Bureau) was established under the provisions of the Health Services Act 1997 with effect from 1 September 2009.

The parent entity, comprises all the operating activities of the Bureau under its control.

The Bureau controls the Bureau of Health Information Special Purpose Service Entity which was established as a Division of the Government Service on 1 September 2009 in accordance with the Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002 and the Health Services Act 1997. This Division provides personnel services to enable the Bureau to exercise its functions.

As a consequence the values in the annual 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.

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

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013 have been authorised for issue by the Chief Executive and Chair of the Board on 27 September 2013.

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The Bureau's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations), the requirements of the Health Services Act 1997 and its regulations (including observation of the Accounts and Audit Determination for Public Health Organisations), the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 and its regulations, and the Treasurers' Directions. Apart from the basis for the Bureau's budget figures, the financial statements comply with the Financial Reporting Code for NSW General Government Sector Entities. Further information on the budget figures can be found at Note 2(o).

The Bureau is a 'going concern' public sector agency. We will receive a recurrent allocation from NSW Health in monthly instalments in accordance with the budget allocation indicated by NSW Health for 2013-14.

As at 30 June 2013 our total liabilities exceeded our total assets by \$314,000 primarily due to the recognition of intra health invoices raised against the Bureau in late June that will be settled during July and also the recurrent allocation only being provided on an 'as required' basis during the later half of the financial year.

The Director General of Health, the Chair of Bureau of Health Information Board and the Chief Executive, have agreed to service and funding levels for the forward financial year. The service agreement sets out the level of financial resources for public health services under the Bureau'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 Bureau fails to meet service agreement performance standards, the Ministry of Health as the state manager can take action in accordance with annual performance framework requirements, including financial support and increased management interaction by the Ministry.

Other mitigating circumstances why the going concern is appropriate include:

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

\* The Bureau has developed an Efficiency and Improvement Plan (EIP) which identifies revenue improvement and cost saving strategies. Benefits from the EIP are retained by the Bureau and assist in meeting its overall budget target. The EIP is monitored and evaluated by the Ministry throughout the financial year.

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

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

#### **Comparative Information**

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

Where practical, prior year amounts are reclassified for the purpose of comparability with the current year figures.

#### **Statement of Compliance**

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

Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

#### a) Employee Benefits and Other Provisions

#### i) Salaries & Wages, Annual Leave, Sick Leave and On-Costs

At the consolidated level of reporting, liabilities for salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits), annual leave and paid sick leave that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date at undiscounted amounts based on the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

All Annual Leave employee benefits are reported as "Current" as there is an unconditional right to payment. Current liabilities are then further classified as "Short Term" or "Long Term" based on past trends and known resignations and retirements. Anticipated payments to be made in the next twelve months are reported as "Short Term".

On-costs of 13.2% are applied to the value of leave payable at 30 June 2013, such on-costs being based on actuarial assessment (Comparable on-costs for 30 June 2012 were 15.3%).

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

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

#### ii) Long Service Leave and Superannuation

The Bureau's liability for Long Service Leave and defined benefit superannuation are assumed by the Crown Entity. The Bureau 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 and other liabilities'.

Specific on-costs relating to Long Service Leave assumed by the Crown Entity are borne by the Bureau as shown in Note 15.

Long Service Leave is measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119, Employee Benefits. This is based on the application of certain factors (specified in NSW Treasury Circular 12/06) to employees with five or more years of service, using current rates of pay. These factors were determined based on an actuarial review to approximate present value.

The Bureau's liability for the closed superannuation pool schemes (State Authorities Superannuation Scheme and State Superannuation Scheme) is assumed by the Crown Entity.

Any liability attached to Superannuation Guarantee Charge cover is reported in Note 14, 'Payables'.

The superannuation expense for the reporting period 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 employees' salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e. State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees' superannuation contributions.

#### iii) Other Provisions

Other provisions exist when the Bureau 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.

#### b) Insurance

The Bureau's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self insurance for Government Entities. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claim experience.

#### c) Income Recognition

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

Investment Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

NSW Ministry of Health Allocations

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

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

#### 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 Bureau as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset 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 is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office are classified as operating cash flows.

