

Financial Statements

Financial Year ended 30 June 2021

Board member's, accountable officer's, and chief finance & accounting officer's declaration

The attached financial statements for Corryong Health have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer under the Financial Management Act 1994, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including Interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2021 and the financial position of Corryong Health at 30 June 2021.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 9th September, 2021.

Board member



Deborah Culhane

Chair

Corryong

9/09/2021

Accountable Officer



Dominic Sandilands

Chief Executive Officer

Corryong

9/09/2021

Chief Finance & Accounting Officer



Kerrie Clarke

Chief Finance and Accounting Officer

Corryong

9/09/2021

Corryong Health
Comprehensive Operating Statement
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Revenue and income from transactions | | |
| Operating activities | 2.1 14,197 | 13,184 |
| Non-operating activities | 2.1 25 | 58 |
| Total revenue and income from transactions | 14,222 | 13,242 |
| Expenses from transactions | | |
| Employee expenses | 3.1 (11,169) | (10,018) |
| Supplies and consumables | 3.1 (925) | (972) |
| Finance costs | 3.1 (11) | (6) |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 3.1 (1,334) | (1,244) |
| Other administrative expenses | 3.1 (1,061) | (1,017) |
| Other operating expenses | 3.1 (474) | (486) |
| Total Expenses from transactions | (14,974) | (13,743) |
| Net result from transactions - net operating balance | (752) | (501) |
| Other economic flows included in net result | | |
| Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets | 3.4 (9) | - |
| Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments | 3.4 - | 9 |
| Other gain/(loss) from other economic flows | 3.4 2 | - |
| Total other economic flows included in net result | (7) | 9 |
| Net result for the year | (759) | (492) |
| Other comprehensive income | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to net result | | |
| Changes in property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus | 4.1(b) 64 | - |
| Total other comprehensive income | 64 | - |
| Comprehensive result for the year | (695) | (492) |

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Corryong Health
Balance Sheet
As at 30 June 2021

| | | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6.2 | 6,540 | 7,626 |
| Receivables and contract assets | 5.1 | 255 | 200 |
| Non financial physical assets held for sale | 5.4 | 139 | - |
| Prepaid expenses | | 9 | 4 |
| Total current assets | | 6,943 | 7,830 |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Receivables and contract assets | 5.1 | - | (53) |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4.1 (a) | 11,670 | 12,129 |
| Intangible assets | 4.2 | 2 | 16 |
| Total non-current assets | | 11,672 | 12,092 |
| Total assets | | 18,615 | 19,922 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Payables and contract liabilities | 5.2 | 2,398 | 2,090 |
| Borrowings | 6.1 | 82 | 81 |
| Employee benefits | 3.2 | 2,309 | 2,029 |
| Other liabilities | 5.3 | 2,328 | 3,434 |
| Total current liabilities | | 7,117 | 7,634 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings | 6.1 | 71 | 158 |
| Employee benefits | 3.2 | 266 | 274 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 337 | 432 |
| Total liabilities | | 7,454 | 8,066 |
| Net assets | | 11,161 | 11,856 |
| Equity | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus | 4.1(f) | 8,731 | 8,667 |
| Contributed capital | SCE | 4,909 | 4,909 |
| Accumulated surplus/(deficit) | SCE | (2,479) | (1,720) |
| Total equity | | 11,161 | 11,856 |

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Corryong Health
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

| Total | Note | Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluation Surplus \$'000 | Contributed Capital \$'000 | Accumulated Surplus/(Deficits) \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|--|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Balance at 30 June 2019 | | 8,667 | 4,909 | (1,228) | 12,348 |
| Effect of adoption of AASB 15, 16 and 1058 | | - | - | - | - |
| Restated Balance at 1 July 2019 | | 8,667 | 4,909 | (1,228) | 12,348 |
| Net result for the year | | - | - | (492) | (492) |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | | 8,667 | 4,909 | (1,720) | 11,856 |
| Net result for the year | | - | - | (759) | (759) |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | 64 | - | - | 64 |
| Balance at 30 June 2021 | | 8,731 | 4,909 | (2,479) | 11,161 |

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Corryong Health
Cash Flow Statement
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

| | Total | Total |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| Note | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash Flows from operating activities | | |
| Operating grants from government | 6,457 | 7,856 |
| Capital grants from government - State | 603 | 223 |
| Capital grants from government - Commonwealth | 3,932 | 3,687 |
| Patient fees received | 1,283 | 1,223 |
| Private practice fees received | 886 | 845 |
| GST received from ATO | - | 44 |
| Interest and investment income received | 25 | 58 |
| Commercial Income Received | 44 | 62 |
| Other receipts | 729 | 614 |
| Total receipts | 13,959 | 14,612 |
| Employee expenses paid | (10,890) | (10,030) |
| Payments for supplies and consumables | (505) | (890) |
| Payments for medical indemnity insurance | (19) | (22) |
| Payments for repairs and maintenance | (228) | (231) |
| Finance Costs | (11) | (6) |
| GST paid to ATO | (20) | - |
| Cash outflow for leases | (48) | (56) |
| Other payments | (1,244) | (1,174) |
| Total payments | (12,965) | (12,409) |
| Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities | 994 | 2,203 |
| Cash Flows from investing activities | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (977) | (965) |
| Capital donations and bequests received | 45 | - |
| Other capital receipts | 12 | 60 |
| Purchase of Intangible assets | - | (2) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment | 32 | - |
| Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities | (888) | (907) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Proceeds from borrowings | - | 215 |
| Repayment of borrowings | (86) | - |
| Net Receipt/(refund) of accommodation deposits | (1,106) | 1,600 |
| Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities | (1,192) | 1,815 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held | (1,086) | 3,111 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 7,626 | 4,515 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | 6,540 | 7,626 |

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Corryong Health

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

Note 1: Basis of preparation

Structure

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

1.2 Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

1.3 Abbreviations and terminology used in the financial statements

1.4 Joint arrangements

1.5 Key accounting estimates and judgements

1.6 Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

1.7 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

1.8 Reporting entity

Corryong Health

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

Note 1: Basis of preparation

These financial statements represent the audited general purpose financial statements for Corryong Health for the year ended 30 June 2021. The report provides users with information about Corryong Health's stewardship of the resources entrusted to it.

This section explains the basis of preparing the financial statements and identifies the key accounting estimates and judgements.

Note 1.1: Basis of preparation of the financial statements

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards, which include interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). They are presented in a manner consistent with the requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

The financial statements also comply with relevant Financial Reporting Directions (FRDs) issued by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), and relevant Standing Directions (SDs) authorised by the Assistant Treasurer.

Corryong Health is a not-for-profit entity and therefore applies the additional AUS paragraphs applicable to a "not-for-profit" health service under the Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Apart from the changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations as noted below, material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are the same as those adopted in the previous period.

Corryong Health operates on a fund accounting basis and maintains three funds: Operating, Specific Purpose and Capital Funds. Corryong Health's Capital and Specific Purpose Funds include:

- Donation and Fundraising Funds
- Specific Program Reserves

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis (refer to Note 8.9 Economic Dependency).

The financial statements are in Australian dollars.

Corryong Health

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. Minor discrepancies in tables between totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

The annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Corryong Health on 9th September, 2021.

Note 1.2 Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

In March 2020 a state of emergency was declared in Victoria due to the global coronavirus pandemic, known as COVID-19. Since this date, to contain the spread of COVID-19 and prioritise the health and safety of our community, Corryong Health was required to comply with various directions announced by the Commonwealth and State Governments, which in turn, has continued to impact the way in which Corryong Health operates.

Corryong Health introduced a range of measures in both the prior and current year, including:

- introducing restrictions on non-essential visitors
- greater utilisation of telehealth services
- implementing reduced visitor hours
- performing COVID-19 testing
- implementing work from home arrangements where appropriate.

As restrictions have eased towards the end of the financial year Corryong Health has been able to revise some measures where appropriate including reduction of restrictions for visitors and return to onsite work for staff.

The financial impacts of the pandemic are disclosed at:

- Note 2: Funding delivery of our services
- Note 3: The cost of delivering services.
- Note 4: Key assets to support service delivery
- Note 5: Other assets and liabilities
- Note 6: How we finance our operations.

Corryong Health

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

Note 1.3 Abbreviations and terminology used in the financial statements

The following table sets out the common abbreviations used throughout the financial statements:

| Reference | Title |
|-----------|--|
| AASB | Australian Accounting Standards Board |
| AASs | Australian Accounting Standards, which include Interpretations |
| DH | Department of Health |
| DTF | Department of Treasury and Finance |
| FMA | Financial Management Act 1994 |
| FRD | Financial Reporting Direction |
| SD | Standing Direction |
| VAGO | Victorian Auditor General's Office |
| WIES | Weighted Inlier Equivalent Separation |

Note 1.4 Joint arrangements

Interests in joint arrangements are accounted for by recognising in Corryong Health's financial statements, its share of assets and liabilities and any revenue and expenses of such joint arrangements.

Corryong Health has the following joint arrangements:

- Hume Region Health Alliance - Joint Operation

Details of the joint arrangements are set out in Note 8.7.

Note 1.5 Key accounting estimates and judgements

Management make estimates and judgements when preparing the financial statements.

These estimates and judgements are based on historical knowledge and best available current information and assume any reasonable expectation of future events. Actual results may differ.

Revisions to key estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision.

The accounting policies and significant management judgements and estimates used, and any changes thereto, are identified at the beginning of each section where applicable and are disclosed in further detail throughout the accounting policies.

Corryong Health

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

Note 1.6 Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

An assessment of accounting standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to Corryong Health and their potential impact when adopted in future periods is outlined below:

| Standard | Adoption Date | Impact |
|---|---|--|
| AASB 17: <i>Insurance Contracts</i> | Reporting periods on or after 1 January 2023 | Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact. |
| AASB 2020-1: <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current</i> | Reporting periods on or after 1 January 2022. | Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact. |
| AASB 2020-3: <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments</i> | Reporting periods on or after 1 January 2022. | Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact. |
| AASB 2020-8: <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2</i> | Reporting periods on or after 1 January 2021. | Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact. |

There are no other accounting standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to Corryong Health in future periods.

Note 1.7 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables in the Balance Sheet are stated inclusive of the amount of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis, except for the GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the ATO, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingent assets and liabilities are presented on a gross basis.

Corryong Health

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

Note 1.8 Reporting Entity

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of Corryong Health.

Its principal address is:

Kiell Street
Corryong, Victoria 3707

A description of the nature of Corryong Health's operations and its principal activities is included in the report of operations, which does not form part of these financial statements.

Note 2: Funding delivery of our services

Corryong Health's overall objective is to provide quality health service that support and enhance the wellbeing of all Victorians. Corryong Health is predominantly funded by grant funding for the provision of outputs. Corryong Health also receives income from the supply of services.

