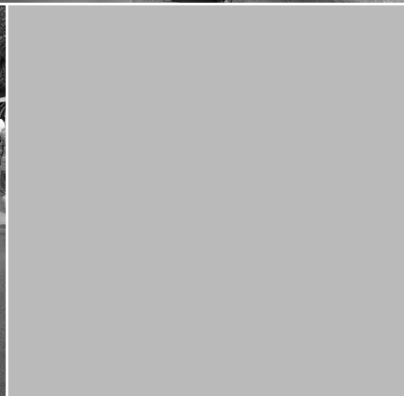
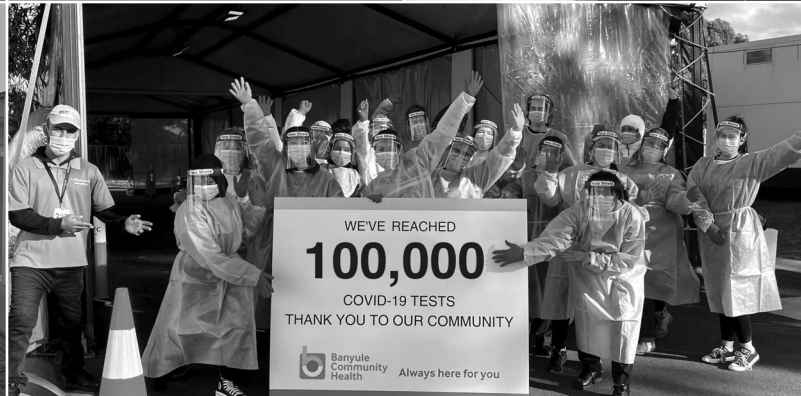
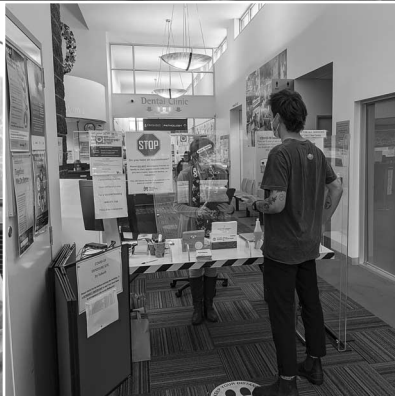




2021



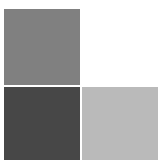
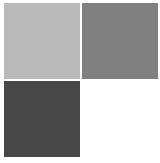
Annual Financial Report

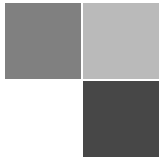
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2021

Banyule Community Health ABN 87 776 964 889



**Banyule
Community
Health**

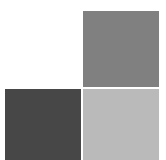


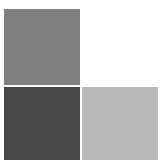
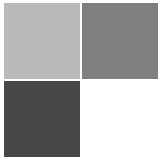
**Banyule Community Health**

ABN 87 776 964 889

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10
Directors' declaration	29
Auditor's independence declaration	30
Independent audit report	31







Banyule Community Health

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

The Board of Directors of Banyule Community Health presents its report together with the financial report of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 and auditors' report thereon.

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Chris Deakin

Qualifications	Bachelor of Economics, Diploma Financial Services (Financial Planning), Graduate Australian Institute of Company Directors
Experience	Chris has lived in the Banyule area for over 25 years and has served the community through terms as Treasurer and President at Heidelberg Primary School and Councillor and President at Viewbank College. Chris' professional career has seen over 25 years in financial services. Chris joined the BCH Board of Directors in October 2013.
Special responsibilities	Chair of the BCH Board of Directors; Member of the Finance and Investment Committee, Clinical Governance Committee and Board Nominations Committee.

