FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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#### **General information**

The financial statements cover Capital Health Network Limited (CHN) as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Capital Health Network Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Capital Health Network Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 15 September 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

#### **DIRECTORS REPORT**

The Directors present their report on Capital Health Network Limited, referred to as 'the Company' and 'CHN' for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

#### **Directors**

The following persons were Directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Ms. Darlene Cox Dr. Mel Deery Mr. Peter Quiggin KC Dr. Niral Shah Professor Peter Radoll Ms. Julie Blackburn Mr. Steven Baker Professor Mark Cormack

### **Operating Results**

The result from ordinary activities amounted to a deficit of (\$91,065) (2021: surplus of \$9,137).

#### Membership in the Company

The Entity is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Entity was wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2022 the number of members was 568, (2021: 549). Membership is cyclical, requiring renewals every three years.

#### Significant Changes in State of Affairs

No significant changes in the state of affairs of the company occurred during the financial year.

#### **Principal Activity**

The principal activities of the Company involved the administration of government and non-government funded programs during the financial year. These involved:

- Population health and service planning for the ACT region;
- Development of commissioning systems and capacity;
- The provision of training and other support services to general practitioners and primary health care clinicians in the ACT;
- · Supporting better coordination of primary health care services across the ACT; and
- The provision of primary health care services to the ACT community.

The Company's activities during the year resulted in the implementation of national and regionally based programs and initiatives that focused on delivering relevant primary health care solutions to meet community needs. These have included improved access to services for disadvantaged communities and those with poor access to primary health care, support to general and allied health practices, and improved integration between general practice, primary health care, hospital, social and aged care systems. The Company continually embraced a culture of quality improvement, engagement and good governance practices in the ACT and surrounding region.

### **Objectives and Strategies**

Goals and Objectives	Long Term or Short Term Objective	Strategies to meet objectives
Whole person, one system healthcare	Short and long term	<ul> <li>Understand the needs of our communities</li> <li>Commission for outcomes</li> <li>Collaborate for aligned, collective results</li> <li>Channel and leverage resources for maximum benefit</li> <li>Champion clinical and consumer leadership to inform models of care and services</li> </ul>
High performing primary and community care	Short and long term	<ul> <li>Develop the capability of the workforce</li> <li>Measurably improve consumer experiences</li> <li>Use information to support evidence based care</li> <li>Improve service efficiencies and support business practices that yield the most cost effective care</li> <li>Champion issues leadership, innovations and research</li> </ul>

#### **Measurement of Performance**

The Company's performance is continually measured by the following means:

- Financial budgets for the Company and the underlying programs are compiled by the Chief Financial Officer, informed by the Executive team and reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer. The Company's Audit and Risk Committee recommend the budget to the Board of Directors who then approve the Budget. Actual results on a monthly basis are measured against the budget on a Company and program level to ensure performance is in line with milestone deliverables, objectives and stakeholder expectations;
- Program and organisational operational and financial performance are reported to funders every six months. Staff performance reviews are conducted during the year to measure the staff's actual performance against program deliverables and Company objectives and expectations, identify potential areas of improvement and monitor staff morale and capabilities;
- On an ongoing basis the Audit and Risk Committee, with the approval of the Board, assess, develop, implement, monitor and update the Company's risk management framework to ensure any existing identified and prospective risks are managed, mitigated or prevented to ensure the Company operates in line with performance expectations; and
- On a continual basis the Audit and Risk Committee, with the approval of the Board, assess the effectiveness of the corporate governance framework and strive to implement and maintain good corporate governance practices in order to maintain and strengthen stakeholder relationships and to ensure that the processes, policies and procedures are appropriate in the achievement of the Company's objectives.

### **CAPITAL HEALTH NETWORK LIMITED**

# ABN 82 098 499 471 DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

#### Information on Board Members

#### Ms. Darlene Cox

Appointment to office Elected for a 3<sup>rd</sup> term at the 2020 AGM on 26 November 2020.

Qualifications BADipEd GradDipAppEc BEd

Experience Darlene has been involved in the consumer movement since the late

1990s. She is an experienced health advocate with an excellent knowledge of the health system. She has been the Executive Director of Health Care Consumers' Association since 2008. She is active on a range of local and national committees including the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare and NPS Medicine

Wise. Darlene is also a Director of Meridian Inc.