Structure

2.1 Revenue and income from transactions

2.2 Fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration

2.3 Other income

Telling the COVID-19 story

Revenue recognised to fund the delivery of our services increased during the financial year which was partially attributable to the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic

Additional revenue was received to fund:

- COVID-19 operational funding
- Specified funding for Covid-19 Vaccination

Key judgements and estimates

This section contains the following key judgements and estimates:

| Key judgements and estimates | Description |
|--|--|
| Identifying performance obligations | <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgment when reviewing the terms and conditions of funding agreements and contracts to determine whether they contain sufficiently specific and enforceable performance obligations.</p> <p>If this criteria is met, the contract/funding agreement is treated as a contract with a customer, requiring Corryong Health to recognise revenue as or when the health service transfers promised goods or services to customers.</p> <p>If this criteria is not met, funding is recognised immediately in the net result from operations.</p> |
| Determining timing of revenue recognition | <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgement to determine when a performance obligation has been satisfied and the transaction price that is to be allocated to each performance obligation. A performance obligation is either satisfied at a point in time or over time.</p> |
| Determining time of capital grant income recognition | <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgement to determine when its obligation to construct an asset is satisfied. Costs incurred is used to measure the health service's progress as this is deemed to be the most accurate reflection of the stage of completion.</p> |

Note 2.1 Revenue and income from transactions

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Operating activities | | |
| Revenue from contracts with customers | | |
| Government grants (State) - Operating | 19 | - |
| Government grants (Commonwealth) - Operating | 462 | - |
| Patient and resident fees | 1,310 | 1,195 |
| Private practice fees | 886 | 845 |
| Commercial activities ¹ | 44 | 62 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 2,721 | 2,102 |
| Other sources of income | | |
| Government grants (State) - Operating | 6,420 | 6,531 |
| Government grants (Commonwealth) - Operating | 3,470 | 3,687 |
| Government grants (State) - Capital | 603 | 223 |
| Other capital purpose income | 12 | 60 |
| Assets received free of charge or for nominal consideration | 233 | - |
| Other revenue from operating activities (including non-capital donations) | 738 | 581 |
| Total other sources of income | 11,476 | 11,082 |
| Total revenue and income from operating activities | 14,197 | 13,184 |
| Non-operating activities | | |
| Income from other sources | | |
| Other interest | 25 | 58 |
| Total other sources of income | 25 | 58 |
| Total income from non-operating activities | 25 | 58 |
| Total revenue and income from transactions | 14,222 | 13,242 |

1. Commercial activities represent business activities which Corryong Health enter into to support their operations.

Note 2.1 Revenue and income from transactions

How we recognise revenue and income from transactions

Government operating grants

To recognise revenue, Corryong Health assesses whether there is a contract that is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the health service:

- Identifies each performance obligation relating to the revenue
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement
- recognises revenue as it satisfied its performance obligations, at the time or over time when services are rendered.

Where the contract is not enforceable and/or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, in accordance with AASB 1058 - *Income for not-for-profit entities*, the health service:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable Accounting Standards (for example, AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138)
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liabilities, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liabilities from a contract with a customer), and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Capital grants

Where Corryong Health receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liabilities, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liabilities arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

Income is recognised progressively as the asset is constructed which aligns with Corryong Health's obligation to construct the asset. The progressive percentage of costs incurred is used to recognise income, as this most accurately reflects the stage of completion.

Patient and resident fees

Patient and resident fees are charges that can be levied on patients for some services they receive. Patient and resident fees are recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation, the provision of services, is satisfied, except where the patient and resident fees relate to accommodation charges. Accommodation charges are calculated daily and are recognised over time, to reflect the period accommodation is provided.

Private practice fees

Private practice fees include recoupments from various private practice organisations for the use of hospital facilities. Private practice fees are recognised over time as the performance obligation, the provision of facilities, is provided to customers.

Commercial activities

Revenue from commercial activities includes items such as meal sales and provision of accommodation. Commercial activity revenue is recognised at a point in time, upon provision of the goods or service to the customer.

Note 2.1 Revenue and income from transactions

Non-cash contributions from the Department of Health

The Department of Health makes some payments on behalf of Corryong Health as follows:

| Supplier | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Victorian Managed Insurance Authority | The Department of Health purchases non-medical indemnity insurance for Corryong Health which is paid directly to the Victorian Managed Insurance Authority. To record this contribution, such payments are recognised as income with a matching expense in the net result from transactions. |
| Department of Health | Long Service Leave (LSL) revenue is recognised upon finalisation of movements in LSL liability in line with the long service leave funding arrangements set out in the relevant Department of Health Hospital Circular. |

Note 2.2 Fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Cash donations and gifts | 45 | - |
| Personal protective equipment | 188 | - |
| Total fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration | 233 | - |

How we recognise the fair value of assets and services received free of charge or for nominal consideration

Donations and bequests

Donations and bequests are generally recognised as income upon receipt (which is when Corryong Health usually obtained control of the asset) as they do not contain sufficiently specific and enforceable performance obligations. Where sufficiently specific and enforceable performance obligations exist, revenue is recorded as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Personal protective equipment

In order to meet the State of Victoria’s health system supply needs during the COVID-19 pandemic, arrangements were put in place to centralise the purchasing of essential personal protective equipment (PPE) and other essential plant and equipment.

The general principles of the State Supply Arrangement were that Health Share Victoria sourced, secured and agreed terms for the purchase of the PPE products, funded by the Department of Health, while Monash Health took delivery, and distributed an allocation of the products to Corryong Health as resources provided free of charge. Health Share Victoria and Monash Health were acting as an agent of the Department of Health under this arrangement.

Contributions

Corryong Health may receive assets for nil or nominal consideration to further its objectives. The assets are recognised at their fair value when Corryong Health obtains control over the asset, irrespective of whether restrictions or conditions are imposed over the use of the contributions.

On initial recognition of the asset, Corryong Health recognises related amounts being contributions by owners, lease liabilities, financial instruments, provisions and revenue or contract liabilities arising from a contract with a customer.

Corryong Health recognises income immediately in the profit or loss as the difference between the initial fair value of the asset and the related amounts.

The exception to this policy is when an asset is received from another government agency or department as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements, in which case the asset will be recognised at its carrying value in the financial statements of Corryong Health as a capital contribution transfer.

Voluntary Services

Contributions by volunteers, in the form of services, are only recognised when fair value can be reliably measured, and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Corryong Health has considered the services provided by volunteers and has determined the value of volunteer services cannot be readily determined and therefore it has not recorded any income related to volunteer services.

Note 2.3 Other income

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Interest | 25 | 58 |
| Total other income | 25 | 58 |

How we recognise other income

Interest Income

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that considers the effective yield of the financial asset, which allocates interest over the relevant period.

Note 3: The cost of delivering our services

This section provides an account of the expenses incurred by the health service in delivering services and outputs. In Section 2, the funds that enable the provision of services were disclosed and in this note the cost associated with provision of services are recorded.

Structure

3.1 Expenses from transactions

3.2 Employee benefits in the balance sheet

3.3 Superannuation

3.4 Other economic flows

Telling the COVID-19 story

Expenses incurred to deliver our services increased during the financial year which was partially attributable to the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic.

Additional costs were incurred to deliver the following additional services:

- implement COVID safe practices throughout Corryong Health including increased cleaning, increased security, consumption of personal protective equipment provided as resources free of charge.
- establish vaccination clinics to administer vaccines to staff and the community resulting in an increase in employee costs, additional equipment purchased.

Key judgements and estimates

This section contains the following key judgements and estimates:

| Key judgements and estimates | Description |
|--|---|
| Measuring and classifying employee benefit liabilities | <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgment when measuring and classifying its employee benefit liabilities.</p> <p>Employee benefit liabilities are classified as a current liability if Corryong Health does not have an unconditional right to defer payment beyond 12 months. Annual leave, accrued days off and long service leave entitlements (for staff who have exceeded the minimum vesting period) fall into this category.</p> <p>Employee benefit liabilities are classified as a non-current liability if Corryong Health has a conditional right to defer payment beyond 12 months. Long service leave entitlements (for staff who have not yet exceeded the minimum vesting period) fall into this category.</p> <p>The health service also applies judgement to determine when it expects its employee entitlements to be paid. With reference to historical data, if the health service does not expect entitlements to be paid within 12 months, the entitlement is measured at its present value. All other entitlements are measured at their nominal value.</p> |

Note 3.1 Expenses from transactions

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Salaries and wages | 9,656 | 8,688 |
| On-costs | 869 | 784 |
| Agency expenses | 169 | 138 |
| Fee for service medical officer expenses | 369 | 318 |
| Workcover premium | 106 | 90 |
| Total employee expenses | 11,169 | 10,018 |
| Drug supplies | 30 | 35 |
| Medical and surgical supplies (including Prostheses) | 558 | 574 |
| Diagnostic and radiology supplies | 46 | 53 |
| Other supplies and consumables | 291 | 310 |
| Total supplies and consumables | 925 | 972 |
| Finance costs | 11 | 6 |
| Total finance costs | 11 | 6 |
| Other administrative expenses | 1,061 | 1,017 |
| Total other administrative expenses | 1,061 | 1,017 |
| Fuel, light, power and water | 159 | 171 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 165 | 174 |
| Maintenance contracts | 63 | 57 |
| Medical indemnity insurance | 19 | 22 |
| Expenses related to short term leases | 4 | 20 |
| Expenses related to leases of low value assets | 44 | 36 |
| Expenditure for capital purposes | 20 | 6 |
| Total other operating expenses | 474 | 486 |
| Total operating expense | 13,640 | 12,499 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 1,334 | 1,244 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation | 1,334 | 1,244 |
| Total non-operating expense | 1,334 | 1,244 |
| Total expenses from transactions | 14,974 | 13,743 |

Note 3.1 Expenses from transactions

How we recognise expenses from transactions

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognised as they are incurred and reported in the financial year to which they relate.

Employee expenses

Employee expenses include:

- Salaries and wages (including fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, termination payments)
- On-costs
- Agency expenses
- Fee for service medical officer expenses
- Work cover premiums.

Supplies and consumables

Supplies and consumable costs are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred. The carrying amounts of any inventories held for distribution are expensed when distributed.

Finance costs

Finance costs include:

- interest on bank overdrafts and short-term and long-term borrowings (interest expense is recognised in the period in which it is incurred)
- amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings
- finance charges in respect of leases which are recognised in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases* .

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations and include such things as:

- Fuel, light and power
- Repairs and maintenance
- Other administrative expenses
- Expenditure for capital purposes (represents expenditure related to the purchase of assets that are below the capitalisation threshold of \$1,000).

The Department of Health also makes certain payments on behalf of Corryong Health. These amounts have been brought to account as grants in determining the operating result for the year by recording them as revenue and also recording the related expense.

Non-operating expenses

Other non-operating expenses generally represent expenditure outside the normal operations such as depreciation and amortisation, and assets and services provided free of charge or for nominal consideration.

Note 3.2 Employee benefits in the balance sheet

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Current provisions | | |
| <i>Accrued days off</i> | | |
| Unconditional and expected to be settled wholly within 12 months ⁱ | 20 | 12 |
| | 20 | 12 |
| <i>Annual leave</i> | | |
| Unconditional and expected to be settled wholly within 12 months ⁱ | 586 | 671 |
| Unconditional and expected to be settled wholly after 12 months ⁱⁱ | 325 | 60 |
| | 911 | 731 |
| <i>Long service leave</i> | | |
| Unconditional and expected to be settled wholly within 12 months ⁱ | 84 | 54 |
| Unconditional and expected to be settled wholly after 12 months ⁱⁱ | 1,088 | 1,031 |
| | 1,172 | 1,085 |
| <i>Provisions related to employee benefit on-costs</i> | | |
| Unconditional and expected to be settled within 12 months ⁱ | 176 | 81 |
| Unconditional and expected to be settled after 12 months ⁱⁱ | 30 | 120 |
| | 206 | 201 |
| Total current employee benefits | 2,309 | 2,029 |
| Non-current provisions | | |
| Conditional long service leave ⁱ | 241 | 247 |
| Provisions related to employee benefit on-costs ⁱⁱ | 25 | 27 |
| Total non-current employee benefits | 266 | 274 |
| Total employee benefits | 2,575 | 2,303 |

ⁱ The amounts disclosed are nominal amounts.