Craig Trenfield

Qualifications	Craig is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Australian Health Services Financial Management Association (AHSFMA) and holds a Bachelor of Business and a Graduate Diploma in Accounting.
Experience	Craig joined the BCH Board of Directors on 1 April 2012. Craig is an experienced financial executive with expertise in the Public Health sector having begun his career in health in 1995 when he joined Royal Melbourne Hospital. He later moved to Northern Health as the Finance Manager before taking up his current role in 2006 as Director Financial Services with Eastern Health. Prior to this, Craig spent many years as an Auditor with Coopers & Lybrand, both in Australia and Edinburgh, Scotland. Craig is also a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Special responsibilities	Treasurer of the BCH Board of Directors; Chair of the Finance and Investment Committee; Member of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Anthony O'Donnell

Qualifications	Bachelor of Nursing (Honours) and a Masters of Health Administration.
Experience	Anthony is a Service Director of Nursing and Operations at The Royal Melbourne Hospital. His background is as a registered nurse specialising in oncology and haematology and he is also experienced in managing health sector capital projects. Anthony has significant experience working in the acute health sector in clinical, project management and operational management roles. Anthony has lived in Banyule for over 40 years. Anthony was appointed to the Board of Directors in 2011. Anthony is also a member of Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Special responsibilities	Deputy Chair of the BCH Board of Directors, Chair of the Clinical Governance Committee.

Banyule Community Health Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Information on directors (continued)

Sonia Vignjevic

(Appointed July 2021)

Qualifications

Bachelor of Arts (major in Psychology and Human Movement), Graduate Diploma in International Law, Post Graduate Certificate in Trauma Counselling and Psychotherapy, Registered Migration Agent and former Victorian Multicultural Commissioner.

Experience

Sonia is an executive manager with over 20 years' experience within the multicultural, migration and settlement sectors. She has strong leadership, strategic and stakeholder engagement skills; and a proven track record in developing and maintaining effective partnerships with International bodies, Government, academia and civil society. Sonia is passionate about building inclusive communities. Loves spending time with her 3 beautiful kids and husband, going to the beach and dining out with family and friends.

She is currently a member of the State Director at Settlement Services International, Australian Financial Complaints Authority Advisory committee, Multicultural Business Ministerial Advisory council, Migration Advice Industry Advisory Group, UNHCR's NGO Partnership - Member of the UHNCR NGO consultations: response to COVID-19 in refugee situations and Board Member Centre for Social Purpose

Special responsibilities

Member of the Board

Anita Brown

Qualifications

Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws, Master of Intellectual Property Law and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Experience

Anita is a partner at one of Australia's leading intellectual property law firms and has previously worked as a journalist. Anita has expertise in dealing with community and government organisations as well as research institutes, universities and SMEs to protect, commercialise and enforce intellectual property rights. Anita also regularly writes and presents to various audiences on IP issues. Anita has been a member of the Federal Government's Information Advisory Committee and previously sat on the Committee of Management for Olympic Adult Education. Anita joined the Banyule Community Health Board of Directors in 2012.

Special responsibilities

Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee; Member of the Community Participation Committee

Michael Smith

Qualifications

Michael trained as a youth worker (BA), has postgraduate qualifications (Master of Social Work) and is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Experience

Michael has professional experience in youth work, homelessness, local government, community development, health justice and management. Michael is currently the CEO of Eastern Community Legal Centre, a former Chair of the National Association of Community Legal Centres and the current Board Chair of *knowmore*, a national community legal centre providing free legal advice and support to the survivors of child sexual abuse. Michael joined the Banyule Community Health Board of Directors in 2015.

Special responsibilities

Member of the Audit and Risk Committee; Member of the Community Participation Committee.

Banyule Community Health Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Information on directors (continued)

Peter Ogden

Experience Peter retired in 2008 after 30 years as a director of a sign manufacturing business in West Heidelberg and has been a member of the Board of Directors since 1990. Peter is also a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Special responsibilities Chair Community Participation Committee; Member of the Finance & Investment Committee.

Stephen Bendle (Appointed June 2021)

Qualifications Stephen holds a Bachelor of Education and a Master of Science. He is also a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Directors.

Experience Stephen is an experienced executive within the public health and community development sectors. He had his own national business working in the corporate health field before becoming the National Director of the peak body for organ and tissue donation.

He went on to have senior roles within the YMCA, including being the CEO of YMCA's in Victoria, NSW and Ballarat. After leaving the YMCA in 2016 he has been a public health consultant working mainly for profit-for-purpose organisations. He is currently also on the Eastern Health Community Advisory Committee.

Special responsibilities Member of the Board and member of the Clinical Governance Committee.

John Ferraro (Resigned June 2021)

Qualifications Bachelor Science, Bachelor Orthoptics, Master Health Administration

Experience John is a trained Orthoptist and has previously worked as a clinician in the private and public sector. Previously he has also been employed in various roles within the acute health and university sectors. John is a Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors. John is a former Director of the Victorian Deaf Society. John has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2008.