#### e) Acquisition of Assets

The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets controlled by the Bureau.

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.

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 2(m)).

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

Where payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent, i.e. the deferred payment amount is effectively discounted at an asset-specific rate.

#### f) Capitalisation Thresholds

Individual items of property, plant & equipment and intangibles are capitalised where their cost is \$10,000 or above.

#### g) 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 Bureau. Land is not a depreciable asset. All material separately identifiable components of assets are depreciated over their shorter useful lives.

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

Buildings	2.5%
Motor Vehicle Sedans	12.5%
Office Equipment	10.0%
Plant and Machinery	10.0%

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

#### h) Maintenance

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

#### i) Leased Assets

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

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

Operating lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the periods in which they are incurred.

#### j) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

#### k) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

#### I) Payables

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

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

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

#### m) Equity Transfers

The transfer of net assets between entity as a result of an administrative restructure, transfers of programs/functions and parts thereof between NSW public sector entities is designated or required by Accounting Standards to be treated as contributions by owners and is recognised as an adjustment to "Accumulated Funds". This treatment is consistent with AASB 1004, Contributions and Australian 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 agency recognises the asset at the transferor's carrying amount. Where the transferor is prohibited from recognising internally generated intangibles, the entity does not recognise that asset.

#### n) Equity and Reserves

#### (ii) Accumulated Funds

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

#### o) Budgeted Amounts

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the budgets agreed with the NSW Ministry of Health at the beginning of the financial year and with any adjustments for the effects of additional supplementation provided. The budget amounts are not subject to audit review and, accordingly, the relevant column entries in the financial statements are denoted as "Unaudited".

#### p) Service Group Statements Allocation Methodology

The Ministry of Health, in conjunction with all health entities, undertook an analysis of service group statements to ensure that the National Health Funding reforms definitions are consistently applied to 2011/12 and 2012/13 financial statements. Using the statistical data for twelve months ending 30 June 2012, new percentages were derived which resulted in variances in several service groups for the 2011/12 comparative year, which have been restated.

The Bureau has allocated all data to Service Group 6.1 - Teaching and Research.

#### q) New Australian Accounting Standards Issued but not Effective

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

AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7, Financial Instruments have mandatory application from 1 July 2015 and comprise changes to improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets. The change is not expected to materially impact the financial statements.

AASB 10, Consolidated Financial Statements has mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and provides replacement criteria for the assessment of control in lieu of the provisions of AASB 127. Changes to the reporting of consolidated entities is not expected as a result of this amendment.

AASB 11, Joint Arrangements has mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and defines joint control and the determination of joint control through an assessment of rights and obligations. The Standard is not expected to have any effect within the Bureau.

AASB 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, has mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and requires disclosure of significant judgements and assumptions made in determining the nature of its interests in another entity or arrangement. It is not expected that the changes will have a material impact.

AASB 13, AASB 2011-8 and AASB 2012-1, Fair Value Measurement have mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and address, inter alia, the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. Future impact is assessed as minimal.

AASB 119, AASB 2011-10 and AASB 2011-11, regarding employee entitlements, have mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and cover the recognition and measurement of short term and long term employee benefits. Any changes to the 2013/14 financial statements will be dependent on the policy of NSW Treasury.

AASB 127, Separate Financial Statements, has mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and applies in accounting for interests in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Based on current activities, it is assessed as having no future impact on the Bureau.

AASB 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, has mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and, based on current activities, is assessed as having no impact on the Bureau.

AASB 1053 and AASB 2010-2, Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards, have application from 1 July 2013 and may result in a lessening of reporting requirements, dependent on the policy of NSW Treasury.

AASB 1055, Budgetary Reporting, has application from 1 July 2014. Any changes in future disclosures will be determined by the polices adopted by NSW Treasury for whole of government reporting.

AASB 2010-10 regarding removal of fixed dates for first time adopters, has mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and, based on current activities, is assessed as having no impact on the Bureau.

