



Financial Report 2023 - 2024

Contents

Directors' report	3
Auditor's independence declaration	7
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12
Directors' declaration	30
Independent auditor's report to the members of Nexus Primary Health	31

Directors' report

Directors present their report of Nexus Primary Health for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Directors

Directors in office at any time during, or since the end of the year are:

John Daly (Chair) (resigned January 2025)
Nicole Maxwell (resigned January 2025)
Julie Fleming (resigned January 2025)
Michael Wright (resigned January 2025
Garry Ellis (resigned December 2023)
Tony Triado (appointed July 2023) (resigned January 2025)
Bruce Marshall (appointed January 2025)
Janelle Parry (appointed January 2025)
Mary Rush (appointed January 2025)
Matthew Stewart (appointed January 2025)
Peter Donlon (chair) (appointed January 2025)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless stated otherwise.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Nexus during the course of the financial year were to provide health and community services.

Operating Result

The Surplus/(Deficit) of Nexus Primary Health for the financial year was:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Operating Result	(93,378)	109,377

Significant Changes

There were no significant changes to the principal activities that affected the operations at Nexus within the 2023/24 financial year.

Business Objectives

The Company's objectives are to:

- provide the highest quality integrated person-centred health services, support and advocacy based on best available evidence
- work collaboratively with all stakeholders to effectively plan for and deliver the continuum of prevention to intervention activities that will maximise the health outcomes for our communities

The strategies to achieve these objectives are to:

- continue to operate as a financially stable independent organisation that is the provider of choice for the services it offers
- establish partnerships that will increase access to services for our communities
- create dynamic and meaningful membership and volunteer programs and increase community awareness of Nexus Primary Health and value add to services available

Performance Measurement

Nexus takes a balanced approach to measures its performance through a combination of quantitative and qualitative objectives. These objectives are related to financial growth and sustainability, customer satisfaction, employee well-being and other aspects that serve as a benchmark for assessing performance.

Performance measurement against objectives allows the company to identify areas where it may need to improve. Whether it's financial performance, service quality, or other key areas, this information can guide strategic decisions and actions to drive improvement.

Events after the Reporting Period

During January 2025, the board of Nexus resigned and a new board of directors were appointed. These changes have been noted in the directors report above.

Nexus Primary Health has undertaken negotiations with Sunbury Community Health Centre Ltd, trading as Sunbury and Cobaw Community Health (SCCH), to merge its operations. The Boards of both companies have passed a resolution in mid-January 2025 to explore a merger, which has resulted in SCCH becoming the sole member of Nexus Primary Health. In addition, all SCCH board directors accepted positions as directors of Nexus. At the date of signing of this report, the complete impact of the merger is not able to be determined whilst due diligence is being undertaken.

From 1 January 2025, Nexus Primary Health is no longer contracted to deliver services under the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP) agreement. The company has undertaken measures to reduce its workforce or reallocate employees to other services from 1 January 2025. The associated cost of the reduction in workforce has been funded by the Commonwealth Government.

During January 2025, Nexus Primary Health was advised it will no longer be contracted to deliver services under the Family Violence and The Orange Door services under the State of Victoria Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (DFFH) agreement from 1 July 2025. At the date of signing this report, the impact on the workforce and ongoing delivery of services has not been fully determined. Nexus expects to continue delivering services until the cessation of the agreement. Nexus is working with the DFFH on the transition plan currently.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 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.

Environmental Issues

The organisation is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Director's Benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate number of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers

The company has indemnified all directors and the Chief Executive Officer in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or Chief Executive Officer of the company except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the company or a related body corporate.

Proceedings on behalf of the entity

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 those proceedings.

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

Information on Directors

Name: John Daly (Appointed March 2021)

Qualifications: Bachelor of Business Administration (Accounting and Information Management), AICD member
Experience and expertise: Director of Finance, Business Operations and Special Projects, (The Society of Jesus) 2015 - present.

He has been working in the not-for-profit industry for over 20 years. During this time, he played a key role in the restructure of the Governance of The Society of Jesus. John has previous experience in the

health sector, working as the Manager, Corporate and Business Services, Chief Finance and

Accounting Officer at the Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health, Fairfield, Victoria. In addition to his leadership roles, John is an experienced Company Secretary with over 10+ years' experience.

