2018-19
Annual
Financial Report

Supporting Our Community

DPV Health

Chair and CEO Report

Ms Margaret Douglas
Board Chair

Mr Don Tidbury
Chief Executive Officer

The 2018-19 financial year saw DPV Health make major investments in the newly merged organisation to best position it for the long term and support our vision, to ensure the health and wellbeing of the community. This ultimately led to the organisation incurring a financial deficit result of $1,427,314 after depreciation.

In its first full financial year of operation DPV Health invested significant outlays in the restructure of the business to enhance service delivery, ensure cultural alignment and improve organisational performance. We are delighted to say these changes are already starting to yield promising results in the new 2019-20 year.

The organisation also invested heavily in the integration of services, processes and information technology systems. These investments were necessary to ensure our clients receive consistent, high quality services across all locations.

In the final few months of the 2018-19 year, five new Enterprise Bargaining Agreements commenced which saw nearly 79% of staff receive substantial sign-on bonuses and wages increases. Whilst this represents a worthy investment in our most important asset, our people, it also had a major impact on the organisation's financial performance.

Management directed tremendous effort towards the establishment of new model of care and support for our Adult Centre Based Disability Programs. Under the NDIS funding constraints the former model had become unviable, generating significant losses. The new and more sustainable model commenced recently and has received excellent feedback from clients, families and staff. Importantly, it will ensure the long term delivery of this much needed service.

DPV Health's children's, dental program and family violence programs achieved substantial growth as we continue to address urgent health and social needs across Melbourne's North.

With stable cash and investment, the organisation goes into the new financial year with a strong balance sheet, reduced debt and a sound financial position.

We would like to extend our warmest thanks to our clients, staff, volunteers, industry partners and Board for their outstanding contribution as together we strive towards ensuring the health and wellbeing of our community.

Ms Margaret Douglas
Board Chair

Mr Don Tidbury
Chief Executive Officer

Leading our future – Our Board

DPV Health's Board of Directors share a passion for making a difference to the health and wellbeing of individuals, families and the community as a whole.

DPV Health is operating in a more competitive and complex environment. As a result we need Directors with the skills and experience to navigate this ever changing landscape. Fortunately, our Board has people with experience and backgrounds in service delivery, healthcare management, finance, law, strategic planning, marketing and more.

The Board refers to the DPV Health Strategic Plan when making all decisions and then ensures the organisation has what it needs to meet Victorian legal requirements and deliver on our strategic goals.

The Board of Directors are:

- Ms. Margaret Douglas – Chair
- Ms. Gloria Sleaby – Deputy Chair
- Mr. Robert Burnham – Director
- Ms. Julie Busch – Director
- Mr. Vincent Cain – Director
- Mr. Gary Henry – Director
- Mr. Mark Sullivan – Director
- Mr. Emmanuel Tsakis – Director

We thank all Board members for their ongoing commitment. Our thanks also go to past Board members who contributed their time and skills.

Past Directors:

- Mr. Colin Woodward – Director
- Ms. Vase Jovanoska – Director

DPV Health Ltd ABN 68 047 988 477
Annual financial report - 30 June 2019

Director's report

Your directors present their report on the company for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

The following persons were directors of DPV Health Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Ms. Julie BUSCH
Ms. Margaret DOUGLAS
Mr. Gary HENRY
Mr. Emmanuel TSAKIS
Mr. Robert BURNHAM
Mr. Vincent CAIN
Ms. Gloria SLEABY
Mr. Mark SULLIVAN

Ms. Vase JOVANOSKA was a director from the beginning of the financial year until her resignation on 1 May 2019.

Mr. Colin WOODWARD was a director from the beginning of the financial year until his resignation on 18 July 2018.

Principal activities

The company's principal continuing activity during the year was Community Health and Enhanced Primary Care Services.

There was no significant change in the nature of the activity of the company during the year.

Review of operations

The loss from ordinary activities amounted to $1,427,314 (2018 profit: $15,784,761 which includes the gain on the bargain purchase of Plenty Valley Community Health completed on 29 March 2018 of $15,146,938).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(a) the company's operations in future financial years, or
(b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
(c) the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Environmental regulation

The company is not affected by any significant environmental regulation in respect of its operations.