AASB 2011-2, Trans-Tasman Convergence Project - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, has mandatory application from 1 July 2013 and may result in a lessening of reporting requirements, dependent on the policy of NSW Treasury.

AASB 2011-4, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards To Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements, has application from 1 July 2013 and removes the requirement to individually report the remuneration of Key Management Personnel, recognising that this is more a governance issue.

AASB 2011-6, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (AASB 127, AASB 128 and AASB 131), applies from 1 July 2013. The exemption is not expected to have a material impact.

AASB 2011-7, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards for the consolidation and joint arrangement standards, arise from the issuance of AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 12, AASB 127, and AASB 128. For not-for-profits, the changes have application from 1 July 2014 but are assessed as having no material effect.

AASB 2011-10, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119, applicable from 1 July 2013 assessed as having no material impact.

AASB 2011-11, Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements, applicable from 1 July 2013 assessed as having no material impact.

The following changes will depend on the policies determined by NSW Treasury.

AASB 2012-1, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. Sets out reduced disclosure requirements as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 13, having application from 1 July 2013.

AASB 2012-2, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, has application for reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2013 and seeks to address some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 7.

AASB 2012-3, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, has application from 1 January 2014 and seeks to address inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 132.

AASB 2012-4, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Government Loans (Amendments to AASB 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'). Applicable to reporting periods on or after 1 January 2013.

AASB 2012-5 regarding annual improvements 2009 to 2011 cycle applicable to reporting periods on or after 1 January 2013.

AASB 2012-7, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements. Applicable to reporting periods on or after 1 July 2013.

AASB 2012-9, Amendment to AASB 1048 arising from the Withdrawal of Australian Interpretation 1039. Applicable to reporting periods on or after 1 January 2013.

AASB 2012-10, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments. Applicable to reporting periods on or after 1 January 2013.

AASB 2012-11, Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Other Amendments, having application from 1 July 2013.

AASB 2013-1, Amendments to AASB 1049 – Relocation of Budgetary Reporting Requirements, having application from 1 July 2014.

PARENT	PARENT CONSOLIDATION		ON	
2013 \$000	2012 \$000		2013 \$000	2012 \$000
		3. Employee Related		
		Employee related expenses comprise the following:		
		Salaries and Wages	1,970	1,694
		Overtime		4
		Superannuation - Defined Benefit Plans	1	4
		Superannuation - Defined Contribution Plans	165	121
		Long Service Leave	31	171
		Annual Leave	181	79
		Sick Leave and Other Leave	63	45
		Workers' Compensation Insurance	9	7
			2,420	2,125
		4. Personnel Services		
		Personnel Services comprise the purchase of the following:		
1,970	1,694	Salaries and Wages		
	4	Overtime		
(0)	0	Superannuation - Defined Benefit Plans		
165	121	Superannuation - Defined Contribution Plans		
3	38	Long Service Leave		
181	79	Annual Leave		
63	45	Sick Leave and Other Leave		
9	7	Workers' Compensation Insurance		
2,391	1,989			
		5. Other Operating Expenses		
0	_	Demostic Curaline and Comines	0	-
6 2	5 1	Domestic Supplies and Services Food Supplies	6 2	5 1
4	4	Fuel, Light and Power	4	4
931	344	General Expenses (See (a) below)	931	344
244	54	Information Management Expenses	244	54
244	1	Insurance	2	1
2	'	Maintenance (See (b) below)	2	'
		Maintenance Contracts		
114	11	New/Replacement Equipment under \$10,000	114	11
39		Repairs Maintenance/Non Contract	39	
4	4	Motor Vehicle Expenses	4	4
4	1	Postal and Telephone Costs	4	1
47	47	Printing and Stationery	47	47
74	77	Rental	74	77
265	184	Staff Related Costs	265	184
52	41	Travel Related Costs	52	41
1,788	774		1,788	774

