# F Financial statements

This appendix presents the audited financial statements for the Productivity Commission for 2008-09.

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### To the Assistant Treasurer

#### **Scope**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Productivity Commission (the Commission) for the year ended 30 June 2009, which comprise: a Statement by the Chairman and Chief Finance Officer; Income Statement; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; and Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

#### The Responsibility of the Chairman for the Financial Statements

The Chairman of the Commission is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards (which include the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commission's preparation and fair presentation of

the financial statements 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 Commission's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Commission's Chairman, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

#### **Auditor's Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Productivity Commission:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Productivity Commission's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office

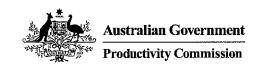
John Jones

**Executive Director** 

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

21 August 2009



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From the Chairman's Office

# Statement by the Chairman and Chief Finance Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, as amended.

Gary Banks Chairman

**2.** August 2009

Brian Scammell
Chief Finance Officer

August 2009 صحر

### **Income Statement**

for the period ended 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Income			
Revenue			
Revenue from Government	3A	31,621	32,389
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3B	<u>694</u>	226
Total revenue		<u>32,315</u>	<u>32,615</u>
Gains			
Sale of assets	3C	7	_
Other gains	3D	34	33
Total gains		<u>41</u>	33
Total Income		<u>32,356</u>	<u>32,648</u>
Expenses			
Employee benefits	4A	23,082	22,984
Suppliers	4B	7,016	8,244
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	1,145	1,052
Finance costs	4D	28	34
Write-down and impairment of assets	4E	491	_
Losses from asset sales	4F	<del>_</del>	127
Total Expenses		<u>31,762</u>	32,441
Surplus		<u>594</u>	207

# **Balance Sheet**

as at 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS			
Financial Assets	5A	224	288
Cash and cash equivalents  Trade and other receivables	5A 5B	22 <del>4</del> 11,784	200 9,188
Total financial assets	35	<u>11,704</u> <u>12,008</u>	9,476
Non-Financial Assets			
Land and buildings	6A	3,191	4,407
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6B	953	1,260
Intangibles	6C	100	61
Other non-financial assets	6E	<u>516</u>	<u>475</u>
Total non-financial assets		4,760	6,203
Total Assets		<u>16,768</u>	<u>15,679</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	463	623
Other payables	7B	331	249
Total payables		<u>794</u>	872
Provisions			
Employee provisions	8A	7,808	7,263
Other provisions	8B	<u>507</u>	<u>479</u>
Total provisions		<u>8,315</u>	<u>7,742</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>9,109</u>	8,614
Net Assets		<u>7 659</u>	7,065
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		2,858	2,858
Reserves		1,725	1,725
Retained earnings		3,076	2,482
Total Equity		<u>7 659</u>	<u>7,065</u>
Current Assets		12,524	9,951
Non-Current Assets		4,244	5,728
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		7,876	7,646
Non-Current Liabilities		1,233	968

# **Statement of Changes in Equity**

as at 30 June 2009

<i>Item</i>	-	Retained earnings	Asset rev	aluation reserve	Cor	ntributed equity	То	tal equity
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	2,482	2,275	1,725	1,725	2,858	2,396	7,065	6,396
Adjusted opening balance	2,482	2,275	1,725	1,725	2,858	2,396	7,065	6,396
Income and expenses Income and expenses recognised directly in equity Surplus (Deficit) for the period	- 594	- 207	-	-	-	-	- 594	- 207
Total income and expense	594	207	-	-	-	-	594	207
Transactions with owners								
Contributions by Owners								
Appropriation (equity injection)	-	-	-	-	-	462	_	462
Sub-total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	462	-	462
Closing balance as at 30 June	3,076	2,482	1,725	1,725	2,858	2,858	7,659	7,065

### **Cash Flow Statement**

for the period ended 30 June 2009

		2009	2008
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Goods and services		743 29,030	1,453
Appropriations Net GST received from ATO		29,030 729	33,675 1,249
Total cash received		30,502	36,377
Cash used			
Employees		22,465	23,069
Suppliers		7,956	9,918
Total cash used		<u>30,421</u>	32,987
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	9	<u>81</u>	3,390
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		7	<u>16</u>
Total cash received		7	<u>16</u>
Cash Used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		<u>152</u>	4,490
Total cash used		<u>152</u>	4,490
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		<u>(145)</u>	(4,474)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations – contributed equity			<u>1,147</u>
Total cash received			<u>1,147</u>
Cash Used			
Other cash used			
Total cash used			
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		<del>-</del>	<u>1,147</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(64)	63
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		288	225
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	<u>224</u>	<u>288</u>

#### **Schedule of Commitments**

as at 30 June 2009

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
BY TYPE		
Commitments receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments	<u>(1,551)</u>	<u>(1,885)</u>
Total commitments receivable	<u>(1,551)</u>	(1,885)
Other commitments		
Operating leases <sup>1</sup> Other commitments <sup>2</sup>	16,091 975	19,239 
Total other commitments	<u> </u>	20,738
Net commitments by type	<u>15 515</u>	<u>18,853</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments		
One year or less	(285)	(293)
From one to five years	(769)	(866)
Over five years	<u>(497)</u>	<u>(726)</u>
Total GST recoverable on commitments	<u>(1,551)</u>	<u>(1,885)</u>
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	2,683	2,689
From one to five years	7,938	9,099
Over five years	<u>5,470</u>	7,451
Total operating lease commitments	<u>16,091</u>	<u>19,239</u>
Other commitments		
One year or less	454	538
From one to five years	521	427
Over five years	<del>_</del>	534
Total other commitments	<u>975</u>	1,499
Net commitments by maturity	<u>15 515</u>	<u>18,853</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

#### Leases for office accommodation

Lease payments are subject to fixed annual increase in accordance with the lease agreement. In Melbourne, the current lease expiry is 30 June 2011. In Canberra the current lease commenced on 1 August 2007 and expires on 30 April 2017, with a five year option.

#### Agreements for the provision of motor vehicles to senior executive officers

Lease payments are fixed at the commencement of each vehicle lease. Vehicles are returned on lease expiry.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Other commitments are primarily contracts for office services.

# Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note	Description
1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Events after the Balance Sheet Date
3	Income
4	Expenses
5	Financial Assets
6	Non-Financial Assets
7	Payables
8	Provisions
9	Cash Flow Reconciliation
10	Contingent Liabilities and Assets
11	Executive Remuneration
12	Remuneration of Auditors
13	Financial Instruments
14	Appropriations
15	Special Accounts
16	Compensation and Debt Relief
17	Reporting of Outcomes

### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### 1.1 Objectives of the Productivity Commission

The Productivity Commission (the Commission) is an Australian Public Service organisation. The Commission is the Australian Government's principal review and advisory body on microeconomic policy and regulation.

The Commission is structured to meet a single outcome:

Outcome 1: Well-informed policy decision-making and public understanding on matters relating to Australia's productivity and living standards, based on independent and transparent analysis from a community-wide perspective.

The Commission's single outcome consists of 4 outputs:

- Output 1 Government commissioned projects;
- Output 2 Performance reporting and other services to government bodies;
- Output 3 Competitive neutrality complaints activities; and
- Output 4 Supporting research and activities and annual reporting.

Activities contributing toward these outcomes are classified as departmental. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, income and expenses controlled or incurred by the Commission in its own right.

The continued existence of the Commission in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Commission's administration and programs.

### 1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The Financial Statements and notes are required by section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and are a general purpose financial report.

The Financial Statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (FMOs) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2008; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Commission or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

### 1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the Commission has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

• The fair value of leasehold improvements has been taken to be the fair value of similar leasehold improvements as determined by an independent valuer.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

### 1.4 Changes in Australian Accounting Standards

### Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard.

#### Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

New standards, amendments to standards or interpretations have been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board but are effective for future reporting periods. It is estimated that the impact of adopting these pronouncements when effective will have no material financial impact on future reporting periods.

#### 1.5 Revenue

#### Revenue from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental output appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue when the Commission gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

#### Other Types of Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- the seller retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transactions costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Commission.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Commission

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

#### 1.6 Gains

#### Other Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (Refer to Note 1.7).

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

#### Sale of Assets

Gains from disposal of non-current assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

#### 1.7 Transactions with the Government as Owner

#### **Equity Injections**

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

#### Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

Net assets received from or relinquished to another Australian Government agency or authority under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are adjusted at their book value directly against contributed equity.

### 1.8 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits due within twelve months of balance date are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

#### Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the Commission is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that applied at the time the leave is taken, including the Commission's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by use of the Australian Government Actuary's shorthand method using the Standard Commonwealth sector probability profile. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

#### Separation and redundancy

No provision has been made for separation and redundancy payments as the Commission has not formally identified any positions as excess to requirements at 30 June 2009.

#### <u>Superannuation</u>

Staff of the Commission are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance and Deregulation as an administered item

The Commission makes employer contributions to the employee superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of the Commission's employees. The Commission accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions in respect for the final fortnight of the year.

#### 1.9 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property, or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

#### 1.10 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes notes and coins held and any deposits in bank accounts with original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

#### 1.11 Financial Assets

The Commission classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss;
- held-to-maturity investments;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- loans and receivables.

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

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

#### Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

Financial assets held at amortised cost - if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

#### 1.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

#### Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

#### 1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of an asset or liability or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

Details of each class of contingent liabilities and contingent assets are disclosed in Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets.

#### 1.14 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor agency's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

### 1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment

#### Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'makegood' provisions in property leases taken up by the Commission where there exists an obligation to 'makegood' premises. These costs are included in the value of the Commission's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'makegood' recognised.

#### **Revaluations**

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset class	Fair value measured at
Leasehold improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Plant and equipment	Market selling price

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised through the operating result. Revaluation decrements for a class of asset are recognised directly through the operating result except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

#### Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Commission using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2009	2008
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years
Intangibles (Computer Software)	5 years	5 years
Leasehold make-good	Lease term	Lease term

#### *Impairment*

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2009. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its *fair value less costs to sell* and its *value in use*. *Value in use* is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the Commission were deprived of the asset, its *value in use* is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

#### 1.16 Intangibles

The Commission's intangibles comprise commercially purchased software. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the Commission's software are 5 years (2007-08: 5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indicators of impairment as at 30 June 2009.

#### 1.17 Taxation

The Commission is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST:

- except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- except for receivables and payables.

#### Note 2: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

No significant events requiring disclosure in, or adjustment to, these financial statements have occurred subsequent to balance date.

#### Note 3: Income

#### Revenue

Note 3A: Revenue from Government

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation:		
Departmental outputs	<u>31,621</u>	<u>32,389</u>
Total revenue from Government	<u>31 621</u>	<u>32,389</u>

Note 3B: Sale of goods and rendering of services

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Provision of goods - related entities	-	-
Provision of goods - external parties	1	22
Rendering of services - related entities	642	58
Rendering of services - external parties	<u>51</u>	<u>146</u>
Total sales of goods and rendering of services	<u>694</u>	<u>226</u>

### Gains

Note 3C: Sale of assets

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	7	-
Carrying value of assets sold	-	-
Selling expense	<del>-</del>	
Net gain from sale of assets	<u>7</u>	

### Note 3D: Other gains

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Resources received free of charge	34	33
Total other gains	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>

# Note 4: Expenses

### Note 4A: Employee benefits

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	18,326	18,494
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	499	431
Defined benefit plans	2,541	2,594
Leave and other entitlements	1,716	1,465
Separation and redundancies	<del>-</del>	<u>-</u>
Total employee benefits	<u>23 082</u>	<u>22,984</u>

# Note 4B: Suppliers

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Provision of goods - related entities	-	1
Provision of goods - external parties	236	488
Rendering of services - related entities	418	148
Rendering of services - external parties	3,697	4,806
Operating lease rentals – external parties:		
Minimum lease payments	2,632	2,731
Workers compensation premiums	33	70
Total supplier expenses	<u>7,016</u>	8,244

Note 4C: Depreciation and amortisation

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation:		
Leasehold improvements	667	533
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>402</u>	445
Total depreciation	<u>1,069</u>	<u>978</u>
Amortisation:		
Leasehold make-good	58	59
Intangibles:		
Computer software	<u> 18</u>	<u> </u>
Total amortisation	<u>76</u>	74
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>1,145</u>	1.052

Note 4D: Finance costs

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Unwinding of discount	28	34
Total finance costs	<u>28</u>	34

Note 4E: Write-down and impairment of assets

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Asset writedowns from:		
Impairment of property, plant & equipment	491	-
Impairment of intangible assets	<del>-</del>	
Total write-down and impairment of assets	<u>491</u>	<u>-</u> _

An impairment of property, plant & equipment (leasehold improvement) was recognised in respect of office space no longer occupied by the Commission.

Note 4F: Losses from asset sales

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Land and buildings:		
Proceeds from sale	-	_
Carrying value of assets sold	-	127
Selling expense	-	_
Infrastructure, plant and equipment:		
Proceeds from sale	-	(16)
Carrying value of assets sold	-	16
Selling expense	-	_
Intangibles:		
Proceeds from sale	-	_
Carrying value of assets sold	-	_
Selling expense	<del>-</del>	
Total losses from asset sales	<u>—</u>	127

### **Note 5: Financial Assets**

Cash and cash equivalents Note 5A:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash on hand or on deposit	<u>224</u>	288
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>224</u>	288

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

	2009	2008
-	<b>'000</b>	\$'000
Goods and services – related entities	127	86
Goods and services – external parties	<u> 18</u>	<u>19</u>
<b>Total receivables for goods and services</b> Appropriations receivable:	<u>145</u>	<u> 105</u>
for existing outputs	10,702	8,979
for additional outputs	<u>868</u>	
Total appropriations receivable	<u>11,570</u>	8,979
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation		
Office	<u>69</u>	104
Total trade and other receivables	<u>11,784</u>	<u>9,188</u>
Receivables are represented by:		
Current	11,784	9,188
Non-current	<u>-</u> _	<del>_</del>
Total trade and other receivables	<u>11,784</u>	<u>9,188</u>
Pagaiyahlas are agad as fallows:		
Receivables are aged as follows:  Not overdue	11,773	9,135
Overdue by:	11,773	9,133
30 to 60 days	_	52
More than 90 days	11	1
Total receivables	<u> </u>	9,188

### Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6A: Land and buildings

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Leasehold improvements		
- fair value	4,797	4,855
- accumulated depreciation	(1,115)	(448)
- accumulated impairment losses	<u>(491)</u>	<del>_</del>
Total leasehold improvements	<u>3,191</u>	4,407
Total land and buildings (non-current)	<u>3,191</u>	4,407

Note 6B: Infrastructure, plant and equipment

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Gross carrying value (at fair value)	1,762	1,678
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(809)</u>	(418)
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>953</u>	1,260
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (non-current)	<u>953</u>	1,260

No indicators of impairment were found for infrastructure, plant and equipment.

Note 6C: Intangibles

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Computer software at cost		
Purchased	524	471
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(424)</u>	<u>(410)</u>
Total intangibles (non-current)	<u> 100</u>	<u>61</u>

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

### Note 6D: Analysis of property, plant and equipment, and intangibles

TABLE A - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2008-09)

Item	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Total
-	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2008			
Gross book value	4,855	1,678	6,533
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	<u>(448)</u>	<u>(418)</u>	(866)
Net book value 1 July 2008	4,407	1,260	5,667
Additions:	<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
By purchase	-	95	95
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(725)	(402)	(1,127)
Impairments recognised in the operating result	(491)	-	(491)
Disposals:			
Other disposals	<u>-</u>	<del>-</del>	
Net book value 30 June 2009	<u>3,191</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>4,144</u>
Net book value as of 30 June 2009 represented by:			
Gross book value	4,797	1,762	6,559
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	<u>(1,606)</u>	<u>(809)</u>	(2,415)
	<u>3,191</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>4,144</u>

TABLE A - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2007-08)

	Leasehold	Plant and	
Item	improvements	equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2007			
Gross book value	1,286	1,125	2,411
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment			
Net book value 1 July 2007	1,286	<u>1,125</u>	2,411
Additions:			
By purchase	3,840	596	4,436
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(592)	(445)	(1,037)
Impairments recognised in the operating result	_	-	_
Other movements - adjustment to provision for			
makegood	(127)	<u>(16)</u>	(143)
Net book value 30 June 2008	4,407	<u>1,260</u>	5,667
Net book value as of 30 June 2008 represented by:			
Gross book value	4,855	1,678	6,533
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(448)	(418)	(866)
	4,407	<u>1,260</u>	5,667

TABLE B - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2008-09)

Item	Computer software purchased	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2008		
Gross book value	471	471
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	<u>(410)</u>	<u>(410)</u>
Net book value 1 July 2008	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>
Additions:		
By purchase	57	57
Depreciation/amortisation expense	<u>(18)</u>	(18)
Net book value 30 June 2009	<u> 100</u>	<u> 100</u>
Net book value as of 30 June 2009 represented by:		
Gross book value	524	524
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(424)	(424)
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

TABLE B - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2007-08)

<i>Item</i>	Computer software purchased	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2007		
Gross book value	463	463
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	<u>(441)</u>	(441)
Net book value 1 July 2007	22	22
Additions:		
By purchase	54	54
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(15)	(15)
Net book value 30 June 2008	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>
Net book value as of 30 June 2008 represented by:		
Gross book value	471	471
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	<u>(410)</u>	(410)
	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>

Note 6E: Other non-financial assets

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Prepayments	<u> 516</u>	<u>475</u>
Total other non-financial assets	<u> 516</u>	<u>475</u>

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

# Note 7: Payables

Note 7A: Suppliers

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade creditors	<u>463</u>	623
Total supplier payables	<u>463</u>	<u>623</u>
Supplier payables – related entities are represented by:		
Current	65	83
Non-current	-	-
Supplier payables – external parties are represented by:		
Current	398	540
Non-current	<del>-</del>	<del>_</del>
Total supplier payables	<u>463</u>	<u>623</u>

Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

Note 7B: Other Payables

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	282	191
Superannuation	<u>49</u>	58
Total other payables	<u>331</u>	<u>249</u>

#### Note 8: Provisions

Note 8A: Employee provisions

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Leave	7,808	7,263
Total employee provisions	<u>7,808</u>	7,263
Employee provisions are represented by:		
Current	7,082	6,774
Non-current	<u>726</u>	489
Total employee provisions	<u>7,808</u>	<u>7,263</u>

The classification of current includes amounts for which there is not an unconditional right to defer settlement by one year, hence in the case of employee provisions the above classification does not equal the amount expected to be settled within one year of reporting date. Employee provisions expected to be settled in twelve months from the reporting date are \$2,585,000 (2008: \$3,516,000), and in excess of one year \$5,223,000 (2008: \$3,747,000).

Note 8B: Other provisions

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Restoration obligations	<u>507</u>	<u>479</u>
Total other provisions	<u>507</u>	<u>479</u>
Other provisions are represented by:		
Current	-	-
Non-current	<u>507</u>	479
Total other provisions	<u>507</u>	<u>479</u>

	Provision for restoration
	\$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2008	479
Amount paid on makegood	-
Unwinding of discount	28
Closing balance 2009	<u>507</u>

The Commission currently has 1 agreement for the leasing of premises which has a provision requiring the Commission to restore the premises to its original condition at the conclusion of the lease. The Commission has made provision to reflect the present value of this obligation. (2007-08: 1 agreement)

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balar	nce Sheet to Cash Flow	Statement
Report Cash and Cash Equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	224	288
Balance Sheet	<u>224</u>	288
Difference		<del></del>
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from opera	ting activities:	
Operating result	594	207
Depreciation / amortisation	1,145	1,052
Finance costs	28	34
Net write-down of non-financial assets	491	-
(Gain) / loss on disposal assets	(7)	127
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	(2,596)	2,057
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(41)	(165)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	545	17
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(160)	189
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	82	-
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	<del>-</del>	(128)
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities	<u>81</u>	3,390

### Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

At 30 June 2009, to the best of its knowledge, the Commission was not exposed to any unrecognised contingencies that would have any material effect on the financial statements.

### **Note 11: Executive Remuneration**

	2009	2008
The number of executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more:		
\$130,000 to \$144,999	2	2
\$145,000 to \$159,999	5	2
\$160,000 to \$174,999	-	1
\$175,000 to \$189,999	3	2
\$190,000 to \$204,999	1	5
\$205,000 to \$219,999	5	4
\$220,000 to \$234,999	3	1
\$235,000 to \$249,999	3	2
\$250,000 to \$264,999	2	1
\$265,000 to \$279,999	1	3
\$280,000 to \$294,999	1	-
\$310,000 to \$324,999	1	1
\$355,000 to \$369,999	1	1
Total	28	<u>25</u>
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of executives shown above	\$6,021,702	\$5,415,321
The aggregate amount of separation and redundancy/termination payments during the year to executives shown above	-	-

### **Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial statement audit services are provided free of charge to the Commission.		
The value of the services provided was:	34	33
	<u>34</u>	33

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

#### **Note 13: Financial Instruments**

Note 13A: Categories of financial instruments

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	224	288
Trade receivables	<u> 145</u>	<u>105</u>
Carrying amount of financial assets	<u> 369</u>	<u>393</u>
Financial Liabilities		
Other liabilities		
Payables – suppliers	<u>463</u>	623
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	<u>463</u>	<u>623</u>

#### Note 13B: Net income and expense from financial assets

There is no income or expense from financial assets – loans and receivables in the year ending 30 June 2009. (2008: nil)

#### Note 13C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

There is no income or expense from financial liabilities – payables in the year ending 30 June 2009. (2008: nil)

#### Note 13D: Fair value of financial instruments

There are no financial instruments held at 30 June 2009 where the carrying amount is not a reasonable approximation of fair value. (2008: nil)

#### Note 13E: Credit Risk

The Commission is exposed to minimal credit risk as loans and receivables are cash and trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total of trade

receivables (2009: \$145,000 and 2008: \$105,000). The Commission has assessed that there is no the risk of default on payment.

The Commission manages its credit risk by mainly dealing with other government agencies.

The Commission holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

No financial instruments were impaired in 2009 (2008: nil).

Ageing of financial assets that are not past due nor impaired and past due but not impaired are shown at Note 5B.

#### Note 13F: Liquidity Risk

The Commission's financial liabilities are payables. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that the Commission will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This is highly unlikely due to appropriation funding and mechanisms available to the Commission (eg. Advance to the Finance Minister) and internal policies and procedures put in place to ensure there are appropriate resources to meet its financial obligations.

The Commission is appropriated funding from the Australian Government. The Commission manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the Commission has policies in place to ensure timely payments are made when due and has no past experience of default.

All financial liabilities mature within one year (2008: one year).

#### Note 13G: Market Risk

The Commission holds basic financial instruments that do not expose the Commission to certain market risks.

The Commission is not exposed to currency risk, other price risk or interest rate risk.

### **Note 14: Appropriations**

Table A: Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations

	Departmental O	utputs
Particulars	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance carried forward from previous period	9,371	11,237
Appropriation Act: Appropriation Act (No 1) as passed	30,753	34,443
Appropriation Act (No 3) as passed	-	-
Reductions of appropriations (Appropriation Act section 10)	-	(150)
FMA Act:		
Repayments to the Commonwealth (FMA s.30)	52	-
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST (FMA s.30A)	694	1,323
Relevant agency receipts (FMA s.31)	698	1,412
Adjustment of appropriations on change of entity function (FMA s.32)	-	(2,564)
Total appropriations available for payments	41,568	45,701
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)	(30,573)	(36,330)
Balance of authority to draw cash from the		
Consolidated Revenue Fund for ordinary annual services appropriations	<u>10,995</u>	9,371
Represented by: Cash at bank and on hand	224	288
Departmental appropriations receivable	10,702	8,979
GST receivable from the ATO	69	104
Adjustments under s101.13 of the Finance Minister's		
Orders not reflected above	-	
Total as at 30 June	<u>10 995</u>	<u>9,371</u>

Departmental and non-operating appropriations do not lapse at financial year end. However, the responsible Minister may decide that part or all of a departmental or non-operating appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister's determination and is disallowable by Parliament. On 24 June 2008, the Finance Minister determined a reduction in departmental outputs appropriations following a request by the Treasurer. The amount of the reduction determined under Appropriation Act (No.1) of 2007-08 was \$150,000.

Table B: Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Other than Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations

		Non-op	erating			
	Equ	uity	Previous Outp		To	tal
Particulars	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance carried forward from previous period	-	685	-	-	-	685
Appropriation Act: Appropriation Act (No 2) as passed	-	462	-	-	-	462
Appropriation Act (No 4) as passed	-	-	-	-	-	-
FMA Act:						
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST (FMA s.30A)						
Total appropriations available for payments	-	1,147	-	-	-	1,147
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)		<u>(1,147)</u>				(1,147)
Balance of authority to draw cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for other than ordinary annual services appropriations	<del>-</del>			<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<u>-</u>
Represented by: Cash at bank and on hand Appropriations receivable	-	-	- 868	- -	- 868	-
Adjustments under s101.13 of the Finance Minister's Orders not reflected above			(868)		(868)	
Total as at 30 June						

Departmental and non-operating appropriations do not lapse at financial year end. However, the responsible Minister may decide that part or all of a departmental or non-operating appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister's determination and is disallowable by Parliament.

In accordance with s101.10 and s101.13 of the Finance Minister's Orders, the Productivity Commission has recognised as revenue and appropriation receivable an additional appropriation relating to the 2008-09 year to be received in 2009-10 as previous years' outputs. This amount is reflected in the 2009-10 Appropriation Bills and Portfolio Budget Statements.

### **Note 15: Special Accounts**

The Commission has an Other Trust Monies Special Account and a Services for other Governments and Non-Agency Bodies Account. Both accounts were established under section 20 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act* 1997. For the years ended 30 June 2000-2009 the accounts had nil balances and there were no transactions debited or credited to them.

The purpose of the Other Trust Monies Special Account is for expenditure of monies temporarily held on trust or otherwise for the benefit of a person other than the Commonwealth. Any money held is thus special public money under section 16 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

The purpose of the Services for other Governments and Non Agency Bodies Special Account is for expenditure in connection with services performed on behalf of other Governments and bodies that are not Agencies under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

### Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief

In both 2008-09 and 2007-08, no expenses and/or provisions in relation to the following compensation and debt relief mechanisms were made during the reporting period:

- (a) 'Act of Grace' expenses;
- (b) waivers of amounts owing to the Australian Government were made pursuant to subsection 34(1) of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*;
- (c) ex-gratia payments;
- (d) payments under the Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration (CDDA) Scheme; and
- (e) payments in special circumstances relating to APS employment pursuant to section 73 of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

# **Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes**

Note 17A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome	1
	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Expenses		
Departmental	<u>31,762</u>	32,441
Total expenses	<u>31,762</u>	<u>32,441</u>
Costs recovered from provision of goods and service to the non government sector		
Departmental	52	<u> 168</u>
Total costs recovered	<u>52</u>	<u>168</u>
Other external income		
Departmental	642	58
Total other external income	642	58
Net cost of outcome	<u>31,068</u>	<u>32,215</u>

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Major Classes of Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Groups and Outputs Note 17B:

				Output Group 1.1	roup 1.1				Outcome 1	me 1
Outcome 1	Output 1.1	t 1.1.1	Outpu	Output 1.1.2	Output 1.1.3	1.1.3	Output 1.1.4	t 1.1.4	Total	tal
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000
Departmental expenses										
Employees	<b>15,838</b> 15,785	15,785	2,792	2,650	144	158	4,308	4,391	23,082	22,984
Suppliers	4,755	5,813	1,058	972	29	33	1,174	1,426	7,016	8,244
Depreciation and amortisation	773	202	157	138	7	9	208	203	1,145	1,052
Other	332	108	83	21	လ		101	31	519	161
Total departmental expenses	21 698	22,411	4 090	3,781	183	198	5 791	6,051	31 762	32,441
Funded by:										
Revenues from government	21,602	22,375	4,072	3,775	182	198	5,765	6,041	31,621	32,389
Sales of goods and services	474	157	88	56	4	_	127	42	694	226
Other non-taxation revenues	29	23	2	4	'		7	9	41	33
Total departmental revenue	22,105	22,555	4,166	3,805	186	199	5,899	6,089	32,356	32,648

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Note 17B: Major Classes of Departmental Assets and Liabilities by Outcome

	Outcome	1
	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	224	288
Trade and other receivables	11,784	9,188
Land and buildings	3,191	4,407
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	953	1,260
Intangibles	100	61
Other non-financial assets	<u>516</u>	475
Total departmental assets	<u>16 768</u>	<u>15,679</u>
Departmental Liabilities		
Suppliers	463	623
Other payables	331	249
Employee provisions	7,808	7,263
Other provisions	<u>507</u>	479
Total departmental liabilities	_9,109	8,614

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.