

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee



ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2017



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Parliament of Western Australia

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES ANALYTICAL COMMITTEE

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee for the year ended 30 June 2017 and the financial position at the end of that period. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Committee in accordance with the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant 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 statements. I have also fulfilled my 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.

Responsibility of the Committee for the Financial Statements

The Committee is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions, and for such internal control as the Committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Committee is responsible for assessing the agency'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 the Western Australian Government has made policy or funding decisions affecting the continued existence of the Committee.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements. The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 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 the financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 agency's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee's 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 agency'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 statements 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Committee 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.

Report on Controls

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee. The controls exercised by the Committee are those policies and procedures established by the Committee to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions (the overall control objectives).

My opinion has been formed on the basis of the matters outlined in this report.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2017.

The Committee's Responsibilities

The Committee is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining controls to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, the Treasurer's Instructions and other relevant written law.

Auditor General's Responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the suitability of the design of the controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of the controls as designed. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3150 *Assurance Engagements on Controls* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform my procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, the controls are suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives and the controls, necessary to achieve the overall control objectives, were implemented as designed.

An assurance engagement to report on the design and implementation of controls involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the suitability of the design of controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of those controls. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of the risks that controls are not suitably designed or implemented as designed. My procedures included testing the implementation of those controls that I consider necessary to achieve the overall control objectives.

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

Limitations of Controls

Because of the inherent limitations of any internal control structure it is possible that, even if the controls are suitably designed and implemented as designed, once the controls are in operation, the overall control objectives may not be achieved so that fraud, error, or noncompliance with laws and regulations may occur and not be detected. Any projection of the outcome of the evaluation of the suitability of the design of controls to future periods is subject to the risk that the controls may become unsuitable because of changes in conditions.

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee for the year ended 30 June 2017. The key performance indicators are the key effectiveness indicators and the key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators of the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Committee's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2017.

The Committee's Responsibility for the Key Performance Indicators

The Committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such internal control as the Committee determines necessary to enable the preparation of key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the key performance indicators, the Committee is responsible for identifying key performance indicators that are relevant and appropriate having regard to their purpose in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 904 *Key Performance Indicators*.

Auditor General's Responsibility

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators. The objectives of my engagement are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the agency's performance and whether the key performance indicators are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion.

I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the key performance indicators. It also involves evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators against the criteria and guidance in Treasurer's Instruction 904 for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and the efficiency of service delivery. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

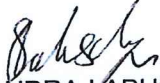
I believe that the evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

My Independence and Quality Control Relating to the Reports on Controls and Key Performance Indicators

I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements. In accordance with ASQC 1 *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, and Other Assurance Engagements*, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Publication of the Audited Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee for the year ended 30 June 2017 included on the Committee's website. The Committee's management is responsible for the integrity of the Committee's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Committee's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements and key performance indicators. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial statements and key performance indicators.


SANDRA LABUSCHAGNE
ACTING DEPUTY AUDITOR GENERAL
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
22 September 2017

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE	2
OVERVIEW	3
Executive Summary	3
Operational Structure	3
Performance Management Framework	10
Outcome Based Management Framework	10
Changes to Outcome Based Management Framework	10
Shared Responsibilities with Other Agencies	10
AGENCY PERFORMANCE	11
Report on Operations	11
Actual Results versus Budget Targets	12
Financial Targets	12
Summary of Key Performance Indicators	13
SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY	14
DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE	15
Financial Statements	15
Certification of Financial Statements	15
Statement of Comprehensive Income	16
Statement of Financial Position	17
Statement of Changes in Equity	18
Statement of Cash Flows	19
Notes to the Financial Statements.	20
Additional Key Performance Indicator Information	41
Ministerial Directives	45
Other Financial Disclosures	45
Governance Disclosures	46
Other Legal Requirements	47

**Local Health Authorities
Analytical Committee**

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2017

**THE HON ROGER H COOK BA GradDipBus MBA MLA
MINISTER FOR HEALTH.**

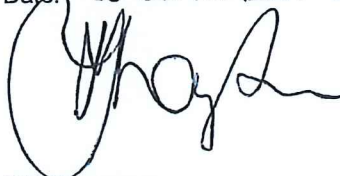
In accordance with Section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, we hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.



R.E. Boardman
Designated Person of Accountable Authority

Date: 18 SEPTEMBER 2017



T.D. Chapman
Coordinator of Accountable Authority

Date: 18 September 2017



D. Wilson
Member of Accountable Authority

Date: 14 September 2017



P.C. Sproule CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 18 SEPTEMBER 2017

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Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

To ensure that our objectives and Agency level Government desired outcomes are achieved, the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee implemented the following:

- During the course of the year two LHAAC Updates were forwarded to all Local Governments participating in the Scheme.
- The Committee, through the LHAAC Coordinator, also conducted regular one on one consultations with a number of individual Local Governments during the operational year and continued the process of updating Local Governments on analytical usage (and expenditure) to date, on a monthly basis. This communication also incorporated regular reminders to the Local Governments of the benefits of participation in the Scheme and also sought their assistance in participation in Coordinated Sampling Projects. This direct and regular approach to Local Government EHOs was rewarded with an increased level of sampling for the year.
- As a result of the above actions and increased promotion of the LHAAC Scheme 57 LGAs used the LHAAC Scheme in 2016/17, a slight decrease on 2015/16. Sample numbers were down slightly, largely due to some 301 samples carried over into 2017/18 due to the late implementation of CSP 20 in May 2017.
- LHAAC sponsored the EHA Conference in September 2016. The LHAAC Coordinator also delivered a brief update on LHAAC activities at the Conference.
- As well as undertaking our regular activities of discretionary and non-compliant sampling, LHAAC also completed two new Coordinated Sampling Projects (Nutrition Claims and Antibiotic and Heavy Metal Residue in Seafood Product).

Operational Structure

The Statutory Authority encompasses the following structural area:

- Administration

Enabling Legislation

The Committee is a body corporate established under Section 247A of the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* and has as its objective, the provision of analytical services for use by local authorities.

The powers and functions of the Committee are set out in Section 247C of the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* and these are:

- (a) to formulate and operate a scheme for the provision of analytical services for use by local governments, by employing such analysts and other persons as are necessary for the purpose or by entering into contracts with persons for the provision of those services, or by both so employing analysts and other persons and so entering into contracts; and
- (b) to fix fees to be paid by local governments for participation in any scheme referred to in this section and fees to be paid for analytical services rendered under the scheme; and
- (c) to do such other acts and things as are necessary or convenient for the purposes of Part VIIIA.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Responsible Minister

The Hon Roger H Cook BA GradDipbus MBA MLA, Minister for Health.