Special responsibilities: Board Chairman (appointed 01 July 2022), Chair of Finance and Audit Committees

Name: Nicole Maxwell (Appointed March 2021)

Qualifications: Bachelor of Financial Administration, CPA, AICD member

Experience and expertise: 2014 - present - Manager Finance (Mitchell Shire Council). 2003-2014 - Finance Manager (Tumut Shire

Council)

Special responsibilities: Deputy Chair of Finance and Audit Committees

Name: Julie Fleming (Appointed August 2020)

Qualifications: N/A

Experience and expertise: 2019 - present – Group Director General Manager, Mission & Identity, (Cabrini Australia) 2016-2019 -

Manager, Mission & Spirituality, St Vincent de Paul Society Victoria 2014-2016 - Freelance communications including: Catholic Identity Project, Catholic Education Melbourne and Principal Media Training, Catholic Education Parramatta 2010-2012 - Director, Communications and

Stakeholder Relations, Jesuit Social Services 2008–2010 - Study Peter MacCallum Jan-Mar 2010 - (Clinical Pastoral Care) Personal Pastoral Carer for people at end-of-life

Communications consultant

2004-2007 - Executive Officer/Communications Manager, Jesuit Social Services, Melbourne

Special responsibilities: N/A

Directors' report (continued)

Name: Michael Wright (Appointed November 2022)

Qualifications: Honours degree in Economics (ANU), Master of Economics and Industrial Relations (London School of

Economics), AICD member

Experience and expertise: Michael Wright is an experienced senior manager and consultant, with over 30 years of experience in

advising Agencies, Companies and managers on organisational change, strategic planning and

professional development.

Michael has held CEO, Deputy Secretary and Division Head roles in the Victorian public sector in Agencies as diverse as the Department of Premier and Cabinet, the Ministry of Transport, the Victorian Channels Authority, the Department of Labour and the Victorian Cancer Agency. He has been a member the Board of the National Rail Authority, the Victorian Transport Accident Commission and Managing Director of Monash Partners Academic Health Science Centre and Inaugural Director of the Monash Health Translational Precinct. Michael has been a member of a

number of not-for-profit Boards over the past 30 years.

In addition to his leadership roles, Michael spent 25 plus years mentoring and coaching senior executives and running an organisational change consulting firm, with clients in the public and private sector from New Zealand, South Africa and all Australian States. Clients of Michael's firm have included Federal and State Government Agencies, Health Services in all States, clients in the mining, ports, banking and manufacturing sectors.

Until recently Michael was a member of the Board of Oxfam Australia and before that Chair of the Australian Community Support Organisation, Board Member of Home Ground Services (now Launch Housing), member of the Advisory Council for the Institute of Legal Studies for the Australian Catholic University, the Chair of the Advisory Board of the McCaughey Centre at Melbourne University and a

Board member on the Footscray Community Arts Centre.

Special responsibilities: N/A

Name: Garry Ellis (Resigned December 2023)

Qualifications: Bachelor of Commerce, Masters in Business Administration, Grad Certificate in Human Resource

Management. AICD member

Experience and expertise: 2020 – present - Chief Executive (Bellarine Community Health), 2020 – Business Manager (Nelson Park

School), 2009 – 2019 – Chief Financial Officer (St Laurence Community Services) 2006 – 2009 –

Director Corporate Services (Colac Area Health)

Special responsibilities: N/A

Name: Tony Triado (Appointed July 2023)

Qualifications: N/

Experience and expertise: Bachelor of Arts, Grad Dip in Adult Education & Training (Melbourne University), Grad Dip in Community Development, and Consulting & Organisational Dynamics (RMIT), Grad Cert in Business

Administration (Swinburne University)

Tony has experience in primary health and community development through 10 years of work in Peru and 8 years in Broadmeadows. Positions with Broadmeadows Community Health included work with Latin and Central American communities and management of the primary health clinic (medical and dentistry). Work in adult education include literacy programs in Peru and work with migrants and refugees at RMIT's Centre for English Language Learning.

Since 1999, Tony has worked in policy and program development with the Victorian Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) including clinical governance (dental and community health), infant and child health, service and infrastructure planning. In the last six years Tony held team management responsibilities for health promotion and community engagement across Mitchell Shire and the other

four local governments of Goulburn Area. Practices running through these experiences are

partnerships with communities and their organisations, including local governments and schools, as a

way of addressing some of the social determinants of health and mental wellbeing

Special responsibilities: N/A

Name: Peter Donlon

Qualifications: Bachelor of Science, Associate Diploma of Computing, MAICD

Experience and expertise: With tertiary qualifications in medical science, information technology and governance, Peter initially worked at the Royal Melbourne Hospital in infectious diseases and then moved to the water sector where he had senior roles in water quality, industry and environmental management, research,

customer service, community engagement and communications. Peter has extensive experience both as a board member and working with numerous boards.

Special responsibilities: Chairperson

Name: Janelle Parry

Qualifications: CPA, Bachelor of Business (Accountancy), registered tax agent

Experience and expertise: With tertiary qualifications in accounting, Janelle is a registered tax agent, supporting individuals,

families and small business within her local community for over 25 years.

