



CATHOLIC HEALTH
Australia

FINANCIAL REPORT
for the year ended

30 JUNE 2015

The Catholic Church in Australia
Working in communion
Providing the healing care of the hands of Jesus



CATHOLIC HEALTH
Australia

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE 2014/15
FINANCIAL YEAR**

CATHOLIC HEALTH AUSTRALIA LIMITED
ABN 30 351 500 103

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CATHOLIC HEALTH Australia

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE 2014/15 FINANCIAL YEAR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAIR OF THE BOARD'S REPORT	1
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT	2
CHA COMMITTEES AS AT 30 JUNE 2015	5
FINANCIAL REPORT	
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	14
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	15
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	16
CASH FLOW STATEMENT	17
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	18
STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE	34
AUDITOR'S REPORT	35

Over 75 hospitals and more than 550 aged care facilities are operated by different bodies of the Catholic Church within Australia. These health and aged care services are operated in fulfilment of the mission of the Church to provide care and healing to all those who seek it. Catholic Health Australia is the peak member organisation of these health and aged care services. Further detail on Catholic Health Australia can be obtained at www.cha.org.au

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CHAIR OF THE BOARD'S REPORT

The past year has been one of significant change for CHA as we welcomed our new Chief Executive, Suzanne Greenwood and farewelled outgoing CEO Martin Laverty, against a backdrop of continuing changes in health and aged care.

Advances in science and medical technology continue to unveil new clinical and technological advances, bringing new wonders, opportunities and challenges to the boards, staff and patients within our health care systems.

Aged care in Australia has also undergone significant change with the continuing adoption and implementation of the aged care reform recommendations in the Productivity Commission's 2011 report Caring for Older Australians.

Current affairs debates and the media have raised difficult discussions for the Church in recent times. The excellence of care demonstrated by Catholic health, aged and community care services however has done much to highlight the good works done in the name of the Church and in service to all.

In this challenging environment, the role of Catholic Health Australia in supporting our members and providing a unifying voice for the Catholic healing and caring ministry is increasingly important, and we continue to take a leading role through advocacy and policy development to influence and progress advances and reforms consistent with the priorities of our members.

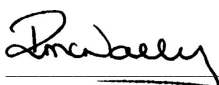
This work would not have been possible without the support of our members and the many exceptional and generous people who give their time and expertise serving as expert advisers and on our various committees. Your passion and unwavering commitment as volunteers is invaluable in the support of our members to achieve better health and care for all Australians.

I wish to acknowledge the dedication of the members of the Catholic Health Australia Board in continuing to represent and support our members in these very important works of the Church.

There are also a number of Board Directors whose time on the CHA Board came to a close during this year or who will be leaving the Board at this year's Annual General Meeting. With special thanks and acknowledgement to Ms Valerie Lyons, Professor John McAuliffe, Most Rev Joseph Oudeman OFM Cap DD and Ms Jennifer Stratton.

I also wish to thank the staff of Catholic Health Australia. This has been a year of transition and new beginnings and I wish to acknowledge and thank our Chief Executive and her staff for their exceptional professionalism and dedication.

Yours in Christ,



ROWENA MCNALLY, CHAIR

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

It gives me great pleasure to provide my first Chief Executive Officer's Report for Catholic Health Australia.

Whilst I recognised the many diverse expressions of the healing ministry of Catholic health, aged and community care services, it was since becoming CHA's CEO in October 2014, that I have truly appreciated how those services reflect the sacredness of life. The Catholic health and aged care ministry is an important and vibrant part of the Australian community.

Catholic Health Australia's role is to support our members and be a respected and trusted national voice on important issues that impact Catholic providers of health and aged care services.

Our role in advocacy to governments, particularly on policy development and reform in the relevant sectors, seeks to promote the unique role and continued presence within the broader Australian health system and community of Catholic care providers.

Catholic Health Australia continues to engage with government through Ministerial and Departmental meetings, membership of government committees and working on advisory and reference groups. This year, CHA has lodged many submissions including:

- To the Senate Inquiry into the Exposure Draft of the Medical Services (Dying with Dignity) Bill 2014, which was followed up by CHA attending the Inquiry to present our submission;
- To the Fair Work Commission on workforce issues in response to the Exposure Draft of the Nurses Award 2014 and the Health Professionals & Support Services Award 2014;
- Our response to the Department of Social Services to the invitation for comment on the Discussion Paper on Proposed Changes to Financial Reporting for Providers of Residential Aged Care and Home Care and also a submission in response to the invitation to identify opportunities to embed the Aged Care Sector Statement of Principles in the design of Australia's future aged care system, and
- To the Senate Standing Committees on Community Affairs Inquiry into income inequality particularly regarding issues of inequality in relation to health care.

This year also saw much work supporting members who provide aged care for the introduction of the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP) that commenced on 1 July 2015. In preparation for the launch of the CHSP, Catholic Health Australia made submissions to the Department of Social Services commenting on the consultation drafts of the Program Manual, Fees Policy and Good Practice Guide for Reablement/Wellness, hosted an Aged Care Forum to educate members and published various Aged Care Updates to support members through this transition.