PAREN	т		CONSOLID	ATION
2013 \$000	2012 \$000		2013 \$000	2012 \$000
		(a) General Expenses include :-		
33	3	Advertising	33	3
15	25	Auditor's Remuneration - External Audit* Consultancies	15	25
96	58	- Operating Activities	96	58
101	108	Corporate Support Services	101	108
4	1	Courier and Freight	4	1
51	5	Data Recording and Storage	51	5
2	2	Membership/Professional Fees	2	2
611		Patient Survey Contract	611	
18	142_	Other	18_	142
931	344		931	344
		*This represents amounts paid to the Audit Office during Financial Year		
		12/13. The agreed total cost of the audit of the 12/13 financial statements		
		is \$24,000, as per the Client Service Plan.		
		(b) Reconciliation of Total Maintenance		
		Maintenance Expense - Contracted Labour and Other (Non-Employee		
153	11	Related), included in Note 5	153	11
153	11	Total Maintenance Expenses included in Notes 3, 4 and 5	153	11

PARENT			CONSOLIDATI	ON
2013 \$000	2012 \$000	6. Depreciation and Amortisation	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
11 4	10	Amortisation - Leasehold Improvements Depreciation - Plant and Equipment	11 4	10
15	10			10

PARENT			CONSO	LIDATION
2013 \$000	2012 <b>\$000</b>		2013 \$000	2012 \$000
		7. Investment Revenue		
28	23	Interest - Other	28	23
28	23		28	23

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2013 \$000	2012 \$000	8. Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
		The following liabilities and expenses have been assumed by the Crown Entity:		
		Superannuation-defined benefit	1	3
		Long Service Leave	28	133
			29	136

PARENT			CONSOLI	DATION
2013 <b>\$000</b>	2012 \$000		2013 <b>\$00</b> 0	2012 \$000
		9. Gain / (Loss) on Disposal		
28		Property, Plant and Equipment	28	
2		Less: Accumulated Depreciation	2	
26		Written Down Value	26	
21		Less: Proceeds from Disposal	21	
		Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of		
(5)		Property, Plant and Equipment	(5)	
(5)		Total Gain/(Loss) on Disposal	(5)	
(3)		Total Gallin(Loss) on Disposal	(3)	
		10. Other Gains / (Losses)		
(52)		Impairment of Receivables	(52)	
(52)			(52)	

PAREN	т		CONSOLIDAT	ΓΙΟΝ
2013 \$000	2012 \$000 1	1. Cash and Cash Equivalents	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
245	454	Cash at Bank and On Hand	245	454
245	454		245	454
		Cash & cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled at the end of the financial year to the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:		
245	454_	Cash and Cash Equivalents (per Statement of Financial Position)	245	454
245	454	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	245	454

Refer to Note 21 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

PARI	ENT		CONSOLID	ATION
2013 <b>\$000</b>	2012 <b>\$000</b>	12. Receivables	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
		Current		
	55	Intra Health Receivables		55
120	97	Goods and Services Tax	120	97
120	152	Sub Total	120	152
120	152		120	152
		Movement in the Allowance for Impairment     Other Debtors		
52		Amounts written off during the year (Increase)/decrease in Allowance Recognised in	52	
(52)		Result for the Year	(52)	
		Balance at 30 June		

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including financial assets that are either past due or impaired are disclosed in Note 21.

PARENT			CONSOLIDATION	
2013 <b>\$000</b>	2012 \$000		2013 <b>\$000</b>	2012 \$000
		13. Property, Plant and Equipment		
		Land and Buildings - Fair Value		
112	112	Gross Carrying Amount	112	112
		Less: Accumulated Depreciation		
29	18	and Impairment	29	18_
83	94	Net Carrying Amount	83	94
		Plant and Equipment - Fair Value		
29	28	Gross Carrying Amount	29	28
		Less: Accumulated Depreciation		
2		and Impairment	2	
27	28	Net Carrying Amount	27	28
		Total Property, Plant and Equipment		
110	122	At Net Carrying Amount	110	122

#### PARENT & CONSOLIDATION

#### 13. Property, Plant and Equipment - Reconciliation

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
2013			
Net Carrying Amount at Start of Year	94	28	122
Additions		29	29
Disposals		(26)	(26)
Depreciation Expense	(11)	(4)	(15)
Net Carrying Amount at End of Year	83	27	110