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 11 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	**Number attended**
Ms. Julie BUSCH	11	11
Ms. Margaret DOUGLAS	11	11
Mr. Gary HENRY	11	7 + 4 LOA
Ms. Vase JOVANOSKA	9	6 + 1 LOA
Mr. Emmanuel TSAKIS	11	8
Mr. Robert BURNHAM	11	11
Mr. Vincent CAIN	11	9 + 1 LOA
Ms. Gloria SLEABY	11	9
Mr. Mark SULLIVAN	11	11
Mr. Colin WOODWARD	1	1

* = Denotes 1 Leave of Absence granted

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to 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 part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Members' guarantee

The company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $1 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2019 the collective liability of members was $226 (2018: $221).

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* is set out on page 3.

Auditor

PwC Australia continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Ms. Margaret DOUGLAS
Director

Mr. Vincent CAIN
Chair
Finance, Risk and Audit Committee

Melbourne
29 October 2019

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of DPV Health Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Amanda Campbell
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Melbourne
29 October 2019

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2 Riverside Quay, SOUTHBANK VIC 3006, GPO Box 1331, MELBOURNE VIC 3001
T: 61 3 8603 1000, F: 61 3 8603 1999, www.pwc.com.au

DPV Health Ltd ABN 68 047 988 477
Annual financial report - 30 June 2019

These financial statements cover DPV Health Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

DPV Health Ltd is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Its registered office is:
DPV Health Ltd
21 - 27 Hudson Circuit
Meadow Heights VIC 3048

Its principal place of business is:
DPV Health Ltd
42 - 48 Coleraine Street
Broadmeadows VIC 3047

Northern Hospital site
187 Cooper Street
Epping VIC 3076

A description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report on page 1, which is not part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 29 October 2019. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

DPV Health Ltd
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	Restated * 2018 $
Revenue from continuing operations	5	**45,421,083**	26,114,117
Other income	6	**28,294**	15,163,756
Employee benefits expense		**(34,533,754)**	(18,658,617)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		**(1,600,676)**	(958,123)
Contracted services		**(1,657,207)**	(896,693)
Rental expense		**(517,617)**	(162,390)
Medical supplies		**(1,666,269)**	(492,392)
Computer and office expenses		**(1,591,259)**	(1,003,702)
Other expenses		**(5,206,184)**	(3,153,479)
Finance costs		**(103,725)**	(167,716)
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(1,427,314)**	15,784,761
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings	16(a)	-	1,201,612
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	1,201,612
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(1,427,314)**	16,986,373
(Loss)/profit is attributable to:			
Members of DPV Health Ltd		**(1,427,314)**	15,784,761
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year is attributable to:			
Members of DPV Health Ltd		**(1,427,314)**	16,986,373

- Refer note 15 for details regarding the restatement as a result of finalisation of fair values of asset and liabilities acquired through business combination.

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DPV Health Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	Restated * 2018 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**12,952,140**	11,155,125
Trade and other receivables	8	**2,896,718**	5,260,536
Inventories		**71,628**	74,503
Total current assets		**15,920,486**	16,490,164
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	**30,636,573**	30,823,886
Intangible assets	10	**81,667**	140,000
Total non-current assets		**30,718,240**	30,963,886
Total assets		**46,638,726**	47,454,050
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	**7,049,024**	4,445,132
Borrowings	12	**-**	332,352
Provisions	13	**4,328,209**	3,880,999
Total current liabilities		**11,377,233**	8,658,483
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	12	**-**	1,995,924
Provisions	13	**983,741**	1,094,577
Total non-current liabilities		**983,741**	3,090,501
Total liabilities		**12,360,974**	11,748,984
Net assets		**34,277,752**	35,705,066
EQUITY			
Reserves	16(a)	**6,141,123**	6,141,123
Retained earnings	16(b)	**28,136,629**	29,563,943
Total equity		**34,277,752**	35,705,066

- Refer note 15 for details regarding the restatement as a result of finalisation of fair values of asset and liabilities acquired through business combination.