Special responsibilities: Deputy Chairperson

Name: Bruce Marshall

Qualifications: GAICD, Bachelor of Business (Marketing), Diploma of Management, Graduate Diploma of Education

(Secondary)

Experience and expertise: Bruce is a professional working in the local government sector, with over 12 years of experience in

roles relating to economic development, place making, investment attraction and more recently smart

cities.

Special responsibilities: Board Member

Name: Mary Rush

Qualifications: Bachelor of Business (Management)

Experience and expertise: Former Chair of Sunbury Community Health, Mary is now happily retired with work experience in cost

accounting and clerical duties in news media and publishing, tertiary education, consulting, and a

variety of volunteer roles in the community.

Special responsibilities: Board Member

Name: Matthew Stewart

Qualifications: Bachelor of Health Science, Post Graduate Diploma of Nursing Management, Registered Nurse

Division 1

Experience and expertise: With tertiary qualifications in nursing, Matthew completed a graduate year at the Alfred Hospital. For

over 20 years Matthew has worked in medical and surgical areas in hospitals whilst holding

management positions. For the last six years he has worked in primary care in a GP clinic in Gisborne. Matthew is a member of the General Practice Expert Advisory Group and the Clinical Council at the North Western Primary Care Network where they provide advice, support, and insights in addition

play a key role in guiding provision for primary care and quality improvement initiatives.

Special responsibilities: Board Member

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

Director	Board	meetings	Finance & Audit Committee		Clinical Governance & Workfo	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
John Daly	7	7	5	5	5	5
Nicole Maxwell	7	7	5	5	5	5
Julie Fleming	7	6	5	5	5	5
Michael Wright	7	7	5	4	5	4
Garry Ellis	4	2	0	0	0	0
Tony Triado	7	6	5	4	5	4
Peter Donlon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bruce Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Janelle Parry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mary Rush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matthew Stewart	0	0	0	0	0	0

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2024 has been received and can be found on page 7 of the financial report.



Auditor-General's Independence Declaration

To the Directors, Nexus Primary Health

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General, an independent officer of parliament, is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which his powers and responsibilities are to be exercised.

Under the *Audit Act 1994*, the Auditor-General is the auditor of each public body and for the purposes of conducting an audit has access to all documents and property, and may report to parliament matters which the Auditor-General considers appropriate.

Independence Declaration

As auditor for Nexus Primary Health for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit.
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MELBOURNE 10 April 2025

as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue and other income	4	22,967,938	22,683,848
Expenses	7	22,307,330	22,003,040
Employee benefits expense		(17,566,417)	(17,210,706)
Depreciation amortisation expense	5	(570,880)	(586,182)
Office expenses		(1,634,993)	(1,558,958)
Service delivery costs		(2,154,660)	(1,944,835)
Occupancy expenses		(548,345)	(496,245)
Other expenses		(520,329)	(749,860)
Finance Costs	5	(65,692)	(27,685)
Total Expenses		(23,061,316)	(22,574,471)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year			
Other comprehensive income for the year		(93,378)	109,377
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(93,378)	109,377

Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,626,202	2,203,440
Trade and other receivables	7	295,805	375,380
Other financial assets	8	208,980	199,000
Other assets	10	609,246	666,758
Total Current assets		2,740,233	3,444,578
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	12,946,970	12,077,364
Capital work in progress	12	-	86,698
Right-of-use assets	9	626,741	774,276
Intangibles	13	163,399	173,539
Total non-current assets		13,737,110	13,111,877
Total Assets		16,477,343	16,556,455
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	2,175,927	1,476,687
Contract liabilities	15	282,023	847,353
Lease liabilities	16	65,185	130,003
Employee benefits	17	2,060,807	2,031,142
Provisions	18	112,563	109,240
Total current liabilities		4,696,505	4,594,425
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	16	545,272	610,458
Employee benefits	17	219,547	242,175
Total non-current liabilities		764,819	852,633
Total Liabilities		5,461,324	5,447,058
Net assets		11,016,019	11,109,397
Equity Retained earnings		11,016,019	11,109,397
		·	
Total equity		11,016,019	11,109,397

Statement of changes in equity

	Retained Earnings \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2022	11,000,020	11,000,020
Surplus for the year	109,377	109,377
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	109,377	109,377
Balance at 30 June 2023	11,109,397	11,109,397
Balance at 1 July 2023	11,109,397	11,109,397
Deficit for the year	(93,378)	(93,378)
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Total comprehensive income for the year	(93,378)	(93,378)
Balance at 30 June 2024	11,016,019	11,016,019

