FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022-23



ABN: 15 111 520 168

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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Auditor's Independence Declaration For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023, 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 31 October 2023

Wagga Wagga

ABN: 15 111 520 168

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
Not	e \$	\$
Revenue	34,768,652	25,564,576
Other income	736,994	83,504
4	35,505,646	25,648,080
Less: Expenses		
Advertising	300,623	371,020
Community grants	2,210,618	474,513
Contractors	24,330,308	17,028,319
Depreciation	15,904	14,355
Directors' fees and committee expenses	288,612	118,091
Employee benefits expense	5,485,744	4,766,925
GP payments	567,989	530,091
Insurance	100,514	84,945
Lease depreciation	272,902	260,216
Motor vehicle expenses	63,582	41,666
Other expenses	1,179,231	1,094,489
Service fees	574,419	822,292
Travel and accommodation expenses	46,480	15,425
Profit for the year	68,720	25,733
Income tax expense 2(a	-	-
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the year	68,720	25,733

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Statement of Financial Position

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	8,128,563	9,378,901
Trade and other receivables	7	255,224	436,019
Other financial assets	8	15,086,076	9,969,559
Other assets	10	392,584	50,534
Right-of-use assets	11 _	255,265	255,265
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	24,117,712	20,090,278
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant, and equipment	12	99,970	86,633
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		99,970	86,633
TOTAL ASSETS	=	24,217,682	20,176,911
LIABILITIES	_		
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	7,720,821	3,994,807
Contract liabilities	9	14,241,467	14,067,565
Lease liabilities	11	255,265	255,265
Employee benefits	14 _	810,393	687,911
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		23,027,946	19,005,548
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		
Employee benefits	14	91,200	141,547
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		91,200	141,547
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	23,119,146	19,147,095
NET ASSETS	_	1,098,536	1,029,816
	=		
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings	_	1,098,536	1,029,816
TOTAL EQUITY	=	1,098,536	1,029,816

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Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,029,816	1,029,816
Surplus for the year	68,720	68,720
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,098,536	1,098,536
2022		
	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2021	1,004,083	1,004,083
Surplus for the year	25,733	25,733
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,029,816	1,029,816

8,128,563

9,378,901

Firsthealth Limited

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Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		437,008	524,595
Receipt from grants		34,503,188	26,845,671
Payments to suppliers and employees		(31,465,340)	(24,461,804)
Interest received	_	727,973	83,504
Net cash provided by operating activities	-	4,202,829	2,991,966
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		30,989	-
Amounts placed in term deposits		(5,116,517)	(2,150,124)
Purchase of plant and equipment	_	(67,447)	(18,298)
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(5,152,975)	(2,168,422)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of lease liabilities	_	(300,192)	(246,385)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(300,192)	(246,385)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(1,250,338)	577,159
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	9,378,901	8,801,742

Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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 2023 were:

- Operation of Murrumbidgee Primary Health Network under contract with the Australian Government Department of Health:
 - o Coordination and integration of local health care services in collaboration with Local Hospital Networks (LHN) to improve quality of care, people's experience and efficient use of resources.
 - o Commissioning primary care and mental health services to address population health needs and gaps in service delivery and to improve access and equity.
 - Capacity-building and provide practice support to primary care and mental health providers to support quality care delivery.
- · Provision of After Hours Medical Services; and
- · Supporting and coordination of primary care workforce.

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 31 October 2023.

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 Regulations* 2022.

During the 2023 financial year, term deposits with a maturity greater than 3 months have been reclassified from short-term deposits under cash and cash equivalents to other financial assets (due to their long-term nature). The comparative opening cash and cash equivalents balance in the statement of cash flows has been retrospectively adjusted accordingly.

Apart from the above, 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 the financial report are presented below.

All other presentation remains consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15)

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.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Revenue and other income

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.

(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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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 2023

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.

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.

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 a large proportion 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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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Firsthealth Limited

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue and Other Income		
Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15)		
Government revenue		
- Department of Health	31,824,873	22,789,418
State Government		
- Other grant funding	2,504,413	2,421,468
- Client services	431,599	346,890
- Membership fees	7,767	6,800
	34,768,652	25,564,576
Revenue recognised on receipt (AASB 1058) - Interest Income	727,973	83,504
- Other Income	9,021	-
	736,994	83,504
	35,505,646	25,648,080
Auditors' Remuneration		
Remuneration of the auditor National Audits Group Pty Ltd, for:		
- auditing and assisting with compilation of the financial statements	42,500	42,500
Cash and Cash Equivalents CURRENT		
Cash on hand	1,650	1,650
Cash at bank	8,126,913	9,377,251
	8,128,563	9,378,901
		5,575,551

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

		2023 \$	2022 \$
7	Trade and Other Receivables		
	CURRENT		
	Trade receivables	74,675	41,410
	Other receivables	180,549	394,609
		255,224	436,019
8	Other Financial Assets		
	CURRENT		
	Term deposits (> 3 months)	15,086,076	9,969,559

9 Contract Balances

Contract liabilities

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

CURRENT

Grant monies received in advance		4,335,942	814,194
Unspent grant funding		9,905,525	13,253,371
Total current contract liabilities	(i)	14,241,467	14,067,565

⁽i) Contract liabilities represent payments received from DOH and other funding agencies in excess of services yet rendered. The Company recognises grant funding as income as outlined in note 2 (b).

10 Other Assets

	392,584	50,534
Accrued income	204,626	12,452
Prepayments	187,958	38,082
CURRENT		

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

11 RIGHTS-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

Buildings \$ 255,265

Right-of-use assets

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position

^	^	^	•

	Lease liabilities		\$ 255,265
12	Property, plant and equipment NON-CURRENT	2023 \$	2022 \$
	Plant and equipment At fair value Accumulated depreciation	65,613 (28,915)	38,166 (22,383)
		36,698	15,783
	Motor vehicles At fair value Accumulated depreciation	203,385 (140,113)	216,818 (145,968)
		63,272	70,850
		99,970	86,633

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

12 Property, plant and equipment

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 2023			
Balance at the beginning of year	15,783	70,850	86,633
Additions	27,447	40,000	67,447
Proceeds from disposal	-	(30,989)	(30,989)
Profit on disposal	-	25,163	25,163
Depreciation expense	(6,532)	(41,752)	(48,284)
Balance at the end of the year	36,698	63,272	99,970
		2023	2022
		\$	\$
Trade and Other Payables			
CURRENT			
Trade payables		1,831,004	1,595,549
Accrued expenses	_	5,889,817	2,399,258
	_	7,720,821	3,994,807
	Year ended 30 June 2023 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Proceeds from disposal Profit on disposal Depreciation expense Balance at the end of the year Trade and Other Payables CURRENT Trade payables	Year ended 30 June 2023 Balance at the beginning of year 15,783 Additions 27,447 Proceeds from disposal - Profit on disposal - Depreciation expense (6,532) Balance at the end of the year 36,698 Trade and Other Payables CURRENT Trade payables	Plant and Equipment Motor Vehicles \$ Year ended 30 June 2023 \$ Balance at the beginning of year 15,783 70,850 Additions 27,447 40,000 Proceeds from disposal - (30,989) Profit on disposal - 25,163 Depreciation expense (6,532) (41,752) Balance at the end of the year 36,698 63,272 Trade and Other Payables CURRENT Trade payables 1,831,004 Accrued expenses 5,889,817

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

14 Employee Benefits

CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits	418,045	387,431
Long service leave	392,348	300,480
	810,393	687,911
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	91,200	141,547

15 Leasing Commitments

Operating and finance leases
Minimum lease payments:
- not later than one year

255,265

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2023	2022	
\$	\$	
255,265	255,265	

255,265

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.

16 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 \$ 504,984 (2022: \$ 399,435). 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 17: Related Parties.

ABN: 15 111 520 168

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

17 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 - resigned 3 November 2022)

Dr J Scholtz (Director)
 Ms C Howard (Director)
 Ms P Larsen (Director)
 Dr A Yoosuff (Director)

Ms K Mann (Director - resigned 3 November 2022)

Mr R Pennock (Director)Ms Catherine Ryan (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 16: 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

17 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.

In accordance with the Australian Government Department of Health ('the Department') Standard Funding Agreement Terms and Conditions, related party transactions are not permitted without the Department's prior written consent. The Company has sought and received written consent from the Department for all proposed transactions with related parties. All transactions with related parties would have occurred with the same parties and on the same basis, had the related party relationship not existed at the time of entering into the contract.

The following transactions with related parties occurred during the year:

	Purchases \$	Wages \$
Key management personnel	3,179,739	504,984
	3,179,739	504,984

18 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any other contingencies at 30 June 2023 (2022: None).

19 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The financial report was authorised for issue on October 2023 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 2023

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 Regulations 2022.

Director Director Jodi Culbert

Dated 31 October 2023



FIRSTHEALTH LIMITED

ABN: 15 111 520 168

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Firsthealth Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, 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 2023 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 Regulations 2022.

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.



FIRSTHEALTH LIMITED

ABN: 15 111 520 168

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give 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.



FIRSTHEALTH LIMITED

ABN: 15 111 520 168

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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 31 October 2023

Wagga Wagga





mphn.org.au

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