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DPV Health Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Reserves $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2017	4,939,511	13,779,182	18,718,693
(Loss)/profit for the year (Restated)	-	15,784,761	15,784,761
Other comprehensive income	1,201,612	-	1,201,612
Total comprehensive income for the year (Restated)	**1,201,612**	**15,784,761**	**16,986,373**
Balance at 30 June 2018 (Restated)	**6,141,123**	**29,563,943**	**35,705,066**
Balance at 1 July 2018 (Restated)	6,141,123	29,563,943	35,705,066
(Loss)/profit for the year	-	(1,427,314)	(1,427,314)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	**-**	**(1,427,314)**	**(1,427,314)**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**6,141,123**	**28,136,629**	**34,277,752**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DPV Health Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and grants funding (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**52,610,382**	26,851,053
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		**(47,371,356)**	(26,353,115)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**5,239,026**	497,938
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	**(1,324,435)**	(468,130)
Cash proceeds from bargain purchase		**-**	4,858,231
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**28,294**	16,818
Interest received		**286,131**	179,395
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities		**(1,010,010)**	4,586,314
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		**(2,328,276)**	(752,722)
Interest paid		**(103,725)**	(167,716)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		**(2,432,001)**	(920,438)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,797,015**	4,163,814
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**11,155,125**	6,991,311
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	**12,952,140**	11,155,125

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Contents of the notes to the financial statements

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. DPV Health Ltd is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

(i) Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements

The financial statements of DPV Health Ltd comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

(ii) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property.

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the company

The company has applied the following standards and amendments for first time in their annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2018:

- AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*

The company had to change its accounting policies following the adoption of AASB 9. However these amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior years and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future years.

The company has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2018.

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the company. The company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Standard	Title	Impact on the DPV Health Ltd financial statements	Effective date
AASB 15	*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	DPV Health Ltd is currently assessing the effects of applying the new standards on the financial statements and the company will complete a full and detailed assessment of the effects over the next twelve months.	Annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 reporting period for DPV Health Ltd)
AASB 16	*Leases*	DPV Health Ltd is currently assessing the effects of applying the new standards on the financial statements and the company will complete a full and detailed assessment of the effects over the next twelve months.	Annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 reporting period for DPV Health Ltd)

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting years and on foreseeable future transactions.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is DPV Health Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

(c) Revenue recognition

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit and loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

DPV Health Ltd receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in profit or loss.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Medical patient fees and Co payment revenue is recognised as revenue when the services have been provided on an accrual basis.

Rental revenue is recognised when rooms are occupied and related services are provided.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Other revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(d) Income tax

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

(e) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease year so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each year. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases (note 19). Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

(f) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the company
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The company recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Business combinations (continued)

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting in which the combination occurs, DPV Health Ltd reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see below), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amount recognised as of that date.

The measurement period is the period from the date of the acquisition to the date DPV Health Ltd obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date - and is subject to a maximum of one year.

(g) Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested 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. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Investments and other financial assets

Classification

Classification AASB139(45),(60) The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting date.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise they are classified as non-current.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables (note 8) in the statement of financial position.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the company were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long-term.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss though the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as gains and losses from investment securities.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss..

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in profit or loss within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations when the company's right to receive payments is established. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the net gains/(losses).

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Details on how the fair value of financial instruments is determined are disclosed in note 2.

Impairment

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortised cost is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss was measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that had not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset was reduced and the amount of the loss was recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment had a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss was the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the company could measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreased and the decrease could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in note 1(i).

The company assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Measurement (continued)

Impairment (continued)

(ii) Assets classified as available-for-sale

If there was objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss were not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent year.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increased in a subsequent year and the increase could be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss was reversed through profit or loss.

(l) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in shareholder's equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

- Buildings	2% - 10%
- Office furniture and equipment	5% - 33%
- Motor vehicles	10% - 15%
- Leasehold improvements	2.5% - 6.5%
- Other property, plant and equipment	6.5% - 25%

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(g)).

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is company policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(m) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(n) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the year of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the year of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting year.

