FINANCIAL statements



2021-22

firsthealth Limited trading as Murrumbidgee Primary Health Network

ABN: 15 111 520 168

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2022, 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

Stephen Prowse Director

Dated 7 October 2022

Wagga Wagga

MORE THAN JUST AUDITORS

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ABN: 15 111 520 168

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue		25,557,776	21,994,880
Other income	_	90,304	208,376
	4	25,648,080	22,203,256
Less: Expenses			
Advertising		371,020	236,370
Contractors		17,028,319	14,495,221
Employee benefits expense		4,766,925	4,673,588
Directors' fees and committee expenses		118,091	144,526
GP payments		530,091	381,138
Insurance		84,945	81,134
Motor vehicle expenses		41,666	42,929
Other expenses		1,094,489	1,074,851
Depreciation		14,355	13,448
Lease depreciation		260,216	252,460
Service fees		822,292	464,212
Travel and accommodation expenses		15,425	6,483
Finance Cost		-	14,693
Community grants	_	474,513	262,665
Profit for the year		25,733	59,538
Income tax expense	2(a)	-	-
Other comprehensive income	_		
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	25,733	59,538

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	19,348,460	16,621,177
Trade and other receivables	7	436,019	610,063
Other assets	9	50,534	136,811
Right-of-use assets	10	255,265	275,800
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	20,090,278	17,643,851
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	_	-
Property, plant, and equipment	11 _	86,633	112,982
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	86,633	112,982
TOTAL ASSETS	_	20,176,911	17,756,833
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	_	
Trade and other payables	12	3,994,807	3,257,855
Contract liabilities	8	14,067,565	12,432,780
Lease liabilities	10	255,265	275,800
Employee benefits	13	687,911	626,991
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		19,005,548	16,593,426
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		
Employee benefits	13	141,547	159,324
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		141,547	159,324
TOTAL LIABILITIES		19,147,095	16,752,750
NET ASSETS	_	1,029,816	1,004,083
	·		
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	_	1,029,816	1,004,083
TOTAL EQUITY	_	1,029,816	1,004,083

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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		Retained Earnings	Total
	Note	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2021		1,004,083	1,004,083
Balance at 30 June 2022		25,733	25,733
Balance at 30 June 2022		1,029,816	1,029,816
2021		Doboin o d	
		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		1,004,085	1,004,085

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		350,551	344,078
Receipt from grants		27,019,715	27,986,472
Payments to suppliers and employees		(24,461,804)	(22,747,075)
Interest received	_	83,504	134,976
Net cash provided by operating activities	-	2,991,966	5,718,451
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		(18,298)	_
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(18,298)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Payment of lease liabilities		(246,385)	(256,765)
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(246,385)	(256,765)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held	-	2,727,283	5,461,686
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		16,621,177	11,159,491
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	19,348,460	16,621,177

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 2022 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 7 October 2022.

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 2022

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 been 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 2022

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

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 2022

2 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 2022

2 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 classDepreciation ratePlant and Equipment20% - 100%Motor Vehicles20% - 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 derecognistion 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) 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 2022

3 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.

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 2022

		2022	2021
		\$	\$
4	REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
	Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15)		
	Government revenue		
	Commonwealth Government		
	- Department of Health	22,789,418	20,343,911
	- Cash flow boost		50,000
	State Government		
	- Other grant funding	2,421,468	1,330,291
	- Client services	346,890	320,678
	- Membership fees	6,800	23,400
		25,564,576	22,068,280
	Revenue recognised on receipt (AASB 1058)		
	- Interest Income	83,504	134,976
	Total Revenue and Other Income	25,648,080	22,203,256
5	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
	Remuneration of the auditor National Audits Group Pty Ltd, for:		
	- auditing and assisting with compilation of the financial statements	40,000	42,500
6	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	CURRENT		
	Cash on hand	1,650	1,950
	Cash at bank	9,377,251	8,799,792
	Short-term deposits	9,969,559	7,819,435
		19,348,460	16,621,177

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
7	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	CURRENT Trade receivables	41,410	459,208
	Other receivables	394,609	150,855
		436.019	610.063

8 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)

Unspent grant funding (AASB 15 revenue streams)

Total current contract liabilities

814,194
1,641,629
13,253,371
10,791,151

9 OTHER ASSETS

CURRENT		
Prepayments	38,082	126,783
Accrued interest	12,452	9,313
Rental bonds		715
	50,534	136,811

⁽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).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
10	RIGHTS-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES		
	Right-of-use assets and Lease Liabilities		
		Buildings	Total
		\$	\$
	Balance at beginning of year	275,800	275,800
	Additions to right-of-use assets	284,761	284,761
	Reductions in right-of-use assets	(261,253)	(261,253)
	Less accumulated depreciation	(29,496)	(29,496)
	Balance at end of year	269,812	269,812
11	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
••	NON-CURRENT		
	Plant and equipment		
	At cost	38,166	19,867
	Accumulated depreciation	(22,383)	(17,399)
		15,783	2,468
	Motor vehicles		
	At cost	216,818	216,818
	Accumulated depreciation	(145,968)	(106,304)
		70,850	110,514
		86,633	112,982

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 2022			
Opening balance	2,468	110,514	112,982
Additions	18,299	-	18,299
Depreciation expense	4,984	(39,664)	(34,680)
Balance at the end of the year	25,751	70,850	96,601

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
12	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	CURRENT		
	Trade payables	1,595,549	997,093
	Accrued expenses	2,399,258	2,260,762
		3,994,807	3,257,855
	Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approxime short-term nature of the balances.		
13	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
	CURRENT		
	Annual leave	387,431	369,925
	Long service leave	300,480	257,066
	<u>-</u>	687,911	626,991
	NON-CURRENT		
	Long service leave	141,547	159,324
14	LEASING COMMITMENTS		
	Operating and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments: - not later than one year	255,265	250,809

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

- between one year and five years

• 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.

7,801

258,610

255,265

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 \$313,305 (2021: \$563,477). 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 Officer)
•	Ms J Redway	(Acting Chief Executive Officer)

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 2022

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	2,766,015	313,305
	2,766,015	313,305

17 RETROSPECTIVE ADJUSTMENT

	Previously stated	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
Total	-	134,570	134,570
Statement of Financial Position			
Net assets	1,079,117	(134,570)	944,547

18 CONTINGENCIES

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any other contingencies at 30 June 2022 (2021: None).

19 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The financial report was authorised for issue on 7 October 2022 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

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS' DECLARATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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

- (i) 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	Director
Paul Gianniotis	Jodi Culbert

Dated 7 October 2022



ABN: 15 111 520 168

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 2022, 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 2022 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 2022

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 7 October 2022

Wagga Wagga



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