In addition to submissions, Catholic Health Australia also released various media statements and press releases on issues such as dementia care programs, the Federal budget, public hospital funding and private health insurance contracting.

Another significant event in the life of Catholic Health Australia occurred at the start of this reporting year with the acceptance to membership of our first international member, the Franciscan Missionaries of the Divine Motherhood for their Mt Alvernia Hospital, Singapore, and Mount Miriam Hospital, Malaysia.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT (CONT.)

During the year, Catholic Health Australia hosted many key events for our members, including the –

- National CHA Conference and Annual Awards presentation, August 2014 in Brisbane.
- 2014 Annual General Meeting held before the Conference in Brisbane.
- Nursing & Midwifery Symposium, November 2014 at St Kilda Beach in Melbourne.
- Formation seminar with Dr Larry O'Connell, President and CEO of the Ministry Leadership Centre, California USA, January 2015 in Sydney.
- Aged Care Forum – Meeting the Challenges of CDC & CHSP, March 2015 in North Sydney.
- Governance Conference – Effective Governance & Leadership for Mission, March 2015 at Coogee Beach.
- Mission Leaders Forum, Ethics Education Seminar and Pastoral Care Forum, May 2015 in Sydney.

We have published various member resources this year including our Exploring the Connections: Catholic Social Teaching and Social Determinants of Health book, quarterly Health Matters magazine, Aged Care Updates, World Day of the Sick message, and our weekly e-newsletter. Our new look e-newsletter, was launched in January this year and provides a more interactive experience for members to engage with CHA events, news about our members and sector updates.

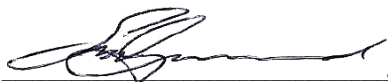
Catholic Health Australia continues to take on a crucial role in leader formation. The Pathways Taskforce, representing members large and small, leads this initiative. CHA continues to work closely with the Sacramento-based Ministry Leadership Centre to assess how Australian Catholic health and aged care executives, trustees and board members can be offered formation opportunities close to home that are robust and help develop the current and future generations of leaders.

Together with the Broken Bay Institute, we have this year launched Decoding the Code: An online program in Catholic ethics for the health and aged care sector. Inaugural student cohorts commenced in both Melbourne & Brisbane with interest in the course exceeding all expectations.

Catholic Health Australia also continued to enjoy the support of the Australian Catholic University particularly through their Graduate Certificate in Leadership and Catholic Culture.

Finally, a number of operational changes to Catholic Health Australia also occurred this year. Staffing needs were reviewed which resulted in two new Senior Health Policy Advisor positions being created and the engagement of a new Media & Communications Manager. And at the close of the year, Catholic Health Australia relocated our National office in Canberra to expanded and newly refurbished premises.

Thank you to all CHA members, the Board, those who volunteer on our various committees and working groups and the CHA staff for contributing to our last year. I look forward to your ongoing commitment as we work in communion providing the healing care of the hands of Jesus.



SUZANNE GREENWOOD, CEO

CHA BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

CATHOLIC HEALTH AUSTRALIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MS ROWENA MCNALLY (CHAIR)

**SR ANTOINETTE BALDWIN, RSJ
(DEPUTY CHAIR)**

A/PROF. KATE BIRRELL
(Resigned 24-8-2014)

MR BRENDAN BOWLER
(Resigned 24-8-2014)

MR STEPHEN CORNELISSEN

MS JAN HORSNELL
(Commenced 24-8-2014)

MS JANINE LOADER
(Commenced 24-8-2014)

MS VALERIE LYONS
(Resigned 17-12-2014)

PROFESSOR JOHN MCAULIFFE

MR JOHN O'DONNELL

MR HERBIE O'FLYNN

**MOST REV JOSEPH OUDEMAN,
OFM CAP DD**
(Resigned 1-5-2015)

FR JOSEPH PARKINSON

MR MICHAEL ROCHE

MS JENNIFER STRATTON

CHA POLICY COMMITTEES AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

AGED CARE COMMITTEE

MR DAVID MAHER

Managing Director Catholic Healthcare

MS JAN HORSNELL (CHAIR)

CEO Southern Cross Care (VIC)

MR PAUL BRADLEY

National Director Retirement Communities,
Calvary Community Care

MR CARLO CALOGERO

Executive Director Aged Care Services,
MeryCare WA

MR JOHN LEAHY

Regional Chief Executive Officer, St Vincent's
Health and Aged Care

MR PAUL MCMAHON

Chief Executive Officer, Southern Cross Care
NSW & ACT

MARCUS RILEY

Chief Executive Officer, BallyCara

MR GREG PULLEN

Chief Executive Officer, Villa Maria/Catholic
Homes

MS VOULA YANKOULAS

Executive Director - Residential Aged Care,
Mercy Health

DIRECTORS OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY COMMITTEE

MS JANINE LOADER (CHAIR)

Chief Nursing Officer, St Vincent's and Mercy
Private, Melbourne

MS CHERYL CLAYTON

Director of Nursing, Mater Private Hospital

MS RACHEL BUSH

Director, Inpatient Services, Hawkesbury District
Health Services

MS SUSAN O'NEILL

Director of Nursing, Cabrini

MS SUE HANSON

Group Clinical Director, Little Company of Mary
Health Care

MS ALISON PATRICK

Executive Director of Nursing and Midwifery,
Mercy Health

MS JENNIFER PITT

Nursing Director, Mater Health Services

MR SHANE COMBS

Director of Nursing, Mater Misericordiae Hospital,
Mackay

CHA POLICY COMMITTEES AS AT 30 JUNE 2015 (CONT.)

HEALTH POLICY COMMITTEE

DR JOHN O'DONNELL (CHAIR)

CEO, Mater Misericordiae Health Services,
Brisbane, Qld

MS BRENDA AINSWORTH

National Director of Public Hospitals, Little
Company of Mary Healthcare (Calvary
Healthcare)

DR LINDA MELLORS

Executive Director Health Services, Mercy Health

MRS LYNNE SHEEHAN

COO, Mercy Health and Aged Care, Central
Queensland

DR MICHAEL STANFORD

Group CEO, St John of God Health Care

DR MICHAEL WALSH

CEO, Cabrini Health, Melbourne, Victoria

MISSION AND IDENTITY COMMITTEE

MS JULIA ABRAHAMS

Director of Mission and Chief Counsel, Catholic
Healthcare Limited

MR MARK GREEN

National Director of Mission, Little Company of
Mary Health Care

MS JULIA TRIMBOLI

Director of Mission Services, Cabrini Health

FR CORMAC NAGLE OFM

Ethicist, Melbourne

MS JENNIFER STRATTON (CHAIR)

Group Director Mission, St John of God Health
Care

MR JACK DE GROOT

Group Mission Leader, St Vincent's Health
Australia

MS MADONNA MCGAHAN

Executive Director Mission Leadership, Mater
Health Services



CATHOLIC HEALTH
Australia

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2015

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CATHOLIC HEALTH Australia

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial period ended 30 June 2015.

The names of each person who has been a director during the period and to the date of this report are:

DIRECTORS

Ms Rowena McNally (Chair)	Professor John McAuliffe
Sr Antoinette Baldwin, RSJ (Deputy Chair)	Mr John O'Donnell
A/Prof. Kate Birrell (Resigned 24-8-2014)	Mr Herbie O'Flynn
Mr Brendan Bowler (Resigned 24-8-2014)	Most Rev Joseph Oudeman, OFM Cap DD (Resigned 1-5-2015)
Mr Stephen Cornelissen	Fr Joseph Parkinson
Ms Jan Horsnell (Commenced 24-8-2014)	Mr Michael Roche
Ms Janine Loader (Commenced 24-8-2014)	Ms Jennifer Stratton
Ms Valerie Lyons (Resigned 17-12-2014)	

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company during the period were to promote justice and compassion in health care, influence public policy in relation to health and aged care, and strengthen the presence and influence of Catholic health and aged care within the Australasian health care system.

SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

The company's short-term objectives are to advance health, social, and public welfare as the national advocate for the healing Ministry of the Catholic Church in Australia by supporting the service capacity and promoting the Catholic identity of its members, to contribute to the fulfilment of the Mission of the Catholic Church.

The company's long-term objectives are to pursue direct benevolent relief of illness, direct benevolent relief of the needs of the aged, and direct benevolent relief of poverty as a social determinant of health for the benefit of all Australians.

STRATEGIES

The company has adopted a strategic plan to operate through the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2015. The three strategic priorities of that plan are:

Advocacy: Promote Catholic health, aged and community care services' unique role and continued presence within the broader Australian health system and community.

Relationships: Support Catholic health, aged and community care services to reflect the life of the Catholic Church.

Capability: Build the capacities of our people in support of Catholic health, aged, and community services.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Board oversees the performance of the company in achieving its short-term objectives, long-term objectives, and strategic intent.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

ROWENA MCNALLY

(CHAIR) *****

Qualifications

Experience

Special Responsibilities

Lawyer

LLB; FIAMA; MAICD; FAIM

In addition to legal and commercial experience, over 20 years' experience in the not for profit sector as a board director in health, disability and aged care as well as involvement in various Church ministries for a number of years.

CHA Board Chair

ANTOINETTE BALDWIN

(DEPUTY CHAIR) *****

Qualifications

Experience

Special Responsibilities

La Salle Health Coordinator

RN BA; MHA; EdD; MACN

Sister of St Joseph with experience and expertise in clinical nursing, education and administration in midwifery, women's health, paediatrics and aged care. Former Chair, Deputy Chair and Director of various Hospital and Aged Care Boards

Nominated by Catholic Religious Australia; CHA Deputy Chair

CATHERINE BIRRELL *****

Qualifications

Experience

Special Responsibilities

Group Director Nursing – St John of God Health Care

RN; Grad Dip HA; BBus (HR) development; MHSc; Graduate of the Company Directors Course

25 years experience in senior executive roles in health care at a national level in the not for profit, private sector

Chair of the Nursing and Midwifery Committee (Resigned 2014 AGM - 24/8/2014)

BRENDAN BOWLER AM *****

Qualifications

Experience

Special Responsibilities

Consultant Solicitor

LLB

Board member of Southern Cross Care since 1984 currently Chair of Southern Cross Care (SA & NT)

Nominated by Southern Cross Care Australia (Resigned 2014 AGM - 24/8/2014)

STEPHEN CORNELISSEN *****

Qualifications

Experience

Special Responsibilities

CEO of Mercy Health

Masters in Health Administration (UNSW); Grad Cert in Catholic Culture and Leadership; Bachelor of Nursing (Deakin University)

Board member of Aged and Community Services Australia; 26 years' experience in health care.

Member of the Finance, Audit & Risk board sub-committee; Member of the Pathways Taskforce

JAN HORSNELL *****

Qualifications

Experience

Special Responsibilities

CEO of Southern Cross Care Victoria

B Bus; Grad. Diploma Management & Leadership

Chairperson Secondary School in SA; Director Aged Care Peak body in SA; Member Anglican Synod, member General Synod of Anglican Church; Director Anglicare SA. Currently Member Catholic Social Services Victoria Council.

Nominated by Southern Cross Care Australia; Chair of the Aged Care Policy Committee (from 5/3/2015); Member of the Pathways Taskforce (until 5/3/2015)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

JANINE LOADER	*****	Executive Director St Vincent's Private Hospital
Qualifications		RN; Grad Dip in Nursing; Grad Dip in HR and Education; Certificate in Peri-Operative Nursing
Experience		Over 25 years' experience in the health industry in clinical and executive positions.
Special Responsibilities		Chair of the Directors of Nursing and Midwifery Committee
VALERIE LYONS	*****	CEO Villa Maria Society
Qualifications		BBusStu-Acc; EDY; FCPA; FCSA; FIACD
Experience		Extensive experience and background in the health and finance sectors, with 25 years' experience in executive and governance roles within the community sector.
Special Responsibilities		Chair of Aged Care Policy Committee (until 30/11/2014) Resigned 30/11/2014
JOHN MCAULIFFE AM	*****	Property/Commercial Consultant
Qualifications		LAPI; FAIB; Chartered Builder; ACTCB; MAICD
Experience		Independent Chair of BHC, Chair of Multicap, Chair of Catholic Property, Brisbane, former Chair of Mater Health Services, Brisbane, former Chair of the Holy Spirit Private Hospital, Brisbane and former Member of the Mount Olivet Hospital Board.
Special Responsibilities		Nominated by Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia; Member of the Finance, Audit & Risk board sub-committee
JOHN O'DONNELL	*****	CEO Mater Health Services - Brisbane
Qualifications		Master in Health Planning (UNSW); FRACMA; FACHSM; FAIM; FAICD
Experience		Directorships include the Mater Foundation, the Mater Medical Research Institute; Mercy Super; the Health Round Table Ltd.; Greater Metro South Brisbane Medicare Local and Mater Education Limited. Adjunct Professor, School of Medicine, University of Queensland; Adjunct Professor, School of Public Health, Queensland University of Technology, and Adjunct Professor, Griffith Business School.
Special Responsibilities		Chair of Health Policy Committee
HERBERT O'FLYNN	*****	Retired
Qualifications		BA (Maths); FRMIT (Comm Engr)
Experience		Former Financial Administrator of Archdiocese of Canberra Goulburn; Archdiocesan Pastoral Planning Committee; Served as Vice Chair of Catholic Healthcare Limited
JOSEPH OUDEMAN OFM CAP	*****	Auxiliary Bishop of Brisbane
Qualifications		BA Religious Studies (QU); LTh
Experience		Auxiliary Bishop of Brisbane; member of the Bishops Commission for Health and Community Services
Special Responsibilities		Nominated by Australian Catholic Bishop's Conference (Resigned 14/05/15)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

<p>JOSEPH PARKINSON</p> <p>Qualifications</p> <p>Experience</p>	<p>*****</p>	<p>Director, L J Goody Bioethics Centre, Perth WA</p> <p>STL (Alphonsian Academy, Rome); PhD (UNDA)</p> <p>Priest of Archdiocese of Perth 33 years;</p> <p>1988- Catholic Moral Theology Association of Australia & New Zealand</p> <p>1989-1993 Committee for the Conduct of Ethical Research, Edith Cowan University</p> <p>1992-1996 Human Rights Committee, University of Western Australia</p> <p>1992-1994 Governor, University of Notre Dame Australia</p> <p>1997-2006 Confidentiality of Health Information Committee, Department of Health WA</p> <p>1999- St John of God Health Care (Western Region) Ethics Committee</p> <p>2000- Reproductive Technology Council, DoH WA</p> <p>2002-2010 MercyCare Ethics Committee, Mt Lawley WA</p> <p>2003-2007 Sessional Lecturer (Moral Theology & Bioethics), Notre Dame Australia</p> <p>2006- Clinical Ethics Consultancy, Women and Children's Health Services WA</p> <p>2010- Trustee, St John of God Healthcare</p> <p>2013- Honorary Fellow, Australian Catholic University</p>
<p>Special Responsibilities</p>		<p>Provides Bio Ethical advice; Member of the Bioethics Forum; Member of the Pathways Taskforce</p>
<p>MICHAEL ROCHE</p> <p>Qualifications</p> <p>Experience</p>	<p>*****</p>	<p>Consultant</p> <p>BA (Accounting); FCPA; MACS</p> <p>Deputy chair, Little Company of Mary Healthcare Ltd; Member LCMHC Ltd Audit Committee; Board Member Maritime Australia Limited; Chair Aerospace, Maritime and Defence foundation of Australia Ltd Group Audit Committee; Member Audit Committee (National Blood Authority); Member Audit Committee (Civil Aviation Safety Authority) Member Audit Committee (Department of the Environment); Former Under Secretary Defence Materiel; Former Deputy Chief Executive Australian Customs Service; Former Deputy Secretary Commonwealth Department of Health</p>
<p>Special Responsibilities</p>		<p>Nominated by Calvary Ministries; Chair of the Finance, Audit & Risk board sub-committee</p>
<p>JENNIFER STRATTON</p> <p>Qualifications</p> <p>Experience</p>	<p>*****</p>	<p>Group Director of Mission for St John of God Health Care</p> <p>BA; Dip Ed; Prof Dip HR; FAICD</p> <p>Leadership experience in Catholic education and Catholic health. Board member for National Council of Caritas Australia</p>
<p>Special Responsibilities</p>		<p>Nominated by St John of God Health Care; Chair of the Mission and Identity Committee; Chair of the Pathways Taskforce</p>

DIRECTORS' REPORT
MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year, six meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

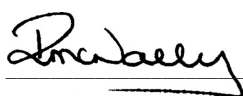
DIRECTORS	NUMBER ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	NUMBER ATTENDED
MS ROWENA MCNALLY	6	6
SR ANTOINETTE BALDWIN	6	6
CATHERINE BIRREL	1	1
BRENDAN BOWLER	1	0
STEPHEN CORNELISSEN	6	4
JAN HORSNELL	5	4
JANINE LOADER	5	3
VALERIE LYONS	3	0
JOHN MCAULIFFE AM	6	5
JOHN O'DONNELL	6	5
HERBERT O'FLYNN	6	4
JOSEPH OUDEMAN OFM CAP	6	4
REV DR JOE PARKINSON	6	6
MICHAEL ROCHE	6	4
JENNIFER STRATTON	6	5

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2015, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$10.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the period ended 30 June 2015 has been received and can be found on page of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:



ROWENA MCNALLY, CHAIR

DATE: 7 AUGUST 2015



MICHAEL ROCHE, DIRECTOR

DATE: 7 AUGUST 2015

RSM Bird Cameron

Level 1, 103-105 Northbourne Avenue Canberra ACT 2601
GPO Box 200 Canberra ACT 2601
T +61 2 6217 0300 F +61 2 6247 3703
www.rsmi.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Catholic Health Australia Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSM BIRD CAMERON



GED STENHOUSE

Director

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
Dated: 7 August 2015

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	NOTE	2015 \$	2014* \$
REVENUE	2	2,709,006	646,133
OTHER INCOME	2	88,242	31,003
		<u>2,797,248</u>	<u>677,136</u>
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		(1,366,323)	(586,968)
BAD DEBT EXPENSE AND FREE ADJUSTMENTS	5A	(30,195)	-
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	8	(14,128)	(4,487)
CONSULTANCY EXPENSES		(174,628)	(29,711)
CONFERENCE EXPENSES		(246,762)	-
DESIGN/ARTWORK/PRODUCTION		(21,896)	(14,084)
RENTAL EXPENSES		(69,379)	(23,126)
OFFICE SUPPLIES/PRINTING/POSTAGE		(69,560)	(50,963)
PHONE AND INTERNET EXPENSE		(12,551)	(7,932)
SPONSORSHIP/DONATION EXPENSE		(31,000)	-
TRAVEL EXPENSES		(151,421)	(54,917)
VENUE AND VENUE HIRE EXPENSE		(57,066)	(35,448)
ACCOUNTING EXPENSES		(17,682)	(12,848)
INSURANCE EXPENSES		(40,353)	(11,360)
WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES ATTENDED		(66,348)	(60,084)
OTHER EXPENSES		(179,960)	(68,787)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE INCOME TAX		<u>247,996</u>	<u>(115,068)</u>
TAX EXPENSE		-	-
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		<u>247,996</u>	<u>(115,068)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>247,996</u>	<u>(115,068)</u>

*THE COMPARATIVES ARE FOR THE PERIOD 1 MARCH 2014 TO 30 JUNE 2014. REFER NOTE 1M.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

	NOTE	2015 \$	2014* \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
CASH ON HAND	4	492,942	249,569
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS	5	158,774	77,808
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	6	71,708	112,240
INVESTMENTS	7	2,384,515	2,301,452
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,107,939</u>	<u>2,741,069</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	8	<u>36,797</u>	<u>32,232</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>36,797</u>	<u>32,232</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,144,736</u>	<u>2,773,301</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES	9	528,553	381,520
EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS	10	257,379	284,922
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>785,932</u>	<u>666,442</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS	10	<u>16,762</u>	<u>13,213</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>16,762</u>	<u>13,213</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>802,694</u>	<u>679,655</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>2,342,042</u>	<u>2,093,646</u>
EQUITY			
RETAINED EARNINGS		2,094,046	2,209,114
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		247,996	(115,068)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>2,342,042</u>	<u>2,094,046</u>

*THE COMPARATIVES ARE FOR THE PERIOD 1 MARCH 2014 TO 30 JUNE 2014. REFER NOTE 1M.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	NOTE	RETAINED EARNINGS \$	TOTAL \$
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ENTITY		(115,068)	(115,068)
CAPITAL INJECTION CHA ASSOCIATION	16	2,208,114	2,208,114
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2014		<u>2,093,046</u>	<u>2,093,046</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE 2015 YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ENTITY		247,996	247,996
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2015		<u>2,342,042</u>	<u>2,342,042</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	NOTE	2015 \$	2014* \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
RECEIPTS FROM MEMBERSHIPS, WORKSHOPS AND SALES		2,910,858	216,353
PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS AND EMPLOYEES		(2,654,370)	(557,075)
INTEREST RECEIVED		88,242	31,003
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13	344,730	(309,719)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		(16,195)	-
PURCHASE OF INVESTMENT		(85,161)	-
NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(101,356)	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH HELD		243,373	(309,719)
CASH ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		249,569	559,288
CASH ON HAND AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	4	492,942	249,569

*THE COMPARATIVES ARE FOR THE PERIOD 1 MARCH 2014 TO 30 JUNE 2014. REFER NOTE 1M.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

The financial statements cover Catholic Health Australia Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Catholic Health Australia Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 7th August 2015 by the directors of the company.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for profits Commission Act 2012 and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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 amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. REVENUE

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the state of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the membership period. Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received. Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

B. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

B. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT.)

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

C. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

DEPRECIATION

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is available for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

CLASS OF FIXED ASSET	DEPRECIATION RATE
Motor vehicles	10 – 33%
Office equipment	10 – 33%
Furniture & Fittings	10 – 33%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

D. LEASES

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset but not the legal ownership are transferred to the entity, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

E. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

INITIAL RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

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 recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

CLASSIFICATION AND SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

(I) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(II) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(III) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(IV) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(V) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

IMPAIRMENT

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets will be deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of one or more events (a "loss event"), which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors, or a group of debtors, are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having undertaken all possible measures of recovery, if the management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance accounts.

IMPAIRMENT (CONT.)

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

DERECOGNITION

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

F. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset's class, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

G. EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

OTHER LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as a part of employee benefits expense.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.



H. CASH ON HAND

Cash on hand includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

I. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

J. GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

K. INCOME TAX

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

L. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

M. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

As the entity commenced operations on 1 March 2014, the comparatives are for the period 1 March 2014 to 30 June 2014.

N. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

O. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

KEY JUDGMENTS

(I) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. The company expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

P. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS

REFERENCE	TITLE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE	IMPACT
AASB 2015-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality	The Standard completes the AASB's project to remove Australian guidance on materiality from Australian Accounting Standards.	1 July 2015	Minimal
AASB 2014-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	This Standard amends AASB 116 and AASB 138 to establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset, and to clarify that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for that purpose.	1 January 2016	Minimal
AASB 2015-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle	The Standard makes amendments to various Australian Accounting Standards arising from the IASB's Annual Improvements process, and editorial corrections.	1 January 2016	Minimal
AASB 2015-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities	The amendments specify consistent related party disclosure requirements for the Australian Government, State Governments, local councils and other not-for-profit public sector entities.	1 July 2016	Minimal
AASB 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	This Standard establishes principles (including disclosure requirements) for reporting useful information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.	1 January 2017	Minimal
AASB 2014-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15	Consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB 15.	1 January 2017	Minimal

REFERENCE	TITLE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION DATE	IMPACT
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	This Standard supersedes both AASB 9 (December 2010) and AASB 9 (December 2009) when applied. It introduces a “fair value through other comprehensive income” category for debt instruments, contains requirements for impairment of financial assets, etc.	1 January 2017	Minimal
AASB 2014-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014)	Consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB 9	1 January 2018	Minimal

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME**REVENUE**

	2015	2014*
	\$	\$
– Membership subscription	2,027,422	638,454
– Workshop and conference	544,707	2,050
– Sale of goods	19,715	5,629
– Education Programs	20,000	-
– Sponsorships	10,000	-
– Governance Registrations	67,162	-
– ACU CHA NUM	20,000	-
	<u>2,709,006</u>	<u>646,133</u>

OTHER REVENUE

– Interest received	88,242	31,003
Total revenue	<u>2,797,248</u>	<u>677,136</u>

NOTE 3: PROFIT (/DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR

Deficit has been determined after

A. EXPENSES

– Consultancy expenses	172,128	35,992
– Rental expenses	69,379	23,126
– Travel expenses	151,421	54,917
– Accounting expenses	17,532	12,848
– Insurance expenses	40,353	11,360
Audit fees:		
– audit services	15,450	5,000
Total audit remuneration	<u>15,450</u>	<u>5,000</u>

NOTE 4: CASH ON HAND**CURRENT**

Cash at bank – unrestricted	492,642	249,269
Cash float	300	300
Total cash on hand	<u>492,942</u>	<u>249,569</u>

NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS**CURRENT**

Accounts receivable	153,541	77,825
Provision for doubtful debts	5A (6,684)	(6,684)
	<u>146,857</u>	<u>71,141</u>
Other debtors	11,877	6,667
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	<u>158,744</u>	<u>77,808</u>

*The comparatives are for the period 1 March 2014 to 30 June 2014. Refer Note 1m.

A. PROVISION FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS

Movement in the provision for doubtful debts is as follows:

Opening balance at 1 July	6,684	14,286
– Charge for year*	30,195	-
– Written off*	(30,195)	(7,602)
Provision for doubtful debts as at 30 June	<u>6,684</u>	<u>6,684</u>

*The balance is made up of \$24,214 for membership fee adjustments and \$5,981 for bad debts written off.

B. CREDIT RISK – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 5. The main source of credit risk to the company is considered to relate to the class of assets described as “accounts receivable and other debtors”.

The following table details the company’s accounts receivable and other debtors exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as “past due” when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table below) are considered to be of high credit quality.

2015	Gross Amount	Past Due and Impaired	Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue)				Within Initial Trade Terms
			< 30	31–60	61–90	> 90	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	153,541	6,684	48,239	5,530	48,020	51,752	48,239
Total	153,541	6,684	48,239	5,530	48,020	51,752	48,239

2014	Gross Amount	Past Due and Impaired	Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue)				Within Initial Trade Terms
			< 30	31–60	61–90	> 90	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	77,825	6,684	35,236	26,355	-	16,234	35,236
Total	77,825	6,684	35,236	26,355	-	16,234	35,236

NOTE 6: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2015	2014*
	\$	\$
Accrued income	39,181	39,181
Conference clearing	23,898	23,898
Prepayments	6,629	6,629
Nurses Symposium	2,000	2,000
	71,708	112,241

NOTE 7: INVESTMENTS

Investment – term deposit	2,384,515	2,301,452
	2,384,515	2,301,452

*The comparatives are for the period 1 March 2014 to 30 June 2014. Refer Note 1m.

NOTE 8: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**MOTOR VEHICLE**

	2015	2014*
	\$	\$
At cost	34,438	34,438
Accumulated depreciation	(31,348)	(30,442)
Total motor vehicle	<u>3,090</u>	<u>3,996</u>

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Office furniture:		
At cost	268,291	252,096
Less accumulated depreciation	(239,003)	(231,197)
	<u>29,288</u>	<u>20,899</u>
Fixtures and fittings:		
At cost	30,860	30,860
Accumulated depreciation	(26,441)	(23,523)
	<u>4,419</u>	<u>7,337</u>
Total plant and equipment	<u>33,708</u>	<u>28,236</u>
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>36,797</u>	<u>32,232</u>

MOVEMENTS IN CARRYING AMOUNTS

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2015	Motor vehicle	Office	Fixture &	Total
	\$	furniture	Fittings	\$
		\$	\$	
Opening Balance	3,996	20,889	7,337	32,232
Additions at cost	-	16,195	-	16,195
Depreciation expense	(906)	(7,806)	(2,918)	(14,127)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>3,090</u>	<u>29,288</u>	<u>4,419</u>	<u>36,798</u>

NOTE 9: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER CREDITORS

	2015	2014*
	\$	\$
Annual conference clearing account	316,844	176,423
Accrued income	71,364	131,022
Trade payables and other payables	104,126	37,856
Funds held for programs	36,219	36,219
	<u>528,553</u>	<u>381,520</u>

NOTE 10: EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

Opening balance at 1 July	298,135	249,912
Additional provisions raised during period	45,033	59,175
Amounts used	(69,027)	(10,952)
Balance at 30 June 2015	<u>274,141</u>	<u>298,135</u>

ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

Current:		
– annual leave entitlements	146,020	170,867
– long service leave entitlements	111,119	114,055
Total current employee provisions	<u>257,379</u>	<u>284,922</u>
Non-current:		
– long service leave entitlements	16,762	13,213
	<u>16,762</u>	<u>13,213</u>

*The comparatives are for the period 1 March 2014 to 30 June 2014. Refer Note 1m.

EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

Employee provisions represent amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

NOTE II: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

B. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements

Payable – minimum lease payments:

– not later than 12 months

– later than 12 months but not later than five years

– later than five years

2015	2014*
\$	\$

6,108	8,052
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17,306	9,394
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<u>23,414</u>	<u>17,446</u>
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NOTE 12: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) is considered key management personnel.

Key management personnel compensation:

– short-term benefits (salary and termination)

– post-employment benefits (superannuation)

– other long-term benefits (long service leave)

258,260	102,278
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15,917	6,923
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7,300	19,886
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<u>281,477</u>	<u>129,087</u>
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Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

NOTE 13: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES WITH CURRENT PERIOD DEFICIT

Profit after income tax	247,997	(115,068)
Non-cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14,128	4,487
Fair value gains on investments	-	(4,158)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in accounts receivable and other debtors	(69,049)	172,392

*The comparatives are for the period 1 March 2014 to 30 June 2014. Refer Note 1m.

NOTE 13: CASH FLOW INFORMATION
RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
WITH CURRENT PERIOD DEFICIT (CONT.)

Profit after income tax	247,997	(115,068)
Non-cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14,128	4,487
Fair value gains on investments	-	(4,158)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in accounts receivable and other debtors	(69,049)	172,392
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	28,615	(30,424)
(Decrease)/Increase in accounts payable and other payables	147,033	(373,400)
(Decrease)/Increase in employee provisions	(23,994)	36,452
	<u>344,730</u>	<u>(309,719)</u>

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long-term investments, receivables and payables, and lease liabilities.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	NOTE	2015 \$	2014 \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash on hand	4	492,942	249,569
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	218,565	77,808
Held-to-maturity investments:			
– investments – term deposits	7	<u>2,384,515</u>	<u>2,301,452</u>
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		<u>2,896,605</u>	<u>2,628,829</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
– accounts payable and other payables	9	<u>528,552</u>	<u>381,520</u>
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		<u>528,552</u>	<u>381,520</u>

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The finance committee is responsible for monitoring and managing the company's compliance with its risk management strategy and consists of senior board members. The finance committee's overall risk management strategy is to assist the company in meeting its financial targets while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the finance committee on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

SPECIFIC FINANCIAL RISK EXPOSURES AND MANAGEMENT

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk.

There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the company is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

A. CREDIT RISK

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss for the company.

The company does not have any material credit risk exposures as its major source of revenue is the receipt of membership revenue.

*The comparatives are for the period 1 March 2014 to 30 June 2014. Refer Note 1m.

CREDIT RISK (CONT.)

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

Accounts receivable and other debtors that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 5.

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of accounts receivable and other debtors are provided in Note 5.

B. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations in relation to financial liabilities. The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The company does not hold directly any derivative financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

FINANCIAL LIABILITY AND FINANCIAL ASSET MATURITY ANALYSIS

	Within 1 Year 2015 \$	1 to 5 Years 2015 \$	Over 5 Years 2015 \$	Total 2015 \$
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DUE FOR PAYMENT				
Accounts payable and other payables (note 9)	528,553	-	-	528,553
Total expected outflows	528,553	-	-	528,553
FINANCIAL ASSETS – CASH FLOWS REALISABLE				
Cash on hand	492,942	-	-	492,942
Accounts receivable and other debtors	191,458	-	-	191,458
Other financial assets	2,384,515	-	-	2,384,515
Total anticipated inflows	3,068,915	-	-	3,068,915
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	2,613,473	-	-	2,613,473

C. MARKET RISK

(I) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

The financial instruments that expose the company to interest rate risk are limited to fixed interest securities and cash on hand.

The company also manages interest rate risk by ensuring that, whenever possible, payables are paid within any pre-agreed credit terms.

(II) Other price risk

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) of securities held.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	PROFIT	EQUITY
	\$	\$
PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2015		
+/- 1% in interest rates	25,510	25,510

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the company has no material exposures to currency risk.

FAIR VALUES

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position.

Refer to Note 15 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

	NOTE	2015		2014	
		Carrying Amount \$	Fair Value \$	Carrying Amount \$	Fair Value \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash on hand	4	492,942	492,942	249,569	249,569
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	158,744	191,458	77,808	77,808
Held-to-maturity financial assets:					
– Investments – term deposits	7	2,384,515	2,384,515	2,301,452	2,301,452
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		3,036,201	2,896,605	2,628,829	2,628,829
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and other payables	9	528,552	528,552	381,520	381,520
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		455,442	455,442	381,520	381,520

- (D) Cash on hand, accounts receivable and other debtors, and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.

NOTE 15: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The company does not subsequently measure any assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

NOTE 16: CAPITAL INJECTION FROM CATHOLIC HEALTH AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

Catholic Health Australia Limited commenced operations on 1 March 2014. Prior to 1 March 2014, Catholic Health Australia Limited was operating as an incorporated association, Catholic Health Australia Incorporated. Catholic Health Australia Incorporated ceased operations on 28 February 2014. On that date, the equity in the entity was transferred to the new operating entity being Catholic Health Australia Limited as a capital injection equivalent to \$2,208,714.

NOTE 17: ENTITY DETAILS

A Bank Guarantee of \$42,750 is held by the National Australia Bank, equal to three months' rent for the leased property as a condition of the property lease. As at 30 June 2015 this guarantee has not been called upon.

NOTE 18: ENTITY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Catholic Health Australia Limited
Level 2, 51 Cooyong Street
Braddon ACT 2612

The principal places of business is:

Catholic Health Australia Limited
Level 2, 51 Cooyong Street
Braddon ACT 2612

NOTE 19: MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2015, the number of members was 66.



CATHOLIC HEALTH
Australia

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Catholic Health Australia Limited, the directors declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 8 to 33, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012 and:
 - A. comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - B. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the period ended on that date.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

ROWENA MCNALLY, CHAIR

DATE: 7 AUGUST 2015

MICHAEL ROCHE, DIRECTOR

DATE: 7 AUGUST 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
CATHOLIC HEALTH AUSTRALIA LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Catholic Health Australia Limited ("the company"), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the period then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

Committees' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian professional accounting bodies.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Catholic Health Australia Limited is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Regulation 2013*.

RSM BIRD CAMERON



GED STENHOUSE
Director

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
Dated: 7 August 2015



CATHOLIC HEALTH

Australia

CATHOLIC HEALTH AUSTRALIA LIMITED

ABN 30 351 500 103

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