Special responsibilities Member of the Audit and Risk Committee; Member of the Clinical Governance Committee.

Dr Melissa Russell (Resigned June 2021)

Qualifications PhD, Bachelor of Physiotherapy

Experience Melissa's background is as a physiotherapist and she now works at the University of Melbourne as a Senior Lecturer in Epidemiology and Coordinator of the Master of Public Health course.

Following many years as a physiotherapist Melissa undertook her PhD through the University of Melbourne and the National Ageing Research Institute and completed it in 2009. She has since worked in public health education predominately. She also undertakes public health research, focusing on the areas of asthma and respiratory health, physical activity and mental health. Melissa is also a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Special responsibilities Member of the Clinical Governance Committee.

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

Banyule Community Health Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company secretary at the end of the financial year:

Michael Geary (BSW, BA, Associate Fellow Australasian College of Health Service Management ACHSM) has been company secretary since November 2016. In addition to his role as Company Secretary, Michael has worked at Banyule Community Health for over 10 years and as the CEO since November 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Banyule Community Health during the financial year was the provision of health, welfare and community legal services.

Members guarantee

Banyule Community Health is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$1 for members that are corporations and \$1 for all other members, subject to the provisions of the Company's constitution.

At 30 June 2021 the collective liability of members was \$424 (2020: \$517).

Operating results

The surplus of the Company for the financial year amounted to \$1,772,799 (2020: \$286,288).

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has created unprecedented economic uncertainty. To contain the spread of the virus and to prioritise the health and safety of our communities, various restrictions were announced and implemented by the state government, which in turn impacted the manner in which businesses operate.

For Banyule Community Health, COVID-19 has had no negative financial impact.

During the financial year, Banyule Community Health: -

- Provided, telehealth services.
- Reduced operating hours of our West Heidelberg site and closed our Greensborough site for periods of time due to restrictions in place.
- Increased scheduled cleaning of all areas as well as the purchase of essential personal protective equipment including sanitiser and disinfectant wipes.
- Used scenario planning to identify possible financial impacts and support decision-making.
- Implemented a pandemic management and COVID-19 safe plan.
- Held regular meetings of senior management to discuss on-going changes to program delivery and working arrangements.
- Provided new mobile devices for staff and implemented work from home arrangements where appropriate.
- Provided a range of COVID-19 responses on behalf of the state and federal governments.

Banyule Community Health Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 35 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Directors	Directors Meetings		Committee Meetings							
			Finance & Investment Committee		Audit and Risk Committee		Clinical Governance Committee		Community Participation Committee	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Craig Trenfield	11	11	11	11	5	5				
Peter Ogden	11	8	11	8	1	1			4	4
Chris Deakin	10	10	11	9	1	1	4	4		
Michael Smith	11	11			5	5			4	2
Melissa Russell	10	9					4	4		
Anthony O'Donnell	11	10			1		4	3		
Anita Brown	11	10			5	5			4	3
Stephen Bendle	2	2	1	1						
Sonia Vignjevic (Guest)	1	1								

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received.

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



Chris Deakin
Chair



Craig Trenfield
Treasurer

Dated this 9th day of November 2021.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**For the year ended 30 June 2021**

	Note	2021	2020
Revenue and income	4	23,867,304	19,340,074
Employee benefits expense		(17,999,978)	(15,519,468)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5(a)	(542,220)	(329,861)
Client programs & medical expenses		(2,280,429)	(1,762,063)
Motor vehicle & travel expenses		(74,007)	(49,566)
Repairs & maintenance expenses		(272,423)	(242,246)
Equipment purchases		(89,721)	(33,819)
Printing & stationery expenses		(204,184)	(189,950)
Other expenses		(1,222,570)	(871,760)
Finance revenue	4	672,820	279,768
Finance costs	5(b)	(81,793)	(334,821)
Surplus from operations	18	1,772,799	286,288
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		1,772,799	286,288

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Statement of financial position**As at 30 June 2021**