Organisational Structure

Mission

The Committee fulfils its statutory obligations by retaining professional contract analysts to undertake prescribed analyses of food and food products which are forwarded direct from local authorities throughout the State.

Organisational Chart



Board of the Committee

The scheme is managed by the Committee which consists of ten members. For the period 1 July 2016 to 23 January 2017, members were appointed pursuant to section 247A(3) of the *Health Act 1911*, of whom:

- (a) five shall be persons, one each of whom shall be nominated by each of the following local governments —
 - (i) the City of Perth;
 - (ii) the City of Fremantle;
 - (iii) the City of South Perth;
 - (iv) the City of Melville;
 - (v) the City of Stirling; and
- (b) three shall be persons selected by the Minister to represent local governments, other than the local governments referred to in paragraph (a), the districts of which are wholly or partly situated within 40 km of the General Post Office at Perth; and
- (c) two shall be persons selected by the Minister to represent all local governments other than those referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

On 24 January 2017 Section 247A(3) was amended and the *Health Act 1911* renamed the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2017*. For the period 24 January 2017 to 30 June 2017, the Committee was made up as follows:-

- (a) seven members, who are to be persons nominated by WALGA to represent local government districts that are in the metropolitan area;
- (b) three members, who are to be persons nominated by WALGA to represent local government districts that are not in the metropolitan area.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Board Profiles

At the time of reporting, the members of the Committee were:-

Metropolitan Representatives:

Mr Joseph Zappavigna
Mr Jason Jenke
Mr Graeme Blakey
Mr Greg Ducas
Mr Rob Boardman (DESIGNATED PERSON)
Mr David Wilson
Mr Phill Oorjitham

Non-Metropolitan Members:

Ms Belinda Rowland
Mr Colin Dent

Rob Boardman

Mr Boardman is the former Director of Community Services with the City of Vincent (recently retired) and is one of the three members representing Local Government communities within a forty kilometre distance of Perth CBD.

Belinda Rowland

Ms Rowland is a former Councillor with the Shire of Denmark (7 years) who continues to represent Local Government communities 40 kilometres or more outside the Perth metropolitan area. Pursuant to Section 247BA (4) and (5) of the Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2017, Ms Rowland exercised her right to remain in post for a period of up to three months after her term expired (Term ended 16 June 2017) to provide continuity for LHAAC.

Mr Graeme Blakey

Mr Blakey is Coordinator of Environmental Health Services with the City of Melville, one of the five members who represent their specific Local Government Authority.

Mr Colin Dent

Mr Dent is Manager of Health Services with the Shire of Capel and is one of the two members representing Local Government communities 40 kilometres or more outside the Perth metropolitan area.

Mr Greg Ducas

Mr Ducas is Coordinator Environment Health Services with the City of Stirling, one of the five members who represent their specific Local Government Authority.

Mr Jason Jenke

Mr Jenke is Coordinator Environmental Health Services with the City of South Perth, one of the five members who represent their specific Local Government Authority.

Mr Phill Oorjitham

Mr Oorjitham is Coordinator of Environmental Health with the City of Cockburn and is one of the three members representing Local Government communities within a forty kilometre distance of Perth CBD.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Mr David Wilson

Mr Wilson is a Senior Environmental Health Officer with the City of Joondalup and is one of the three members representing Local Government communities within a forty kilometre distance of Perth CBD.

Mr Joseph Zappavigna

Mr Zappavigna is Coordinator Environment Health Services with the City of Fremantle, one of the five members who represent their specific Local Government Authority.

Senior Officers:

Trevor Chapman BBus

LHAAC Coordinator has worked in the Local Government sector in England and Australia for more than three decades, including ten years running his own consultancy business. Trevor has had an association with LHAAC since 1997.

Peter Sproule BCom CPA (Chief Financial Officer)

Peter Sproule has been the contact CFO since 1998 and presently is the principal of Chatto Business Services.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Administered Legislation

The Minister for Health also administers the following Acts:

- Anatomy Act 1930
- Blood Donation (Limitation of Liability) Act 1985
- Cremation Act 1929
- Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1966
- Food Act 2008
- Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911
- Health Legislation Administration Act 1984
- Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (WA) Act 2010
- Health Professionals (Special Events Exemption) Act 2000
- Health Services (Quality Improvement) Act 1994
- Health Services Act 2016
- Human Reproductive Technology Act 1991
- Human Tissue and Transplant Act 1982
- Medicines and Poisons Act 2014
- National Health Funding Pool Act 2012
- Nuclear Waste Storage and Transportation (Prohibition) Act 1999
- Pharmacy Act 2010
- Private Hospitals and Health Services Act 1927
- Prostitution Act 2000 (except s. 62 & Part 5, which are administered by the Department of the Attorney General)
- Public Health Act 2016
- Radiation Safety Act 1975
- Royal Perth Hospital Protection Act 2016
- Surrogacy Act 2008
- Tobacco Products Control Act 2006

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

- University Medical School, Teaching Hospitals, Act 1955
- Western Australian Health Promotion Foundation Act 2016

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Other Key Legislation Impacting on the Committee's Activities

In the performance of its functions, the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee complies with the following relevant written laws:

- Auditor General Act 2006
- Contaminated Sites Act 2003
- Disabilities Services Act 1993
- Equal Opportunity Act 1984
- Financial Management Act 2006
- Freedom of Information Act 1992
- Industrial Relations Act 1979
- Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993
- Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984
- Public Sector Management Act 1994
- Salaries and Allowances Act 1975
- State Records Act 2000, and
- State Supply Commission Act 1991

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Performance Management Framework

Outcome Based Management Framework

Government Goal: GREATER FOCUS ON ACHIEVING RESULTS IN KEY SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL WESTERN AUSTRALIANS

Agency level Government desired outcome: To undertake prescribed analyses of food and food products which are forwarded direct from Local Governments throughout the State.

AGENCY

<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>To provide a coordinated Sampling Scheme for the analysis of food products for use by all Local Governments in Western Australia.</p>	<p>Key Effectiveness Indicator 1:</p> <p>The proportion of Local Governments with food manufacturers in their region who use the LHAAC Scheme.</p>
<p>Service 1:</p> <p>Analysis of food and food products</p>	<p>Key Efficiency Indicator 1.1</p> <p>Number of samples analysed against total expenditure (cost of service) to provide Expenditure per Sample.</p> <p>Key Efficiency Indicator 2:</p> <p>Proportion of reports completed and returned by the Analyst to the submitting Local Government in the specified turnaround time of 14 working days for routine samples and 20 working days for non-routine samples.</p>

LHAAC has continued to make further improvements to the relevance and effectiveness of the sampling scheme it operates in 2016/17 by liaising with other key public health agencies about their concerns regarding certain food products or consumer groups. LHAAC continue to place great emphasis on the value of coordinated sampling activities in addition to discretionary sampling programs. LHAAC believe this has resulted in a more efficient, effective and economical food sampling service for all Western Australians.

LHAAC have also increased their scope of sampling enabling non-food sampling to be undertaken from 1 July 2016. This includes:
Asbestos, heavy metals, chemicals in air, soil and water, hydrocarbon detection, additional forms of water sampling and speciation testing.

Changes to Outcome Based Management Framework

The Committee's Outcome Based Management Framework did not change during 2016/17.

Shared Responsibilities with Other Agencies

The Committee did not share any responsibilities with other agencies during 2016/17.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

AGENCY PERFORMANCE

Report on Operations

To ensure that our objectives and Agency level Government desired outcomes are achieved, the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee implemented the following:

- During the course of the year two LHAAC Updates were forwarded to all Local Governments participating in the Scheme.
- The Committee, through the LHAAC Coordinator, also conducted regular one on one consultations with a number of individual Local Governments during the operational year and continued the process of updating Local Governments on analytical usage and expenditure to date on a monthly basis. This communication also incorporated regular reminders to the Local Governments of the benefits of participation in the Scheme and also sought their assistance in participation in Coordinated Sampling Projects. This direct and regular approach to Local Government EHOs was rewarded with an increased level of sampling for the year, particularly in the category of Coordinated Sampling Projects (although some 301 samples were carried over into 2017/18 for analysis).
- As a result of the above actions and increased promotion of the LHAAC Scheme 57 LGAs used the LHAAC Scheme in 2016/17, a slight decrease on 2015/16. Sample numbers were down slightly, largely due to some 301 samples carried over into 2017/18 due to the late implementation of CSP 20 in May 2017.
- LHAAC sponsored the EHA Conference in September 2016. The LHAAC Coordinator also delivered a brief update on LHAAC activities at the Conference.
- As well as undertaking our regular activities of discretionary and non-compliant sampling, LHAAC also completed two new Coordinated Sampling Projects (Nutrition Claims and Antibiotic and Heavy Metal Residue in Seafood Product).

LHAAC LGA User Survey (Conducted bi-annually)

LHAAC undertook a survey of Local Government users in July 2015 to seek feedback on the operation of the LHAAC Scheme in 2014/15 and the results were very positive.

72 responses were received, representing 52% of Local Governments. This was a significant increase on the 2013 survey which was 58 LGAs.

A survey of Local Government users was also undertaken in November 2015 to determine whether Local Governments supported additional forms of sampling being introduced via the LHAAC Scheme. 49 responses reflecting the views of 65 LGAs were collated and these indicated an overwhelming support for other forms of sampling. A trial period was conducted in the second half of 2015/16 and fully implemented in 2016/17.

Tender for Analytical Services

The contract for the provision of analytical services (2012 to 2017) expired on 30 June 2017 and much of the second half of 2016/17 was dedicated to a tender process to determine analysts for the forthcoming three to five years.

Survey of LHAAC Scheme Users 2017/18

Due to the combination of changes to the Scheme it was deemed more useful to conduct a survey of users of the LHAAC Scheme after a period of operation of the new contract. The survey will therefore be conducted in the first half of 2018

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Actual results versus Budget Targets

Financial Targets

	2016-17 Target \$	2016-17 Actual \$	Variation \$
Total Expenses (sourced from Statement of Comprehensive Income)	581,060	473,609	(107,451) (a)
Total Income (sourced from Statement of Comprehensive Income)	614,680	619,066	4,386 (b)
Total equity (sourced from Statement of Financial Position)	784,017	1,028,117	244,100
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held (sourced from Statement of Cash Flows)	787,359	1,086,717	259,895 (c)
Approved full time equivalent (FTE) Staff level	1	1	0
Approved salary expense level	123,530	122,475	(1,055) (d)

Further explanations are also contained in Note 20 'Explanatory statement' to the financial statements.

- (a) The variation is due to a lower payment than budgeted to the analysts and lower than expected expenditure on professional consultants, publicity and promotion, travel and training.
- (b) The income was greater than budgeted due to an increase in interest earnings as a result of increased Term Deposit holdings during the year.
- (c) An increase in cash reserves resulted from less than budgeted expenditure in some areas. This resulted in greater than anticipated levels of Term Deposit investments.
- (d) The variation arose due to the reduction of long service leave provision, as a quarter of the long service leave provision was taken in this year.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Summary of Key Performance Indicators

	2016-17 Target \$	2016-17 Actual \$	Variation ² \$
<i>Outcome 1: To provide a coordinated Sampling Scheme for the analysis of food products for use by all Local Governments in Western Australia</i>			
Key Effectiveness Indicator(s): The proportion of Local Governments with food manufacturers in their region who use the LHAAC Scheme.	100%	82%	(18)
<i>Service 1: Analysis of food and food products</i>			
Key Efficiency Indicator(s): Number of samples analysed against total expenditure (cost of service) to provide Expenditure per Sample (#).	386.79	331.75	55.04
Proportion of reports completed and returned by the Analyst to the submitting Local Government in the specified turnaround time of 14 days for routine samples and 20 days for non-routine samples.	R: 65% NR: 51%	43% 56%	(57%) (44%)

(#): The aim of the LHAAC is to achieve the same or a lower Expenditure per Sample than the previous financial year.

Explanations for the variations between target and actual results are presented in section "Additional; Key Performance Indicator Information (page 46).

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Significant Issues Impacting the Agency

Current and emerging issues and trends

The rapid pace of technological advancement is leading to a reduction in agency costs and creates opportunities to deliver enhanced services.

Economic and social trends

There is an expectation in society that services delivered by the Statutory Authority will be enhanced to take advantage of technological advances.

Changes in written law

There were no changes in any written law that affected the Committee during the financial year.

Likely developments and forecast results of operations

It is likely that Committee operations will undergo a period of consolidation during 2017 as a result of the full impact of changes made during 2016/16 financial year. The most significant areas for change will be in:

- Continuation of the research and development project on software development for public sector accounting. This project is expected to deliver significant cost savings to the public sector; and
- Measures taken in the current period with respect to information technology services should begin to deliver significant cost savings and greater sales growth.
- A review of the LHAAC Sampling Scheme and consideration of other forms of sampling was considered in 2016/17. A Local Government survey conducted in December 2016 resulted in overwhelming support to broaden the Sampling Scheme to other forms of sampling (other than food).

LHAAC continued with changes to the sampling scheme to achieve greater improvements in the level of service delivered and the overall effectiveness of the sampling program. The main action to help achieve these improvements in 2016/17 was the continuation of a three-tiered sampling program and a greater emphasis on Coordinated Sampling Projects on food with a high risk status.

**Local Health Authorities
Analytical Committee**

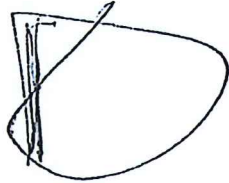
DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Certification of Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017**

The accompanying financial statements of the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 and the financial position as at 30 June 2017.

At the date of signing we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



R.E. Boardman
Designated Person of Accountable Authority

Date: 18 SEPTEMBER 2017



D. Wilson
Member of Accountable Authority

Date: 14/9/2017



T.D. Chapman
Coordinator to Accountable Authority

Date: 18 September 2017



P.C. Sproule CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 16 September 2017



**Local Health Authorities
Analytical Committee**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
INCOME			
Revenue			
Provision of services	6	591,329	544,564
Interest revenue	7	27,737	23,877
TOTAL INCOME		<u>619,066</u>	<u>568,441</u>
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	8	122,475	119,936
Supplies and services	10	350,224	364,802
Other expenses	11	910	1,221
TOTAL EXPENSES		<u>473,609</u>	<u>485,959</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		<u>145,457</u>	<u>82,482</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		<u>145,457</u>	<u>82,482</u>

The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes



Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	1,086,717	957,396
Receivables	13	13,749	26,636
Other assets	14	748	3,720
Total Current Assets		1,101,214	987,752
Non-Current Assets			
Total Non-Current Assets		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		1,101,214	987,752
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	15	38,761	71,069
Provisions	16	29,621	34,023
Total Current Liabilities		68,382	105,092
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	16	4,715	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,715	-
Total Liabilities		73,097	105,092
NET ASSETS		1,028,117	882,660
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	17	1,028,117	882,660
TOTAL EQUITY		1,028,117	882,660

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes



Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	Contributed Equity \$	Reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2015	17	-	-	800,178	800,178
Change in accounting policy or correction of prior period errors		-	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2015		-	-	800,178	800,178
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	82,482	82,482
Total Balance at 30 June 2016		-	-	82,482	82,482
Balance at 1 July 2016	17	-	-	882,660	882,660
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	145,457	145,457
Total Balance at 30 June 2017	17	-	-	1,028,117	1,028,117

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

**Local Health Authorities
Analytical Committee**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	2017	2016
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Provision of services		591,329	544,564
Interest received		29,458	24,325
GST receipts on sales		59,084	54,456
Payments			
Employee benefits		(118,017)	(118,104)
Supplies and services		(380,658)	(357,869)
Finance costs		(260)	(258)
GST payments on purchases		(38,135)	(35,763)
GST payments to taxation authority		(13,480)	(28,177)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	18	129,321	83,174
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		129,321	83,174
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		957,396	874,222
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	18	1,086,717	957,396

The Statement of Cash Flow should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Note 1. Australian Accounting Standards

The Committee's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' includes Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

The Committee has adopted any applicable, new and revised Australian Accounting Standards from their operative dates.

Early adoption of standards

The Committee cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101. There has been no early adoption of any other Australian Accounting Standards issued or amended (but not operative) by the Committee for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2017.

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General Statement

The Committee is a reporting entity that prepares general purpose financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB as applied by the Treasurer's instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB.

Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention. The Committee does not hold any tangible assets.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar (\$).

Note 3 'Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies' discloses judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Committee's accounting policies resulting in the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Note 4 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty' discloses key assumptions made concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

(c) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity comprises the Committee and bodies included at note 25 'Related bodies'.

(d) Income

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Provision of services

Revenue is recognised on delivery of the service to the client or by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction.

Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues.

(e) Financial Instruments

In addition to cash and bank overdraft, the Committee has three categories of financial instrument:

- Loans and receivables;
- Held-to-maturity investments (term deposits); and
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial instruments have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables

Financial Liabilities

- Payables

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments is at fair value which normally equates to the transaction cost or the face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The fair value of short-term receivables and payables is the transaction cost or the face value because there is no interest rate applicable and subsequent measurement is not required as the effect of discounting is not material.

See note 2(i) for 'Investment and other financial assets'

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalent (and restricted cash and cash equivalent) assets comprise cash on hand and deposits with original maturities of six (6) months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

(g) Accrued Salaries

Accrued salaries (refer note 15 'Payables') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the pay date for the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year end. The Committee considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its net fair value.

(h) Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectible are written-off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectible amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Committee will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

See note 2(e) 'Financial Instruments' and notes 13 'Receivables' and 23 'Financial Instruments'.

(i) Investments and Other Financial Assets

The Committee classifies its investments into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting. Investments not at fair value are initially recognised at cost being the fair value of consideration given, including directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates are classified as held-to-maturity when management has a positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments, such as commercial bills, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, over the period to maturity. For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

The Committee assesses at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

(j) Payables

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the Committee becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as they are generally settled within 30 days.

See note 2(e) 'Financial Instruments' and note 15 'Payables'

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

(k) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognised where there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

See note 16 'Provisions'.

Provisions - Employee Benefits

All annual leave and long service leave provisions are in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period.

Annual Leave

The liability for annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period is recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period and is therefore considered to be 'other long term employee benefits'. The annual leave liability is recognised and measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer superannuation contributions, as well as the experience of employee departures and periods of service. The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The provision for annual leave is classified as a current liability as the Committee does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Long Service Leave

Long service leave is not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period and is therefore recognised and measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer superannuation contributions, as well as the experience of employee departures and periods of service. The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as current liabilities as the Committee does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the Committee has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Superannuation

Superannuation expense recognised in the profit is paid to the employees chosen fund and the expense is recognised as and when the contributions fall due.

See also note 2(l) 'Superannuation expense'.

Provisions – other

Employment On-Costs

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of 'Other expenses' and are not included as part of the Committee's 'Employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Employment on-costs provision'.

See note 11 'Other expenses' and note 16 'Provisions'.

(l) Superannuation Expense

Superannuation expense is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and comprises employer contributions paid to an employee's chosen fund.

Refer to note 2(k) 'Provisions – Employee Benefits' under Superannuation

(m) Comparative Figures

Comparative figures are, where appropriate, reclassified to be comparable with the figure presented in the current reporting year.

Note 3. Judgments made by management in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments about the application of accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The Committee evaluates these judgments regularly.

Note 4. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Key estimates and assumptions concerning the future are based on historical experience and various other factors that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next reporting year.

Long Service Leave

Several estimations and assumptions used in calculating the Committee's long service leave provision include expected future salary rates, discount rates, employee retention rates and expected future payments. Changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave provision.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Note 5. Disclosure of changes in accounting policy and estimates

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Committee has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016 that impacted on the Committee.

- AASB 1057** *Application of Australian Accounting Standards*
This Standard lists the application paragraphs for each other Standard (and Interpretation), grouped where they are the same. There is no financial impact.
- AASB 2015-1** *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 110, 119, 121, 133, 134, 137 & 140]*
These amendments arise from the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle in September 2014, and editorial corrections. The Authority has determined that the application of the Standard has no financial impact.
- AASB 2015-2** *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 [AASB 7, 101, 134 & 1049]*
This Standard amends AASB 101 to provide clarification regarding the disclosure requirements in AASB 101. Specifically, the Standard proposes narrow-focus amendments to address some of the concerns expressed about existing presentation and disclosure requirements and to ensure entities are able to use judgement when applying a Standard in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements. There is no financial impact.
- AASB 2015-6** *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 10, 124 & 1049]*
The amendments extend the scope of AASB 124 to include application by not-for-profit public sector entities. Implementation guidance is included to assist application of the Standard by not-for-profit public sector entities. There is no financial impact.
- AASB 2015-10** *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 & 128*
This Standard defers the mandatory effective date (application date) of amendments to AASB 10 & AASB 128 that were originally made in AASB 2014-10 so that the amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 instead of 1 January 2016. There is no financial impact.

Voluntary changes in Accounting Policy

There has been no change in accounting policy for the 2016/17 year.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Committee cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements* or by an exemption from TI 1101. Where applicable, the Committee plans to apply the following Australian Accounting Standards from their application date.

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
<p>AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> This Standard supersedes AASB 139 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i>, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments. The mandatory application date of this Standard is currently 1 January 2018 after being amended by AASB 2012-6, AASB 2013-9, and AASB 2014-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards</i>. The Authority has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2018
<p>AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> This Standard establishes the principles that the Authority shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The Authority has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2019
<p>AASB 1058 <i>Income of Not-for-Profit Entities</i> This Standard clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit (NFP) entities, more closely reflecting the economic reality of NFP entity transactions that are not contracts with customers. Timing of income recognition is dependent on whether such a transaction gives rise to a liability, or a performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service), or, an obligation to acquire an asset. The Authority has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2019
<p>AASB 2010-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Int 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127]</i> This Standard makes consequential amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a result of issuing AASB 9 in</p>	1 Jan 2018

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

December 2010. The mandatory application date of this Standard has been amended by AASB 2012-6 and AASB 2016-1 to 1 January 2018. The Committee has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.

AASB 2014-1	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards</i> Part E of this Standard makes amendments to AASB 9 and consequential amendments to other Standards. It has not yet been assessed by the Authority to determine the application or potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2018
AASB 2014-5	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15</i> This Standard gives effect to the consequential amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (including Interpretations) arising from the issuance of AASB 15. The Authority has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2018
AASB 2014-7	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014)</i> This Standard gives effect to the consequential amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (including Interpretations) arising from the issuance of AASB 9 (December 2014). The Committee has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard</p>	1 Jan 2018
AASB 2015-8	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15</i> This Standard amends the mandatory effective date (application date) of AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> so that AASB 15 is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 instead of 1 January 2017. The Authority has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of AASB 15.</p>	1 Jan 2019
AASB 2016-2	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107</i> This Standard amends AASB 107 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> (August 2015) to require disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2017
AASB 2016-3	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 15</i> This Standard clarifies identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations,</p>	1 Jan 2018

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

timing of recognising revenue from granting a license, and, provides further transitional provisions to AASB 15. The Authority has not yet determined the application or the potential impact.

AASB 2016-7	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities</i></p> <p>This Standard amends the mandatory effective date (application date) of AASB 15 and defers the consequential amendments that were originally set out in AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15 for not-for-profit entities to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, instead of 1 January 2018. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2017
AASB 2016-8	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities</i></p> <p>This Standard inserts Australian requirements and authoritative implementation guidance for not-for-profit entities into AASB 9 and AASB 15. This guidance assists not-for-profit entities in applying those Standards to particular transactions and other events. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2019
AASB 2017-2	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Further Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle</i></p> <p>This Standard clarifies the scope of AASB 12 by specifying that the disclosure requirements apply to an entity's interests in other entities that are classified as held for sale, held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners or discontinued operations in accordance with AASB 5. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2017

Changes in Accounting Estimates

The Committee has made no change to the nature and amount of any accounting estimates that has an effect in the current period.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 6. Provision of services		
User charges	591,329	544,564
	591,329	544,564
 Note 7. Interest revenue		
Interest revenue	27,737	23,887
	27,737	23,887

Interest is earned from term deposits with terms 12 months or less

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 8. Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries (a)	114,437	104,974
Superannuation	10,872	9,972
Allowances	885	983
Long service leave provision	(3,719)	4,007
	122,475	119,936

(a) Includes the value of leave entitlements including superannuation contribution component.

Employment on-costs such as workers compensation insurance are included in the note 11 "Other expenses".

Employment on-cost liability included at note 16 "Provisions"

Note 9. Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The Committee has determined that key management personnel include Ministers, members, of the Committee and senior officer. However, the Committee is not obligated to compensate Ministers and therefore disclosures in relation to Ministers' compensation may be found in the *Annual Report on State Finances*.

Total compensation for key management personnel, comprising members and senior officers, of the Committee for the reporting period are presented within the following bands:

Compensation of members of the accountable authority		
Compensation Band (\$)	2017	2016
\$0	10	10
Compensation of senior officers		
Compensation Band (\$)	2017	2016
\$120,001 - \$130,000	1	1
\$110,001 - \$120,000		
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	98,647	97,906
Post-employment benefits	10,796	9,973
Other long term benefits	12,162	12,057
Total compensation of key management personnel	121,605	119,936

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 10. Supplies and services		
Consultants and contractors (a)	292,371	328,385
<u>Other</u>		
Accounting	12,396	10,766
Administration	2,876	6,281
Advertising and promotion	3,668	-
Audit fees	19,750	1,754
Bank charges	260	258
Insurance	3,028	3,065
Legal fees	604	-
Printing and postage	926	179
Rent	14,050	14,000
Telephone	295	114
Total Other	57,853	36,417
Total Supplies and Services	350,224	364,802
(a) Includes analysis fees paid to ChemCentre(WA) \$66,875		
Note 11. Other Expenses		
Employment on costs	910	1,221
	910	1,221

Note 12. Related Party Transactions

The Committee is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Western Australia. In conducting its activities, the Committee is not required to pay various taxes and levies based on the standard terms and conditions that apply to all tax and levy payers to the State and entities related to the State.

Related parties of the Committee include:

- all Ministers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities
- all senior officers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- other departments and public sector entities, including related bodies included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements; and
- associates and joint-ventures, that are included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements.

Significant transactions with government related entities

Significant transactions include:

- remuneration for services provided by the Auditor General (Note 24).
- analysis fees paid to ChemCentre(WA) (Note 10(a))

Material transactions with related parties

The Committee had no material related party transactions with Ministers/senior officers or their close family members or their controlled (or jointly controlled) entities for disclosure. All other transactions (including general citizen type transactions) between the Committee and Ministers/senior officers or their close family members or their controlled (or jointly controlled) entities are not material for disclosure.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 13. Receivables		
<u>Current</u>		
Accrued Interest	1,768	3,488
GST receivable	11,981	23,148
Total current	13,749	26,636

The Committee does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements as security for receivables. See also note 2(h) 'Receivables' and note 23 'Financial instruments'.

Note 14. Other assets

<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments	748	3,427
Prepaid employee entitlements	-	293
Total current	748	3,720

Note 15. Payables

<u>Current</u>		
Trade payables	25,656	66,049
Other payables	13,105	5,020
Total current	38,761	71,069

See also note 2(j) 'Payables' and note 23 'Financial instruments'

Note 16. Provisions

<u>Current</u>		
Employee benefit provision:		
Annual Leave (a)	7,467	3,435
Long service leave (b)	22,154	30,588
	29,621	34,023

Non- Current

Employee benefit provision:		
Long service leave (b)	4,715	-
	4,715	-

- (a) Annual leave liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows :

Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	7,467	3,435
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	-	-
	7,467	3,435

- (b) Long service leave liabilities have been classified as current where there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	22,154	30,588
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	4,715	-
	26,869	30,588

Note 17. Equity

The Government holds the equity interest in the Committee on behalf of the community. Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Committee.

Retained Earnings

Balance at start of period	882,660	800,178
Result for the period	145,457	82,482
Balance at end of the period	1,028,117	882,660
Total equity at end of period	1,028,117	882,660

Note 18. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	1,086,717	957,396
	1,086,717	957,396

Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities

Profit/(Loss)	145,457	82,482
<u>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</u>		
Current receivables (a)	1,721	448
Other current assets	2,971	1,233
<u>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</u>		
Current payables (a)	(32,309)	8,499
Provisions	(4,402)	27,403
Non-current provisions	4,715	(26,582)
Net GST receipts/(payments) (b)	(13,480)	(17,316)
Change in GST in receivables/payables (c)	24,648	7,007
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	129,321	83,174

(a) Note that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivable/payable in respect of GST and the receivable/payable in respect of the

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

sale/purchase of non-current assets are not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items.
 (b) This is the net GST paid/received, ie. cash transactions.
 (c) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables.

Note 19. Commitments

As at 30 June 2017 the Committee had no commitments.

Note 20. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

As at 30 June 2017 the Committee did not have any contingent liabilities or assets.

Note 21. Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

No material events occurred after balance date.

Note 22. Explanatory statement

This statement provides details of any significant variations between estimates and actual results for 2017 and between the actual results for 2016 and 2017. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10% or \$1,000.

Significant variances between estimate and actual for the financial year

	2017 Estimate \$	2017 Actual \$	Variance \$
Revenue			
Interest	23,200	27,737	4,537
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	123,530	122,475	(1,055)
Supplies and services			
Consultants and contractors	420,100	292,371	(127,729)
Accounting	15,000	12,396	(2,604)
Administration	4,000	2,876	(1,124)
Advertising	24,000	3,668	(20,332)
Legal fees	5,000	604	(4,396)

Interest:

The actual is greater than estimated as a result as an increase in dollar value of term deposit holdings over the year.

Employee benefits expenses

Greater LSL taken during the year than expected.

Consultants and contractors

Reduced number of Coordinated Sampling Projects (two as opposed to budget expectation of three) processed by the two analysts, resulting in lower total costs. Also CSP 20 was carried over to 2017/18 for reporting and payment.

Accounting

Additional work expected of the CFO in 2016/17 did not eventuate (related to revisions to the Scheme, Strategic Direction and work associated with the renewal of the analysts' contract) resulting in lower fees than expected.

Advertising

The budgeted expenditure on a marketing plan did not eventuate.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Legal fees

Less than estimated due to the delayed review of Strategic Direction and the review and renewal of Analyst Contract.

Significant variances between actual results for current year and prior year

	2017 \$	2016 \$	Variance \$
Income			
Provision of services	591,329	544,564	46,765
Interest revenue	27,737	23,877	3,860
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	122,475	119,936	2,539
Consultants and contractors	292,371	328,385	(36,014)
Supplies and services - other	57,853	36,417	21,436

Provision of services

The Committee applied a subsidy to any LGA who incurred a fee increase of greater than 2.5% (CPI rate) in 2015/16 as a result of a return to the population based fee formula. This was a one off supplement and all LGAs had to pay the full fees (as calculated in the population based formula) in 2016/17 and onwards.

Interest revenue

Increase due to a greater proportion of cash being held in term deposits over the full financial year.

Employee Benefits Expense

A proportion of the Coordinator's LSL was taken during the year, reducing the costs of Employee Benefits.

Consultants and contractors

Reduced number of Coordinated Sampling Projects processed by the two analysts in 2016/17, resulting in lower total costs. Also CSP 20 was carried over to 2017/18 for reporting and payment.

Supplies and services - other

In previous year the Audit expense was not accrued. The 2016/17 year includes the audit fee paid.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Note 23. Financial instruments

(a) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Financial instruments held by the Committee are cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, receivables and payables. The Committee has limited exposure to financial risks. The Committee's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Committee's receivables defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Committee.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at end of the reporting period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment as shown in the table at note 23(c) 'Financial instruments disclosures' and note 13 'Receivables'.

The Committee has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Committee's exposure to bad debts is minimal. At the end of the reporting period there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Committee is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Committee is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The Committee's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and term deposits. The Committee has appropriate procedures to manage cash flows by monitoring forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments.

(b) Categories of Financial Instruments

In addition to cash and bank overdraft, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting period are:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,086,717	957,396
Receivables (a)	1,768	3,488
Financial Liabilities		
Payables (a)	38,761	71,069

(a) The amount of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost excludes GST receivable/payable to the ATO (statutory receivable/payable).

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

(c) Financial Instrument disclosures

Credit Risk

The following table discloses Committee's maximum exposure to credit risk, interest rate exposures and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The Committee's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting period is the carrying amount of financial assets as shown below. The table discloses the ageing analysis of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired financial assets. The table is based on information provided to senior management of the Committee.

The Committee does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to the financial assets it holds

Aged analysis of financial assets

	Carrying Amount \$	Not past due and not impaired \$	<u>Past due but not impaired</u>					Impaired Financial assets \$
			Up to 1 Months \$	1-3 months \$	3 months to 1 year \$	1 - 5 Years \$	More than 5 Years \$	
Financial Assets								
2017								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,086,717	1,086,717	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables (a)	1,768	1,768	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,088,485</u>	<u>1,088,485</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	957,396	957,396	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables(a)	3,488	3,488	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>960,884</u>	<u>960,884</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Liquidity risk and interest rate exposure

The following table details the Committee's interest rate exposure and the contractual maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities. The maturity analysis section included interest and principal cash flows. The interest rate exposure rate section analyses only the carrying amount of each item

Interest rate exposures and maturity analysis of financial and financial liabilities

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Interest rate exposure				Nominal Amount \$	Up to 1 Months \$	1-3 months \$	3 months to 1 years \$	1 - 5 Years \$	More than 5 Years \$
		Carrying Amount \$	Fixed interest rate \$	Variable Interest rate \$	Non- Interest bearing \$						
2017											
Financial Assets											
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.64%	1,086,717	800,000	286,717	-	1,086,717	286,717	650,000	150,000	-	
Receivables (a)		1,768	-	-	1,768	1,768	-	-	-	-	
		1,088,485	800,000	286,717	1,768	1,088,485	288,485	650,000	150,000	-	
Financial Liabilities											
Payables		38,761	-	-	38,761	38,761	-	-	-	-	
		38,761	-	-	38,761	38,761	-	-	-	-	

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Interest rate exposures and maturity analysis of financial and financial liabilities

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Interest rate exposure				Nominal Amount \$	Up to 1 Months \$	1-3 months \$	3 months to 1 years \$	1 - 5 Years \$	More than 5 Years \$
		Carrying Amount \$	Fixed interest rate \$	Variable Interest rate \$	Non- Interest bearing \$						
2016											
Financial Assets											
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.78	957,396	900,000	57,396	-	957,396	457,396	500,000	-	-	
Receivables (a)		3,488	-	-	3,488	3,488	3,488	-	-	-	
		<u>960,884</u>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>57,396</u>	<u>3,488</u>	<u>960,884</u>	<u>460,884</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Financial Liabilities											
Payables		71,069	-	-	71,069	71,069	71,069	-	-	-	
		<u>71,069</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71,069</u>	<u>71,069</u>	<u>71,069</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table represents a summary of the interest rate sensitivity of the Committee's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period on the surplus for the period and equity for a 100 basis point in interest rates. It is assumed that the change in interest rates is held constant throughout the reporting period.

	Carrying Amount \$	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Surplus \$	Equity \$	Surplus \$	Equity \$
2017					
<u>Financial Assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,086,717	(10,867)	(10,867)	10,867	10,867
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		-	-	-	-
Total Increase/(Decrease)		<u>(10,867)</u>	<u>(10,867)</u>	<u>10,867</u>	<u>10,867</u>
	Carrying Amount \$	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Surplus \$	Equity \$	Surplus \$	Equity \$
2016					
<u>Financial Assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	957,396	(9,573)	(9,573)	9,573	9,573
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		-	-	-	-
Total Increase/(Decrease)		<u>(9,573)</u>	<u>(9,573)</u>	<u>9,573</u>	<u>9,573</u>

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Fair Values

All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised at amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair value unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes.

Note 24. Remuneration of auditor

The remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect to the audit for the current reporting period, is as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Auditing the accounts, financial statements and key performance indicators	20,000	19,750

Note 25. Related bodies

The Committee has no related bodies.

Note 26. Impairment of Assets

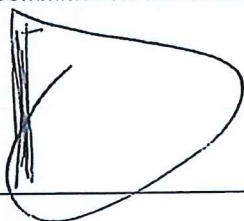
The Committee held no goodwill, plant and equipment or intangible assets as at 30 June 2017. There are no surplus assets as at 30 June 2017.

**Local Health Authorities
Analytical Committee**

Additional Key Performance Indicator Information

Certification of Key Performance Indicators

We hereby certify that the key performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.



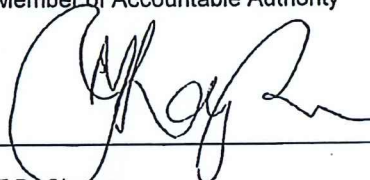
R.E. Boardman
Designated Person of Accountable Authority

Date: 18 SEPTEMBER 2017



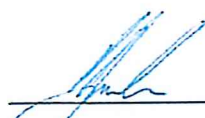
D. Wilson
Member of Accountable Authority

Date: 19 Sept 2017



T.D. Chapman
Coordinator

Date: 18 September 2017



P.C. Sproule CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 18 SEPTEMBER 2017



Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Detailed Information in Support of Key Performance Indicators

Section 61 of the Financial Management Act requires statutory authorities to prepare performance indicators and such other information as required by the Treasurer's Instructions.

The following performance indicators have been formulated in the light of the Committee's obligation under the Health Act of 1911 to "provide analytical services for use by local authorities".

The following performance indicators have been formulated to provide an indication of the effectiveness and efficiency of the Committee's operations.

GOVERNMENT GOAL

GREATER FOCUS ON ACHIEVING RESULTS IN KEY SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL WESTERN AUSTRALIANS

OUTCOME

TO PROVIDE A COORDINATED SAMPLING SCHEME FOR THE ANALYSIS OF FOOD PRODUCTS FOR USE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

AUDITED INDICATORS

- i) **Performance Indicator: Effectiveness**

KPI 1.1

The proportion of Local Governments with food manufacturers in their region who use the LHAAC Scheme.

A key focus of the LHAAC Scheme is to analyse those food manufacturers who actively distribute outside the region in which they are located to provide maximum benefit to the broader community of Western Australia in regards to food safety. The 2016/17 target is to have 100% of Local Governments (LGAs) with such manufacturers using the Scheme.

Only food manufacturers classified as LARGE (actively manufacturing food products for distribution outside of the Local Government region in which the manufacturer is located) by the LGA or LHAAC are included in the following table.

In 2016/17 LHAAC expanded the Sampling Scheme to permit non-food sampling. This was implemented at the request of Local Governments following a survey conducted mid 2014/15. Asbestos, heavy metal, chemical content in air, soil and water and hydrocarbon detection were just some of the tests added to the sampling portfolio. One of the reasons this change was implemented was to encourage smaller Local Governments to make use of the LHAAC Scheme by offering more choice.

MEASUREMENT	2016/17		2015/16		2014/15	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Number of LGAs with Large manufacturers in their locality.	50	100	52	100	47	100
Number of LGAs with Large manufacturers who participated in the Scheme.	39	78	42	81	41	87

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Comment

A concerted effort was made again throughout the year to encourage involvement by as many LGAs as possible in the LHAAC Scheme, with a special focus on those with large manufacturers in their locality. Monthly Expenditure to Date Summaries were sent to all Local Governments and individual messages and prompts utilised to try and encourage participation in the Scheme.

A 78% participation rate is still very encouraging and LHAAC have to acknowledge that some of the LGAs with large manufacturers in their locality may only have one or two such classifications and other forms of testing may occur (e.g. dairy and meat producers are tested through the industry) which may cause some LGAs to consider testing through the LHAAC Scheme as unnecessary duplication and unnecessary expense.

A total of 57 LGAs used the LHAAC Scheme in 2016/17 compared to 61 in 2015/16.

SERVICE

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

ii) Performance indicator: Efficiency

Service 1

KPI 1.1.

Number of samples analysed against total expenditure for LHAAC (cost of service) to provide Expenditure per Sample.

The primary method to provide an indication of cost of service relative to output is to calculate average cost of analysis per sample.

	Target 2017	2017	2016	2015
No of samples analysed		1,383	1,481	1,280
Total expenditure (\$)		473,609	485,959	495,091
Expenditure per sample (\$)	328.13 (*)	342.45	328.13	386.79

Comment

The number of samples analysed in 2016/17 has decreased slightly (6.6%) on previous year, which is still a pleasing result at a time when LGAs are finding it difficult to allocate resources to food sampling. It should also be noted that the second Coordinated Sampling Project (CSP) for the 2016/17 year was not implemented until May 2017. Due to a very high participation rate by Local Government, 301 samples submitted in 2016/17 were carried over into 2017/18 for analysis and invoicing. Had they been completed and reported in 2016/17 the cost per sample would have been substantially less.

Expenditure per sample is also impacted by the relatively high fixed costs of LHAAC.

(*) Target cost per sample was set at \$328.13 for 2016/17 as per the previous year.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

KPI 1.2

Proportion of reports completed and returned by the Analyst to the submitting Local Government in the specified turnaround time of 14 working days for routine samples and 20 working days for non-routine samples.

This is a key indicator of efficiency of the service to Local Governments by providing an **indication of time taken to complete sample analysis and provide written reports to the submitting Local Government**. The target is 100% of samples to be completed in the Expected Timeframe.

(1) ALL SAMPLES

Sample Category	Specified Turnaround Time	2016/17		2015/16		2014/15	
		% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET	% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET	% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET
Routine Samples	≤ 14 days	64% (n=982)	100%	43% (n=923)	100%	73% (n=676)	100%
Coordinated & Non-Routine	≥ 20 days	51% (n=401)		56% (n=558)			

(2) AGRIFOOD TECHNOLOGY

Sample Category	Specified Turnaround Time	2016/17		2015/16		2014/15	
		% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET	% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET	% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET
Routine Samples	≤ 14 days	68% (n=908)	100%	49% (n=764)	100%	48% (n=577)	100%
Coordinated & Non-Routine	≥ 20 days	56% (n=284)		63% (n=477)		75% (n=550)	

(3) CHEMCENTRE

Sample Category	Specified Turnaround Time	2016/17		2015/16		2014/15	
		% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET	% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET	% Returned within Specified Turnaround Time	TARGET
Routine Samples	≤ 14 days	26% (N=74)	100%	14% (n=159)	100%	30% (n=27)	100%
Coordinated & Non-Routine	≥ 20 days	39% (n=117)		12% (n=81)		70% (n=126)	

NOTE: Where 'n' is the total number of samples analysed for the year.

Comment

The turnaround time for completion of samples has improved significantly but is still a long way from the target turnaround times stated in the contract. All sample results for Routine Samples has increased from 43% to 64% whilst Coordinated/Non-Routine has reduced from 56% to 51%.

Agrifood showed a sharp increase in the number of Routine Samples completed in the stated timeframe, whereas the number of Non-Routine samples completed within the expected turnaround time fell slightly.

ChemCentre improved slightly in both categories but still failed to meet target turnaround times for a large portion of samples analysed.

A final CSP for 2016/17 was not undertaken until May 2017 and many samples were therefore unable to be analysed until July 2017. This CSP will therefore be reported in the 2017/18 year. This will result in a slight 'distortion' of results given 301 samples were carried over into 2017/18 for KPI reporting and financial analysis. All of the samples were completed in the given time for analysis which would significantly impact on the above KPIs had these results been incorporated into 2016/17 reporting.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

A direct factor here may be the tendency for both analysts to collect Coordinated Sampling Projects samples and analyse them in batches to maximise efficiency in the laboratories.

The random manner in which many LGAs submit samples also makes it difficult for the analysts to schedule sample types.

Ministerial Directives

No Ministerial Directives were received during the financial year.

Other Financial Disclosures

Pricing policies on services

In 2016/17 fees charged to Local Governments increased by 0.7%.

The Committee derives its revenue from local authorities based on:-

1. an assessment calculated on the proportion of the population of the local authority to the population of the State of Western Australia;
2. the cost of processing units in excess of the unit allowance included in the assessment;
3. a minimum assessment for authorities with a population less than 1,500.

Employment and Industrial Relations

Staff Profile

	2017	2016
Full-time permanent	1	1
Full-time contract	0	0
Part-time contract	2	1
On secondment	0	0
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

Staff Development

The Statutory Authority has a commitment to the development of its employees. Our strategies are to build a highly skilled, professional and fair workforce with the ability to adapt to changing business technology and the environment.

Workers Compensation

No compensation claims were recorded during the financial year.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Governance Disclosures

Contract with Senior Officers

At the date of reporting, other than the normal contract of services provided, no Senior Officer, of firms of which Senior Officers are members, or entities in which Senior Officers have substantial interests had any interest in existing or proposed contracts with the Committee and Senior Officers.

Insurance Premiums paid to indemnify members of the Board

An insurance policy has been taken out to indemnify members of the Board against and liability incurred under sections 13 or 14 of the Statutory Corporations (Liability of Directors) Act 1996. The amount of the insurance premium paid for 2016/17 was \$1,470.

Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee

Other Legal Requirements

Annual Estimates

Section's 40 and 61 of the Financial Management Act 2006 provided that the Committee submit annual estimates of the annual operations for both the current and preceding financial year of the Committee to the Minister of Health for approval.

Budget	2016/17
Revenues from operating activities	
Goods and Services	591,480
Revenue from non-operating activities	
Interest Revenue	23,200
Total Revenue from ordinary activities	614,680
Expenses	
Expenses from operating activities	
Employee Services	123,530
Supplies and services	507,950
Total expenses from operating activities	631,480
Net Profit / (Loss)	(16,800)
Budget	2017/18
Revenues from operating activities	
Goods and Services	597,395
Revenue from non-operating activities	
Interest Revenue	23,200
Total Revenue from ordinary activities	620,395
Expenses	
Expenses from operating activities	
Employee Services	124,655
Supplies and services	476,581
Total expenses from operating activities	601,236
Net Profit / (Loss)	19,159