Statement of cash flows

Not	te	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from grants and customers		25,062,417	26,189,341
Payments to supplier and employees		(24,325,918)	(25,774,694)
Interest received		107,704	35,274
Interest paid		(26,631)	(32,011)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		817,572	417,910
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		-	(199,000)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(1,138,632)	(87,753)
Payments for intangibles		(98,852)	-
Net cash from / (used in) investment activities	_	(1,237,483)	(286,753)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of lease liabilities		(157,327)	(149,662)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		(157,327)	(149,662)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(577,238)	(18,505)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		2,203,440	2,221,945
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year 6	_	1,626,202	2,203,440

Notes to the financial statements

Note 1. General Information

Nexus Primary Health operates as a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee. The financial statements are reported in Australian dollars, which serves as both the functional and presentation currency for Nexus Primary Health. The entity primarily engages in delivering health and community services in the communities of Mitchell, Murrindindi and Strathbogie Shires.

Basis of preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures made by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 21 March 2025 by the directors of the company.

Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of Nexus Primary Health to continue to meet its financial obligations is predicated on the organisation having available necessary cash reserves. The availability of having cash reserves is strengthened with Nexus Primary Health currently exploring a merger with Sunbury Community Health Centre Ltd. In addition, Sunbury Community Health Centre Ltd became the sole member of the organisation on 14 January 2025.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

Functional and presentation currency and rounding

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the company's functional currency. The amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Revenue recognition

Nexus recognises revenue as follows:

Government grants

For each grant received, an assessment is carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out in AASB 15. The purpose of this assessment is to establish the existence of a legally binding contract and to ensure that the contract includes clearly identified performance obligations.

where both these conditions are satisfied, Nexus:

- Identifies the distinct performance obligations within the contract.
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement.
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations, at the time of which services are rendered.

Where a contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, amounts are recognised in accordance with AASB 1058 and 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 liabilities, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liabilities arising from a contract with a customer) and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss at the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount

Revenue from Contract with Customers

The types of government grants recognised under AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers includes:

Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP)

The program is designed to provide a range of entry-level home support services to help older Australians remain living independently in their homes and communities for as long as possible.

This program provides services that restore, improve or maintain older people's health, wellbeing and independence. Nexus Primary Health is required to provide a set number of hours-of-service delivery. Revenue is recognised over time, as and when the services are provided.

Key features and services provided under the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP) may include:

Allied Health Services: Access to services including physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and podiatry Domestic Assistance: Help with household tasks such as cleaning, laundry, and meal preparation.

Social Support: Programs and activities aimed at reducing social isolation and promoting social interaction among

older adults

Personal Care: Assistance with daily living activities like bathing, grooming, and dressing.

Respite Care: Short-term care services to provide relief to family caregivers

Home Maintenance and Modification: Assistance with home modifications to make living spaces more accessible and safer for individuals

with disabilities

Nutrition and Meal Services: Support for meal planning and delivery of nutritious meals.

Transport Services: Support for transportation to medical appointments, grocery shopping, and other essential travel

Home and Community Care (HACC) and Small rural supports (SRS)

HACC aims to provide support and services to help older people and eligible individuals maintain their independence and continue living in their homes and communities.

The HACC - SRS program typically offers a range of services and support to enhance the quality of life and to improve access to healthcare services for the individuals and their caregivers in rural areas.

Services provided under the HACC program may include:

Allied Health Services: Access to services from Allied Health professionals physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and

dietitians

Domestic Assistance: Help with household tasks such as cleaning, laundry, and meal preparation.

Home Care: Assistance with daily living such as cleaning, meal preparation, and housekeeping.

Respite Care: Short-term care services to provide relief to family caregivers.

Personal Care: Assistance with daily living activities like bathing, grooming, and dressing.

Property Maintenance: Assistance with home maintenance or repairs to improve safety and accessibility.

District and Community Nursing: Specialised nursing practices that focus on providing healthcare services to individuals in their homes

and communities

Family Violence Services

This program provides case management to victim survivors experiencing family violence to access a range of services so they can live free from violence and rebuild their lives. Revenue is recognised over time, as and when the services are provided.

Key components of family violence services typically include:

Adolescent family violence services: Addresses family violence or domestic violence issues involving adolescents (typically individuals

between the ages of 12 and 18) within their families or relationships.

Therapeutic interventions: Specialised services aimed at helping individuals / families affected by abusive relationships.

Perpetrators program: Structured interventions designed to address and change the behaviour of individuals who have been

abusive or violent in their intimate relationships.

The Orange Door:

Support and Safety Hubs, also referred as "The Orange Door", These hubs aim to streamline access to a wide range of services and resources, making it easier for survivors to receive the help they need while ensuring their safety.