ⁱⁱ The amounts disclosed are discounted to present values.

Note 3.2 Employee benefits in the balance sheet

How we recognise employee benefits

Employee benefit recognition

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of accrued days off, annual leave and long service leave for services rendered to the reporting date as an expense during the period the services are delivered.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when Corryong Health has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a liability is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Annual leave and accrued days off

Liabilities for annual leave and accrued days off are recognised in the provision for employee benefits as 'current liabilities' because Corryong Health does not have an unconditional right to defer settlements of these liabilities.

Depending on the expectation of the timing of settlement, liabilities for annual leave and accrued days off are measured at:

- Nominal value – if Corryong Health expects to wholly settle within 12 months or
- Present value – if Corryong Health does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave (LSL) is recognised in the provision for employee benefits.

Unconditional LSL is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as a current liability even where Corryong Health does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months. An unconditional right arises after a qualifying period.

The components of this current LSL liability are measured at:

- Nominal value – if Corryong Health expects to wholly settle within 12 months or
- Present value – if Corryong Health does not expect to wholly settle within 12 months.

Conditional LSL is measured at present value and is disclosed as a non-current liability. Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of non-current LSL liability is recognised as a transaction, except to the extent that a gain or loss arises due to changes in estimations e.g. bond rate movements, inflation rate movements and changes in probability factors which are then recognised as other economic flows.

On-costs related to employee benefits

Provision for on-costs such as workers compensation and superannuation are recognised separately from provisions for employee benefits.

Note 3.2 (a) Employee benefits and related on-costs

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Unconditional accrued days off | 20 | 14 |
| Unconditional annual leave entitlements | 994 | 811 |
| Unconditional long service leave entitlements | 1,295 | 1,204 |
| Total current employee benefits and related on-costs | 2,309 | 2,029 |
| | | |
| Conditional long service leave entitlements | 266 | 274 |
| Total non-current employee benefits and related on-costs | 266 | 274 |
| | | |
| Total employee benefits and related on-costs | 2,575 | 2,303 |
| | | |
| Carrying amount at start of year | 2,303 | 2,307 |
| Additional provisions recognised | 537 | 225 |
| Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in the discount rate | 2 | - |
| Amounts incurred during the year | (267) | (229) |
| Carrying amount at end of year | 2,575 | 2,303 |

Note 3.3 Superannuation

| | Paid Contribution for the Year | | Contribution Outstanding at Year End | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Total | Total | Total | Total |
| | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Defined benefit plans:ⁱ | | | | |
| First State Super | 13 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| Defined contribution plans: | | | | |
| Aware Superannuation | 548 | 512 | 39 | 47 |
| Hesta | 85 | 71 | 7 | 7 |
| Other | 223 | 184 | 21 | 15 |
| Total | 869 | 784 | 68 | 70 |

ⁱ The basis for determining the level of contributions is determined by the various actuaries of the defined benefit superannuation plans.

How we recognise superannuation

Employees of Corryong Health are entitled to receive superannuation benefits and it contributes to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

Defined benefit superannuation plans

The defined benefit plan provides benefits based on years of service and final average salary. The amount charged to the Comprehensive Operating Statement in respect of defined benefit superannuation plans represents the contributions made by Corryong Health to the superannuation plans in respect of the services of current Corryong Health's staff during the reporting period. Superannuation contributions are made to the plans based on the relevant rules of each plan and are based upon actuarial advice.

Corryong Health does not recognise any unfunded defined benefit liability in respect of the plans because the health service has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits relating to its employees; its only obligation is to pay superannuation contributions as they fall due.

The DTF discloses the State's defined benefits liabilities in its disclosure for administered items. However superannuation contributions paid or payable for the reporting period are included as part of employee benefits in the Comprehensive Operating Statement of Corryong Health.

The name, details and amounts that have been expensed in relation to the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by Corryong Health are disclosed above.

Defined contribution superannuation plans

In relation to defined contribution (i.e. accumulation) superannuation plans, the associated expense is simply the employer contributions that are paid or payable in respect of employees who are members of these plans during the reporting period. Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed when incurred.

The name, details and amounts that have been expensed in relation to the major employee superannuation funds and contributions made by Corryong Health are disclosed above.

Note 3.4 Other economic flows included in net result

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Impairment of property plant and equipment (including intangible assets) | (9) | - |
| Total net gain/(loss) on non financial assets | (9) | - |
| Allowance for impairment losses of contractual receivables | - | 9 |
| Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments | - | 9 |
| Net gain/(loss) arising from revaluation of long service liability | 2 | - |
| Total other gains/(losses) from other economic flows | 2 | - |
| Total gains/(losses) from other economic flows | (7) | 9 |

How we recognise other economic flows

Other economic flows are changes in the volume or value of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions. Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows include the gains or losses from:

- the revaluation of the present value of the long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rates and
- reclassified amounts relating to equity instruments from the reserves to retained surplus/(deficit) due to a disposal or derecognition of the financial instrument. This does not include reclassification between equity accounts due to machinery of government changes or 'other transfers' of assets.

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets and liabilities includes realised and unrealised gains and losses as follows:

- net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-financial assets
- any gain or loss on the disposal of non-financial assets is recognised at the date of disposal.

Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments

Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value includes:

- realised and unrealised gains and losses from revaluations of financial instruments at fair value
- impairment and reversal of impairment for financial instruments at amortised cost refer to Note 7.1 Investments and other financial assets and

Note 4: Key assets to support service delivery

Corryong Health controls infrastructure and other investments that are utilised in fulfilling its objectives and conducting its activities. They represent the key resources that have been entrusted to Corryong Health to be utilised for delivery of those outputs.

Structure

4.1 Property, plant & equipment

4.2 Intangible assets

4.3 Depreciation and amortisation

4.4 Inventories

Telling the COVID-19 story

Assets used to support the delivery of our services during the financial year were not materially impacted by the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic and its impact on our economy and the health of our community.

Key judgements and estimates

This section contains the following key judgements and estimates:

| Key judgements and estimates | Description |
|---|--|
| Measuring fair value of property, plant and equipment and investment properties | <p>Corryong Health obtains independent valuations for its non-current assets at least once every five years.</p> <p>If an independent valuation has not been undertaken at balance date, the health service estimates possible changes in fair value since the date of the last independent valuation with reference to Valuer-General of Victoria indices.</p> <p>Managerial adjustments are recorded if the assessment concludes a material change in fair value has occurred. Where exceptionally large movements are identified, an interim independent valuation is undertaken.</p> |
| Estimating useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment | <p>Corryong Health assigns an estimated useful life to each item of property, plant and equipment, whilst also estimating the residual value of the asset, if any, at the end of the useful life. This is used to calculate depreciation of the asset.</p> <p>The health service reviews the useful life, residual value and depreciation rates of all assets at the end of each financial year and where necessary, records a change in accounting estimate.</p> |
| Estimating useful life of right-of-use assets | <p>The useful life of each right-of-use asset is typically the respective lease term, except where the health service is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option contained within the lease (if any), in which case the useful life reverts to the estimated useful life of the underlying asset.</p> <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgement to determine whether or not it is reasonably certain to exercise such purchase options.</p> |

Key judgements and estimates (continued)

| Key judgements and estimates | Description |
|--|---|
| Estimating restoration costs at the end of a lease | Where a lease agreement requires Corryong Health to restore a right-of-use asset to its original condition at the end of a lease, the health service estimates the present value of such restoration costs. This cost is included in the measurement of the right-of-use asset, which is depreciated over the relevant lease term. |
| Estimating the useful life of intangible assets | Corryong Health assigns an estimated useful life to each intangible asset with a finite useful life, which is used to calculate amortisation of the asset. |
| Identifying indicators of impairment | <p>At the end of each year, Corryong Health assesses impairment by evaluating the conditions and events specific to the health service that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Where an indication exists, the health service tests the asset for impairment.</p> <p>The health service considers a range of information when performing its assessment, including considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If an asset's value has declined more than expected based on normal use ▪ If a significant change in technological, market, economic or legal environment which adversely impacts the way the health service uses an asset ▪ If an asset is obsolete or damaged ▪ If the asset has become idle or if there are plans to discontinue or dispose of the asset before the end of its useful life ▪ If the performance of the asset is or will be worse than initially expected. <p>Where an impairment trigger exists, the health services applies significant judgement and estimate to determine the recoverable amount of the asset.</p> |

Note 4.1 Property, plant and equipment

Note 4.1 (a) Gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Land at fair value - Crown | 304 | 304 |
| Land at fair value - Freehold | 241 | 229 |
| Total land at fair value | 545 | 533 |
| Buildings at fair value | 9,912 | 9,974 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (1,728) | (866) |
| Total buildings at fair value | 8,184 | 9,108 |
| Works in progress at fair value | 410 | 165 |
| Total land and buildings | 9,139 | 9,806 |
| Plant and equipment at fair value | 3,115 | 2,945 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (1,684) | (1,505) |
| Total plant and equipment at fair value | 1,431 | 1,440 |
| Motor vehicles at fair value | 25 | 25 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (25) | (25) |
| Total motor vehicles at fair value | - | - |
| Medical equipment at fair value | 1,972 | 1,512 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (1,259) | (1,131) |
| Total medical equipment at fair value | 713 | 381 |
| Computer equipment at fair value | 859 | 837 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (768) | (714) |
| Total computer equipment at fair value | 91 | 123 |
| Furniture and fittings at fair value | 960 | 936 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (821) | (794) |
| Total furniture and fittings at fair value | 139 | 142 |
| Right of use plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and vehicles at fair value | 239 | 312 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (82) | (75) |
| Total right of use plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and vehicles at fair value | 157 | 237 |
| Total plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and vehicles at fair value | 2,531 | 2,323 |
| Total property, plant and equipment | 11,670 | 12,129 |

Note 4.1 (b) Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of asset

| | Land \$'000 | Buildings \$'000 | Building works in progress \$'000 | Plant & equipment \$'000 | Medical Equipment \$'000 | Computer Equipment \$'000 |
|--|----------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Balance at 1 July 2019 | 533 | 9,791 | 280 | 1,101 | 444 | 102 |
| Additions | - | 69 | - | 463 | 32 | 69 |
| Net transfers between classes | - | 115 | (115) | - | - | - |
| Depreciation | 4.3 | (866) | - | (123) | (95) | (48) |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | 533 | 9,109 | 165 | 1,441 | 381 | 123 |
| Additions | - | 24 | 250 | 169 | 454 | 22 |
| Assets transferred to available for Sale | (52) | (87) | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation increments/(decrements) | 64 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net Transfers between classes | - | - | (5) | - | 5 | - |
| Depreciation | 4.3 | (862) | - | (179) | (127) | (54) |
| Balance at 30 June 2021 | 545 | 8,184 | 410 | 1,431 | 713 | 91 |

| | Furniture & Fittings \$'000 | Right of use - PE, FF&V \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance at 1 July 2019 | 128 | 109 | 12,488 |
| Additions | 43 | 204 | 880 |
| Depreciation | 4.3 | (79) | (1,239) |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | 143 | 234 | 12,129 |
| Additions | 23 | 35 | 977 |
| Disposals | - | (32) | (32) |
| Assets transferred to available for Sale | - | - | (139) |
| Revaluation increments/(decrements) | - | - | 64 |
| Net Transfers between classes | - | - | - |
| Depreciation | 4.3 | (80) | (1,329) |
| Balance at 30 June 2021 | 139 | 157 | 11,670 |

Note 4.1 (b) Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of asset

Land and Buildings and Leased Assets Carried at Valuation

The Valuer-General Victoria undertook to re-value all of Corryong Healths owned and leased land and buildings to determine their fair value. The valuation, which conforms to Australian Valuation Standards, was determined by reference to the amounts for which assets could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The valuation was based on independent assessments. The effective date of the valuation was 30 June 2019.