Special Responsibilities Chair Audit and Risk Committee

Dr. Mel Deery

Appointment to office Elected for a 2<sup>nd</sup> term at the 2020 AGM on 26 November 2020.

Qualifications MBBS (UNSW).

Experience Along with her husband John, Mel is a GP and practice owner at

YourGP. She is passionate about developing YourGP to better fulfil the

vision of

'genuine care, clinical excellence'. She enjoys all areas of general practice with special interests in paediatrics, women's health,

pregnancy care and mental health.

Special Responsibilities Chair Nominations Committee, Member of Governance Committee until

October 2021 when Committee was disbanded.

Mr Peter Quiggin KC

Appointment to office Appointed for a 1st Term on 17 March 2022

Qualifications PSM, KC, BSc, LLB, GradDipProfAcc, FAICD

Experience Peter is a highly experienced former Australian Government agency

head and is a Commonwealth King's Counsel. He led the highly respected Australian Office of Parliamentary Counsel for 17 years. As a former First Parliamentary Counsel, Peter has an outstanding understanding of legislation and legislative schemes and the

operations of government.

Peter has been on a number of Boards including the Board of Taxation

and not-for-profit Boards. He was President of an international

association – the Commonwealth Association of Legislative Counsel – for a record three terms. He has also been on a range of Finance and Audit Committees in both the public and not-for-profit sectors. He is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, was awarded a Public Service medal for services to legislative drafting and recently

awarded a Chief Minister's Canberra Gold Award.

#### **CAPITAL HEALTH NETWORK LIMITED**

# ABN 82 098 499 471 DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

#### **Professor Peter Radoll**

Appointment to office Appointed for a 1st Term on14 November 2019, resigned on 28

February 2022

Qualifications

PhD, FRSN, MAICD

Experience

Professor Peter Radoll, Pro Vice-Chancellor Indigenous at the University of Canberra, is descended from the Anaiwan people of northern New South Wales, Australia. Professor Radoll is recognised as a national and international authority in the area of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics, Indigenous research and Digital Inclusion. He is a member of the Advisory Group for the CSIRO Indigenous Girls' STEM Academy. Peter is an experienced Non-Executive Director holding positions in Education, Charity and not-for-

profit sectors.

Special Responsibilities Deputy Chair of the Board & Member Audit and Risk Committee (Nov

2019- Feb 2022)

Dr. Niral Shah

Appointment to office Elected for a 1<sup>st</sup> term at the 2019 AGM on 31 October 2019.

Qualifications MBBS, MS (Orthopaedics), MHSM, DCH, FRACGP

Experience Niral is a GP medical educator. He graduated in medicine from India and relocated to his new home Canberra in 2008. He is passionate

about improving access to affordable quality health care for everyone especially disadvantaged and under privileged part of the community. He enjoys all areas of general practice with a specific interest in musculoskeletal health, sports injury and mental health. He is actively involved in GP training as a GP supervisor and medical educator. Niral has also been involved in broader advocacy role as a RACGP faculty board member for the ACT. He has previous governance experience as a medical administrator and board member on Coast City country

GP training board.

Special Responsibilities Chair General Practice Advisory Council

Ms. Julie Blackburn

Appointment to office Elected for a 1st term at the 2019 AGM on 31 October 2019.

Qualifications RN, RM, GAICD

Experience Julie has a variety of experiences as a registered nurse, midwife, and

company Director. Julie currently works as a Lecturer of Nursing at the University of Canberra, and supporting parent education, maternity care and women's health via the casual relief pool at Calvary Public Hospital. She has also been contributing to the work of Karralika Programmes, including for past 7 years as Company Director/Deputy Chair. Julie has previous board experience in Private Health Insurance. Over the past decade, she has worked with government through a variety of ministerial appointments, providing advice and advocacy on matters relating to military families, women and family health, primary

health care, and drug and alcohol policy.

Special Responsibilities Chair of the Board of Directors, appointed October 2020 AGM, Member

of Governance Committee until October 2021 when Committee was

disbanded.

Mr. Steven Baker

Appointment to office Appointed for a 1st term on 5 March 2021

Qualifications BComm (Acctg), ICAA, MIIA, GAICD

Experience Steven has served on numerous Boards, Committees, Audit and

Finance Committees as a member and/or Chairperson, in addition to participating in many as an observer as either the internal or external audit provider. Steven has over 25 years in professional services delivery in Australia and has worked for Ernst & Young, WalterTurnbull Pty Ltd, PricewaterhouseCoopers and currently for global consulting business Protiviti Pty Ltd. Steven has many years' experience providing professional consulting services, as well as board and committee experience within the health and education sectors.

Special Responsibilities Member Audit & Risk Committee

#### **Professor Mark Cormack**

Appointment to office Appointed for a 1<sup>st</sup> term in 31 January 2021, resigned 22 October

2021

Qualifications

MHM, BAppSc, GAICD

Experience

Professor Mark Cormack was appointed Honorary Professor at the ANU College of Health and Medicine in 2020, following a long career in the Commonwealth, ACT and NSW Government services. His professional background covers early work as an allied health professional and health services manager. Mark has served as a Chief Executive (ACT Health and Health Workforce Australia) and Deputy Secretary (Commonwealth Departments of Health, Veterans' Affairs and Home Affairs) and has had portfolio responsibilities covering a wide spectrum of public policy. These included national health policy on mental health, health financing, primary health care, public hospitals, health technology assessment, health and medical research, health provider compliance, health analytics and digital

health.

Special Responsibilities Chair Governance Committee (Jan 2021- October 2021)

#### **Meetings of Directors**

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors (the board) held during the year ending 30 June 2022, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

REGISTER OF DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021 – 2022										
DIRECTOR	15/7/21	26/8/21	16/9/21 (*)	21/9/21 (**)	28/10/21	2/12/21	17/2/22	28/4/22	16/6/22	TOTAL
Julie Blackburn	~	~	>	~	~	•	/ •	~	~	9/9
Darlene Cox	~	Apology	<b>&gt;</b>	~	~	•	~	~	•	8/9
Mel Deery	•	~	<b>&gt;</b>	~	•	•	~	~	•	9/9
Niral Shah	•	~	<b>&gt;</b>	~	•	~	~	~	Apology	8/9
Steven Baker	~	~	>	•	~	~	~	~	~	9/9
Peter Quiggin кс								~	•	2/2
Peter Radoll	Apology	~	>	~	~	Apology	Apology			4/7
Mark Cormack	•	•	•	~						4/4

<sup>(\*)</sup> Review of Financials

#### **Dividends Paid or Recommended**

The company is a company limited by guarantee and is prohibited by its objects from distributing to its members.

#### **Indemnification of Officer or Auditor**

During or since the end of the financial year, the company has given indemnity or entered an agreement to indemnify or pay or agreed to pay insurance premiums to insure each of the directors and officers against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity as director. Other than conduct involving wilful breach of duty in relation to the company.

#### Proceeds on behalf of the company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of these proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

#### **Auditors Independence Declaration**

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out immediately after this directors report.

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> Out of Session Board discussions

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Stolber
Signature
Steven Baker
DIRECTOR

Dated this 26th day of September 2022



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# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO THE DIRECTORS OF CAPITAL HEALTH NETWORK LIMITED

As lead auditor of Capital Health Network Limited, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2022 there have been no contraventions of:

- i. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Shane Bellchambers, FCA Registered Company Auditor BellchambersBarrett Canberra, ACT Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September 2022

# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Revenue         \$         \$           Audit, legal and consultancy expense         (53,253)         (65,300)           Communications         (242,632)         (193,662)           Consultants and contractors         (259,793)         (326,719)           Depreciation and amortisation expense         (191,430)         (253,961)           Right-of-use asset depreciation         (284,418)         (319,842)           Employee benefits expense         (5,131,055)         (5,154,411)           Financial expenses         (131,574)         (145,362)           Occupancy         (60,803)         (56,549)           Professional development         (163,174)         (116,587)           Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (342,633)         (632,121)           Total expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -		Note	2022	2021 (Restated)
Audit, legal and consultancy expense       (53,253)       (65,300)         Communications       (242,632)       (193,662)         Consultants and contractors       (259,793)       (326,719)         Depreciation and amortisation expense       (191,430)       (253,961)         Right-of-use asset depreciation       (284,418)       (319,842)         Employee benefits expense       (5,131,055)       (5,154,411)         Financial expenses       (131,574)       (145,362)         Occupancy       (60,803)       (56,549)         Professional development       (163,174)       (116,587)         Service provision       (20,209,884)       (15,007,832)         GST receivable write-off       4(b)       (67,522)       -         Other expenses       (342,633)       (632,121)         Total expenses       (27,138,171)       (22,272,346)         Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax       (91,065)       9,137         Income tax expense       (91,065)       9,137         Other comprehensive income       -       -			\$	\$
Communications         (242,632)         (193,662)           Consultants and contractors         (259,793)         (326,719)           Depreciation and amortisation expense         (191,430)         (253,961)           Right-of-use asset depreciation         (284,418)         (319,842)           Employee benefits expense         (5,131,055)         (5,154,411)           Financial expenses         (131,574)         (145,362)           Occupancy         (60,803)         (56,549)           Professional development         (163,174)         (116,587)           Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (342,633)         (632,121)           Total expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -         -           Net current year surplus         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -	Revenue	2	27,047,106	22,281,483
Communications         (242,632)         (193,662)           Consultants and contractors         (259,793)         (326,719)           Depreciation and amortisation expense         (191,430)         (253,961)           Right-of-use asset depreciation         (284,418)         (319,842)           Employee benefits expense         (5,131,055)         (5,154,411)           Financial expenses         (131,574)         (145,362)           Occupancy         (60,803)         (56,549)           Professional development         (163,174)         (116,587)           Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (342,633)         (632,121)           Total expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -         -           Net current year surplus         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -			(50.050)	(05.000)
Consultants and contractors         (259,793)         (326,719)           Depreciation and amortisation expense         (191,430)         (253,961)           Right-of-use asset depreciation         (284,418)         (319,842)           Employee benefits expense         (5,131,055)         (5,154,411)           Financial expenses         (131,574)         (145,362)           Occupancy         (60,803)         (56,549)           Professional development         (163,174)         (116,587)           Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -         -           Net current year surplus         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -			,	, ,
Depreciation and amortisation expense         (191,430)         (253,961)           Right-of-use asset depreciation         (284,418)         (319,842)           Employee benefits expense         (5,131,055)         (5,154,411)           Financial expenses         (131,574)         (145,362)           Occupancy         (60,803)         (56,549)           Professional development         (163,174)         (116,587)           Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -         -           Net current year surplus         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -			,	,
Right-of-use asset depreciation       (284,418)       (319,842)         Employee benefits expense       (5,131,055)       (5,154,411)         Financial expenses       (131,574)       (145,362)         Occupancy       (60,803)       (56,549)         Professional development       (163,174)       (116,587)         Service provision       (20,209,884)       (15,007,832)         GST receivable write-off       4(b)       (67,522)       -         Other expenses       (342,633)       (632,121)         Total expenses         Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax       (91,065)       9,137         Income tax expense       -       -         Net current year surplus       (91,065)       9,137         Other comprehensive income       -       -	Consultants and contractors		(259,793)	(326,719)
Employee benefits expense         (5,131,055)         (5,154,411)           Financial expenses         (131,574)         (145,362)           Occupancy         (60,803)         (56,549)           Professional development         (163,174)         (116,587)           Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (342,633)         (632,121)           Total expenses           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -	Depreciation and amortisation expense		(191,430)	(253,961)
Financial expenses       (131,574)       (145,362)         Occupancy       (60,803)       (56,549)         Professional development       (163,174)       (116,587)         Service provision       (20,209,884)       (15,007,832)         GST receivable write-off       4(b)       (67,522)       -         Other expenses       (342,633)       (632,121)         Total expenses       (27,138,171)       (22,272,346)         Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax       (91,065)       9,137         Income tax expense       -       -         Net current year surplus       (91,065)       9,137         Other comprehensive income       -       -	Right-of-use asset depreciation		(284,418)	(319,842)
Occupancy         (60,803)         (56,549)           Professional development         (163,174)         (116,587)           Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (342,633)         (632,121)           Total expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -         -           Net current year surplus         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -	Employee benefits expense		(5,131,055)	(5,154,411)
Professional development         (163,174)         (116,587)           Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (342,633)         (632,121)           Total expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -	Financial expenses		(131,574)	(145,362)
Service provision         (20,209,884)         (15,007,832)           GST receivable write-off         4(b)         (67,522)         -           Other expenses         (342,633)         (632,121)           Total expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -	Occupancy		(60,803)	(56,549)
GST receivable write-off Other expenses         4(b) (67,522) - (342,633) (632,121)           Total expenses         (27,138,171) (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax Income tax expense         (91,065) 9,137           Net current year surplus         (91,065) 9,137           Other comprehensive income         -	Professional development		(163,174)	(116,587)
Other expenses         (342,633)         (632,121)           Total expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -           Net current year surplus         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -	Service provision		(20,209,884)	(15,007,832)
Total expenses         (27,138,171)         (22,272,346)           Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax         (91,065)         9,137           Income tax expense         -           Net current year surplus         (91,065)         9,137           Other comprehensive income         -         -	GST receivable write-off	4(b)	(67,522)	-
Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax (91,065) 9,137 Income tax expense -  Net current year surplus (91,065) 9,137 Other comprehensive income -	Other expenses		(342,633)	(632,121)
Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax (91,065) 9,137 Income tax expense -  Net current year surplus (91,065) 9,137 Other comprehensive income -				
Income tax expense -  Net current year surplus (91,065) 9,137  Other comprehensive income -	Total expenses		(27,138,171)	(22,272,346)
Net current year surplus (91,065) 9,137 Other comprehensive income -	Current year (deficit) / surplus before income tax		(91,065)	9,137
Other comprehensive income -	Income tax expense			-
·	Net current year surplus		(91,065)	9,137
Total comprehensive income for the year (91.065) 9.137	Other comprehensive income			-
(01,000) 0,101	Total comprehensive income for the year		(91,065)	9,137