Volunteering Services

A not-for-profit entity may, as an accounting policy choice, elect to recognise volunteer services, if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. The company receives volunteer services from members of the community. Whilst the provision of such volunteer services are important to the achievement of the entity's objectives, as an accounting policy choice, Nexus has elected not to recognise such volunteer contributions as revenue and expenditure within profit or loss. This election has no impact on the company's surplus/(deficit) or net assets.

Contributed assets

The company may receive assets from government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable Accounting Standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138).

On initial recognition of an asset, the company recognises related amounts being contributions by owners, lease liabilities, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liabilities arising from a contract with a customer.

The company recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amounts.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Donations and bequests

Donations and bequests are generally recognised as income upon receipt (which is when Nexus Primary Health usually obtained control of the asset) as they do not contain sufficiently specific and enforceable performance obligations. Where sufficiently specific and enforceable performance obligations exist, revenue is recorded as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. No donations or bequests were received during the financial year.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised as they are incurred and reported in the financial year to which they relate.

Employee benefits expense

Employee benefits expenses include:

- Salaries and wages
- superannuation
- on-costs
- Workcover premium

Service delivery Expenses

Service delivery expenses include items utilised in the provision of direct patient care, including expenditure for aged care home support packages, interpreters and other items.

Office Expenses

Office expenses represent the day to day running costs incurred in normal operations and include items such as:

- Information technology expenses
- Admin costs

Other expenses

Other expenses include items such as:

- Legal and consultancy fees
- property expenses
- motor vehicle expenses

Income Tax

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

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The company's property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for the use in the supply of services, for rental to others and for administrative purposes which the company expects to use during more than one period.

Property

Land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Freehold land and buildings 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 (deemed cost).

Plant and equipment

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 its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Plant and equipment that has been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, is 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 right-of-use assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life, commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets, which are consistent with the previous reporting period, are as follows

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2% - 10%
Motor vehicles	22.50%
Furniture and fittings	5% - 27%
Medical equipment	12% - 33%
Computer equipment	25% - 33%

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (new assets where the underlying asset value is \$10,000 or less). Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the company to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the company measures the right-of-use assets at cost on initial recognition.

Intangible assets

Software is recorded at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Software has an estimated useful life of between one and three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Nexus Primary Health recognise trade and other payables and lease liabilities in this category.

Financial assets

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- I. it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- II. Contractual terms of financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Nexus Primary Health recognise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables in this category.

Derecognition

The removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred or the company no longer controls the asset (i.e. has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due, and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The company uses the simplified approach, as applicable under AASB 9. The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. The approach is applicable to trade receivables.

In measuring the ECL, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience etc.)

At reporting date, Nexus recognises movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain / loss in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the company 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.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the company has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Lease liabilities

The company as a lessee

The company's lease portfolio includes land, buildings and motor vehicles. The lease terms for each type of lease arrangement are:

Class of leaseLease termBuildings10 - 13 yearsMotor Vehicles3 years

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 with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (i.e. fair value less than \$10,000) are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at lease commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

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

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives
- · variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options
- payments of penalties for terminating lease, if the lease term reflects exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Each of the company's lease arrangements are for use in the production of supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes.

The company as lessor

The company has no lease arrangements under a sub-lease arrangement where it is a lessor.

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 using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination 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, including salaries, wages and sick leave and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required years of service.

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled. The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as salaries and wages are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Long-term employee benefits

The company classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as long-term employee benefits where employees have not completed the required years of service and 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 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 government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST')

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year where required by accounting standards or as a result of changes in accounting policy.

Economic dependence

Nexus Primary Health is dependent upon both the Victorian State and Commonwealth Governments for the funding of a significant proportion of its operations. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe that either the State or Commonwealth Government will not continue to support Nexus Primary Health.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Identifying performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise 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 promised.

Determination and timing of revenue recognition under AASB 15

For each revenue stream, the company applies significant judgement to determine when a performance obligation has been satisfied and the transaction price that is to be allocated to each performance obligation.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

Impairment of assets

The company assesses impairment at each reporting period by evaluating the conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. The recoverable amount of the relevant assets are reassessed using the value-in-use calculation which incorporates various key assumptions.

Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Annual leave

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. The company expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

Long service leave

The company assesses the long service leave liability in accordance with the requirements of AASB 119: Employee Benefits and applies probability factors reducing the balance of the liability on employees' balances that have not reached their vesting period i.e. not entitled to be paid out as at 30 June 2024. The probability factors are increased as the respective employees' years of service increase and are provided for at 100% probability at vesting period (in accordance with employment conditions). The probability rates have been determined based historical employee attrition data.

