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Form 388
Corporations Act 2001
294, 295, 298-300, 307, 308, 319, 321, 322
Corporations Regulations
1.0.08

Copy of financial statements and reports

Company details

Company name

INDIAN PACIFIC LIMITED

ACN

009 178 894

Reason for lodgement of statement and reports

A public company or a disclosing entity which is not a registered scheme or prescribed interest undertaking

Dates on which financial year ends

Financial year end date

31-10-2020

Auditor's report

Were the financial statements audited?

Yes

Is the opinion/conclusion in the report modified? (The opinion/conclusion in the report is qualified, adverse or disclaimed)

No

Does the report contain an Emphasis of Matter and/or Other Matter paragraph?

No

Details of current auditor or auditors

Current auditor

Date of appointment **26-05-1994**

Name of auditor

ERNST & YOUNG

Address

'ERNST & YOUNG BUILDING'
11 MOUNTS BAY ROAD

PERTH WA 6000

Certification

I certify that the attached documents are a true copy of the original reports required to be lodged under section 319 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Yes

Signature

Select the capacity in which you are lodging the form

Secretary

I certify that the information in this form is true and complete and that I am lodging these reports as, or on behalf of, the company.

Yes

Authentication

This form has been authorised by

Name	Richard Frederick White GODFREY , Secretary
Date	26-02-2021

For more help or information

Web	www.asic.gov.au
Ask a question?	www.asic.gov.au/question
Telephone	1300 300 630

INDIAN PACIFIC LIMITED

ABN 31 009 178 894

FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

Corporate Directory

Registered Principal Office:

Mineral Resources Park
42 Bishopsgate Street
LATHLAIN WA 6100

Telephone: (08) 9381 1111
Facsimile: (08) 9388 2541

Correspondence:

PO Box 152
VICTORIA PARK WA 6979

Directors:

R Gibbs (Chairman)
P Fitzpatrick (Deputy Chairman)
T Nisbett
C Wharton
T Bowen
J Langer
Z Yujnovich
P Carter (resigned 31 December 2019)

Secretary:

R Godfrey

Trustee for Unsecured Note Holders:

Perpetual Limited
Corporate & Structured Finance
Level 11, 123 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Independent Auditors:

Ernst & Young
11 Mounts Bay Road
PERTH WA 6000

Bankers:

Bankwest
50 William Street
PERTH WA 6000

Solicitors:

Corrs Chambers Westgarth Lawyers
Level 6, 123 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

INDEX TO FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The West Coast Eagles is pleased to announce a consolidated operating surplus from ordinary activities after royalty of $73,789 for the year ended 31 October 2020.

This compares to last years' surplus of $8,026,853. As a result, the West Coast Eagles has delivered a royalty to the West Australian Football Commission (WAFC) of $1,170,574 to support the local football community, the WAFC's community programs and importantly the WAFL Clubs. Since 1987, in total this contribution to the WAFC has exceeded $145 million toward the development of Australian Rules Football in our state.

Obviously it has been a very difficult year for our whole community and our thoughts are with everyone. We began the season without knowing if we would play games at all, and then whether or not we would be able to have any attendees. To eventually play 5 home games with reduced crowds and then to be able to ultimately record a small surplus is a great credit to the hard work and extreme diligence and sacrifice of all employees at our club and the support of all of our stakeholders. Of note, the loyalty of all of our members has been outstanding, in particular the approximately 8,000 who pledged all or part of their annual fee and our sponsors who showed great willingness to take a very flexible approach to the benefits that they received.

We now look forward with hope to a more normalised season in order to provide our people with the best possible entertainment, interaction, connection and return on investment. We know however there are still risks and we will again seek to handle these as best as we can if necessary. Financially we are aware that there will still be many in the community with difficulties and we expect our 2021 revenue to fall well below that of 2019, but we will continue to be prudent and conservative in order to deliver the required returns. As we have in past years, we will continue to have an increasing focus to invest surpluses back into programs to benefit our supporters and the overall community across the State. We view our social impact as one of the most important roles that our club can play and take our responsibility to do this extremely seriously.