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
2012			
Net Carrying Amount at Start of Year	72		72
Additions	32	28	60
Depreciation Expense	(10)		(10)
Net Carrying Amount at End of Year	94	28	122

PARENT	•		CONSOLIDA	TION
2013 \$000	2012 \$000		2013 <b>\$000</b>	2012 \$000
		14. Payables		
		Current		
		Accrued Salaries, Wages and On-Costs	87	65
		Taxation and Payroll Deductions	5	2
92	67	Accrued Liability - Purchase of Personnel Services		
126	38	Creditors	126	38
		Other Creditors		
287	324	- Intra Health Liability	287	324
20	4_	- Other	20	4
525	433		525	433

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note 21.

PARENT		CONSOLIDATI	ION
2013 2012 \$000 \$000		2013 \$000	2012 \$000
	15. Provisions		
	Annual Leave - Long Term Benefit	223	172
	Long Service Leave On-Costs	39	36
	Provision for Personnel Services Liability		
262 208	Total Current Provisions	262	208
	Non-Current Employee Benefits and Related On-Costs		
	Long Service Leave On-Costs	2	2
2	Provision for Personnel Services Liability		
22	Total Non-Current Provisions	2	2
	Aggregate Employee Benefits and Related On-Costs		
	Provisions - Current	262	208
	Provisions - Non-Current	2	2
	Accrued Salaries, Wages and On-Costs (Note 14)	92	67
356277	Liability - Purchase of Personnel Services		
356 277		356	277

PARENT	Γ		CONSOLIE	DATION
2013 <b>\$000</b>	2012 1 \$000	6. Commitments for Expenditure	2013 <b>\$000</b>	2012 \$000
		(a) Operating Lease Commitments		
		Future non-cancellable operating lease rentals not provided for and payable:		
68	74	Not later than one year	68	74
40	117	Later than one year and not later than five years	40	117
108	191	Total Operating Lease Commitments (Including GST)	108_	191

The operating lease commitments above is for office space.

PARENT		CONSOLIDATION		
2013 \$000	2012 \$000		2013 \$000	2012 <b>\$000</b>
	1	7. Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities to Net Result		
(201)	202	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(201)	202
(15)	(10)	Depreciation	(15)	(10)
(52)		Allowance for Impairment	(52)	
(57)	(128)	(Increase)/ Decrease in Provisions	(57)	(128)
26	47	Increase / (Decrease) in Prepayments and Other Assets	26	47
(98)	(163)	(Increase)/ Decrease in Creditors	(98)	(163)
(5)		Net Gain/ (Loss) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(5)	
(402)	(52)	Net Result	(402)	(52)

#### PARENT AND CONSOLIDATED

#### 18. Unclaimed Moneys

Unclaimed salaries and wages are paid to the credit of the NSW Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the *Industrial Relations Act*. 1996.

#### 19. Budget Review - Parent and Consolidated

#### **Net Result**

The Bureau's total expenses for the year were \$1,301K favourable to budget due to delays in recruitment and projects, mainly Patient Survey Program. The net operating result in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is \$301K unfavourable to budget and \$402K loss. The unfavourable result is related to the full recurrent allocation not being received during the financial year. Full draw down of the recurrent allocation was not required by the Bureau due to cash at bank being available and projected under expenditure however the allocation received was less than expenses incurred resulting in a negative equity. Total subsidy received was \$1,578K below budget.

The Ministry has indicated that the full allocation for the Patient Survey will be available across the life of the project, including the funds not received this financial year.

The Statement of Financial position for the end of the financial year is total equity of (\$314)K. This has occurred due to the subsidy allocation being provided on an as required basis. A subsidy payment of \$330K was received in July 2013 in cash at bank which remedies this position and settlement of the intra health payables in July through the intra health arrangement. It is noted that the Bureau will continue to get assistance as required from the Ministry of Health to meet its liquidity requirements.

#### Assets and Liabilities

A reduction in cash subsidy paid to the Bureau has resulted in cash at bank reducing by 209K. This impact is also reflected in the Cash Flow for operating activities.