Portable long service benefits scheme (PLSA)

Nexus is actively participating in the Portable Long service Scheme Victoria (PLSV) and managing its long service leave (LSL) obligations for its employees in the community services industry. Nexus lodges quarterly returns with the relevant authorities to report on its community services employees that are registered under the scheme. These returns include details such as the number of eligible employees, their earnings, and the required contributions.

Nexus recognises the expense associated with long service leave on its financial statements. This expense is recognised net of any amounts expected to be recovered from the Portable Long Service Authority. The expected amount to be recovered is classified as a reimbursement asset receivable from the Portable Long Service Scheme Authority. The reimbursement asset value before factoring in the timing of cash flows and discount rates, was calculated at \$442,030 for the period from October 2020 to Jun 2024.

Lease make good provision

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future restoration of leased premises. The provision includes future cost estimates associated with closure of the premises. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of closure dates and cost estimates. The provision recognised for each site is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs for sites are recognised in the statement of financial position by adjusting the asset and the provision.

Reductions in the provision that exceed the carrying amount of the asset will be recognised in profit or loss.

Note 4. Revenue and other income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers	15,217,765	21,921,811
Other Income		
Commonwealth government	1,538,851	233,076
Victorian government	5,434,338	337,039
Interest income	114,257	36,285
Rental income	162,487	139,714
Other grants and income	500,240	15,923
	7,750,443	762,037
Revenue and other income	22,967,938	22,683,848

Note 4. Revenue and other income (continued)

Disaggregation of revenue

The company has disaggregated revenue by the nature of revenue and timing of revenue recognition.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Categories of disaggregation	*	•
Commonwealth government funding	4,280,946	5,264,615
DFFH and Victorian government funding	4,891,232	9,410,862
Fees for service	4,950,691	5,194,090
Other revenue (Consortium income)	1,094,896	2,052,244
	15,217,765	21,921,811
Timing of revenue recognition		
Transferred at a point in time	6,973,294	1,828,396
Transferred over time	8,244,471	20,093,415
	15,217,765	21,921,811

Note 5. Material profit or loss items

The company has identified a number of items which are material due to the significance of their nature and/or amount. These are listed separately here to provide a better understanding of the company's financial performance.

		2024 \$	2023 \$
Depreciation			
Buildings		265,454	264,390
Furniture and fittings		20,538	11,113
Medical equipment		6,953	8,234
Computer equipment		21,315	47,084
Computer software		108,991	100,445
Right of use assets		147,629	154,916
		570,880	586,182
Finance Costs			
Interest on lease liabilities		26,632	32,011
Other finance costs		-	(4,326)
		26,632	27,685
Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents			
		2024	2023
		\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash on hand		937	937
Cash at bank		1,625,265	2,202,503
Total cash and cash equivalents		1,626,202	2,203,440
Total financial assets classified as cash and cash equivalents	19	1,626,202	2,203,440

Note 7. Trade receivables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
	·	•
	562,395	672,341
	(266,590)	(296,961)
-	295,805	375,380
=		
Note	2024	2023
		\$
19	295,805	375,380
=	295,805	375,380
	2024	
Note		2023
	Ş	\$
19	208,980	199,000
-	·	
	2024	2022
		2023 \$
	ş	ş
	1,048,227	1,048,227
_	(431,003)	(361,759)
		_
	617,224	686,468
	383.280	382,781
	(373,763)	(294,973)
- -		
	9,517	87,808
	60.0 - 1.1	
=	626,741	774,276
	19 - = Note	295,805 Note 2024 \$ 19 295,805 295,805 Note 2024 \$ 19 208,980 2024 \$ 1,048,227 (431,003) 617,224 383,280 (373,763)

 $Reconciliations\ of\ the\ written\ down\ values\ at\ the\ beginning\ and\ end\ of\ the\ current\ financial\ year\ are\ set\ out\ below:$

	Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	686,468	87,808	774,276
Additions		499	499
Depreciation expense	(69,244)	(78,790)	(148,034)
Balance at 30 June 2024	617,224	9,517	626,741

Note 10. Other assets

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current assets			
Accrued Income		373,968	508,886
Prepaid expenses		111,904	109,929
Other current assets	_	123,374	47,943
Total other assets	19	609,246	666,758

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Non-current assets		
Land - at cost	1,653,670	1,653,670
Buildings - at cost	12,705,539	11,686,715
Less - Accumulated depreciation	(2,166,952)	(1,901,498)
	10,538,587	9,785,217
Figure and Children at and	000 740	004 600
Fixtures and fittings - at cost	900,718	801,699
Less - Accumulated depreciation	(224,023)	(203,485)
	676,695	598,214
Motor vehicles - at cost	63,046	69,410
Less - Accumulated depreciation	(63,046)	(69,410)
	-	-
Computer equipment - at cost	583,838	517,815
Less - Accumulated depreciation	(523,355)	(502,040)
	60,483	15,775
Medical equipment - at cost	48,496	48,497
Less - Accumulated depreciation	(30,961)	(24,008)
2000 / Tobal Mariacea depresional of the second of the sec	17,535	24,489
	17,555	24,403
Total property, plant and equipment	12,946,970	12,077,364

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Furniture & Fittings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Computer equipment \$	Medical equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,653,670	9,785,217	598,214	-	15,775	24,488	12,077,364
Additions	-	1,018,824	99,019	-	66,022	-	1,183,865
Depreciation	-	(265,454)	(20,538)	-	(21,314)	(6,953)	(314,259)
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,653,670	10,538,587	676,695	-	60,483	17,535	12,946,970

Note 12. (Capital	work in	progress
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Note 12. Capital work in progress		2024	2023
		\$	\$
Non-current assets Capital work in progress		-	86,698
Total capital work in progress		-	86,698
		Capital Work	Total
		in Progress	
Balance as at 1 July 2023		\$ 86,698	\$ 86,698
Additions		925,516	925,516
Transferred to Buildings Balance as at 30 June 2024		(1,012,214) (1	1,012,214)
Balditte as at 50 Julie 2024		<u>-</u>	
Note 13. Intangibles			
		2024	2023
Non-current assets		\$	\$
Computer software - at cost		675,674	576,823
Less: Accumulated amortisation		(512,275)	(403,284)
Total intangibles		163,399	173,539
Total ilitaligibles		103,399	173,333
Reconciliations Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the curre	nt financial year are set o	out below:	
		Computer	Total
		Software	
Balance at		\$	\$
1 July 2023		173,539	173,539
Additions		98,851	98,851
Amortisation Expense		(108,991)	(108,991)
Balance at 30 June 2024		163,399	163,399
Note 14. Trade and other payables			
		2024	2023
		\$	\$
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		480,453	291,458
Accrued expenses Accrued salaries and wages		462,528 1,084,285	224,564 792,422
GST payable		116,044	155,475
Other payables		32,617	12,769
			=
Total trade and other payables		2,175,927	1,476,688
	Note	2024	2023
		\$	\$
Current liabilities		_	
Total trade and other payables	19	2,175,927	1,476,688
GST payable		(116,044)	(155,475)
Total financial liabilities classified as trade and other payables		2,059,883	1,321,213
		_	

Note 15. Contract liabilities

Current liabilities		
DFFH and Vic government	252,886	325,878
Regional Health Infrastructure Funds	-	320,031
Other income received in advance	29,137	201,444
Total contract liabilities	282,023	847,353
Note 16. Lease liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Lease liability	65,185	130,003
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability	545,272	610,458
,		
Total lease liabilities	610,457	740,461
Future lease payments		
Future lease payments are due as follows:		
Within one year	82,742	152,870
One to five years	360,520	299,054
More than five years	258,702	402,768
Less unexpired interest	(91,507)	(114,231)
	610,457	740,461

Concessionary/peppercorn lease

The company holds a 20-year concessionary lease with the Department of Health which represents the Victorian Government, for the use of land and buildings located at 72 Ferguson Street, Broadford, which are used to conduct services in accordance with the company's agreement. The company may not use this space for any other purpose during the lease term without prior consent of the Department of Health. The lease payments recorded in the financial statements are \$104 (ex-GST) per annum, payable yearly in advance. The lease started in April 2017 and expires on March 2037.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Total lease liabilities	610,457	740,461
Total financial liabilities classified as lease liabilities	610,457	740,461

Note 17. Employee benefits

Current liabilities Annual leave Long service leave	1,080,740 980,067	1,034,769 996,373
	2,060,807	2,031,142
Non-current liabilities Long service leave	219,547	242,175
Total employee benefits	2,280,354	2,273,317

Note 18. Provisions

Current liabilities		
Lease - make good provision	112,563	109,240
Movements in provisions for year ended 30 June 2024		
Movements in each class of provision are set out below:		
		Total
		\$
Carrying amount at the start of the year		109,240
Additional provisions recognised		3,323
Carrying amount at the end of the year	_	112,563

The company is required to restore the leased premises of the Emily Street, Seymour property pursuant to the make good requirements of the lease agreement. A provision for make good has been raised, based on the estimated expenditure at the end of the lease term.

Note 19. Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments consist of deposits with banks, accounts receivable, payable and lease liabilities.

The carrying amounts 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:

		2024	2023
	Note	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,626,202	2,203,440
Trade and other receivables	7	295,805	375,380
Other assets	10	609,246	666,758
Other financial assets	8	208,980	199,000
Total financial assets at amortised cost	-	2,740,233	3,444,578
Trade and other payables	14	2,175,927	1,476,688
Lease liabilities	16	610,457	740,461
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	_	2,786,384	2,217,149

Note 20. Key management personnel and related party disclosures

Key Management Personnel (KMP) are those people with the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Nexus Primary Health, directly or indirectly.

The KMP of Nexus Primary Health are deemed to be the:

- Board of Directors
- Chief Executive Officer
- Finance Manager
- Executive Manager, Health & Community Services Manager
- Allied Health Services Manager
- Community Services Manager
- Family Violence Manager
- Infrastructure manager
- Nursing Services Manager

Note 20. Key management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel (including Board Directors) of Nexus Primary Health during the year are as follows:

Remuneration of executive officers	Total Remu	neration
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Short-term benefits	1,272,163	1,003,965
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	8,898	3,777
Termination benefits	29,228	25,221
Total Remuneration	1,310,289	1,032,963

There were no related party transactions outside of ordinary business transactions with Nexus primary health that involved key management personnel, their close family members and their personal business interest. No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised, for impairment of receivables from related parties (2023: None noted)

Note 21. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by VAGO, the auditor of the company:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Audit services Audit of the financial statements	40,500	38,900

Note 22. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Nexus Primary Health was involved in a dispute with a supplier of services under the Home and Community Care (HACC) agreement. The matter was settled in March 2025.

There are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities for Nexus Primary Health as at 30 June 2024. (Nil: 30 June 2023).

Note 23. Commitments

There are no known commitments for Nexus Primary Health at 30 June 2024 (Nil: 30 June 2023).

Note 24. Events after the reporting period

During January 2025, the board of Nexus resigned and a new board of directors were appointed. These changes have been noted in the directors report.

Nexus Primary Health has undertaken negotiations with Sunbury Community Health Centre Ltd, trading as Sunbury and Cobaw Community Health (SCCH), to merge its operations. The Boards of both companies have passed resolutions between mid-December 2024 to mid-January 2025 to enable the exploration of a merger, which has resulted in SCCH becoming the sole member of Nexus Primary Health. In addition, all SCCH board directors accepted positions as directors of Nexus. At the date of signing of this report, the complete impact of the merger is not able to be determined whilst due diligence is being undertaken.

SCCH have undertaken an assessment of it's control over Nexus Primary Health Ltd in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. They have assessed control does exist from when the SCCH board accepted positions as directors of Nexus. This event occurred after the reporting date of 30 June 2024 and is considered a non-adjusting subsequent event. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

At the date of this report, the impact of any consolidation has not been fully determined. However, it is expected to have a material effect on the group's financial position and operations in future periods. The Company will assess and reflect the financial impact of this transaction in its 2024–25 reporting period.

From 1 January 2025, Nexus Primary Health is no longer contracted to deliver services under the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP) agreement. The company has undertaken measures to reduce its workforce or reallocate employees to other services from 1 January 2025. The associated cost of the reduction in workforce has been funded by the Commonwealth Government.

During January 2025, Nexus Primary Health was advised it will no longer be contracted to deliver services under the Family Violence and The Orange Door services under the State of Victoria Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (DFFH) agreement from 1 July 2025. At the date of signing this report, the impact on the workforce and ongoing delivery of services has not been fully determined. Nexus expects to continue delivering services until the cessation of the agreement. Nexus is working with the DFFH on the transition plan currently.

During March 2025, a legal dispute with a supplier was settled. A payment was paid to the supplier to settle the matter.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 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 25. Registered office/principal place of business

The registered office is: Nexus Primary Health 7 Dairy Lane Broadford VICTORIA 3658 The principal place of business is: Nexus Primary Health 7 Dairy Lane Broadford VICTORIA 3658

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Nexus Primary Health, the directors of the company declare that:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply 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
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company 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 Regulations 2022.

Janelle Parry

On behalf of the directors.

Peter Donlon

1 April 2025

Chair

Director

Independent Auditor's Report



To the Directors of Nexus Primary Health

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Nexus Primary Health (the company) which comprises the:

- statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024
- statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information
- statement by the Board of Directors.

In my opinion the financial report is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities* and *Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2024 and
 of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards—Simplified Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022.

Basis for Opinion

I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* 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 my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Directors' responsibilities for the financial report

The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards—Simplified Disclosure Requirements 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 a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, 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 it is inappropriate to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

I also provide the Directors with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

MELBOURNE 10 April 2025

as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria





1300 77 33 52



nexusprimaryhealth.org.au



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22 Emily St, Seymour

7 Dairy Lane, Broadford (formerly known as 72 Ferguson St)

19 Whittlesea-Kinglake Rd, Kinglake