(o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting year. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting year using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting yearon national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Retirement benefit obligations

Contributions to the defined contribution section of the company's superannuation plan and other independent defined contribution superannuation funds are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(r) Comparative figures

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to confirm with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(s) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of 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 taxation authority 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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(t) Economic dependence

DPV Health Ltd is dependent on the State and Commonwealth government for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the Governments will not continue to support DPV Health Ltd.

2 Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable. The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**12,952,140**	11,155,125
Loans and receivables	**1,183,325**	4,127,872
	14,135,465	15,282,997
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**5,096,876**	3,127,982
Borrowings	**-**	2,328,276
	5,096,876	5,456,258

Refer to note 12 for further information regarding borrowings.

Liquidity risk

Financing arrangements

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Floating rate		
Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	**-**	1,028,049

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of contributions received or receivable when the company obtains control of the contribution or right to receive the contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of grant can be measured reliably. For grants received where related costs are yet to be incurred, the company assesses the criteria of individual grant agreements and estimates the amount of contribution that the company has control over with reference to repayment terms in the agreement and the corresponding targets to be met.

(ii) Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1(q), 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.

(iii) Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, 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 lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

(iv) Estimated fair values of land and buildings

DPV Health Ltd's land and building assets are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. Independent valuations are obtained every three years. Independent valuations are performed by independent valuers who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications and experience. Refer note 1(l) and note 9.

(v) Purchase Price Allocation at Acquisition

On 29 March 2018, the company acquired the non-profit operations and assets from Plenty Valley Community Health and assumed the associated liabilities. The gain on bargain purchase recognised is based on fair market value. Refer note 1(f) and note 15.

4 Segment information

The company operates predominantly in one business and geographical segment being the community health services sector, providing community health services throughout North West Melbourne.

5 Revenue

	2019	2018
	$	$
Operating grants	**32,552,496**	20,609,757
NDIS income	**6,429,092**	1,048,571
Client fees	**5,178,525**	3,456,945
	44,160,113	25,115,273
Other revenue		
Rental revenue	**322,869**	174,904
Interest received	**286,131**	179,395
Other revenue	**651,970**	644,545
	1,260,970	998,844
	45,421,083	26,114,117

6 Other income

	2019	Restated 2018
	$	$
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**28,294**	16,818
Gain on bargain purchase (note 15)	**-**	15,146,938
	28,294	15,163,756

7 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	$	$
Cash on hand	**9,005**	7,005
Cash at bank	**1,893,135**	3,248,889
Short-term bank deposits	**11,050,000**	7,899,231
	12,952,140	11,155,125

8 Current assets - Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	$	$
Trade receivables	**1,097,978**	1,190,074
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(204,370)**	(165,476)
	893,608	1,024,598
Receivable from Plenty Valley Community Health	**82,327**	3,065,114
Other receivables	**309,718**	50,509
Prepayments	**328,917**	167,925
Accrued income	**1,282,148**	952,390
	2,896,718	5,260,536

9 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment

	Land $	Buildings $	Office furniture and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Leasehold improvements $	Other property, plant and equipment $
At 30 June 2018 (Restated)						
Independent valuation	4,310,000	2,341,612	-	-	-	-
Cost	6,570,000	13,446,091	6,894,137	1,383,916	923,688	479,457
Accumulated depreciation	-	(867,214)	(4,375,178)	(920,540)	(15,061)	(43,296)
Net book amount	10,880,000	14,920,489	2,518,959	463,376	908,627	436,161

	Assets under construction $	Total $
At 30 June 2018 (Restated)		
Independent valuation	-	6,651,612
Cost	696,274	30,393,563
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,221,289)
Net book amount	696,274	30,823,886

	Land $	Buildings $	Office furniture and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Leasehold improvements $	Other property, plant and equipment $
Year ended 30 June 2019						
Opening net book amount	10,880,000	14,920,489	2,518,959	463,376	908,627	436,161
Additions	-	16,820	117,717	-	-	245,769
Disposals	-	-	(1,937)	(71,350)	-	(12,100)
Transfers	-	-	147,310	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	(430,608)	(458,701)	(72,265)	(59,652)	(469,964)
Closing net book amount	10,880,000	14,506,701	2,323,348	319,761	848,975	199,866
At 30 June 2019						
Independent valuation	4,310,000	2,341,612	-	-	-	-
Cost	6,570,000	13,462,911	7,157,227	1,312,566	923,688	713,126
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,297,822)	(4,833,879)	(992,805)	(74,713)	(513,260)
Net book amount	10,880,000	14,506,701	2,323,348	319,761	848,975	199,866

9 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2019		
Opening net book amount	696,274	30,823,886
Additions	1,051,171	1,431,477
Disposals	-	(85,387)
Transfers	(189,523)	(42,213)
Depreciation charge	-	(1,491,190)
Closing net book amount	1,557,922	30,636,573
At 30 June 2019		
Independent valuation	-	6,651,612
Cost	1,557,922	31,697,440
Accumulated depreciation	-	(7,712,479)
Net book amount	1,557,922	30,636,573

Valuations of land and buildings

The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value, being the amounts for which the assets could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition. The land and buildings were revalued at 30 June 2018 based on independent assessments by Knight Frank.

9 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Valuations of land and buildings

The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value, being the amounts for which the assets could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition. The land and buildings were revalued at 30 June 2018 based on independent assessments by Knight Frank.

10 Non-current assets - Intangible assets

	Other $	Total $
At 30 June 2018		
Cost	140,000	140,000
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	-
Net book amount	140,000	140,000
Year ended 30 June 2019		
Opening net book amount	140,000	140,000
Amortisation charge	(58,333)	(58,333)
Closing net book amount	81,667	81,667
At 30 June 2019		
Cost	140,000	140,000
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(58,333)	(58,333)
Net book amount	81,667	81,667

11 Current liabitlities - Trade and other payables

	2019 **$**	2018 $
Trade payables	**1,010,760**	462,340
Other payables and accruals	**4,116,711**	2,665,641
Income in advance	**1,921,553**	1,317,151
	7,049,024	4,445,132

12 Borrowings

	2019 $	2018 $
(a) CURRENT		
Secured		
Bank loans	-	332,352
(b) NON-CURRENT		
Secured		
Bank loans	-	1,995,924

Security details

Security interest and charge over all of the present and future rights, property and undertaking of DPV Health Ltd.

Registered Mortgage's over the following properties:

- 55 Craigieburn Road, Craigieburn VIC 3064
- 21-27 Hudson Circuit, Meadow Heights VIC 3048
- 42-48 Coleraine Street, Broadmeadows VIC 3047

The above loan was repaid during the year on 11 April 2019 and the mortgage on above assets were released since repayment.

13 Provisions

	2019 $	2018 $
(a) CURRENT		
Employee benefits - annual and other leave	**2,057,600**	1,845,286
Employee benefits - long service leave	**2,270,609**	2,035,713
	4,328,209	3,880,999
(b) NON-CURRENT		
Employee benefits - long service leave	**983,741**	1,094,577

14 Retirement benefit obligations

At 30 June 2019 four of DPV Health Ltd's employees will receive defined benefit post-employment benefits from First State Super. First State Super is a defined benefit multi-employer plan. Sufficient information is not available to account for First State Super as a defined benefit plan as each employer is exposed to actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other entities. As a result there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets and cost to individual entities. Therefore, DPV Health Ltd has adopted defined contribution accounting for these employees.

Based on the 30 June 2019 Actuarial overview First State Super had net assets of $103 million. Net assets is the difference between assets, valued at the fair market value, and liabilities. Liabilities are determined to be the greater of the actuarial present value of all future expected benefit payments accrued by members at the valuation date, ("present value of accrued benefits") and the benefit that has vested to members at the valuation date ("vested benefits"). DPV Health Ltd's notional excess is $253,744.

15 Business combination

Summary of acquisition - 2018

On 29 March 2018, the parent entity company acquired the non-profit operations and assets from Plenty Valley Community Health and assumed the associated liabilities. In the current year DPV Health Ltd finalised the acquisition accounting in connection with this acquisition as against the provisional values reported in prior year. Refer to note 1(f) for DPV Health Ltd's accounting policies for business combinations.

The provisional assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition and the adjustment made during the measurement period to arrive at the final fair value are as follows:

	Provisional fair value $	Adjustment * $	Final fair value $
Cash and cash equivalents	4,858,231	-	4,858,231
Trade and other receivables	2,631,473	-	2,631,473
Other assets	4,230	-	4,230
Property, plant and equipment	10,121,173	1,000,000	11,121,173
Intangible assets	-	140,000	140,000
Trade and other payables	(869,407)	-	(869,407)
Provision for employee benefits	(2,236,969)	-	(2,236,969)
Unearned revenue	(501,793)	-	(501,793)
Net identifiable assets acquired	14,006,938	1,140,000	15,146,938
Gain on bargain purchase (note 6)	14,006,938	1,140,000	15,146,938

* The adjustments during the year relate to final valuation of Building at Farm Vigano and Intangibles of funding agreements for DHHS, CHSP, DHSV and other grant incomes.

16 Reserves and retained earnings

(a) Reserves

	2019 $	2018 $
Revaluation surplus - property, plant and equipment	**6,141,123**	6,141,123

Movements:

Revaluation surplus - Property, plant and equipment		
Balance 1 July	**6,141,123**	4,939,511
Revaluation	**-**	1,201,612
Balance 30 June	**6,141,123**	6,141,123

16 Reserves and retained earnings (continued)

(b) Retained earnings

Movements in retained earnings were as follows:

	2019 $	Restated 2018 $
Balance 1 July	**29,563,943**	13,779,182
Net (loss)/income for the year	**(1,427,314)**	15,784,761
Balance 30 June	**28,136,629**	29,563,943

(c) Nature and purpose of other reserves

Revaluation surplus - property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets, as described in note 1(l). In the event of a sale of an asset, any balance in the reserve in relation to the asset is transferred to retained earnings.

17 Key management personnel disclosures

Key management personnel compensation

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

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the company during the year are as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Key management personnel compensation	**1,380,835**	1,196,623

18 Contingencies

The company had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

19 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

19 Commitments (continued)

(b) Lease commitments: Company as lessee

Non-cancellable operating leases

	2019	2018
	$	$
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Within one year	**324,230**	351,630
Later than one year but not later than five years	**747,232**	1,445,557
Later than five years	**530,601**	610,603
	1,602,063	2,407,790

20 Events occurring after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

In the directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 4 to 28 are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:
   (i) complying with Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2012* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
   (ii) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and

(b) 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 made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Ms. Margaret DOUGLAS
Director

Mr. Vincent CAIN
Chair
Finance, Risk and Audit Committee

Melbourne
29 October 2019

Independent auditor's report

To the members of DPV Health Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of DPV Health Limited (the Company) is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies
- the directors' declaration.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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.

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) 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.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial 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 the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Amanda Campbell
Partner

Melbourne
29 October 2019

Contact us

1300 234 263

dpvhealth.org.au

Medical

General Practice

Specialist Services

Dental

Early Childhood Support

NDIS

Allied Health

Early Childhood Intervention Services

Disability Services (NDIS)

Childrens

Adult

Centre Based programs

Residential accommodation

Support Co-ordination

Social support

Elders and Seniors

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD)

Allied Health

Physiotherapy

Exercise Physiology

Podiatry

Occupational Therapy

Speech Therapy

Dietetics

Diabetes educators

Counselling

Psychology

Community Support

Family Violence

Homelessness

Refugee Health

Healthy Mothers healthy Babies

Integrated Health Promotions

DPV Health

ABN 68 047 988 477
ACN 136 371 152

DPV Health services are supported by the Australian Government Department of Health and Victorian Department of Health and Human Services.

Registered NDIS Provider

Feedback

Your opinion is important to us.

Feedback can be provided in the following ways:

- **In person:** directly to staff or a manager
- **Feedback form:** Ask reception for the form and drop completed form in the secure box near the reception
- **Email:** to *quality@dpvhealth.org.au*
- **Website:** Leave a message on our website *dpvhealth.org.au/contact-us/*
- **Post:** Send a letter to PO Box 58, Epping 3076, addressed to the Quality Manager