On field we continued to in general play good football, but unfortunately were not quite consistent enough and finished fifth before we lost to Collingwood by a point in an elimination final. This was our first home loss of the season. We continue to be optimistic that we have the ability to perform at the absolute highest level in 2021.

Apart from the above, the reduced 2020 season still saw many highlights including;

- The inaugural season for our AFLW team who brought great energy and was always competitive against more established teams within the competition, across the six games played. Congratulations to our captain Emma Swanson and vice-captain Dana Hooker, who was also our inaugural Club Champion.

- A remarkable Club record of 101,275 members, placing us number one in the competition, illustrating the outstanding support that our club has, particularly given that there was no certainty of games being played during the season.

- The continued planning for the expansion of our community programs to ensure that we have a significant impact across our State in helping, motivating and connecting people. Obviously we were unable to put our plans fully into place this year but are hopeful next year that these initiatives can further develop.

- Participation in our 25th AFL finals series in the 34 years that we have been in the competition.

- All-Australian selection for Brad Sheppard, Liam Ryan, and Nic Naitanui

- Nic Naitanui winning his first John Worsfold Medal from Andrew Gaff. Having overcome reconstructions on both his knees this was an absolutely outstanding effort.

We would also like to acknowledge and congratulate the Richmond Football Club on winning their third premiership in four years.

The overall success of our Club depends on many factors and could not be fully achieved without the wonderful and unwavering commitment of our two principal partners, Lendi and Hungry Jack's as well as our principal community partner BHP. All three have gone above and beyond in their support and continue to enable us to have a very significant impact in assisting our West Australian community. To all of our other sponsors we would like to also extend our gratitude.

In recent years and amid very challenging times, the West Coast Eagles has achieved a great deal. Our sustained success would not have been possible without the efforts, commitment and also difficult decisions made by our executive and staff led by Chief Executive Trevor Nisbett. Unfortunately, this has included the loss of many wonderful employees as well as remaining staff accepting reduced salaries and working hours. To former and current staff, we are most grateful.

I would also like to acknowledge and thank my outstanding Board of Directors. To my deputy Chair Paul Fitzpatrick and Directors Chris Wharton, Trevor Nisbett, Terry Bowen, Zoe Yujnovich and Justin Langer as well as Company Secretary, Richard Godfrey, it has been a great pleasure as Chairman to work with such very talented people that give generously of their time.

Russell Gibbs
West Coast Eagles Chairman

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of Indian Pacific Limited ("IPL or "the Company") and of the Consolidated Entity, being the Company and its controlled entity, for the year ended 31 October 2020.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are:

R Gibbs (Chairman)
P Fitzpatrick (Deputy Chairman)
T Nisbett
C Wharton
T Bowen
J Langer
Z Yujnovich
P Carter (resigned 31 December 2019)

Directors were in office from the beginning of the financial year until the date of this report, unless otherwise stated.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year period were the operation and management of the West Coast Eagles Football Team.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors recommend that no dividend be declared or paid for the financial year ended 31 October 2020.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The operating surplus of the Consolidated Entity was $73,789 (2019: $8,026,853). The Company obtained tax-exempt status effective on 10 March 2000 on becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of the Western Australian Football Commission. In 2020 the team was in its 34th year in the Australian Rules football competition.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

The COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. We have seen an impact on our business to date described below. The outbreak and the response of Governments in dealing with the pandemic has affected general activity levels within the economy and the operations of the Consolidated Entity. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain as at the date of this report however they have had an impact on the Consolidated Entity's financial performance in the current year. These include:

- The Consolidated Entity has initiated and maintained strict hygiene protocols across operations and workplaces to minimise the potential transmission of COVID-19 and to ensure the well-being of our staff and contractors.
- Additional risk mitigation strategies to limit the impact of COVID-19 on the workforce and clients were also implemented.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Likely developments in the operations of the Consolidated Entity and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Consolidated Entity.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date, which significantly affected or may significantly affect the Consolidated Entity's operations or results of those operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Consolidated Entity is not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation.