	Note	2021	2020
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,734,958	4,135,622
Trade and other receivables	8	954,331	917,853
Contract assets	7	507,554	360,027
Other financial assets	9	5,695,829	5,038,100
Other assets	10	17,125	23,665
Total Current Assets		13,909,797	10,475,267
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,290,073	1,919,394
Right of use assets	12	58,136	121,196
Intangible assets	13	72,127	93,983
Total Non-Current Assets		2,420,336	2,134,573
Total Assets		16,330,133	12,609,840
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	2,362,981	1,597,591
Employee benefits	15	2,522,220	2,088,027
Contract liabilities	16	2,350,135	1,474,267
Lease liabilities	17	53,720	62,877
Total Current Liabilities		7,289,056	5,222,762
Employee benefits	15	438,938	504,017
Lease liabilities	17	5,229	58,950
Total Non-Current Liabilities		444,167	562,967
Total Liabilities		7,733,223	5,785,729
Net Assets		8,596,910	6,824,111
Equity			
Retained earnings	18	8,596,910	6,824,111
Total Equity		8,596,910	6,824,111

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Statement of changes in equity**For the year ended 30 June 2021****2021**

	Note	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 July 2020		6,824,111	6,824,111
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		1,772,799	1,772,799
Balance at 30 June 2021	18	8,596,910	8,596,910

2020

	Note	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 July 2019		6,537,823	6,537,823
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		286,288	286,288
Balance at 30 June 2020	18	6,824,111	6,824,111

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from clients and government grants		25,036,432	19,108,085
Payments to suppliers and employees GST inclusive		(21,434,376)	(18,193,512)
Dividends received		190,223	190,701
Interest received		5,332	21,150
Finance costs		(81,793)	(30,907)
Net cash provided by operating activities	21(b)	3,715,818	1,095,517
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of investments		812,540	1,649,073
Acquisitions of investments		(1,038,161)	(1,669,986)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	31,142
Payments for intangible assets		-	(104,872)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(827,983)	(258,211)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(1,053,604)	(352,854)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payment of lease liabilities		(62,878)	(63,006)
Net cash used in financing activities		(62,878)	(63,006)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		2,599,336	679,657
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		4,135,622	3,455,965
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	21(a)	6,734,958	4,135,622

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

The financial report covers Banyule Community Health as an individual entity. Banyule Community Health is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated, and domiciled in Australia.

1 Basis of preparation**Statement of compliance**

In the opinion of the directors, these financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASBs) (including Australian Interpretations) and the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission Act 2012.

These financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Basis of accounting preparation and measurement

The accrual basis of accounting has been applied in preparing these financial statements, except for the cash flow information. Under the accrual basis assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, the functional and presentation currency of Banyule Community Health.

Rounding

All amounts shown in the financial statements are expressed to the nearest \$1 unless otherwise stated.

Comparative Information

Where necessary, the previous year's figures have been reclassified to facilitate comparison.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In preparing this financial report, directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**(a) Expenses**

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

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Expenses (continued)

Employee expenses

Employee expenses include:

- salaries and wages
- associated on-costs
- leave expenses
- termination payments
- superannuation expenses (i.e. employer contributions)
- fringe benefits tax
- work cover premium

Supplies and consumables

Suppliers and consumables are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the cost model. Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Plant and equipment

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

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings/Leasehold Improvements	5%-10%
Plant and Equipment	20%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	10%
Motor Vehicles	12.5%
Intangibles	33%
Computer Equipment	33%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate. When an asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(c) Financial instruments****Initial recognition and measurement**

Trade receivables issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

For financial assets, this is the equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price. Financial instruments classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – investments, note 9

Financial assets are elected to be classified at 'fair value through profit or loss'.

(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 and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting year.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Fees payable on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan. 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 date.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument.

This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(c) Financial instruments (continued)****Impairment**

The Company recognises loss allowance for Estimated Credit Loss (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 180 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired.

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial assets.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is any evidence of impairment for its non-financial assets. Where this indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

(d) 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 before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages and salaries. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave entitlements 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.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(d) Employee benefits (continued)****Other long term employee benefits (continued)**

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 government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as a part of employee benefits expense.

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

Defined contribution schemes

All employees of the Company receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the Company pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 9.5% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The Company's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the Company's statement of financial position.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(f) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year, which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(g) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(h) Economic dependence

Banyule Community Health is dependent on grant funding, the majority of which came from State, Federal and local sources to operate the business. At the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe these sources of grant funding will not continue to support Banyule Community Health.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Intangible Assets

Software

Software has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. It is amortised at a rate of 20% per annum.

Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(j) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard. "Fair value" is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques.

These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability).

In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the Company at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The fair value of liabilities and the Company's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(k) New accounting standards and interpretations

The Company has not elected to early adopt any standards, amendments to standards and interpretations available for early adoption at reporting date.

(l) Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment and financial assets

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the year ended 30 June 2021****2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****(m) Revenue**

Revenue includes fee income, donations and grant funding. Revenues are recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the taxation authority.

- Donations and fee income are recognised on a cash received basis.
- Government grant revenue and specified funding is accounted for as noted below.
- All other revenue is recognised as it accrues.

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition under AASB 15 and AASB 1058
Government grant income	
The Company's government agreements are enforceable contracts with specific outcome and performance obligations.	Revenue is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction as at the reporting date and in connection to costs incurred.
Invoices are usually payable within 30 days.	The remaining amount is recognised as a contract liability.
Other grant income	
The Company's other grant agreements are enforceable contracts with specific outcome and performance obligations.	Revenue is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction as at the reporting date and in connection to costs incurred.
Invoicing is usually based on contractual milestones and normally payable within 30 days.	The remaining amount is recognised as a contract liability.
Fee income	
Fees which are received without associated performance obligations.	Revenue is recognised when services are provided.
Other income and charges	
Other charges which are received without associated performance obligations.	Revenue is recognised when services are provided.
Rental Income	
Rental income with associated contractual arrangements.	Revenue is recognised when services are provided.
Donations	
Received both with and without associated performance obligations.	Revenue is recognised upon receipt.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Revenue (continued)

Contract balances

The following table provides information about, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	Note	2021	2020
Contract assets	7	507,554	360,027
Contract liabilities	16	2,350,135	1,474,267

Grant income and specified funding

Government grant income is recognised when the invoice is raised in accordance with the grant conditions (which occurs in the same year the service is provided by the Company).

The corresponding grant expenditure incurred by the Company is recognised in profit or loss in the same period when the given revenue is recognised and accrued for when there are residual funds which are committed or required to be refunded or re-distributed under the grant contract.

Income from grants without any sufficiently specific performance obligations, or that are not enforceable, is recognised when Banyule Community Health has an unconditional right to receive the cash which usually coincides with receipt of cash.

On initial recognition of the asset, the Banyule Community Health recognises any related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets, and revenue ('related amounts') in accordance with other Australian Accounting Standards.

Related amounts may take the form of:

- a) contributions by owners, in accordance with AASB 1004;
- b) revenue or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer, in accordance with AASB 15;
- c) a lease liability in accordance with AASB 16;
- d) a financial instrument, in accordance with AASB 9; or
- e) a provision, in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Contract liabilities

Specified funding is recognised initially as contract liabilities when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised.

Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, dividend distributions and imputation credits on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the profit and loss, using the effective interest method. Finance costs comprise fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and investment management fees (except for impairment on trade receivables).

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(m) Revenue (continued)****Finance income and finance costs (continued)**

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- Interest income and expense
- Dividend income
- Net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Impairment losses recognised on financial assets (other than trade receivables) and interest income or expenses is recognised using the effective interest method.
- Dividend income is recognised in the profit or loss on the date the company's right to receive it is established.

Donations and bequests

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Rental income

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over a period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

(n) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company determines whether is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease is the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16. The policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after 1 July 2019.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the lease of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Leases (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payment, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonable to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonable certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents the right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in loans and borrowings in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(o) Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

3. Changes in accounting policy

Except for the changes as outlined at note 3 below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 2 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

4 Revenue

	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customers - AASB 15		
(a) Revenue from contract with customers		
Grant revenue	17,543,976	16,084,550
Other Income	4,292,918	1,158,215
Client fees and Medicare payments	1,919,251	1,960,612
Rental income	89,328	88,517
	<u>23,845,473</u>	<u>19,291,894</u>
(b) Revenue recognised under AASB 1058 income of NFP entities		
Donations	21,831	48,180
Total revenue	<u>23,867,304</u>	<u>19,340,074</u>
(c) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
Health care services	23,845,473	19,291,894
Revenue recognised under AASB 1058	21,831	48,180
	<u>23,867,304</u>	<u>19,340,074</u>
(d) Finance revenue		
Dividend income	235,380	258,618
Unrealised gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	432,108	-
Interest	5,332	21,150
Total finance revenue	<u>672,820</u>	<u>279,768</u>

5 Expenses

	2021	2020
(a) Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation – Buildings	147,372	95,060
Depreciation - Plant and equipment	97,676	78,145
Depreciation - Furniture, fixtures and fittings	29,452	19,314
Depreciation - Motor vehicles	3,545	6,119
Depreciation - Computer equipment	179,260	56,696
Amortisation - Other intangibles	21,856	10,889
Depreciation (ROU Assets)	63,060	63,638
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>542,220</u>	<u>329,861</u>
(b) Finance costs		
Unrealised loss on investments	52,000	303,915
Interest and other charges	29,793	30,906
Total finance cost	<u>81,793</u>	<u>334,821</u>

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the year ended 30 June 2021****6 Cash and cash equivalents**

	2021	2020
Cash on hand	1,383	1,390
Cash at bank	6,533,575	2,547,967
Deposits at call	200,000	1,586,265
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,734,958	4,135,622

7 Contract balances

	2021	2020
Contract assets and liabilities		
Work performed on programs not yet able to be invoiced	507,554	360,027
	507,554	360,027
Contract liabilities		
Grant monies received in advance	2,350,135	1,474,267
	2,350,135	1,474,267

8 Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
Trade receivables	323,494	362,864
Other receivables	584,614	366,071
Franking credits	46,223	188,918
Total current trade and other receivables	954,331	917,853

(a) Provision for Impairment of receivables

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

9 Other financial assets

	2021	2020
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
- Listed investments (at fair value)	5,695,829	5,038,100
Total current other financial assets	5,695,829	5,038,100

Management has designated these financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss. They consist of hybrid securities and managed funds

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the year ended 30 June 2021****10 Other assets**

	2021	2020
Prepayments	17,125	23,665
Total current other assets	17,125	23,665

11 Property, plant and equipment

	2021	2020
Land		
At cost	350,000	350,000
Total land	350,000	350,000
Building and leasehold		
At cost	2,447,381	1,871,281
Accumulated depreciation	1,064,663)	(918,810)
Total buildings and leasehold	1,382,718	952,471
Plant and equipment		
At cost	540,746	597,417
Accumulated depreciation	(312,048)	(372,361)
Total plant and equipment	228,698	225,056
Furniture, fixture and fittings		
At cost	344,565	476,583
Accumulated depreciation	(209,617)	(340,666)
Total furniture, fixture and fittings	134,948	135,917
Motor vehicles		
At cost	28,359	28,359
Accumulated depreciation	(16,248)	(12,703)
Total motor vehicles	12,111	15,656
Computer equipment		
At cost	516,736	440,928
Accumulated depreciation	(335,138)	(200,634)
Total computer equipment	181,598	240,294
Total property, plant and equipment	2,290,073	1,919,394

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

11 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Land	Buildings and Leasehold	Plant and Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
Balance at 1 July 2020	350,000	952,471	225,056	135,917	15,656	240,294	1,919,394
Additions	-	577,619	101,318	28,483	-	120,564	827,983
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(147,372)	(97,676)	(29,452)	(3,545)	(179,260)	(457,304)
Balance at 30 June 2021	350,000	1,382,718	228,698	134,948	12,111	181,598	2,290,073

12 Right of use assets

	2021	2020
Vehicles	178,420	184,834
Accumulated amortisation	(120,284)	(63,638)
Net carrying value	58,136	121,196

13 Intangible assets

	2021	2020
Other intangibles		
Cost	104,872	104,872
Accumulated amortisation	(32,745)	(10,889)
Net carrying value	72,127	93,983
Total Intangibles	72,127	93,983

14 Trade and other payables

	2021	2020
Current		
Trade payables	377,871	198,397
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	1,985,110	1,399,194
Total current trade and other payables	2,362,981	1,597,591

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the year ended 30 June 2021****15 Employee benefits**

	2021	2020
Current		
Long service leave	1,274,659	1,002,089
Annual leave	1,247,561	1,085,938
Total current employee benefits	2,522,220	2,088,027
Non-Current		
Long service leave	438,938	504,017

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion of the provision for employee benefits includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 2(d).

16 Contract liabilities

	2021	2020
Current		
Grants received in advance	2,350,135	1,474,267
Total current other liabilities	2,350,135	1,474,267

17 Lease liabilities

	2021	2020
Current	53,720	62,877
Non-Current	5,229	58,950
Total current other liabilities	58,949	121,827

18 Retained earnings

	2021	2020
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	6,824,111	6,537,823
Net surplus for the year	1,772,799	286,288
Retained earnings at end of the financial year	8,596,910	6,824,111

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

19 Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and interest bearing liabilities. The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9

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

	Note	2021	2020
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,734,958	4,135,622
Trade and other receivables	8	954,331	917,853
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
- listed investments	9	5,695,829	5,038,100
Other financial assets			
- contract assets	7	507,554	360,027
Total financial assets		13,892,672	10,451,602
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- trade and other payables	14	2,362,981	1,597,591
- lease liability	17	58,949	121,827
Total financial liabilities		2,421,930	1,719,418

None of the Company's financial instruments are recorded at fair value subsequent to initial recognition.

20 Key management personnel disclosures

Key management personnel of Banyule Community Health include the Board, Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Finance Officer, and General Managers. The total remuneration paid to key management personnel including other benefits of the Company is \$1,168,692 (2020: \$1,072,563).

Directors are not paid any remuneration; rather they are reimbursed for costs incurred in discharging their duties as directors. No services were rendered to the Company during the year (2020: NIL) by the Directors and/or their related parties (an entity in which the Director is a member/shareholder/director, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest).

21 Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of cash

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Note	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,734,958	4,135,622
Balance as per statement of cash flows		6,734,958	4,135,622

Banyule Community Health

(A company limited by guarantee and registered with the ACNC)

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the year ended 30 June 2021****21 Cash flow Information (Continued)****(b) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities**

Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,772,799	286,288
Non-cash flows in surplus/(deficit):		
- amortisation	21,856	10,889
- depreciation ROU assets	63,060	63,638
- depreciation	457,304	255,334
- loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	4,353
- unrealised (gains)/losses on investments	(432,108)	303,915
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of acquisition:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(36,478)	(313,593)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	6,540	87,677
- (increase)/decrease in contract assets	(147,527)	(360,027)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	765,390	(31,111)
- increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	875,868	369,361
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	369,114	418,793
Cashflow from operations	3,715,818	1,095,517

22 Contingent liability

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: None).

23 Events occurring after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of Banyule Community Health, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

25 Company details

The registered office of the Company is:

Banyule Community Health 21 Alamein Road West Heidelberg Victoria 3081

Directors' declaration

The responsible persons declare that, in the responsible persons' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 28, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not for profits Commission Act 2012 and:
 - a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not for profits Commission Regulations 2012; and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of the performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date of the Company.
2. In the directors' opinion, 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 the Board of Directors.



.....
Chris Deakin
Chair



.....
Craig Trenfield
Treasurer

Dated this 9th day of November 2021.

Auditor-General's Independence Declaration

To the Board of Directors, Banyule Community 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 Banyule Community Health for the year ended 30 June 2021, 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 November 2021

Travis Derricott
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Banyule Community Health

Opinion	<p>I have audited the financial report of Banyule Community Health (the company) which comprises the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021 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 significant accounting policies directors' declaration. <p>In my opinion the financial report is in accordance with Division 60 of the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012</i>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2013</i>.
Basis for Opinion	<p>I have conducted my audit in accordance with the <i>Audit Act 1994</i> which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the <i>Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report</i> section of my report.</p> <p>My independence is established by the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i>. My staff and I are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012</i> and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 <i>Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants</i> (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.</p> <p>I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.</p>
Directors' responsibilities for the financial report	<p>The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012</i>, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>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.</p>

**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.

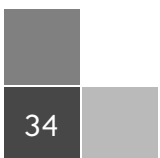
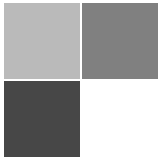
I also provide the Directors with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

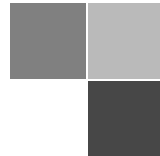


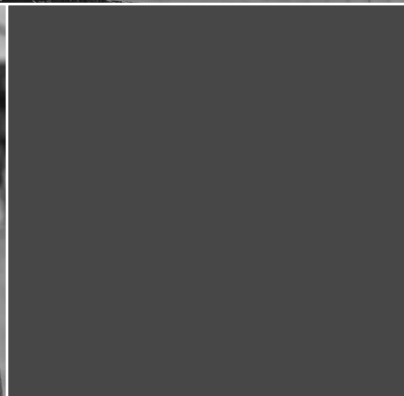
MELBOURNE
10 November 2021

Travis Derricott
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria









**Banyule
Community
Health**

Banyule Community Health
ABN 87 776 964 889


21 Alamein Road, West Heidelberg, Victoria 3081


T 03 9450 2000

F 03 9459 5808

E banyule@bchs.org.au

 @banyulechs

 banyulecommunityhealthservice

 banyule community health

bchs.org.au