3. Departmental Financial Position

3.1 Financial Assets

	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Note 3.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	**92,821**	48,618
Overseas property special account cash held by the entity	**2,293**	3,096
Overseas property special account cash held in the OPA	**335,529**	354,229
Total cash and cash equivalents	**430,643**	405,943

Note 3.1B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and services receivables		
Goods and services	**87,073**	61,426
Other	**6,344**	11,084
Total goods and services receivables	**93,417**	72,510
Appropriations receivables		
Departmental - operating	**273,818**	315,215
Departmental - capital	**116,122**	118,154
Total appropriations receivable	**389,940**	433,369
Other receivables		
Advances	**15,412**	14,694
Statutory receivables	**4,208**	3,964
Cash held by outsiders	**159**	221
Other	**1,505**	1,015
Total other receivables	**21,284**	19,894
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	**504,641**	525,773
Less impairment loss allowance	**(99)**	(111)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**504,542**	525,662

Accounting policy

Aside from cash, financial assets are all classified as receivables. Terms for receivables for goods and services are 30 days (2018: 30 days).

Note 3.1B: Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

Accounting policy

Receivables

Receivables have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. Receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Receivables that are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest that are not provided at below-market interest rates are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

With the implementation of AASB 9 Financial Instruments for the first time in 2019, the entity classifies its financial assets in the following categories:
a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
c) financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Comparatives have not been restated on initial application.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets included in this category need to meet two criteria:
1. the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
2. the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Appropriations

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

Impairment

For contractual receivables AASB 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model previously used under AASB 139 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. This new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Trade and other receivable assets at amortised cost are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. The simplified approach has been adopted in measuring the impairment loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.