How we recognise property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are used by Corryong Health in the supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administration purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one financial year.

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment (excluding right-of-use assets) are initially measured at cost. Where an asset is acquired for no or nominal cost, being far below the fair value of the asset, the deemed cost is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Assets transferred as part of an amalgamation/machinery of government change are transferred at their carrying amounts.

The cost of constructed non-financial physical assets includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

Subsequent measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment (excluding right-of-use assets) are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses where applicable.

Fair value is determined with reference to the asset's highest and best use (considering legal or physical restrictions imposed on the asset, public announcements or commitments made in relation to the intended use of the asset).

Further information regarding fair value measurement is disclosed below.

Note 4.1 (b) Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of asset

Revaluation

Fair value is based on periodic valuations by independent valuers, which normally occur once every five years, based upon the asset's Government Purpose Classification, but may occur more frequently if fair value assessments indicate a material change in fair value has occurred.

Where an independent valuation has not been undertaken at balance date, Corryong Health perform a managerial assessment to estimate possible changes in fair value of land and buildings since the date of the last independent valuation with reference to Valuer-General of Victoria (VGV) indices.

An adjustment is recognised if the assessment concludes that the fair value of land and buildings has changed by 10% or more since the last revaluation (whether that be the most recent independent valuation or managerial valuation). Any estimated change in fair value of less than 10% is deemed immaterial to the financial statements and no adjustment is recorded. Where the assessment indicates there has been an exceptionally material movement in the fair value of land and buildings since the last independent valuation, being equal to or in excess of 40%, Corryong Health would obtain an interim independent valuation prior to the next scheduled independent valuation.

An independent valuation of Corryong Health's property, plant and equipment was performed by the VGV on 30 June 2019. The valuation, which complies with Australian Valuation Standards, was determined by reference to the amount for which assets could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The managerial assessment performed at 30 June 2021 indicated an overall:

- increase/decrease in fair value of land of 13.4% (\$64,454)
- Buildings were deemed an immaterial movement by the Valuer General Victoria for health agencies in 2021.

As the cumulative movement was greater than 10% for land since the last revaluation a managerial revaluation adjustment was considered as at 30 June 2021. Management considered the value of the adjustment immaterial and therefore no request for approval to revalue was sought from the Department of Health.

Revaluation increases (increments) arise when an asset's fair value exceeds its carrying amount. In comparison, revaluation decreases (decrements) arise when an asset's fair value is less than its carrying amount. Revaluation increments and revaluation decrements relating to individual assets within an asset class are offset against one another within that class but are not offset in respect of assets in different classes.

Revaluation increments are recognised in 'Other Comprehensive Income' and are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve, except that, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that same class of asset previously recognised as an expense in net result, in which case the increment is recognised as income in the net result.

Revaluation decrements are recognised in 'Other Comprehensive Income' to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, the decrement is recognised as an expense in the net result.

The revaluation reserve included in equity in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment may be transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised.

Note 4.1 (b) Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of asset

Impairment

At the end of each financial year, Corryong Health assesses if there is any indication that an item of property, plant and equipment may be impaired by considering internal and external sources of information. If an indication exists, Corryong Health estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. Where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised. An impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease as noted above.

Corryong Health has concluded that the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment which are regularly revalued is expected to be materially consistent with the current fair value. As such, there were no indications of property, plant and equipment being impaired at balance date.

How we recognise right-of-use assets

Where Corryong Health enters a contract, which provides the health service with the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for payment, this contract is considered a lease.

Unless the lease is considered a short-term lease or a lease of a low-value asset (refer to Note 6.1 for further information), the contract gives rise to a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability. Corryong Health presents its right-of-use assets as part of property, plant and equipment as if the asset was owned by the health service.

Right-of-use assets and their respective lease terms include:

| Class of right-of-use asset | Lease term |
|---|-------------------|
| Leased plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and vehicles | 3 to 5 years |

Presentation of right-of-use assets

Corryong Health presents right-of-use assets as 'property plant equipment' unless they meet the definition of investment property, in which case they are disclosed as 'investment property' in the balance sheet.

Initial recognition

When a contract is entered into, Corryong Health assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If a lease is present, a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability is recognised. The definition and recognition criteria of a lease is disclosed at Note 6.1.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, adjusted for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date
- any initial direct costs incurred and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received.

Note 4.1 (b) Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of asset

Subsequent measurement

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses where applicable. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability (for example, when a variable lease payment based on an index or rate becomes effective).

Impairment

At the end of each financial year, Corryong Health assesses if there is any indication that a right-of-use asset may be impaired by considering internal and external sources of information. If an indication exists, Corryong Health estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. Where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

Corryong Health performed an impairment assessment and noted there were no indications of its right-of-use assets being impaired at balance date.

Note 4.1 (c) Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets

| | Note | Total carrying amount | Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using: | | |
|---|---------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 30 June 2021 | Level 1 ⁱ | Level 2 ⁱ | Level 3 ⁱ |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Non-specialised land | | 229 | - | 229 | - |
| Specialised land | | 316 | - | - | 316 |
| Total land at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 545 | - | 229 | 316 |
| Non-specialised buildings | | 1,021 | - | 1,021 | - |
| Specialised buildings | | 7,163 | - | - | 7,163 |
| Total buildings at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 8,184 | - | 1,021 | 7,163 |
| Plant and equipment at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 1,431 | - | - | 1,431 |
| Motor vehicles at fair value | 4.1 (a) | - | - | - | - |
| Medical equipment at Fair Value | 4.1 (a) | 713 | - | - | 713 |
| Computer equipment at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 91 | - | - | 91 |
| Furniture and fittings at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 139 | - | - | 139 |
| Right of Use Assets | 4.1 (a) | 157 | - | - | 157 |
| Total plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and vehicles at fair value | | 2,531 | - | - | 2,531 |
| Works in progress | | 410 | 410 | - | - |
| Total property, plant and equipment at fair value | | 11,670 | 410 | 1,250 | 10,010 |
| | | | | | |
| | | Total carrying amount | Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using: | | |
| | | 30 June 2020 | Level 1 ⁱ | Level 2 ⁱ | Level 3 ⁱ |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Non-specialised land | | 229 | - | 229 | - |
| Specialised land | | 304 | - | - | 304 |
| Total land at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 533 | - | 229 | 304 |
| Non-specialised buildings | | 1,021 | - | 1,021 | - |
| Specialised buildings | | 8,087 | - | - | 8,087 |
| Total buildings at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 9,108 | - | 1,021 | 8,087 |
| Plant and equipment at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 1,440 | - | - | 1,440 |
| Motor vehicles at fair value | 4.1 (a) | - | - | - | - |
| Medical equipment at Fair Value | 4.1 (a) | 381 | - | - | 381 |
| Computer equipment at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 123 | - | - | 123 |
| Furniture and fittings at fair value | 4.1 (a) | 142 | - | - | 142 |
| Right of Use Assets | 4.1 (a) | 237 | - | - | 237 |
| Total plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and vehicles at fair value | | 2,323 | - | - | 2,323 |
| Works in progress | | 165 | 165 | - | - |
| Total Property, Plant and Equipment | | 12,129 | 165 | 1,250 | 10,714 |

ⁱ Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

4.1 (d): Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurement

| Total | Note | Land \$'000 | Buildings \$'000 | Plant and equipment \$'000 | Medical equipment \$'000 | Computer equipment \$'000 | Furniture & fittings \$'000 | Right of Use Assets \$'000 |
|--|---------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Balance at 1 July 2019 | 4.1 (b) | 533 | 9,791 | 1,101 | 444 | 102 | 128 | 109 |
| Additions/(Disposals) | 4.1 (b) | - | 69 | 463 | 32 | 69 | 43 | 204 |
| Assets provided free of charge | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net Transfers between classes | 4.1 (b) | (229) | (906) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gains/(Losses) recognised in net result | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Depreciation and amortisation | 4.3 | - | (866) | (123) | (95) | (48) | (28) | (79) |
| - Impairment loss | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Items recognised in other comprehensive income | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Revaluation | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | 4.1 (c) | 304 | 8,088 | 1,441 | 381 | 123 | 143 | 234 |
| Additions/(Disposals) | 4.1 (b) | - | 24 | 169 | 454 | 22 | 23 | 3 |
| Assets provided free of charge | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net Transfers between classes | 4.1 (b) | (52) | (87) | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| Gains/(Losses) recognised in net result | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Depreciation and Amortisation | 4.3 | - | (862) | (179) | (127) | (54) | (27) | (80) |
| - Impairment loss | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Items recognised in other comprehensive income | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Revaluation | | 64 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 30 June 2021 | 4.1 (c) | 316 | 7,163 | 1,431 | 713 | 91 | 139 | 157 |

ⁱ Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, refer Note 4.1(c).

Note 4.1 (e) Property, plant and equipment (fair value determination)

| Asset class | Likely valuation approach | Significant inputs (Level 3 only) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Non specialised land | Market approach | N/A |
| Specialised land (Crown/freehold) | Market approach | Community Service Obligations Adjustments ⁽ⁱ⁾ |
| Non-specialised buildings | Market approach | N/A |
| Specialised buildings | Depreciated replacement cost approach | - Cost per square metre - Useful life |
| Dwellings | Market approach | N/A |
| | Depreciated replacement cost approach | - Cost per square metre - Useful life |
| Vehicles | Market approach | N/A |
| | Depreciated replacement cost approach | - Cost per unit - Useful life |
| Plant and equipment | Depreciated replacement cost approach | - Cost per unit - Useful life |

(i) A community service obligation (CSO) of 20% was applied to Corryong Health's specialised land.

How we measure fair value

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.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, Corryong Health has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

In addition, Corryong Health determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Valuer-General Victoria (VGV) is Corryong Health's independent valuation agency.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Note 4.1 (e) Property, plant and equipment (fair value determination)

Valuation hierarchy

In determining fair values a number of inputs are used. To increase consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, also known as the fair value hierarchy. The levels are as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable and
- Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Identifying unobservable inputs (level 3) fair value measurements

Level 3 fair value inputs are unobservable valuation inputs for an asset or liability. These inputs require significant judgement and assumptions in deriving fair value for both financial and non-financial assets.

Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same, i.e., an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. Therefore, unobservable inputs shall reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk.

Consideration of highest and best use (HBU) for non-financial physical assets

Judgements about highest and best use must take into account the characteristics of the assets concerned, including restrictions on the use and disposal of assets arising from the asset's physical nature and any applicable legislative/contractual arrangements.

In accordance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement paragraph 29, Corryong Health has assumed the current use of a non-financial physical asset is its HBU unless market or other factors suggest that a different use by market participants would maximise the value of the asset.

Theoretical opportunities that may be available in relation to the asset(s) are not taken into account until it is virtually certain that any restrictions will no longer apply. Therefore, unless otherwise disclosed, the current use of these non-financial physical assets will be their highest and best uses.

Non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings

Non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings are valued using the market approach. Under this valuation method, the assets are compared to recent comparable sales or sales of comparable assets which are considered to have nominal or no added improvement value.

For non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings, an independent valuation was performed by the Valuer-General Victoria to determine the fair value using the market approach. Valuation of the assets was determined by analysing comparable sales and allowing for share, size, topography, location and other relevant factors specific to the asset being valued. An appropriate rate per square metre has been applied to the subject asset. The effective date of the valuation is 30 June 2019.

Note 4.1 (e) Property, plant and equipment (fair value determination)

Specialised land and specialised buildings

Specialised land includes Crown Land which is measured at fair value with regard to the property's highest and best use after due consideration is made for any legal or physical restrictions imposed on the asset, public announcements or commitments made in relation to the intended use of the asset. Theoretical opportunities that may be available in relation to the assets are not taken into account until it is virtually certain that any restrictions will no longer apply. Therefore, unless otherwise disclosed, the current use of these non-financial physical assets will be their highest and best use.

During the reporting period, Corryong Health held Crown Land. The nature of this asset means that there are certain limitations and restrictions imposed on its use and/or disposal that may impact their fair value.

The market approach is also used for specialised land although it is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the assets being valued. Specialised assets contain significant, unobservable adjustments; therefore, these assets are classified as Level 3 under the market based direct comparison approach.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants. This approach is in light of the highest and best use consideration required for fair value measurement and takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. As adjustments of CSO are considered as significant unobservable inputs, specialised land would be classified as Level 3 assets.

For Corryong Health, the depreciated replacement cost method is used for the majority of specialised buildings, adjusting for the associated depreciation. As depreciation adjustments are considered as significant and unobservable inputs in nature, specialised buildings are classified as Level 3 for fair value measurements.

An independent valuation of Corryong Health's specialised land and specialised buildings was performed by the Valuer-General Victoria. The effective date of the valuation is 30 June 2019.

Vehicles

Corryong Health acquires new vehicles and at times disposes of them before completion of their economic life. The process of acquisition, use and disposal in the market is managed by the health service who set relevant depreciation rates during use to reflect the consumption of the vehicles. As a result, the fair value of vehicles does not differ materially from the carrying amount (depreciated cost).

Furniture, fittings, plant and equipment

Furniture, fittings, plant and equipment (including medical equipment, computers and communication equipment) are held at carrying amount (depreciated cost). When plant and equipment is specialised in use, such that it is rarely sold other than as part of a going concern, the depreciated replacement cost is used to estimate the fair value. Unless there is market evidence that current replacement costs are significantly different from the original acquisition cost, it is considered unlikely that depreciated replacement cost will be materially different from the existing carrying amount.

There were no changes in valuation techniques throughout the period to 30 June 2021.

Note 4.1 (f) Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve

| Note | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Balance at the beginning of the reporting period | 8,667 | 8,667 |
| Revaluation increment | | |
| - Land | 64 | - |
| Balance at the end of the Reporting Period* | 8,731 | 8,667 |
| * Represented by: | | |
| - Land | 401 | 337 |
| - Buildings | 8,330 | 8,330 |
| | 8,731 | 8,667 |

Note 4.2 Intangible assets

Note 4.2 (a) Intangible assets - Gross carrying amount and accumulated amortisation

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Intangible produced assets - software | 16 | 32 |
| Less accumulated amortisation | (14) | (16) |
| Total intangible produced assets - | 2 | 16 |
| Total intangible assets | 2 | 16 |

Note 4.2 (b) Intangible assets - Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of asset

| | Note | Software \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Balance at 1 July 2019 | | 19 | 19 |
| Additions | | 2 | 2 |
| Disposals | | - | - |
| Depreciation | 4.3 | (5) | (5) |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | 4.2 (a) | 16 | 16 |
| Additions | | - | - |
| Disposals | | - | - |
| Impairment of Intangibles | | (9) | (9) |
| Net Transfers between classes | | - | - |
| Depreciation | 4.3 | (5) | (5) |
| Balance at 30 June 2021 | 4.2 (a) | 2 | 2 |

How we recognise intangible assets

Intangible assets represent identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance such as computer software.

Initial recognition

Purchased intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Corryong Health has no internally generated intangible assets.

Subsequent measurement

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (and intangible assets not yet available for use) are tested annually for impairment and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are testing for impairment whenever an indication of impairment is identified.

Note 4.3 Depreciation and amortisation

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Depreciation | | |
| Buildings | 862 | 866 |
| Plant and equipment | 179 | 123 |
| Medical equipment | 127 | 95 |
| Computer equipment | 54 | 48 |
| Furniture and fittings | 27 | 28 |
| Right of use - plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and motor vehicles | 80 | 79 |
| Total depreciation | 1,329 | 1,239 |
| Amortisation | | |
| Software | 5 | 5 |
| Total amortisation | 5 | 5 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation | 1,334 | 1,244 |

How we recognise depreciation

All infrastructure assets, buildings, plant and equipment and other non-financial physical assets (excluding items under assets held for sale, land and investment properties) that have finite useful lives are depreciated. Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight-line basis at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value over its estimated useful life.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the health service anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

How we recognise amortisation

Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

The following table indicates the expected useful lives of non-current assets on which the depreciation and amortisation charges are based.

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Buildings | | |
| - Structure shell building fabric | 10 to 50 years | 10 to 50 years |
| - Site engineering services and central plant | 10 to 40 years | 10 to 40 years |
| Central Plant | | |
| - Fit Out | 7 to 30 years | 7 to 30 years |
| - Trunk reticulated building system | 8 to 30 years | 8 to 30 years |
| Plant and equipment | 3 to 30 years | 3 to 30 years |
| Medical equipment | 4 to 20 years | 4 to 20 years |
| Computers and communication | 3 to 12 years | 3 to 12 years |
| Furniture and fitting | 5 to 20 years | 5 to 20 years |
| Motor Vehicles | 4 to 7 years | 4 to 7 years |
| Intangible assets | 3 to 4 years | 3 to 4 years |

As part of the building valuation, building values are separated into components and each component assessed for its useful life which is represented above.

Note 5: Other assets and liabilities

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from Corryong Health's operations.

Structure

5.1 Receivables and contract assets

5.2 Payables and contract liabilities

5.3 Other liabilities

5.4 Non-financial physical assets held for sale

Telling the COVID-19 story

Other assets and liabilities used to support the delivery of our services during the financial year were not materially impacted by the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic.

Key judgements and estimates

This section contains the following key judgements and estimates:

| Key judgements and estimates | Description |
|---|--|
| Estimating the provision for expected credit losses | Corryong Health uses a simplified approach to account for the expected credit loss provision. A provision matrix is used, which considers historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to determine expected credit loss rates. |
| Classifying a sub-lease arrangement as either an operating lease or finance lease | <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgement to determine if a sub-lease arrangement, where the health service is a lessor, meets the definition of an operating lease or finance lease.</p> <p>The health service considers a range of scenarios when classifying a sub-lease. A sub-lease typically meets the definition of a finance lease if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee at the end of the term • The lessee has an option to purchase the asset for a price that is significantly below fair value at the end of the lease term • The lease term is for the majority of the asset's useful life • The present value of lease payments amount to the approximate fair value of the leased asset and • The leased asset is of a specialised nature that only the lessee can use without significant modification. <p>All other sub-lease arrangements are classified as an operating lease.</p> |
| Measuring deferred capital grant income | <p>Where Corryong Health has received funding to construct an identifiable non-financial asset, such funding is recognised as deferred capital grant income until the underlying asset is constructed.</p> <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgement when measuring the deferred capital grant income balance, which references the estimated the stage of completion at the end of each financial year.</p> |
| Measuring contract liabilities | Corryong Health applies significant judgement to measure its progress towards satisfying a performance obligation as detailed in Note 2. Where a performance obligation is yet to be satisfied, the health service assigns funds to the outstanding obligation and records this as a contract liability until the promised good or service is transferred to the customer. |

Note 5.1 Receivables and contract assets

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Current receivables and contract assets | | |
| Contractual | | |
| Trade debtors | 9 | 3 |
| Patient fees | 144 | 117 |
| Provision for impairment | (3) | (2) |
| Amounts receivable from governments and agencies | 8 | 5 |
| Total contractual receivables | 158 | 123 |
| Statutory | | |
| GST receivable | 97 | 77 |
| Total statutory receivables | 97 | 77 |
| Total current receivables and contract assets | 255 | 200 |
| Non-current receivables and contract assets | | |
| Contractual | | |
| Long service leave - Department of Health | - | (53) |
| Total contractual receivables | - | (53) |
| Total non-current receivables and contract assets | - | (53) |
| Total receivables and contract assets | 255 | 147 |
| <i>(i) Financial assets classified as receivables and contract assets (Note 7.1(a))</i> | | |
| Total receivables and contract assets | 255 | 147 |
| Provision for impairment | 3 | 2 |
| GST receivable | (97) | (77) |
| Total financial assets | 7.1(a) 161 | 72 |

Note 5.1 (a) Movement in the allowance for impairment losses of contractual receivables

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 2 | 11 |
| Increase in allowance | 1 | (9) |
| Amounts written off during the year | - | - |
| Reversal of allowance written off during the year as uncollectable | - | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | 3 | 2 |

How we recognise receivables

Receivables consist of:

- **Contractual receivables**, which mostly includes debtors in relation to goods and services. These receivables are classified as financial instruments and categorised as ‘financial assets at amortised costs’. They are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. The health service holds the contractual receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore they are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.
- **Statutory receivables**, which mostly includes amounts owing from the Victorian Government and Goods and Services Tax (GST) input tax credits that are recoverable. Statutory receivables do not arise from contracts and are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables (except for impairment), but are not classified as financial instruments for disclosure purposes. The health service applies AASB 9 for initial measurement of the statutory receivables and as a result statutory receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost.

Trade debtors are carried at nominal amounts due and are due for settlement within 30 days from the date of recognition.

In assessing impairment of statutory (non-contractual) financial assets, which are not financial instruments, professional judgement is applied in assessing materiality using estimates, averages and other computational methods in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*.

Corryong Health is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various geographical areas. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

Impairment losses of contractual receivables

Refer to Note 7.1 (a) for Corryong Health’s contractual impairment losses.

Note 5.2 Payables and contract liabilities

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Current payables and contract liabilities | | |
| Contractual | | |
| Trade creditors | 298 | 284 |
| Accrued salaries and wages | 310 | 235 |
| Accrued expenses | 370 | 196 |
| Deferred capital grant income | 5.2(a) 388 | 222 |
| Contract liabilities | 5.2(b) 939 | 607 |
| Inter hospital creditors | 4 | 49 |
| Amounts payable to governments and agencies | 89 | 427 |
| Total contractual payables | 2,398 | 2,020 |
| Statutory | | |
| Superannuation Obligations Payable | - | 70 |
| Total statutory payables | - | 70 |
| Total current payables and contract liabilities | 2,398 | 2,090 |
| Total payables and contract liabilities | 2,398 | 2,090 |
| <i>(i) Financial liabilities classified as payables and contract liabilities (Note 7.1(a))</i> | | |
| Total payables and contract liabilities | 2,398 | 2,090 |
| Deferred grant income | (388) | (222) |
| Contract liabilities | (939) | (607) |
| Superannuation Obligations Payable | - | (70) |
| Total financial liabilities | 7.1(a) 1,071 | 1,191 |

How we recognise payables and contract liabilities

Payables consist of:

- Contractual payables, which mostly includes payables in relation to goods and services. These payables are classified as financial instruments and measured at amortised cost. Accounts payable and salaries and wages payable represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Corryong Health prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid.
- **Statutory payables**, which most includes amount payable to the Victorian Government and Goods and Services Tax (GST) payable. Statutory payables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables, but are not classified as financial instruments and not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, because they do not arise from contracts.

The normal credit terms for accounts payable are usually Net 60 days.

Note 5.2 (a) Deferred grant income

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Opening balance of deferred grant income | 222 | - |
| Grant consideration for capital works received during the year | 770 | 222 |
| Deferred grant revenue recognised as revenue due to completion of capital works | (604) | - |
| Closing balance of deferred grant income | 388 | 222 |

How we recognise deferred capital grant revenue

Grant consideration was received from the Department of Health to support the implementation of fire mitigation works. Capital grant revenue is recognised progressively as the asset is constructed, since this is the time when Corryong Health satisfies its obligations. The progressive percentage of costs incurred is used to recognise income because this most closely reflects the percentage of completion of the building works. As a result, Corryong Health has deferred recognition of a portion of the grant consideration received as a liability for the outstanding obligations.

Corryong Health expects to recognise all of the remaining deferred capital grant revenue for capital works by 30 June 2022.

Note 5.2 (b) Contract liabilities

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Opening balance of contract liabilities | 607 | 21 |
| Payments received for performance obligations not yet fulfilled | 813 | 586 |
| Revenue recognised for the completion of a performance obligation | (481) | - |
| Total contract liabilities | 939 | 607 |
| * Represented by: | | |
| - Current contract liabilities | 939 | 607 |
| | 939 | 607 |

How we recognise contract liabilities

Contract liabilities include consideration received in advance from customers in respect of community inclusion funding.

Contract liabilities are derecognised and recorded as revenue when promised goods and services are transferred to the customer. Refer to Note 2.1.

Financial guarantees

Payments that are contingent under financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a liability, at fair value, at the time the guarantee is issued. Subsequently, should there be a material increase in the likelihood that the guarantee may have to be exercised, the liability is recognised at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised.

In the determination of fair value, consideration is given to factors including the overall capital management/prudential supervision framework in operation, the protection provided by the Department of Health by way of funding should the probability of default increase, probability of default by the guaranteed party and the likely loss to the health service in the event of default.

Maturity analysis of payables

Please refer to Note 7.2(b) for the ageing analysis of payables.

Note 5.3 Other liabilities

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Current monies held in trust | | |
| Refundable accommodation deposits | 2,328 | 3,434 |
| Total current monies held in trust | 2,328 | 3,434 |
| | | |
| Total other liabilities | 2,328 | 3,434 |
| | | |
| * Represented by: | | |
| - Cash assets | 6.2 2,328 | 3,434 |
| | 2,328 | 3,434 |

How we recognise other liabilities

Refundable Accommodation Deposit (RAD)/Accommodation Bond liabilities

RADs/accommodation bonds are non-interest-bearing deposits made by some aged care residents to Corryong Health upon admission. These deposits are liabilities which fall due and payable when the resident leaves the home. As there is no unconditional right to defer payment for 12 months, these liabilities are recorded as current liabilities.

RAD/accommodation bond liabilities are recorded at an amount equal to the proceeds received, net of retention and any other amounts deducted from the RAD/accommodation bond in accordance with the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

Note 5.4 (a) Non-financial physical assets classified as held for sale

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Freehold land | 52 | - |
| Buildings | 87 | - |
| Total non-financial physical assets | 139 | - |

Note 5.4 (b) Fair value measurement hierarchy for non-financial assets held for sale

| | Total carrying amount 30 June 2021 \$'000 | Fair value measurement at end of reporting period using: | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Level 1 ⁱ \$'000 | Level 2 ⁱ \$'000 | Level 3 ⁱ \$'000 |
| Freehold land held for sale | 52 | - | 52 | - |
| Buildings held for sale | 87 | - | 87 | - |
| Total non-financial assets held for sale | 139 | - | 139 | - |

ⁱ Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

How we recognise non-financial physical assets classified as held for sale

Non-financial physical assets are treated as current and are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, the asset's sale is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification, and the asset is available for immediate use in the current condition.

Non-financial physical assets classified as held for sale are treated as current and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal, and are not subject to depreciation or amortisation.

Note 6: How we finance our operations

This section provides information on the sources of finance utilised by Corryong Health during its operations, along with interest expenses (the cost of borrowings) and other information related to financing activities of Corryong Health.

This section includes disclosures of balances that are financial instruments (such as borrowings and cash balances). Note 7.1 provides additional, specific financial instrument disclosures.

Structure

6.1 Borrowings

6.2 Cash and cash equivalents

6.3 Commitments for expenditure

6.4 Non-cash financing and investing activities

Telling the COVID-19 story

Our finance and borrowing arrangements were not materially impacted by the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic because the health service's response was funded by Government.

Key judgements and estimates

This section contains the following key judgements and estimates:

| Key judgements and estimates | Description |
|--|--|
| Determining if a contract is or contains a lease | <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgement to determine if a contract is or contains a lease by considering if the health service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has the right-to-use an identified asset • has the right to obtain substantially all economic benefits from the use of the leased asset and • can decide how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the lease. |
| Determining if a lease meets the short-term or low value asset lease exemption | <p>Corryong Health applies significant judgement when determining if a lease meets the short-term or low value lease exemption criteria.</p> <p>The health service estimates the fair value of leased assets when new. Where the estimated fair value is less than \$10,000, the health service applies the low-value lease exemption.</p> <p>The health service also estimates the lease term with reference to remaining lease term and period that the lease remains enforceable. Where the enforceable lease period is less than 12 months the health service applies the short-term lease exemption.</p> |
| Discount rate applied to future lease payments | <p>Corryong Health discounts its lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the health service's lease arrangements, Corryong Health uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is the amount the health service would have to pay to borrow funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.</p> |
| Assessing the lease term | <p>The lease term represents the non-cancellable period of a lease, combined with periods covered by an option to extend or terminate the lease if Corryong Health is reasonably certain to exercise such options.</p> <p>Corryong Health determines the likelihood of exercising such options on a lease-by-lease basis through consideration of various factors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the health service is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate) the lease. • If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the health service is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate) the lease. • The health service considers historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption to replace such leased assets. |

Note 6.1 Borrowings

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Current borrowings | | |
| Lease liability ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 82 | 81 |
| Total current borrowings | 82 | 81 |
| Non-current borrowings | | |
| Lease liability ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 71 | 158 |
| Total non-current borrowings | 71 | 158 |
| Total borrowings | 153 | 239 |

ⁱ Secured by the assets leased.

How we recognise borrowings

Borrowings refer to interest bearing liabilities mainly raised from advances from the Treasury Corporation of Victoria (TCV) and other funds raised through lease liabilities, service concession arrangements and other interest-bearing arrangements.

Initial recognition

All borrowings are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs. The measurement basis subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether Corryong Health has categorised its liability as either 'financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss', or financial liabilities at 'amortised cost'.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in the net result over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method. Non-interest bearing borrowings are measured at 'fair value through profit or loss'.

Maturity analysis

Please refer to Note 7.2(b) for the maturity analysis of borrowings.

Defaults and breaches

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults and breaches of any of the loans.

Note 6.1 (a) Lease liabilities

Corryong Health's lease liabilities are summarised below:

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total undiscounted lease liabilities | 163 | 259 |
| Less unexpired finance expenses | (5) | (20) |
| Net lease liabilities | 158 | 239 |

The following table sets out the maturity analysis of lease liabilities, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be made after the reporting date.

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Not longer than one year | 84 | 95 |
| Longer than one year but not longer than five years | 74 | 164 |
| Longer than five years | - | - |
| Minimum future lease liability | 158 | 259 |
| Less unexpired finance expenses | (5) | (20) |
| Present value of lease liability | 153 | 239 |
| * Represented by: | | |
| - Current liabilities | 82 | 81 |
| - Non-current liabilities | 71 | 158 |
| | 153 | 239 |

How we recognise lease liabilities

A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right for Corryong Health to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for payment.

To apply this definition, Corryong Health ensures the contract meets the following criteria:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to Corryong Health and for which the supplier does not have substantive substitution rights
- Corryong Health has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract and Corryong Health has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use and
- Corryong Health has the right to take decisions in respect of 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Corryong Health's lease arrangements consist of the following:

| Type of asset leased | Lease term |
|---|--------------|
| Leased plant, equipment, furniture, fittings and vehicles | 2 to 5 years |

Note 6.1 (a) Lease liabilities

All leases are recognised on the balance sheet, with the exception of low value leases (less than \$10,000 AUD) and short term leases of less than 12 months. The following low value, short term and variable lease payments are recognised in profit or loss:

| Type of payment | Description of payment | Type of leases captured |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Low value lease payments | Leases where the underlying asset's fair value, when new, is no more than \$10,000 | Office Equipment |

Separation of lease and non-lease components

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the lessee is required to separate out and account separately for non-lease components within a lease contract and exclude these amounts when determining the lease liability and right-of-use asset amount.

Initial measurement

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily determinable or Corryong Health's incremental borrowing rate. Our lease liability has been discounted by rates of between 3% to 5%.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable
- variable payments based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and
- payments arising from purchase and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right of use asset is already reduced to zero.

Note 6.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

| Note | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash at bank (excluding monies held in trust) | 16 | 141 |
| Cash at bank - CBS (excluding monies held in trust) | 4,196 | 7,173 |
| Total cash held for operations | 4,212 | 7,314 |
| Cash at bank (monies held in trust) | 409 | 312 |
| Cash at bank - CBS (monies held in trust) | 1,919 | - |
| Total cash held as monies in trust | 2,328 | 312 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 6,540 | 7,626 |

How we recognise cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents recognised on the balance sheet comprise cash on hand and in banks, deposits at call and highly liquid investments (with an original maturity date of three months or less), which are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment purposes, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts, which are included as liabilities on the balance sheet. The cash flow statement includes monies held in trust.

Note 6.3 Commitments for expenditure

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Capital expenditure commitments | | |
| Less than one year | 279 | 98 |
| Longer than one year but not longer than five years | - | - |
| Five years or more | - | - |
| Total capital expenditure commitments | 279 | 98 |
| Non-cancellable short term and low value lease commitments | | |
| Less than one year | 39 | 1 |
| Longer than one year but not longer than five years | 37 | - |
| Five years or more | - | - |
| Total non-cancellable short term and low value lease commitments | 76 | 1 |
| Total commitments for expenditure (exclusive of GST) | 355 | 99 |
| Less GST recoverable from Australian Tax Office | (32) | (9) |
| Total commitments for expenditure (exclusive of GST) | 323 | 90 |

Future lease payments are recognised on the balance sheet, refer to Note 6.1 Borrowings.

How we disclose our commitments

Our commitments relate to expenditure and short term and low value leases.

Expenditure commitments

Commitments for future expenditure include operating and capital commitments arising from contracts. These commitments are disclosed at their nominal value and are inclusive of the GST payable. In addition, where it is considered appropriate and provides additional relevant information to users, the net present values of significant projects are stated. These future expenditures cease to be disclosed as commitments once the related liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet.

Short term and low value leases

Corryong Health discloses short term and low value lease commitments which are excluded from the measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Refer to Note 6.1 for further information.

Refer to Note 6.1 for further information.

Note 7: Risks, contingencies and valuation uncertainties

Corryong Health is exposed to risk from its activities and outside factors. In addition, it is often necessary to make judgements and estimates associated with recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements. This section sets out financial instrument specific information, (including exposures to financial risks) as well as those items that are contingent in nature or require a higher level of judgement to be applied, which for the health service is related mainly to fair value determination.

Structure

7.1 Financial instruments

7.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

7.3 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Note 7.1: Financial instruments

Financial instruments arise out of contractual agreements that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Due to the nature of Corryong Health's activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statute rather than a contract (for example, taxes, fines and penalties). Such financial assets and financial liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments in AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

Note 7.1 (a) Categorisation of financial instruments

| Total 30 June 2021 | Note | Financial Assets at Amortised Cost \$'000 | Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|------|---|--|-----------------|
| Contractual Financial Assets | | | | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 6.2 | 6,540 | - | 6,540 |
| Receivables and contract assets | 5.1 | 161 | - | 161 |
| Total Financial Assetsⁱ | | 6,701 | - | 6,701 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| Payables | 5.2 | - | 1,071 | 1,071 |
| Borrowings | 6.1 | - | 153 | 153 |
| Other Financial Liabilities - Refundable Accommodation Deposits | 5.3 | - | 2,328 | 2,328 |
| Total Financial Liabilitiesⁱ | | - | 3,552 | 3,552 |

Note 7.1 (a) Categorisation of financial instruments

| Total 30 June 2020 | Note | Financial Assets at Amortised Cost \$'000 | Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost \$'000 | Total \$'000 |
|---|------|---|--|-----------------|
| Contractual Financial Assets | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6.2 | 7,626 | - | 7,626 |
| Receivables and contract assets | 5.1 | 72 | - | 72 |
| Total Financial Assetsⁱ | | 7,698 | - | 7,698 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| Payables | 5.2 | - | 1,191 | 1,191 |
| Borrowings | 6.1 | - | 239 | 239 |
| Other Financial Liabilities - Refundable Accommodation Deposits | 5.3 | - | 3,434 | 3,434 |
| Total Financial Liabilitiesⁱ | | - | 4,864 | 4,864 |

ⁱ The carrying amount excludes statutory receivables (i.e. GST receivable and DH receivable) and statutory payables (i.e. Revenue in Advance and DH payable).

How we categorise financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when Corryong Health becomes party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is at the date Corryong Health commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at fair value through net result, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine the fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15 para 63.

Note 7.1 (a) Categorisation of financial instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met and the assets are not designated as fair value through net result:

- the assets are held by Corryong Health solely to collect the contractual cash flows and
- the assets' contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specific dates.

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Corryong Health recognises the following assets in this category:

- cash and deposits
- receivables (excluding statutory receivables)

Note 7.1 (a) Categorisation of financial instruments

Categories of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when Corryong Health becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, where they are not held at fair value through net result.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in net result over the relevant period. The effective interest is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Corryong Health recognises the following liabilities in this category:

- payables (excluding statutory payables and contract liabilities)
- borrowings and
- other liabilities (including monies held in trust).

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial instrument assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated balance sheet when, and only when, Corryong Health has a legal right to offset the amounts and intend either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Some master netting arrangements do not result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities. Where Corryong Health does not have a legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, because the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as default, insolvency or bankruptcy, they are reported on a gross basis.

Note 7.1 (a) Categorisation of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

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 rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- Corryong Health retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement or
- Corryong Health has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
 - has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised as an 'other economic flow' in the comprehensive operating statement.

Reclassification of financial instruments

A financial asset is required to be reclassified between fair value between amortised cost, fair value through net result and fair value through other comprehensive income when, and only when, Corryong Health's business model for managing its financial assets has changed such that its previous model would no longer apply.

A financial liability reclassification is not permitted.

Note 7.2: Financial risk management objectives and policies

As a whole, Corryong Health's financial risk management program seeks to manage the risks and the associated volatility of its financial performance.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, included the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument above are disclosed throughout the financial statements.

Corryong Health's main financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity price risk. Corryong Health manages these financial risks in accordance with its financial risk management policy.

Corryong Health uses different methods to measure and manage the different risks to which it is exposed. Primary responsibility for the identification and management of financial risks rests with the Accountable Officer.

Note 7.2 (a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a borrower will default on its financial obligations as and when they fall due. Corryong Health's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counter party on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to Corryong Health. Credit risk is measured at fair value and is monitored on a regular basis.

Credit risk associated with Corryong Health's contractual financial assets is minimal because the main debtor is the Victorian Government. For debtors other than the Government, the health service is exposed to credit risk associated with patient and other debtors.

In addition, Corryong Health does not engage in hedging for its contractual financial assets and mainly obtains contractual financial assets that are on fixed interest, except for cash and deposits, which are mainly cash at bank. As with the policy for debtors, Corryong Health's policy is to only deal with banks with high credit ratings.

Provision of impairment for contractual financial assets is recognised when there is objective evidence that Corryong Health will not be able to collect a receivable. Objective evidence includes financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments, debtors that are more than 60 days overdue, and changes in debtor credit ratings.

Contract financial assets are written off against the carrying amount when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Bad debt written off by mutual consent is classified as a transaction expense. Bad debt written off following a unilateral decision is recognised as other economic flows in the net result.

Except as otherwise detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of contractual financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents Corryong Health's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

There has been no material change to Corryong Health's credit risk profile in 2020-21.

Note 7.2 (a) Credit risk

Impairment of financial assets under AASB 9

Corryong Health records the allowance for expected credit loss for the relevant financial instruments applying AASB 9's Expected Credit Loss approach. Subject to AASB 9, impairment assessment includes the health service's contractual receivables and its investment in debt instruments.

Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under AASB 9. Other financial assets mandatorily measured or designated at fair value through net result are not subject to impairment assessment under AASB 9.

Credit loss allowance is classified as other economic flows in the net result. Contractual receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and impairment losses are classified as a transaction expense. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Contractual receivables at amortised cost

Corryong Health applies AASB 9's simplified approach for all contractual receivables to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. Corryong Health has grouped contractual receivables on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due and select the expected credit loss rate based on Corryong Health's past history, existing market conditions, as well as forward looking estimates at the end of the financial year.

On this basis, Corryong Health determines the closing loss allowance at the end of the financial year as follows:

| | | Current | Less than 1 month | 1–3 months | 3 months –1 year | 1–5 years | Total |
|--|-----|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 30 June 2021 | | | | | | | |
| Expected loss rate | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | |
| Gross carrying amount of contractual receivables | 5.1 | 114 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 134 |
| Loss allowance | | - | - | - | (3) | - | (3) |
| | | Current | Less than 1 month | 1–3 months | 3 months –1 year | 1–5 years | Total |
| 30 June 2020 | | | | | | | |
| Expected loss rate | | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| Gross carrying amount of contractual receivables | 5.1 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125 |
| Loss allowance | | (2) | - | - | - | - | (2) |

Note 7.2 (a) Contractual receivables at amortised cost

Statutory receivables and debt investments at amortised cost

Corryong Health's non-contractual receivables arising from statutory requirements are not financial instruments. However, they are nevertheless recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 9 requirements as if those receivables are financial instruments.

Both the statutory receivables and investments in debt instruments are considered to have low credit risk, taking into account the counterparty's credit rating, risk of default and capacity to meet contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised.

Note 7.2 (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from being unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due.

Corryong Health is exposed to liquidity risk mainly through the financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the balance sheet and the amounts related to financial guarantees. The health service manages its liquidity risk by:

- close monitoring of its short-term and long-term borrowings by senior management, including monthly reviews on current and future borrowing levels and requirements
- maintaining an adequate level of uncommitted funds that can be drawn at short notice to meet its short-term obligations
- holding contractual financial assets that are readily tradeable in the financial markets and
- careful maturity planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows.

Corryong Health's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk. Cash for unexpected events is generally sourced from other financial assets.

The following table discloses the contractual maturity analysis for Corryong Health's financial liabilities. For interest rates applicable to each class of liability refer to individual notes to the financial statements.

Note 7.2 (b) Payables and borrowings maturity analysis

| | | Maturity Dates | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Carrying Amount | Nominal Amount | Less than 1 Month | 1-3 Months | 3 months - 1 Year | 1-5 Years | Over 5 years |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June 2021 | Note | | | | | | | |
| Payables | 5.2 | 1,071 | 1,071 | 1,071 | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowings | 6.1 | 153 | 153 | 4 | 12 | 35 | 102 | - |
| Other Financial Liabilities - Refundable Accommodation Deposits | 5.3 | 2,328 | 2,328 | - | - | 2,328 | - | - |
| Total Financial Liabilities | | 3,552 | 3,552 | 1,075 | 12 | 2,363 | 102 | - |

| | | Maturity Dates | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Carrying Amount | Nominal Amount | Less than 1 Month | 1-3 Months | 3 months - 1 Year | 1-5 Years | Over 5 years |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June 2020 | Note | | | | | | | |
| Financial Liabilities at amortised cost | | | | | | | | |
| Payables | 5.2 | 1,191 | 2,016 | 2,016 | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowings | 6.1 | 239 | 389 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 364 | - |
| Other Financial Liabilities - Refundable Accommodation Deposits | 5.3 | 3,434 | 983 | - | - | 983 | - | - |
| Total Financial Liabilities | | 4,864 | 3,390 | 2,018 | 8 | 1,000 | 364 | - |

ⁱ Ageing analysis of financial liabilities excludes statutory financial liabilities (i.e. GST payable).

Note 7.2 (c) Market risk

Corryong Health Service's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity price risk. Objectives, policies and processes used to manage each of these risks are disclosed below.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis and assumptions

Corryong Health Service's sensitivity to market risk is determined based on the observed range of actual historical data for the preceding five-year period. Corryong Health Service's fund managers cannot be expected to predict movements in market rates and prices. The following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months:

- a change in interest rates of 0.5% up or down

Interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Corryong Health Service does not hold any interest-bearing financial instruments that are measured at fair value, and therefore has no exposure to fair value interest rate risk.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Corryong Health Service has minimal exposure to cash flow interest rate risks through cash and deposits, term deposits and bank overdrafts that are at floating rate.

Foreign currency risk

All foreign currency transactions during the financial year are brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign monetary items existing at the end of the reporting period are translated at the closing rate at the date of the end of the reporting period.

Corryong Health Service has minimal exposure to foreign currency risk.

Note 7.3: Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

At balance date, the Board are not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities.

How we measure and disclose contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the health service.

These are classified as either quantifiable, where the potential economic benefit is known, or non-quantifiable.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are:

- possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the health service or
- present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognised because:
 - It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations or
 - the amount of the obligations cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are also classified as either quantifiable or non-quantifiable.

Note 8: Other disclosures

This section includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or otherwise, for the understanding of this financial report.

