

FANNING SUPERFUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND REPORTS

FOR THE PERIOD 01 JULY 2020 TO 30 JUNE 2021

Esuperfund Pty Ltd
Po Box 401
North Melbourne VIC 3051

FANNING SUPERFUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	2021
	\$
Investments	
Shares in Listed Companies (Australian)	312
	<hr/> 312
Other Assets	
Cash at Bank	1,969
GST Refundable	77
Loans to Unrelated Entities	33,500
	<hr/> 35,546
	<hr/>
Total Assets	35,858
Less :	
Liabilities	
Income Tax Payable	747
	<hr/> 747
	<hr/>
Net Assets Available to Pay Benefits	35,111
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Represented by:	
Liability for Accrued Benefits	
Daniel Fanning	20,662
Jade Fisher	14,450
	<hr/> 35,112
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**FANNING SUPERFUND
OPERATING STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

	2021
	\$
Income	
Capital Gains / (Losses)	(3,113)
Employer Contribution - Concessional	6,422
Interest Received	10
Transfers In - Preserved/Taxable	440
	<hr/>
	3,759
	<hr/>
Expense	
Administration Fee	931
ATO Supervisory Levy	518
Bank Charges	5
Decrease in Market Value of Investments	45
	<hr/>
	1,499
	<hr/>
Benefits Accrued as a Result of Operation before Income Tax	2,260
Income Tax	
Income Tax Expense	747
	<hr/>
	747
	<hr/>
Benefits Accrued as a Result of Operations	1,513
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FANNING SUPERFUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The trustees have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the superannuation fund is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 and accompanying Regulations, the trust deed of the fund and the needs of members.

The financial statements have also been prepared on a cash basis unless stated otherwise and are based on historical costs, except for investments, which have been measured at market values.

The following significant accounting policies, which are consistent with the policies applied in the previous period unless otherwise stated, have been adopted in the preparation of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the trustees/ directors of the trustee company.

a. Measurement of Investments

The fund initially recognises:

- i. an investment when it controls the future economic benefits expected to flow from the asset. For financial assets, the trade date is considered the date on which control of the future economic benefits attributable to the asset passes to the Fund; and
- ii. a financial liability on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Investments of the fund have been measured at their market values, which is the amount that a willing buyer of the asset could reasonably be expected to pay to acquire the asset from a willing seller if the following assumptions were made:

- that the buyer and the seller deal with each other at arm's length in relation to the sale;
- that the sale occurred after proper marketing of the asset; and
- that the buyer and the seller acted knowledgeably and prudentially in relation to the sale.

Market values have been determined as follows:

- i. shares and other securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange by reference to the relevant market quotations at the end of the reporting period;
- ii. units in managed funds by reference to the unit redemption price at the end of the reporting period;
- iii. fixed-interest securities by reference to the redemption price at the end of the reporting period;
- iv. unlisted investments are stated at trustees' assessment based on estimated market value at balance date or where necessary, an external value's opinion; and
- v. investment properties at trustees' assessment of market value or where necessary a qualified independent valuer's opinion at the end of reporting period.

Financial liabilities, such as trade creditors and other payables, are measured at the gross value of the outstanding balance at the reporting date. The trustees have determined that the gross values of the fund's financial liabilities are equivalent to their market values. Any remeasurement changes in the gross values of non-current financial liabilities (including liabilities for members' accrued benefits) are recognised in the operating statement in the periods in which they occur.

FANNING SUPERFUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

b. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at call, deposits with banks and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

c. Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised in respect of fixed-interest securities, and cash and cash equivalent balances. Interest revenue is recognised upon receipt.

Dividend revenue

Dividend revenue is recognised when the dividend has been paid or, in the case of dividend reinvestment schemes, when the dividend is credited to the benefit of the fund.

Rental revenue

Rental revenue arising from operating leases on investment properties is recognised upon receipt.

Distribution revenue

Distributions from unit trusts and managed funds are recognised as at the date the unit value is quoted ex-distribution and if not received at the end of the reporting period, are reflected in the statement of financial position as a receivable at market value.

Remeasurement changes in the market values

Remeasurement changes in the market values of assets are recognised as income and are determined as the difference between the market value at year-end or consideration received (if sold during the year) and the market value as at the prior year-end or cost (if the investment was acquired during the period).

d. Liability for Accrued Benefits

The liability for accrued benefits represents the fund's present obligation to pay benefits to members and beneficiaries and has been calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and the carrying amount of the other payables and income tax liabilities as at the end of the reporting period.

e. Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur.

FANNING SUPERFUND
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f. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

g. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the trustees to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

h. Subsequent Events

Since the end of the financial year, the trustee(s) is(are) aware of circumstances that have arisen after the reporting date, in particular the on-going COVID-19 pandemic and its effect on global markets.

This may cause a material decline in the market value of the fund, or possibly its future cash flows and potentially the recoverability of some investments.

However, due to the rapid and ongoing changes, an estimate of the timing and extent of this impact cannot be made.