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	9,092,479	9,363,867
Trade and other receivables	4	982,343	326,328
Other assets	5	2,525,140	1,386,988
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		12,599,962	11,077,183
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	6	489,789	652,358
Right of use assets	7	556,169	865,493
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,045,958	1,517,851
TOTAL ASSETS		13,645,920	12,595,034
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	8	310,642	274,697
Trade and other payables	9	504,262	569,525
Contract Liabilities	10	10,338,128	8,920,531
Provisions	11	405,135	331,703
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		11,558,167	10,096,456
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		
Lease liabilities	8	365,685	697,952
Provisions	11	110,316	97,809
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		476,001	795,761
TOTAL LIABILITIES		12,034,168	10,892,217
NET ASSETS		1,611,752	1,702,817
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		1,611,752	1,702,817
TOTAL EQUITY		1,611,752	1,702,817

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Retained Surplus	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,693,680	1,693,680
Comprehensive income	-	-
Surplus for the year	9,137	9,137
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,702,817	1,702,817
Comprehensive Income	-	-
(Deficit) for the year	(91,065)	(91,065)
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,611,752	1,611,752

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipt from customers, government and others		30,553,757	26,139,004
Payments to suppliers and employees		(30,512,134)	(25,552,464)
Interest received		46,976	79,328
Interest paid on lease		(59,710)	(79,222)
Net cash generated from operating activities		28,849	586,646
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for plant and equipment		(28,861)	(92,996)
Net cash used in investing activities		(28,861)	(92,996)
OAGUELOWO FROM FINANCINO ACTIVITIES			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(0=1,110)	(222.27.1)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(271,416)	(289,954)
Nick cools (coold in ) financing a sale its		(074 440)	(200 054)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(271,416)	(289,954)
Net increase in cash held		(271,388)	203,696
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		9,363,867	9,160,171
	0	0.000.470	0.000.007
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	3	9,092,479	9,363,867

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 Capital Health Network (CHN) Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. CHN is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 15 September 2022 by the directors of CHN.

#### **Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under the Australian accounting Standards.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### **Accounting Policies**

#### a. Revenue

#### Revenue recognition

#### Operating Grants

When the company receives operating grant revenue it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15. When both these conditions are satisfied, the company:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the company:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138)
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer)
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the company recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

#### Sponsorship & event registration

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer. Revenues recognised in respect to registration are utilised to offset the associated expense incurred with the administration of registration.

#### Non-government funding sources

Funds received from non-government funding sources are recognised as revenue to the extent that the monies have been applied in accordance with the conditions of the terms of agreement between the non-government funding entity and CHN. Any non-government funds received prior to year-end but unexpended as at that date are recognised as a contract liability.

#### Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### b. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### c. Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(i) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

#### d. Plant and Equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(i) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

#### **Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset
Plant and equipment
Motor vehicles
Office equipment

Depreciation Rate
3-10 years
4 years
6 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Gains are not classified as revenue. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### e. Leases

The company as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the company where the company is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives
- variable lease payments rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of purchase options, if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options
- payments for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company anticipates exercising a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

#### f. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

#### g. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### h. Financial Instruments

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, when contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset in an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Association's business model for managing them. All of the Association's other financial instruments are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost. The Association applies a simplified approach to calculating expected credit losses (ECL's) for financial assets held at amortised cost by recognising a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL's at each reporting date.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

- (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition
- (ii) less principal repayments
- (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method
- (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the Association no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed is recognised in profit or loss.

#### i. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### **Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

#### j. Employee Benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company' obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled. The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of annual leave obligations and are presented as current liabilities.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wage and salaries are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

The company classifies employees' long service leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the company's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

#### k. Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the company is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

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

#### m Economic Dependence

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### n. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

#### **Key estimates**

#### (i) Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

#### (ii) Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

#### Key judgements

#### (i) Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the agreement must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the agreement is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services agreed.

#### (ii) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the company expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows, the Directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

### o. New or Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the Entity

The entity has adopted AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for Profit and Not-for-profit Tier 2 Entities for the first time in this reporting period. The Standard, which sets out a new separate disclosure Standard to be applied by all entities that are reporting under Tier 2 of the Differential Reporting Framework in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting, replaces the previous Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDR) framework. The application of this standard resulted in reductions in disclosure compared to RDR in Revenue, Leases and Financial Instruments, however has resulted in new/and or increased disclosures in areas such as Audit Fees and Related Parties.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

# Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### p. Comparative Figures

Comparatives have been updated for Grants Received and Employee Benefits Expenses. In 2021, an adjustment was processed during the audit to remove the allocation of grant program revenue and expenses recognised for internal management accounting purposes. This adjustment was noted reflected correctly in the financial statements. The net impact of the change of comparative numbers on of profit and loss is \$nil. Unless otherwise stated, no other comparatives have been affected by the change. The change in prior period numbers does not have a material effect on the financial statements. The following comparatives have been updated as follows:

	Note	2021	Restatement	2021 (Restated)
		\$		\$
Revenue (Grants received) Employee Benefit Expense	2	22,692,447 (5,565,375)	(410,964) 410,694	22,281,483 (5,154,411)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Note

2022

2021

Note 2. Revenue		(Restated)
Grants received Sponsorship and event registration Non-Government funding sources Interest income Government subsidies (Jobkeeper)	26,958,635 12,238 29,257 46,976	21,467,027 318 1,360 79,328 733,450
Grants Received	27,047,106	22,281,483

The majority of the Company's funding is in the form of grants from government department bodies. The Entity has assessed that the majority of its grant agreements are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations. The Company therefore recognises funding received under such agreement as Revenue under AASB 15. Revenue is recognised as the Company delivers the required services. The comparative for Grants received has been restated in accordance with Note 1(p).

	366 9,092,113 - 9,092,479	9,363,867
4.b	685,956 - 296,387 982,343	13,622 11,348 301,358 326,328
40	982,343 (296,387)	326,328 (301,358) 24,970
	4.b	9,092,479  685,956  4.b 296,387  982,343  982,343  (296,387)

#### 4.b GST Receivable Write-Off

In the current financial year, the company has elected to write off a GST receivable amount of \$67,522. This amount relates to an unclaimed amount that was identified in 2018. The unclaimed amount was subsequently recorded as a GST receivable in 2019. During the year, the company has elected not to pursue to recoverable amount, and as such has written the receivable amount off.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 5. Other Assets CURRENT Deposits received Prepayments Prepaid service delivery Term Deposits – greater than 3 Months		11,261 231,564 2,189,697 92,618	11,601 202,910 1,172,477
		2,525,140	1,386,988
Note 6. Plant and Equipment			
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation		934,854 (639,727)	916,467 (536,903)
	-	295,127	379,564
Leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation		487,341 (292,679)	476,867 (204,073)
	-	194,662	272,794
Total plant and equipment	_	489,789	652,358

### Movements in carrying amounts

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

Plant and Leasehold **Total** equipment improvements \$ \$ 813,323 Balance at 30 June 202 452,187 361,136 92,996 92,996 Additions Depreciation expense (165,619)(88,342)(253,961)Balance at 30 June 2021 379,564 272,794 652,358 Additions 18,386 10,475 28,861 Depreciation expense (102,823)(88,607)(191,430)Balance at 30 June 2022 295,127 194,662 489,789

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

# Note 7. Right of Use Assets

Total employee provisions

CHN's lease portfolio includes leased motor vehicle and a leasehold building.