SHARE OPTIONS

As at the date of this report, there were no unissued ordinary shares under options.

PARTICULARS OF DIRECTORS

Russell Gibbs:
(Chairman)

Russell was appointed as the Director and Chief Executive Officer of Hawaiian in 2000, a privately held WA based property company, which owns and manages a significant commercial, retail, hospitality and developments property portfolio. He was previously State President and National Councillor of the Property Council of Australia, a member of the Murdoch University Senate Committee and Deputy Chair of Youth Focus. Russell is currently the Chairman of Satterley Property Group (since 2020) and St Ives Group (since 2013). Russell joined the West Coast Eagles Board of Directors in November 2011 and in November 2016 was elevated to the position of Chairman.

Paul Fitzpatrick
(Deputy Chairman)

Paul was a partner of Clayton Utz from July 1, 1985, until his retirement from the partnership on 30 September 2019. He practiced in the areas of commercial litigation, competition law, national competition policy, international and domestic arbitration and sports law. He is a former partner in charge of the Perth Office of Clayton Utz, and has conducted a wide range of complex litigation, including contractual disputes and cases relating to the Competition and Consumer Act, the Corporations Law, professional negligence, and intellectual property. He was named Competition Lawyer of the Year, Perth in 2013 by Best Lawyers Australia, and has been named by Best Lawyers as one of Australia's Best Lawyers in litigation, competition and alternative dispute resolution. Paul has represented athletes before appeals tribunals and the Court of Arbitration for Sport, and West Coast Eagles players at the AFL Tribunal. He was a legal advisor to the West Australian Football Commission and the West Australian Institute of Sport (WAIS), is a former Director of WAIS and is a current Director of the Wally Foreman Foundation Inc and Western Australian Country Health Service. Paul joined the West Coast Eagles board in March 2016 and in December 2019 was elevated to the position of Deputy Chairman.

Trevor Nisbett
(Managing Director)

After achieving a Bachelor of Physical Education and a Diploma of Education from the University of Western Australia, Trevor's career focus turned to football administration. A former player, he was Football Manager at East Perth in 1981, before being elevated to General Manager in 1983. In 1984, he became Football Manager at Subiaco before starting his long and fruitful association with the West Coast Eagles. He was appointed Football Manager in September 1989 and operated in that role until 1999 when he was elevated to the role of Chief Executive, a position he still holds. He joined the West Coast Eagles Board of Directors in November 2003. Trevor is also Deputy Chairman of the Wirrpanda Foundation.

Chris Wharton

Chris Wharton is the Chairman of ASX listed Stealth Global Holdings, a successful global supply and distribution company, with assets in Australia, the UK, Africa and Asia and with its headquarters in Perth. He is also Chairman of Thriver Finance, a WA based investment company and is a director of Perth Racing. Chris is the former Chief Executive Officer of Seven West Media WA and led the acquisition of the Seven Media Group, which ultimately became Seven West Media. Prior to the formation of SWM he was CEO of publicly listed West Australian Newspaper Holdings and before that, CEO of Channel Seven Perth for nine years. He was responsible for all SWM's print, online and broadcasting assets in WA. He began his career as a journalist and worked in all areas of newspaper management in Sydney before being appointed Chief Executive Officer of Perth's Community Newspaper Group in 1995. In 2013, he became Chairman of Community Newspaper Group. His community and business involvement includes board memberships of the Telethon Trust from 2000-2017 and Gold Corporation from 2002-2019. Chris was a member of the WA Olympic Team Appeal Committee from 2000-2017. He is a members of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, the Australian Institute of Management and is a former Councillor and Vice President of the WA Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He is also a former member of the Committee for Perth. He was awarded an Order of Australia Medal in the 2016 Queen's Birthday honours for services to the print and broadcast industries and for services to the community. He joined the West Coast Eagles board in November 2013.

Terry Bowen

Terry Bowen is currently Chair of the Operations Group at BGH Capital and a Non-executive Director of BHP Group Limited and BHP Group Plc, Navitas Pty Ltd and Transurban Limited. He previously served as Managing Partner and Head of the Operations Group at BGH Capital (to January 2020) and prior to this served as Executive Director and Finance Director of Wesfarmers Limited (to November 2017), Finance Director of Coles (to April 2009) and Managing Director of Wesfarmers Industrial and Safety (to October 2007). Terry was formerly the Chief Financial Officer of Jetstar Airways (to October 2005), and before this held senior finance roles with Tubemakers of Australia Limited.

He is a former Chairman of the West Australian Opera Company Incorporated and a former Non-Executive Director of the Western Australian Institute of Medical Research Pty Ltd, Gresham Partners Holdings Limited and Gresham Partners Group Limited.

Terry joined the West Coast Eagles board in May 2017.

Justin Langer

An outstanding Australian left-hand batsman, Justin was part of one of the most successful opening partnerships in cricket history with Queenslander Matthew Hayden. A pugnacious competitor he played 105 Test matches for his country and scored 7696 runs at an impressive average of 45.27. His highest score of 250 came on the biggest stage, against England in the 2002 Boxing Day Test at MCG. Post his own playing career he has proven to be a coach who drives those same elite standards as head coach at the WA Cricket Association. In 2018 Justin was appointed as coach of the Australian national cricket team. Justin joined the West Coast Eagles board in July 2017.

Zoe Yujnovich

Zoe Yujnovich has extensive experience in the resource sector. She is currently the Executive Vice President of Shell's global conventional oil and gas asset operating across 19 countries. Zoe began her career in Australia in a number of frontline mining roles and then broadened her experience internationally, working in the USA, UK, Brazil, Canada and the Netherlands. While at Rio Tinto, Zoe held a number of senior leadership positions, including Company President in Brazil and President and CEO of the Iron Ore Company of Canada in Montreal. Zoe joined Shell in 2014 leading Shell's Oil Sands business in Canada. During that time she was a non-executive Director of the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan. Zoe is a member of the Western Australian Division of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (ACID) and the Chief Executive Women network Australia. Zoe holds an engineering degree from the University of Western Australia and an Executive MBA from the University of Utah. Zoe joined the West Coast Eagles board in June 2018.

Peter Carter

(Resigned 31 December 2019)

Crosby Tiles managing director Peter Carter is involved in several other business ventures, primarily in the building sector. He has been Chairman of Crosby Supply and Fix since 2005 and a director of JH Wilberforce since 2003, Steel Blue since 1995 (Chairman from 1996 to 1999), and is also Chairman and a Trustee of WA Charity Direct. Peter graduated from Curtin University with a Bachelor of Business in 1979. Peter played 12 games for Swan Districts, including the 1979 reserves premiership, before a knee injury ended his career at 21. Peter was appointed to the Board on 1 November 2010 and in November 2016 was elevated to the position of deputy chairman.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During the financial period, no Director of the Consolidated Entity has received or become entitled to receive any benefit other than:

(a) a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable as shown in the financial statements; or

(b) a fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Consolidated Entity,

by reason of a contract made by the Consolidated Entity with the Director or with a firm in which he/she is a member, or with a company in which he/she has a substantial financial interest.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

During the financial year, and until the date of this report, six Directors' meetings were held. The number of meetings in which Directors were in attendance is as follows:

	No. of meetings held while in office	Meetings attended
R Gibbs (Chairman)	6	6
P Fitzpatrick (Deputy Chairman)	6	6
T Nisbett	6	6
C Wharton	6	6
T Bowen	6	6
J Langer	6	4
Z Yujnovich	6	4
P Carter (resigned 31 December 2019)	1	1

INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS & OFFICERS

The Consolidated Entity has not, during or since the end of the financial year, in respect of any person who is or has been an officer of the Consolidated Entity or a related body corporate, indemnified or made any relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability incurred as an officer, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings.