Movements in the level of the NSW Ministry of Health Recurrent Allocation that have occurred since the time of the initial allocation on 01 July 2012 are as follows:

\$000
3,042
59
2,298
(1,578)
3,821

#### 20. Increase/(Decrease) in Net Assets from Equity Transfers

Increase/(Decrease) in Net Assets From Equity Transfers

Equity transfers effected in the 2012/13 year were: An increase in net assets of \$0.003M relating to the transfer of recreation lead on-costs to the Crown	ve long serv	ice leave
	2013	2012
Equity transfers effected comprised:	\$000	\$000
Crown Entity - Recreation leave adjustment	3	
	3	
Assets and Liabilities transferred are as follows:	0040	0040
	2013	2012
Assets	\$000	\$000
Liabilities		
Current liability AL long term	3	

3

#### 21. Financial Instruments

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

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

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

#### (a) Financial Instrument Categories

PARENT AND CONSOLIDATION		Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount
Class: Financial Assets	Category	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
Cash and Cash Equivalents (note 11) Receivables (note 12)*	N/A Loans and receivables (at amortised cost)	245 	454 55
Total Financial Assets		245	509
Financial Liabilities			
	Financial liabilities measured at		
Payables (note 14)**	amortised cost	520	431
Total Financial Liabilities		520	431

#### Notes

#### (b) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Bureau's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Bureau. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

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

<sup>\*</sup>Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7)

<sup>\*\*</sup>Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7)

financial guarantees.

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

#### Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances deposited within the NSW Treasury banking system. Interest is earned on daily bank balances at rates of approximately 4% in 2012/13 compared to 4.5% in the previous year.

#### Receivables - trade debtors

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

The Bureau is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors. Based on past experience, debtors that are not past due (2013:\$0; 2012: \$0) and not more than 3 months past due (2013: \$0k; 2012:\$0) are not considered impaired and together these represent 100% of the total trade debtors.

2013	Total <sup>1,2</sup>	Past due but not impaired <sup>1,2</sup>	Considered impaired <sup>1,2</sup>
	\$000	\$000	\$000
<3 months overdue			
3 months - 6 months overdue			
> 6 months overdue			
2012			
<3 months overdue			
3 months - 6 months overdue			
> 6 months overdue			

#### Notes

- 1 Each column in the table reports "gross receivables".
- 2 The ageing analysis excludes statutory receivables, as these are not within the scope of AASB 7 and excludes receivables that are not past due and not impaired. Therefore, the "total" will not reconcile to the receivables total recognised in the statement of financial position.

#### (c) Liquidity Risk

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

investments and liquid assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

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

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

Maturity Analysis and interest rate exposure of financial liabilities

	Interest Rate Weighted	Maturity Dates		
	Average Effective Int. Rate	Nominal Amount 1	Non - Interest Bearing	< 1 Yr
2013	%	\$000	\$000	\$000
Payables:				
- Accrued Salaries Wages, On-Costs				
and Payroll Deductions		87	87	87
- Creditors		433	433	433
		520	520	520
2012				
Payables:				
- Accrued Salaries Wages, On-Costs				
and Payroll Deductions		65	65	65
- Creditors		366	366	366
		431	431	431
Notes:				

<sup>1</sup> The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities based on the earliest. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows and therefore will not reconcile to the Statement Of Financial Position.

#### d) Market Risk

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

The effect on profit and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk and other price risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the Bureau operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e. until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the Statement of Financial Position date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2012. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

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

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

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

A reasonably possible change of +/-1% is used consistent with current trends in interest rates. The basis will be reviewed annually and amended where there is a structural change in the level of interest rate volatility. The Bureau's exposure to interest rate risk is set out below.

		-1	-1%		+1%	
	Carrying Amount \$'000	Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity	
2013 Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	245	(2)	0	2	2	
Financial Liabilities						
Payables	520					
2012 Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables	454 55	(5)	(5) 	5	5	
Financial Liabilities						
Payables	431					

#### Note 22 Events after the Reporting Period

There are no events after the reporting period that require amendment to the financial statements.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS