

Being for Others

Annual Financial Report 30 JUNE 2018

Calvary Health Care Bethlehem Ltd ABN 81 105 303 704



Hospitality



Healing



Stewardship



Respect

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The Board of Directors of Calvary Health Care Bethlehem Ltd submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

The names of the Company's Directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows.

Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	AREAS OF SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY
Hon. John Watkins AM	LLB, MA, DipEd, Hon	Chair
	Dlitt, M acq	All Committees, Ex Officio
Michael Roche AM	BA (Accounting), FCPA	Deputy Chair
(resigned 22 Nov 2017)	MACS	Member, Audit & Risk Committee
		Chair, Strategy & Development Committee
Rebecca Davies	BEc, LLB (Hons), FAICD	Director
(resigned 22 Nov 2017)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Chair, Mission & Ethics Committee
•		Member, Audit & Risk Committee
		Member, Performance & Remuneration Committee
Assoc Prof Richard Matthews	MBBS	Director
AM		Member, Clinical Governance Committee
		Member, Clinical Governance Committee
		Member, Strategy & Development Committee Member, Mission & Ethics Committee
Prof Katherine McGrath	MBBS, FRCPA, FAICD	Director
	יייים אין ראונט	1
		Chair, Clinical Governance Committee
		Member, Performance & Remuneration Committee
Patrick O'Sullivan	CA, MAICD	Member, Strategy & Development Committee
	CA, WAICD	Deputy Chair
		Chair, Audit & Risk Committee
David Catchpole	BEc, Dip FP, FAICD,	Member, Strategy & Development Committee
	FCPA (Retired)	
	1 or in themeal	Chair, Performance & Remuneration Committee
		Member, Audit & Risk Committee
Jennifer Stratton	BA (Economics, English	Member, Strategy & Development Committee Director
	& History), FAICD	
	d History), I AICD	Chair, Mission & Ethics Committee
	'	Member, Performance & Remuneration Committee
Jim Birch AM	BA (Health Administ-	Member, Clinical Governance Committee
	ration), FCHSM,	
	MNATSIHEC	Member, Audit & Risk Committee
	MINATORILE	Member, Clinical Governance Committee
Lucille Halloran	BCom (Hons), BA	Member, Strategy & Development Committee
	(Admin), ESCP, MAICD,	Director
	Member CA ANZ	Member, Performance & Remuneration Committee
nnette Carruthers	MBBS (Hons), FRACGP,	Member, Mission & Ethics Committee Director
appointed 22 Nov 2017)	FAICD, Grad Dip App	
	Fin	Member, Audit & Risk Committee
ucille Scomazzon	LLB (Hons 1), BA,	Member, Clinical Governance Committee Director
appointed 22 Nov 2017)	GAICD	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	O. WOD	Member, Audit & Risk Committee
		Member, Mission & Ethics Committee

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Directors (cont'd)

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	AREAS OF SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY	
Philip Maloney	Bcom, LLB, GradDip CSP, ACIS, MAICD	Company Secretary	
David Bergman	BCom, MEc, ACA ANZ, FFin, GAICD	Alternate Company Secretary	

The Directors attended the following Board meetings and applicable Committees each Director was eligible to attend:

Director		ard tings	Al	RC	M	EC	PF	RC	SI	C	CG	GC .
	Held	Att	Held	Att	Held	Att	Held	Att	Held	Att	Held	Att
Hon John Watkins AM	10	8										
Michael Roche AM	3	3	3	3					2	2		
Rebecca Davies	3	3	3	3	2	2	1 1	0		-		
Assoc Prof Richard Matthews AM	10	10			3	3			2	2	4	4
Prof Katherine McGrath	10	10					3	3	2	2	4	4
Patrick O'Sullivan	10	10	5	5					2	2	4	4
David Catchpole	10	10	5	4			3	3	2	2		
Jennifer Stratton	10	9			3	3	2	2	-		2	1
Jim Birch AM	10	10	5 I	3				4.	2	2	4	
Lucille Halloran	10	10	2 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		3	2	з Т	3		2	4	4
Annette Carruthers	7	7	2	2		-	,	,			3	3
Lucille Scomazzon	7	7	2	2	1	1					ے ا	<u>.</u>

Key:

ARC Audit & Risk Committee
MEC Mission & Ethics Committee
PRC Performance & Remuneration Committee

SDC Strategy & Development Committee CGC Clinical Governance Committee

Short and long term objectives

Calvary's strategic aims are to:

- 1) Put the person and family at the centre of care in all settings, continuing to focus on palliative and end of life care;
- 2) Sustain the ability of our hospitals, aged care facilities and community services to provide quality and compassionate care in the communities we serve;
- 3) Improve the delivery system in order to promote effective, equitable, quality care and ensure patient, resident and client safety; and
- 4) Grow, integrate and innovate within our 'circle of competence' within the environment we operate.

It's Calvary's aim to provide a highly valued service that's greater than the sum of its parts.

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Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company remain the provision of specialist sub-acute services in palliative care, with a statewide role for patients with progressive neurological disease, in both inpatient and ambulatory settings.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year.

Results

A deficit of \$1.0M was incurred for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 (2017: deficit \$0.5M).

Management is actively reviewing operational performance to improve this result. In the event of financial assistance being required the Company may call upon financial support from the Parent Entity, Little Company of Mary Health Care Limited.

Review of operations

The Company operated a public hospital providing inpatient services, centre-based clinics and palliative day centre, and community based care providing services in patients homes or residential aged care facilities.

(a) Revenues

The Company's revenue from operating activities totalled \$22.6M (2017: \$20.8M). Grants and subsidies from Government for hospital operations totalled \$21.8M (2017: \$19.8M). Grants and subsidies represent 97% (2017: 95%) of revenue from operating activities.

(b) Expenses

The Company's expenses from operating activities totalled \$24.5M (2017: \$22.9M). Expenses on personnel costs represent 76% (2017: 76%) of total operating expense.

Staffing levels have decreased during the reporting period with total staff of 140 full time equivalents as at 30 June 2018 (2017: 148). The actual number of staff as at 30 June 2018 was 276 (2017: 263).

(c) Hospital activities

The overall inpatient activity for the year was 8,992 occupied bed days, a decrease of 6% on the year ended 30 June 2017.

Future developments

Calvary is considering redeveloping the current CHCB Public Hospital as part of an integrated health precinct on its current site in Caulfield to address its aging infrastructure and ensure a sustainable Model of Care. Such a redevelopment would mean that the current public hospital will be re-built to provide modern contemporary health care accommodation alongside complementary Calvary services including residential aged care and community care.

Such a development would improve the care and service given to our residents and patients through an integrated service model that provides flexibility in care provision whilst improving the amenity of the site. Such an initiative is aligned with Government directions and Department of Health and Human Services Strategy. Such a service model change is contemplated in the Government's Statement of Priorities.

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Significant events after year end

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

Deed of access and indemnity - Directors

Little Company of Mary Health Care Ltd has executed a Deed of Access & Indemnity which provides Directors with the right of access to records for seven years after they cease office and also indemnifies Directors (to the extent permitted by law) against liability incurred in the course of their duties as a Director of companies within the Calvary group ("the Group").

Indemnification of officers and auditors

Little Company of Mary Health Care Ltd paid a premium during the year in relation to a Directors & Officers Liability policy indemnifying the Directors and Officers of the Group for losses which the Director or Officer may become legally obligated to pay on account of any claim made against the Director or Officer during the policy period for a wrongful act committed during the policy period.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

Rounding off

The Company is an entity to which ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 applies. Accordingly, amounts in the financial statements and Directors' Report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of the Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Member guarantee

The Company is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$100 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. As the Company only has one member, a total maximum of \$100 is payable on a wind up.

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Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 6 of the financial statements.

Director

The Directors' Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

On behalf of the Directors.

Chair of the Board



Auditor-General's Independence Declaration

To the Directors, Calvary Health Care Bethlehem Ltd

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General, an independent officer of parliament, is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which his powers and responsibilities are to be exercised.

Under the *Audit Act 1994*, the Auditor-General is the auditor of each public body and for the purposes of conducting an audit has access to all documents and property, and may report to parliament matters which the Auditor-General considers appropriate.

Independence Declaration

As auditor for Calvary Health Care Bethlehem Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit.
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MELBOURNE 6 September 2018 Ron Mak as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

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In the opinion of the directors of the Company:

- 1. the Company is not publicly accountable;
- 2. the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 8 to 23, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:
 - (a) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013; and
 - (b) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date;
- 3. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors

a/r of the Board

Director

Dated at MELSOWLNE this 28th day of August 2018.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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	Note	2018 \$ '000	2017 \$ '000
Revenue from operations		22,596	20,807
Other income		772	1,583

Total revenue for the year	2	23,368	22,390
Employee benefits expense			
Depreciation expense		18,612	17,318
Building utilisation charge		431	526
Supplies		915	916
• •		525	443
Contracted services		1,330	1,314
LCMHC shared service contributions		1,002	760
Operating lease rental expenses		313	125
Repairs and maintenance		242	355
Other expenses		1,106	1,153
Total expenses for the year		24,476	22,910
Result from operating activities		(1,108)	(520)
Finance income		69	F2
Finance costs			52 3
		-	<u> </u>
Net deficit for the year		(1,039)	(471)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to members of the			
Company		(1,039)	(471)

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 23.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

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	Note	2018 \$ '000	2017 \$ '000
Current assets			-
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,305	2,195
Trade and other receivables	5	2,303 441	372
Other financial assets	6	800	800
Other current assets	U	69	96
Total current assets		3,615	3,463
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables			
Other financial assets	5	1,039	888
Property, plant and equipment	6	8,784	9,699
Total non-current assets	7	772	1,034
Total Holl-cullent assets		10,595	11,621
Total assets		14,210	15,084
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		1,162	954
Provisions	9	4,127	3,671
Income received in advance	_	1,275	1,678
Total current liabilities		6,564	6,303
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	0		
Total non-current liabilities	9	629	725
Total Holl Carrelle Habilities		629	725
Total liabilities		7,193	7,028
NET ASSETS		7,017	8,056
Equity			
Reserves		1,934	1,866
Retained earnings		5,083	6,190
TOTAL EQUITY		7,017	8,056

The Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 23.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Annual Financial Report 30 JUNE 2018 | Calvary Health Care Bethlehem Ltd

Note	2018 \$ '000	2017 \$ '000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	603	2 200
Government grants received	23,329	3,280
Capital grants received	23,329 30	22,970 28
Payments to suppliers and employees	(24,524)	
Interest received		(23,835)
Finance costs	69	52
Other income received		(3)
	772	667
Net cash provided by operating activities		
The table provided by operating activities	279	3,159
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(4.50)	15
Return of funds deposited with LCMHC National Treasury	(169)	(125)
Payment for investment in term deposits		(1,000)
a position investment in term deposits		(800)
Net cash used in investing activities		
THE SAME ASSAULT HIS COLUMNICS	(169)	(1,910)
Net increase in cash held	110	1 240
	110	1,249
Cash at the beginning of the financial year	2.400	0.46
and a second of the interior year	2,195	946
Cash at end of the financial year		
The state of the interioral year	2,305	2,195
Separate disclosure of operating and other cash at the end of the financial year:		
Operating cash	1,952	1 900
Special purpose, trust and other restricted cash	1,952 353	1,803
0	- 333 -	392
	2 205	2 405
	2,305	2,195

The Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 23.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

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	Retained	Specific	
	earnings	purpose	
2018		reserve	Total
2010	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Balance 1 July 2017	6,190	1,866	8,056
Net deficit for the year	(1,039)		(1,039)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,039)		(1,039)
Transfers (from)/to reserves	(68)	68	<u> </u>
Balance 30 June 2018	5,083	1,934	7,017
		Specific	
	Retained	purpose	
	earnings	reserve	Total
2017	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Balance 1 July 2016	7,609	918	8,527
Net deficit for the year	(471)		(471)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(471)		(471)
Transfers (from)/to reserves	(948)	948	_
Balance 30 June 2017	6,190	1,866	8,056

The Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 23.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Reporting Entity

Calvary Health Care Bethlehem Ltd is a not for profit Public Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements were authorised by the Board on 28 August 2018.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars.

The Company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, and in accordance with the Class Instrument, amounts in the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Taxation

The Company is exempt from income tax under the current provisions of the Australian Income Tax Assessment Act (1997). Accordingly, there is no income tax expense or income tax payable.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Rendering of services

Patient fee revenue is recognised when the fee in respect of services provided is receivable. Accrued patient income represents an estimate of fees due from patients not billed at balance date. This estimate is calculated with reference to individual episode information and per diem rates.

Grants received

Reciprocal grants

Grants received on the condition that specified services be delivered, or conditions fulfilled, are considered reciprocal. Such grants are initially recognised as a liability and revenue is recognised as services are performed or conditions fulfilled.

Non-reciprocal grants

Revenue is recognised when the grant is received or receivable.

Resources received free of charge

Revenue is recognised when fair value can be reliably measured. Usage of resources is recognised as a corresponding expense.

Interest

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Donations

Donations are recognised at fair value in other income when received and any obligations in relation to the donation are extinguished.

(c) Finance costs

Borrowing costs include interest and finance lease/hire purchase finance charges and are recognised using the effective interest method.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and term deposits with a term of less than three months. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Financial assets

The classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transactions costs on the date when they originated. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Held to maturity investments

Term deposits with fixed maturity dates in excess of three months that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period and are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Trade receivables are assessed for impairment on a collective basis where they are not assessed to be impaired individually. The amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

The carrying amount is reduced by the impairment loss through the use of an allowance account for trade receivables. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognised a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of consideration received and receivable and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are either discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the profit or loss.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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 charged to profit and loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The depreciation/amortisation rates used for each class of asset are as follows:

	2018	2017
Plant and equipment	10.0%-33.3%	10.0%-33.3%
Motor vehicles	15.0%	15.0%

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an assets or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Value in Use is calculated as the higher of the present value of future cash flows or the asset's depreciated replacement cost. In assessing the present value of future cash flows, future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. For non-current assets excluding goodwill, a previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Leased assets

Leases of plant and equipment under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating leases

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

Lease arrangement with LCM Health Care Holdings Limited in relation to right to use of land and buildings

The Company entered into a lease agreement with LCM Calvary Health Care Holdings Limited (Holdings) for the right to use of land and buildings.

Amounts under this agreement are recognised in the profit or loss as follows:

- Building utilisation charge (BUC) when the charge is due to Holdings. This charge is equivalent to the relevant assets' depreciation charge in Holding's financial statements.
- \$1 nominal rent as due to Holdings each year

(i) Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave, and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of long-term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

(j) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make estimates and judgements about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are 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 group. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods where applicable.

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	N	ote	2018 \$ '000	2017 \$ '000
2	Revenue and other income			f
	Revenue from operating activities Revenue from rendering of services Public Health Service recurrent grants Public Health Service capital grants Public Health Service resources received free of charge Total revenue from operations		789 21,611 27 169 22,596	1,013 19,677 25 92 20,807
	Other income Rental income Donations Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment Other income (related parties) Other income		74 154 - 50 494	72 901 15 111 484
	Total revenue and other income		772 23,368	1,583 22,390

Grants received/receivable

Total grants received/receivable in 2018 of \$21.8M (2017: \$19.8M) consist of \$20.6M from the Department of Health and Human Services (2017: \$18.7M), \$0.4M from the Commonwealth Government (2017: \$0.4M) and \$0.8M from other sources (2017: \$0.7M).

3 Expenses

Superannuation - defined contribution	1.490	4 207
Superannuation - defined benefit	1,489	1,397
P - I a maddon denica benefit	10	16

Building utilisation charge

The Company leases land and buildings from LCM Calvary Health Care Holdings Ltd (Holdings). The lease entered into requires the Company to pay a building utilisation charge equivalent to the asset depreciation which would have been charged in the Company's financial statements had they owned the assets. The lease agreements expire on 30 June 2074. The lease agreements provide a nominal rent of \$1 per annum.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	2,305	2 105
	2,303	2,195

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	Note	2018 \$ '000	2017 \$ '000
		7 000	\$ 000
5	Trade and other receivables		
	Current		
	Trade receivables	148	140
	Other receivables	293	232
		441	. 372
	Non Current		
	Department of Health LSL Receivable	1,039	888
6	Other financial assets		
	Loans and receivables at amortised cost		
	Current		
	Term deposits	800	800
	Non Current		
	Loan - LCM Calvary Health Care Holdings Ltd 13	8,784	9,699
	Loan receivable - LCM Calvary Health Care Holdings Ltd (Holdings) has assets from the Company to Holdings. The loan receivable is interest free. \$7 repayable on demand at the discretion of the Company whilst the balance of date for repayment. The loan will be repaid as Holdings and the Company agr building utilisation charge (referred to in Note 3) is not paid in cash but is, undagainst the loans receivables balance.	'.3M of the loan rece the loan receivable he ree from time to tim	eivable is nas no set e. The
7	Property, plant and equipment		
	Plant and equipment - at cost	4,602	4,545
	Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,191)	(3,832)
		411	713
	Motor vehicles - at cost	496	445
	Less: Accumulated depreciation	496 (196)	445
	•	300	(124) 321
		300	<u> 321</u>
	Assets under construction - at cost	61	_
		772	1,034

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	Note	2018 \$ '000	2017 \$ '000
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment			
Cost			
Plant and equipment			
Balance at 1 July 2017		4,545	
Additions		57	
Balance at 30 June 2018		4,602	
Motor Vehicles			
Balance at 1 July 2017		445	
Additions		445 51	
Balance at 30 June 2018		496	
Assets under construction			
Costs incurred during the year			
Balance at 30 June 2018		61	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Plant and equipment			
Balance at 1 July 2017		(3,832)	
Depreciation expense		(359)	
Balance at 30 June 2018		(4,191)	
Motor vehicles			
Balance at 1 July 2017		(124)	
Depreciation expense		(124) (72)	
Balance at 30 June 2018		(196)	
Restricted assets			

8

The Company holds assets which are restricted by externally imposed conditions, for example, in line with the grant and donor requirements.

The assets are only available for application in accordance with the terms of these restrictions.

Category / Conditions		
Special Purpose / Conditions imposed by granting body	297	362
Other donations / Conditions imposed by donor	856	830
	1,153	1,192
Disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as:		
Cash and cash equivalents	353	392
Other financial assets	800	800
	1,153	1,192

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		2018 Note \$ '000	2017 \$ '000
9	Provisions		
	Current		
	Employee benefits:		
	Annual leave	1,446	1,364
	Long service leave	2,636	_,
	Other employee provisions	45	
	•	4,127	3,671
	Non Current		
	Employee benefits:		
	Long service leave	629	725

10 Retirement Benefit Plans

Defined benefit plans

The Company contributes to a defined benefits superannuation scheme (Health Super Fund) for its staff. The Company has no other obligations under this scheme other than for payment of contributions for participating employees.

The unfunded superannuation liability in respect of members of the Health Super Fund is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The Company's total unfunded superannuation liability for this fund has been assumed by and is reflected in the financial statements of the Department of Treasury and Finance (Vic).

11 Operating lease arrangements

11.1 The Company as lessee

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

Not later than one year	601	663
Later than one year but not later than five years	518	843
	1,119	1,506

Leasing arrangements

The Company leases assets under operating leases. Leases generally provide the Company with a right of renewal at which time all terms are renegotiated.

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Lease with LCM Calvary Health Care Holdings Ltd		
(Holdings). The arrangement between the Company and Holdings provides for equivalent to the asset depreciation which would have been charged in the Co	ra building utilisation charge mpany's financial statement	e ts
11.2 The Company as lessor		
Operating lease receivables		
Not later than one year		40 40
Commitments for expenditure		
Capital expenditure commitments		
Leasehold improvements	314	_
Plant & equipment	45	30
	359	30
	A lease agreement has been entered into between the Company and LCM Calv (Holdings). The arrangement between the Company and Holdings provides for equivalent to the asset depreciation which would have been charged in the Co had the Company owned the assets. The lease agreement was effective from to \$1 per annum payable, and is for a seventy year term. 11.2 The Company as lessor Operating lease receivables Not later than one year Commitments for expenditure Capital expenditure commitments Leasehold improvements	A lease agreement has been entered into between the Company and LCM Calvary Health Care Holdings Ltd (Holdings). The arrangement between the Company and Holdings provides for a building utilisation charge equivalent to the asset depreciation which would have been charged in the Company's financial statement had the Company owned the assets. The lease agreement was effective from 1 July 2004, with nominal re of \$1 per annum payable, and is for a seventy year term. 11.2 The Company as lessor Operating lease receivables Not later than one year Capital expenditure Capital expenditure commitments Leasehold improvements 11.4 Plant & equipment 25 26 27 27 28 29 29 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 25 26 27 27 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 25 26 27 27 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 25 25 26 27 27 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

2018

\$ '000

Note

2017

\$ '000

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	2018	2017
	\$	Ś

13 Related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

From time to time Directors and other key management personnel of the Company may be treated as patients. This service is provided on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other employees or customers and are trivial or domestic in nature.

A payment, the details of which are confidential and not disclosed, was made by the Parent Entity, Little Company of Mary Health Care Ltd, in respect of a contract of insurance indemnifying all Officers against liability for any claims brought against a Director or Officer.

Compensation of key management personnel

Non-Executive Directors' fees and National executive salaries are paid and are reported separately by the Parent Entity, Little Company of Mary Health Care Ltd. Remuneration for the Company's Executives is detailed below.

Compensation to key management personnel of the Company	516,252	485,611
Transactions with other related parties		
Amounts included in income received during the year from Cal	vary aroup companies:	
Supplier rebate income	387	875
Recovery of salaries and wages (incl on-costs)	50,000	109,620
Recovery for goods and services		5,454
Amounts paid during the year to Calvary group companies:		
Repayment of borrowings		1,000,000
Amounts included in expenditure during the year to Calvary gro	oup companies:	
National IT shared service contribution - recurrent	769,668	642,828
National IT shared service contribution - non-recurrent	231,864	117,468
Interest costs		2,645
Building utilisation charge	915,459	915,452
Payments for goods and services	28,641	42,054
Insurance premiums	16,100	16,100
Payment of salaries and wages (incl on-costs)	457,119	450,605
Receivables due from related parties		
Amounts receivable from Calvary group companies:		
LCM Calvary Health Care Holdings Ltd	8,783,725	9,699,184

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14 Contingent liabilities

There are no events identified and not brought to account which could be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements in the future.

15 Economic dependency and going concern

The Company depends on the annual appropriation of monies by the Victorian Government to fund its operations and meet commitments in accordance with agreements between the Company and the Victorian Department of Health & Human Services.

Of total revenue 93.3% is derived from Government funding, 3.3% derived from non-government funding and 3.4% is derived from private patients and health funds. Benefits are paid in accordance with agreements between the Company and the respective health funds.

Whilst at 30 June 2018 current liabilities exceeded current assets, when employee provisions are excluded from current liabilities on the reasonable expectation that in the normal course of business these will not result in a cash outflow in the next 12 months, the Company's current assets exceeds its current liabilities.

The Directors believe that, in the event of the cessation of the provision of public hospital services, the responsibility for accrued leave entitlements at that time for those employees who are undertaking public hospital services resides with the Department of Health and Human Services (Vic).

Furthermore, the Parent Entity has issued a formal letter of support confirming its intention to provide financial support for the 12 months subsequent to the date of signing this report.

The constitution of the Company has the provision required under s187 of the Corporations Act which expressly authorises the Company to act in the best interests of the Parent Entity, so that it is capable of providing economic assistance to the Parent Entity, provided the Company will not become insolvent as a result of giving such economic assistance.

The Parent Entity may, in turn, provide economic assistance to any of its subsidiaries including the Company, by withdrawing funds from any other of its subsidiaries, except for those moneys located in certain Special Purpose or Trust Fund Accounts, to provide such support as is necessary to enable the Parent Entity or subsidiary to pay its debts as and when they fall due, provided neither the Parent Entity or the Company will become insolvent as a result of the withdrawal.

The Directors currently believe that, collectively, the Parent Entity and its subsidiaries have sufficient cash resources to ensure the Company, the Parent Entity, and other subsidiaries of the Parent Entity will continue to trade as going concerns and they are unaware of any material uncertainties, events or conditions, which may cast significant doubt on this belief.

16 Events subsequent to balance date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Independent Auditor's Report



To the Directors of Calvary Health Care Bethlehem Ltd

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Calvary Health Care Bethlehem Ltd (the company) which comprises the:

- statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018
- statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies
- directors' declaration.

In my opinion the financial report is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards—Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2013.

Basis for Opinion

I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Directors' responsibilities for the financial report

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

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.

Other Information

The Directors of the company are responsible for the Other Information, which comprises the information in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018, but does not include the financial report and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the Other Information and accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the Other Information. However, in connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial report or the knowledge I obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 company's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and
 events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the Directors with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

MELBOURNE 6 September 2018 Ron Mak as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria