# BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES







# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2020-21

ABN: 15 111 520 168

# **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

# ABN: 15 111 520 168

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# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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#### **AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in Section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

National Audits Group Pty Ltd Authorised Audit Company

all many

Stephen Prowse Director

Dated: 9 November 2021

Wagga Wagga

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# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue		21,994,880	23,732,646
Other income	_	208,376	335,366
	4	22,203,256	24,068,012
Less: Expenses			
Advertising		236,370	299,864
Contractors		14,495,221	14,908,411
Employee benefits expense		4,673,588	4,889,062
Directors' fees and committee expenses		144,526	152,716
GP payments		381,138	375,809
Insurance		81,134	104,726
Motor vehicle expenses		42,929	74,338
Other expenses		1,074,851	1,233,434
Depreciation		13,448	15,470
Lease depreciation		252,460	267,014
Service fees		464,212	702,225
Travel and accommodation expenses		6,483	57,915
Flnance Cost		14,693	-
Community grants	_	262,665	755,874
Profit for the year		59,538	231,154
Income tax expense	2(a)	-	-
Other comprehensive income	_	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	59,538	231,154

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# **AS AT 30 JUNE 2021**

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	16,621,177	11,159,491
Trade and other receivables	7	610,063	996,182
Other assets	9	136,811	46,448
Right-of-use assets	10	275,800	239,955
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		17,643,851	12,442,076
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		_	<del>-</del>
Property, plant, and equipment	11	112,982	156,724
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		112,982	156,724
TOTAL ASSETS	_	17,756,833	12,598,800
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	3,257,855	4,011,597
Contract liabilities	8	12,432,780	6,556,629
Lease liabilities	10	275,800	239,955
Employee benefits	13	626,991	599,622
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	16,593,426	11,407,803
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		
Employee benefits	13	159,324	111,880
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		159,324	111,880
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	16,752,750	11,519,683
NET ASSETS		1,004,083	1,079,117
EQUITY		1.004.05	
Retained earnings	_	1,004,083	1,079,117
TOTAL EQUITY	=	1,004,083	1,079,117

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# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		Retained Earnings	Total
	Note	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020		1,079,117	1,079,117
Profit for the year		59,538	59,538
Prior year adjustments	17	(134,570)	(134,570)
Balance at 30 June 2021	:	1,004,083	1,004,083
2020			
		Retained Earnings	Total
	Note	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	•	847,963	847,963
Profit for the year	_	231,154	231,154
Balance at 30 June 2020		1,079,117	1,079,117

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# **STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		344,078	365,829
Receipt from grants		27,986,472	23,744,579
Payments to suppliers and employees		(22,747,075)	(22,755,672)
Interest received	_	134,976	258,566
Net cash provided by operating activities	_	5,718,451	1,613,302
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	10,232
Purchase of plant, and equipment		-	(23,101)
Net cash used in investing activities	_	-	(12,869)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of lease liabilities	_	(256,765)	(267,014)
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(256,765)	(267,014)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		5,461,686	1,333,419
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	11,159,491	9,826,072
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6 =	16,621,177	11,159,491

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The financial statements cover Firsthealth Limited as an individual entity. Firsthealth Limited (the Company) is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The principal activities of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2021 were:

- Commissioning of primary health services to meet population health needs;
- Operation of Murrumbidgee Primary Health Network under contract with the Australian Government Department of Health;
- Provision of Partners in Recovery Program;
- Workforce education;
- Workforce recruitment & retention;
- Promotion of immunisation;
- · Provide support and development; and
- Provision of After Hours Medical Services.

These activities supported all of the Company's strategies and objectives.

Further to the above, to do all such acts as are incidental and conducive to the furtherance of the Company's objectives. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

The functional and presentation currency of Firsthealth Limited is Australian dollars (\$AUD) and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 9 November 2021.

#### 1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

The Company has opted to adopt AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-For-Profit Tier 2 Entities ahead of its mandatory effective date of 1 July 2021. Other than the change in disclosure requirements, the adoption of AASB 1060 has no significant impact on the financial statements because the Company's previous financial statements complied with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs. Comparatives are consistent with prior years, subject to those which have changed from a presentation perspective, as required on application of new accounting standards and interpretations adopted during the year.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

#### (b) Revenue and other income

#### Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15)

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- 1. Identify the contract with the customer
- 2. Identify the performance obligations
- 3. Determine the transaction price
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Under AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, the Company recognises revenue on a basis that reflects the fair value of goods, services, and assets (such as cash, inventories and property, plant and equipment), which have neen provided or transferred to the Company for nil or nominal consideration, and is deemed to further the objectives of the Company.

The Company's accounting policies for recognising revenue is outlined in further detail below.

#### Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

#### Grant funding from Department of Health

The Company recognises all grant funding received from Department of Health as contract liabilities. It recognises the grant funding as an income upon meeting the performance obligation as outlined in the funding agreement.

#### Grant funding from other sources

The Company recognises all other grant funding received as contract liabilities. It recognises the grant funding as an income upon meeting the performance obligation as outlined in the funding agreement.

#### Client services

The Company recognises client services income upon delivery of client services. Client services include GP Client Fees, both On Site and Off Site and Commercial Fees and Charges.

#### Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition

#### Contract assets and liabilities

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (b) Revenue and other income

#### Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or before the payment is due, the Company presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the Company's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the Company recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a good or service to the customer, the Company presents the contract as a contract liability.

#### Contract cost assets

The Company recognises assets relating to the costs of obtaining a contract and the costs incurred to fulfil a contract or set up / mobilisation costs that are directly related to the contract provided they will be recovered through performance of the contract.

#### Costs to obtain a contract

Costs to obtain a contract are only capitalised when they are directly related to a contract and it is probable that they will be recovered in the future. Costs incurred that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was won are expensed, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer in any case (whether or not the contract is won).

The capitalised costs are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

#### Set-up / mobilisation costs

Costs required to set up the contract, including mobilisation costs, are capitalised provided that it is probable that they will be recovered in the future and that they do not include expenses that would normally have been incurred by the Company if the contract had not been obtained. They are recognised as an expense on the basis of the proportion of actual output to estimated output under each contract. If the above conditions are not met, these costs are taken directly to profit or loss as incurred.

#### Costs to fulfil a contract

Where costs are incurred to fulfil a contract, they are accounted for under the relevant accounting standard (if appropriate), otherwise if the costs relate directly to a contract, the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future and the costs are expected to be recovered then they are capitalised as contract costs assets and released to the profit or loss on an systematic basis consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

#### Gain on disposal of non-current assets

When a non-current asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

#### Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

#### Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (c) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

#### Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

#### Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### (d) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (d) Goods and services tax (GST)

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on an inclusive basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as operating cash flows.

#### (e) Property, plant, and equipment

Each class of property, plant, and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs, and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

#### **Depreciation**

The Company's property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	20% - 100%
Motor Vehicles	20% - 100%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

#### (f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

#### Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

#### Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into those measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

#### Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (f) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the assets financial assets measured at amortised cost.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability-weighted approach.

#### Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (f) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

#### Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

#### Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables.

#### (g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is any evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets. Where this indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

#### (h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, cash at bank and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### (i) Employee benefits

A provision is made for the Company's employee benefits liability arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result, and that outflow can be reliably measured.

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (j) Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### (k) Economic dependence

Firsthealth Limited is dependent on the Department of Health for the majority of its revenue used to operate the Company. At the date of this report, the Directors have no reason to believe the Department of Health will not continue to support Firsthealth Limited.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information becomes known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

#### Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been excercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the services offered, customers and staffing. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertanties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

#### Key estimates - impairment of property, plant, and equipment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

#### Key estimates - revenue recognition - long term funding contracts

The Company undertakes long term funding contracts which span a number of reporting periods. Recognition of revenue in relation to these contracts involves estimation of future costs of completing the contract and the expected outcome of the contract. The assumptions are based on the information available to management at the reporting date, however future changes or additional information may mean the expected revenue recognition pattern has to be amended.

#### Key estimates - provisions

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

#### Key estimates - receivables

The receivables have been reviewed under the expected credit loss model based on historical and forward looking information and a provision has been included based on the estimates made. This provision is based on the best information available at the reporting date.

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# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021	2020
		\$	\$
4	REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
	Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15)		
	Government revenue		
	Commonwealth government		
	- Department of Health	20,343,911	22,879,045
	- Cash flow boost	50,000	50,000
	State Government		
	- Other grant funding	1,330,291	516,809
		21,724,202	23,445,854
	Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15)	-	_
	- Client services	320,678	336,792
	Revenue recognised on receipt (AASB 1058)		
	- Interest Income	134,976	258,566
	- Membership fees	23,400	28,800
	- Other Income		(2,000)
		479,054	622,158
	Total Revenue and Other Income	22,203,256	24,068,012
5	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
	Remuneration of the auditor National Audits Group Pty Ltd, for:		
	- auditing and assisting with compliation of the financial statements	42,500	41,500
6	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	CURRENT		
	Cash on hand	1,950	1,950
	Cash at bank	8,799,792	3,467,421
	Short-term deposits	7,819,435	7,690,120
		16,621,177	11,159,491

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# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021 \$	2020 \$
7	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	CURRENT		
	Trade receivables	459,208	628,192
	Other receivables	150,855	367,990
		610,063	996,182

#### CONTRACT BALANCES

#### **Contract liabilities**

The Company has recognised the following contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

#### **CURRENT**

Grant monies received in advance (AASB 15 revenue streams)		1,641,629	865,319
Unspent grant funding (AASB 15 revenue streams)		10,791,151	5,691,310
Total current contract liabilities	(i)	12,432,780	6,556,629

<sup>(</sup>i) Contract liabilities represent payments received from DOH and other funding agencies in excess of services yet rendered. The Company should recognise the funding as income as outlined in note 3 (b).

#### OTHER ASSETS

CURRENT		
Prepayments	126,783	6,246
Accrued interest	9,313	39,487
Rental bonds	715	715
	136,811	46,448

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# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

\$	
10 RIGHTS-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES	
Right-of-use assets and Lease Liabilities	
Buildings	Total
\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year 239,955	239,955
Additions to right-of-use assets 286,578	286,578
	(239,955)
Less accumulated deperciation (10,778)	(10,778)
Balance at end of year 275,800	275,800
11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	
NON-CURRENT	
Plant and equipment	
At cost 19,867	19,867
Accumulated depreciation (17,399)	(14,999)
2,468	4,868
Motor vehicles	
At cost 216,818	216,818
Accumulated depreciation (106,304)	(64,962)
110,514	151,856
112,982	156,724

#### **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

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

	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	
Year ended 30 June 2021				
Opening balance	4,868	151,856	156,724	
Depreciation expense	(2,400)	(41,342)	(43,742)	
Balance at the end of the year	2,468	110,514	112,982	

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#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021 \$	2020 \$
12	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	CURRENT		
	Trade payables	997,093	2,633,264
	Accrued expenses	2,260,762	1,378,333
		3,257,855	4,011,597
	Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normall carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approxime short-term nature of the balances.	•	,
13	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		

CURRENT		
Annual leave	369,925	419,325
Long service leave	257,066	180,297
	626,991	599,622
NON-CURRENT	-	
Long service leave	159,324	111,880
	·	

#### 14 LEASING COMMITMENTS

# Operating and finance leases

Minimum lease payments: - not later than one year 250,809 223.283 - between one year and five years 204,676 258,610 427,959

The Company has the following non-cancellable operating lease commitments at year end:

- Suite 1-4, 1/185 Morgan Street, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650; and
- Level 1, St Vincent's Private Community Hospital, 41-45 Animoo Avenue, Griffith NSW 2680.

Lease payments are increased on an annual basis to reflect market rentals.

ABN: 15 111 520 168

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 15 KEY MANAGEMENT REMUNERATION

The Directors review the remuneration packages of all key management personnel on an annual basis.

The Directors also assess the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emolument of such officers on a periodical basis by reference to current market rates. Such officers are given the opportunity to receive their base emolument in a variety of forms including cash and fringe benefits. It is intended that the manner of payment will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue cost for the Company.

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company during the year was \$ 563,477 (2020: \$ 367,495). Total remuneration includes wages and salaries paid to key management and fees paid to the Directors of the Company during the year.

For details of other transactions with key management personnel, refer to Note 16: Related Parties.

#### 16 RELATED PARTIES

#### (a) Key management personnel

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

Key management personnel of the Company during the year were as follows:

•	Dr J Culbert	(Chairperson)
•	Mr P Gianniotis	(Treasurer)
•	Ms D McLean	(Director)
•	Ms F McMillan	(Director)
•	Dr J Scholtz	(Director)
•	Ms C Howard	(Director)
•	Ms P Larsen	(Director)
•	Dr A Yoosuff	(Director)
•	Ms K Mann	(Director)
•	Mr R Pennock	(Director)
•	Ms M Neal	(Chief Executive Office

cer)

(Acting Chief Executive Officer) Ms J Redway

For details of remuneration disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 15: Key Management Personnel Remuneration.

Other transactions with KMP and their related entities are shown below.

#### (b) Other related parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

ABN: 15 111 520 168

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### **16 RELATED PARTIES**

#### (c) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions with related parties occurred during the year:

	Purchases \$	Wages \$
Key management personnel	1,331,429	563,477
	1,331,429	563,477

#### 17 RETROSPECTIVE ADJUSTMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2020, an adjustment of \$134,570 was required to be made to the opening balances. The Directors agreed to correct the error in the current year, instead of reissuing the 2020 financial statements. The aggregate effect of the adjustment is as follows:

	Previously stated \$	30 June 2020 Adjustments \$	Restated \$
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	23,732,646	(79,570)	23,653,076
Other expenses	1,220,397	(55,000)	1,165,397
Statement of Financial Position			
Net assets	1,079,117	(134,570)	944,547

#### **18 CONTINGENCIES**

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The impacts of the pandemic are rapidly developing and are dependent on various factors, including measures imposed by the Australian Government and Governments of other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions, economic sanctions imposed and economic stimulus that may be provided..

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any other contingencies at 30 June 2020 (2019: None).

ABN: 15 111 520 168

#### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 19 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The financial report was authorised for issue on 9 November 2021 by the Board of Directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

#### 20 COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is: Firsthealth Limited
1/185 Morgan Street
WAGGA WAGGA NSW 2650

ABN: 15 111 520 168

## **RESPONSIBLE PERSONS' DECLARATION**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The Responsible Persons declare that in the Responsible Persons' opinion:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- (ii) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Director ...... Paul Gianniotis Jodi Culbert

Dated: 9 November 2021



ABN: 15 111 520 168

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Firsthealth Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the responsible persons' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with the Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (the Act) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Act, which has been given to the Directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

#### Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is included in the Annual Report, (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

MORE THAN JUST AUDITORS

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
  that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

• 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.

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

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

National Audits Group Pty Ltd Authorised Audit Company

Stephen Prowse Director

Dated: 9 November 2021

Wagga Wagga



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