# i. AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet

Right of use assets			
Leased premises Less accumulated amortisation		1,377,564 (821,395)	1,476,500 (611,006)
Total right of use asset		556,169	865,493
ii. AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the stater	ment of profit or	loss	
Amortisation expense Finance costs		(284,418) (59,710)	(319,842 (79,222)
		(344,128)	(399,064)
Note 8. Lease Liabilities			
Current Non-current		310,642 365,685	274,697 697,952
	12	676,327	972,649
Note 9. Trade and other payables CURRENT			
Creditors and accrued expenses		504,262	569,525
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	12	504,262	569,525
Note 10. Contract Liabilities			
Unearned government grant income		10,338,128	8,920,531
Note 11. Provisions CURRENT			
Provision for annual leave entitlements Provision for long service leave		362,864 42,271	252,625 79,078
		405,135	331,703
NON-CURRENT Provision for long service leave		110 316	07 800
		110,316	97,809

110,316

429,512

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### Note 12: Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term and long-term investments, accounts receivable and payable and lease liabilities.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial assets	Note		
Held at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	9,092,479	9,363,867
Trade receivables	4a	685,956	24,970
Total financial assets		9,778,435	9,388,837
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	8	676,327	972,649
Trade payables	9	504,262	569,525
Total financial liabilities		1,180,589	1,542,174
Note 13. Key Management Personnel Compensation			
Key management personnel compensation		934,482	974,229

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

#### Note 14. Other Related Parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

The Company had the following Related Party transactions during the period:

Name of Related Party  Health Care Consumers Association ACT	Nature of Transaction Provision of consumer representation on CHN committees, advice, and support services	<b>Amount \$</b> \$11,000
Meridian Incorporated	Service Delivery expenditure	\$324,280
Gloria Claessen t/a RICO Training Processes and Strategies	First Aid Training provided to staff	\$385

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## Note 15. Contingent Liabilities

The Company has provided bank guarantees of \$74,877 (2021: \$74,877) to the National Australia Bank for its obligations under its office lease.

## Note 16. Events After the Reporting Period

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years

### Note 17: Members' Guarantee

CHN is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2022, the number of members was 564 (2021: 549). Membership is cyclical, requiring renewals every three years.

## Note 18. Company Details

The register office and principal place of business of the Company is

Capital Health Network Limited Unit 2, Geils Court, Deakin ACT 2600

Note 19. Auditors Remuneration	2022 \$	2021 \$
Auditing or reviewing the financial statements Audit of grant acquittals	11,100 19,400	11,100 15,520
Other	4,500 35.000	4,500 31.120

#### **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Capital Health Network Limited, the Directors of the Registered Entity declare that, in the Directors' opinion:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10-25, satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
  - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the Registered Entity; and
  - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- 2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Registered Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Juli Blace.	Shabar	
Signature	Signature	
9	-19	
Julie Blackburn	Steven Baker	_
CHAIR OF THE BOARD	DIRECTOR	

Dated this 26th day of September 2022



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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CAPITAL HEALTH NETWORK LIMITED

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

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Capital Health Network Limited (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Capital Health Network Limited has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (the ACNC Act), including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities and Division 60 of 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 Report section of our report. We are independent of the registered entity in accordance with the ACNC Act and 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 report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

#### Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report 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 report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

#### Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CAPITAL HEALTH NETWORK LIMITED

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the registered entity 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 registered entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the registered entity's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is 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 this 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 report, 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 registered entity'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 registered entity'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 report 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 registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the
  disclosures, and whether the financial report represents 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.

Shane Bellchambers, FCA Registered Company Auditor BellchambersBarrett Canberra, ACT Dated this 26th day of September 2022