Structure

8.1 Reconciliation of net result for the year to net cash flow from operating activities

8.2 Responsible persons disclosure

8.3 Remuneration of executives

8.4 Related parties

8.5 Remuneration of auditors

8.6 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

8.7 Jointly controlled operations

8.8 Equity

8.9 Economic dependency

Telling the COVID-19 story

Our other disclosures were not materially impacted by the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic.

Note 8.1 Reconciliation of net result for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

| | Note | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|--|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Net result for the year | | (759) | (492) |
| Non-cash movements: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets | 4.3 | 1,334 | 1,244 |
| Impairment of non-current assets | 3.4 | 9 | - |
| Bad and doubtful debt expense | 3.1 | 1 | (9) |
| Other non-cash movements | | (57) | (60) |
| Movements in Assets and Liabilities: | | | |
| (Increase)/Decrease in receivables and contract assets | | (109) | 365 |
| (Increase)/Decrease in prepaid expenses | | (5) | 20 |
| Increase/(Decrease) in payables and contract liabilities | | 308 | 1,139 |
| Increase/(Decrease) in employee benefits | | 272 | (4) |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | | 994 | 2,203 |

Note 8.2 Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the following disclosures are made regarding responsible persons for the reporting period.

| | Period |
|--|---------------------------|
| The Honourable Martin Foley: | |
| Minister for Mental Health | 1 Jul 2020 - 29 Sep 2020 |
| Minister for Health | 26 Sep 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| Minister for Ambulance Services | 26 Sep 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| Minister for the Coordination of Health and Human Services: COVID-19 | 26 Sep 2020 - 9 Nov 2020 |
| The Honourable Jenny Mikakos: | |
| Minister for Health | 1 Jul 2020 - 26 Sep 2020 |
| Minister for Ambulance Services | 1 Jul 2020 - 26 Sep 2020 |
| Minister for the Coordination of Health and Human Services: COVID-19 | 1 Jul 2020 - 26 Sep 2020 |
| The Honourable Luke Donnellan: | |
| Minister for Child Protection | 1 Jul 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| Minister for Disability, Ageing and Carers | 1 Jul 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| The Honourable James Merlino: | |
| Minister for Mental Health | 29 Sep 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| Governing Boards | |
| D Culhane | 1 Jul 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| I Buffier | 1 Jul 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| N Barwick | 1 Jul 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| I Cesa | 27 Jan 2021 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| P Dikschei | 27 Jan 2021 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| K Waterford | 27 Apr 2021 - 30 Jun 2021 |
| J Woodall | 1 Jul 2020 - 11 Aug 2021 |
| S Owens | 1 Jul 2020 - 20 Oct 2021 |
| R Bennetts | 1 Jul 2020 - 20 Oct 2021 |
| M Hoodless | 1 Jul 2020 - 27 Jan 2021 |
| F Evans | 1 Jul 2020 - 26 Jun 2021 |
| S Nicholas | 1 Jul 2020 - 22 Jun 2021 |
| Accountable Officers | |
| D Sandilands (Chief Executive Officer) | 1 Jul 2020 - 30 Jun 2021 |

Note 8.2 Responsible persons (continued)

Remuneration of Responsible Persons

The number of Responsible Persons are shown in their relevant income bands:

| Income Band |
|-----------------------|
| \$0 - \$9,999 |
| \$200,000 - \$209,999 |
| \$220,000 - \$229,999 |
| Total Numbers |

| Total 2021 No | Total 2020 No |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 12 | 10 |
| 1 | - |
| - | 1 |
| 13 | 11 |

| Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$250 | \$255 |

Total remuneration received or due and receivable by Responsible Persons from the reporting entity amounted to:

Note 8.3 Remuneration of executives

Remuneration of executive officers

(including Key Management Personnel disclosed in Note 8.4)

Short-term benefits

Post-employment benefits

Other long-term benefits

Termination benefits

Total remunerationⁱ

Total number of executives

Total annualised employee equivalentⁱⁱ

| | Total Remuneration | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| | 2021 \$'000 | 2020 \$'000 |
| Short-term benefits | 313 | 398 |
| Post-employment benefits | 29 | 31 |
| Other long-term benefits | 8 | 9 |
| Termination benefits | - | - |
| Total remunerationⁱ | 350 | 438 |
| Total number of executives | 4 | 3 |
| Total annualised employee equivalent ⁱⁱ | 2.3 | 2.4 |

ⁱ The total number of executive officers includes persons who meet the definition of Key Management Personnel (KMP) of Corryong Healths under AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and are also reported within Note 8.4 Related Parties.

ⁱⁱ Annualised employee equivalent is based on working 38 ordinary hours per week over the reporting period.

Total remuneration payable to executives during the year included an additional executive officer and payments made for higher duties.

Remuneration comprises employee benefits in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided in exchange for services rendered, and is disclosed in the following categories:

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries and wages, annual leave or sick leave that are usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.

Post-employment benefits

Pensions and other retirement benefits (such as superannuation guarantee contributions) paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.

Other long-term benefits

Long service leave, other long-service benefit or deferred compensation.

Termination benefits

Termination of employment payments, such as severance packages.

Note 8.4: Related Parties

Corryong Health is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Victoria. Related parties of the health service include:

- all key management personnel (KMP) and their close family members and personal business interests
- cabinet ministers (where applicable) and their close family members
- jointly controlled operations – A member of the Hume Regional Health Alliance and
- all health services and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the State of Victoria financial statements.

KMPs are those people with the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Corryong Health, directly or indirectly.

Key management personnel

The Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Directors of Corryong Healths are deemed to be KMPs.

| Entity | KMPs | Position Title |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Corryong Health | D Culhane | Chair of the Board |
| Corryong Health | I Buffier | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | N Barwick | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | I Cesa | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | P Dikschei | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | K Waterford | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | J Woodall | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | S Owens | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | R Bennetts | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | M Hoodless | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | F Evans | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | S Nicholas | Board Member |
| Corryong Health | D. Sandilands | Chief Executive Officer |
| Corryong Health | K. Clarke | Executive Director of Finance & Corporate Services |
| Corryong Health | S. Edmondson | Executive Director of Clinical Services & Nursing |
| Corryong Health | V Pitcher | Executive Director of Community Services |
| Corryong Health | N. Martin | Executive Director of Quality, Safety & Risk |

The compensation detailed below excludes the salaries and benefits the Portfolio Ministers receive. The Minister's remuneration and allowances is set by the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968*, and is reported within the Department of Parliamentary Services' Financial Report.

| | Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Compensation - KMPs | | |
| Short-term Employee Benefits ⁱ | 540 | 630 |
| Post-employment Benefits | 46 | 47 |
| Other Long-term Benefits | 14 | 16 |
| Total ⁱⁱ | 600 | 693 |

ⁱ Total remuneration paid to KMPs employed as a contractor during the reporting period through accounts payable has been reported under short-term employee benefits.

ⁱⁱ KMPs are also reported in Note 8.2 Responsible Persons or Note 8.3 Remuneration of Executives.

Note 8.4: Related Parties (continued)

Significant transactions with government related entities

Corryong Health received funding from the Department of Health of \$6.97 m (2020: \$6.7 m).

Expenses incurred by the Corryong Health in delivering services and outputs are in accordance with HealthShare Victoria requirements. Goods and services including procurement, diagnostics, patient meals and multi-site operational support are provided by other Victorian Health Service Providers on commercial terms.

Professional medical indemnity insurance and other insurance products are obtained from the Victorian Managed Insurance Authority.

The Standing Directions of the Assistant Treasurer require the Corryong Health to hold cash (in excess of working capital) in accordance with the State of Victoria's centralised banking arrangements. All borrowings are required to be sourced from Treasury Corporation Victoria unless an exemption has been approved by the Minister for Health and the Treasurer.

Transactions with KMPs and other related parties

Given the breadth and depth of State government activities, related parties transact with the Victorian public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public e.g. stamp duty and other government fees and charges. Further employment of processes within the Victorian public sector occur on terms and conditions consistent with the *Public Administration Act 2004* and Codes of Conduct and Standards issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission. Procurement processes occur on terms and conditions consistent with the HealthShare Victoria and Victorian Government Procurement Board requirements.

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with Corryong Health, there were no related party transactions that involved key management personnel, their close family members or their personal business interests. No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised, for impairment of receivables from related parties. There were no related party transactions with Cabinet Ministers required to be disclosed in 2021 (2020: none).

There were no related party transactions required to be disclosed for Corryong Health Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Directors in 2021 (2020: none).

Note 8.5: Remuneration of Auditors

Victorian Auditor-General's Office
Audit of the financial statements
Total remuneration of auditors

| Total 2021 \$'000 | Total 2020 \$'000 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 18 | 18 |
| 18 | 18 |

Note 8.6: Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Victoria has gone into Statewide lock down subsequent to year end however impacts on the health service are not expected to be significant. There have been no further events occurring after balance date that require additional disclosure.

Note 8.7 Joint arrangements

| | Principal Activity | Ownership Interest | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| | | 2021 | 2020 |
| | | % | % |
| Hume Region Health Alliance | Information Technology Services | 3.74 | 3.58 |

Corryong Health's interest in the above joint arrangements are detailed below. The amounts are included in the consolidated financial statements under their respective categories:

| | 2021 \$'000 | 2020 \$'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 409 | 312 |
| Receivables | 27 | 29 |
| Prepaid expenses | 9 | 4 |
| Total current assets | 445 | 345 |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Intangible assets | 2 | 16 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 14 | 22 |
| Total non-current assets | 16 | 38 |
| Total assets | 461 | 383 |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Payables | 249 | 150 |
| Borrowings | 2 | 6 |
| Total current liabilities | 251 | 156 |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Borrowings | 6 | 9 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 6 | 9 |
| Total liabilities | 257 | 165 |
| Net assets | 204 | 218 |
| Equity | | |
| Accumulated surplus | 204 | 218 |
| Total equity | 204 | 218 |

Note 8.7 Joint arrangements

Corryong Health's interest in revenues and expenses resulting from joint arrangements are detailed below:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Revenue | | |
| Operating Activities | 230 | 242 |
| Non Operating Activities | 1 | 2 |
| Capital Purpose Income | 12 | 61 |
| Total revenue | 243 | 305 |
| Expenses | | |
| Other Expenses from Continuing Operations | 206 | 249 |
| Finance Lease Charges | - | 1 |
| Depreciation | 30 | 21 |
| Capital Purpose Expenditure | 21 | - |
| Total expenses | 257 | 271 |
| Net result | (14) | 34 |

Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There are no known contingent liabilities or capital commitments held by the joint arrangements at balance date.

Note 8.8: Equity

Contributed capital

Contributions by owners (that is, contributed capital and its repayment) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of the Corryong Health.

Transfers of net assets arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to or contributions by owners.

Transfers of net liabilities arising from administrative restructurings are treated as distributions to owners.

Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions or distributions or that have been designated as contributed capital are also treated as contributed capital

Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income revaluation reserve

The financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of financial assets (such as equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such a financial asset is sold, that portion of the reserve which relates to that financial asset may be transferred to accumulated surplus/deficit.

Specific restricted purpose reserves

The specific restricted purpose reserve is established where Corryong Health has possession or title to the funds but has no discretion to amend or vary the restriction and/or condition underlying the funds received.

Note 8.9: Economic dependency

Corryong Health is dependent on the Department of Health for the majority of its revenue used to operate the health service. At the date of this report, the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the Department of Health will not continue to support Corryong Health.