The Consolidated Entity did however pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred as a director, secretary or officer to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. It is the policy of the Consolidated Entity that the nature of any liability and the amount of any premium not be disclosed.

INDEMNIFICATION OF AUDITORS

The Consolidated Entity has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against certain liabilities to third parties arising from the audit to the extent permitted by law. The indemnity does not extend to any liability resulting from negligent, wrongful or wilful act or omission by Ernst & Young. No payment has been made to indemnify Ernst & Young during or since the audit.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 12 and forms part of this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Russell Gibbs
Director
Date: 24/02/21

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Ernst & Young
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth WA 6000 Australia
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Indian Pacific Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Indian Pacific Limited for the financial year ended 31 October 2020, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Indian Pacific Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

D S Lewsen
Partner
23 February 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Indian Pacific Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Indian Pacific Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 October 2020, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 October 2020 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and 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.

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

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Chairman's Report and Directors' Report accompanying the financial report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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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 and the *Corporations Act 2001* 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

D S Lewsen
Partner
Perth
23 February 2021

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Indian Pacific Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the Consolidated Entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 31 October 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

(b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2(b); and

(c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Consolidated Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board

Russell Gibbs
Director
Date: 24/02/21

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	3	43,127,502	88,660,496
Cost of goods sold	4	(9,660,828)	(21,922,771)
GROSS SURPLUS		33,466,674	66,737,725
Football and administration expenses		(21,670,719)	(26,581,944)
Administration expenses		(7,272,422)	(14,189,880)
Rent expense	4	(168,341)	(8,511,800)
Royalty expense	4	(1,170,574)	(4,051,091)
Marketing and community expenses		(3,910,559)	(5,475,611)
Corporate expenses		(101,249)	(84,206)
Sundry income		334,713	66,984
Realised gain on investments		566,266	116,676
SURPLUS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		73,789	8,026,853
Income tax expense	2(s)	-	-
(LOSS)/SURPLUS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER INCOME TAX EXPENSE		73,789	8,026,853
OTHER REVENUE OUTSIDE ORDINARY ACTIVITIES			
Development funding		609,070	13,086,140
Subiaco lease finalisation		-	727,273
SURPLUS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF INDIAN PACIFIC LIMITED		682,859	21,840,266
Amortisation of unsecured note redemption reserve		(231)	(201)
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS AS OWNERS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF INDIAN PACIFIC LIMITED		(231)	(201)
TOTAL SURPLUS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF INDIAN PACIFIC LIMITED		682,628	21,840,065
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss		-	-
Fair value (loss)/gain on assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(436,978)	340,093
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		245,650	22,180,158

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	23(b)	32,477,793	20,598,120
Receivables	5	3,833,362	3,085,702
Investments	6	32,600,932	35,294,804
Inventories	7	183,001	427,602
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		69,095,088	59,406,228
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	58,465,695	58,373,399
Other assets	9	3,105,164	3,600,545
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		61,570,859	61,973,944
TOTAL ASSETS		130,665,947	121,380,172
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Unearned income	10	20,562,646	4,068,074
Payables	11	6,337,053	12,032,852
Provisions	12	3,476,496	5,013,786
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		30,376,195	21,114,712
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	13	1,774	1,543
Provisions	14	847,711	1,069,300
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		849,485	1,070,843
TOTAL LIABILITIES		31,225,680	22,185,555
NET ASSETS		99,440,267	99,194,617
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	15	5,446,065	5,446,065
Reserves	16	4,840,099	5,485,262
Accumulated surplus	16	89,154,103	88,263,290
TOTAL EQUITY		99,440,267	99,194,617

	Contributed equity $	Accumulated surplus $	Reserves $	Total equity $
At 1 November 2018	5,446,065	66,361,218	5,207,176	77,014,459
Fair value loss on financial assets	-	-	340,093	340,093
Transfer to undistributable profits reserve	-	61,806	(61,806)	-
Transfer to unsecured notes reserve	-	201	(201)	-
Surplus for the year	-	21,840,065	-	21,840,065
At 31 October 2019	5,446,065	88,263,290	5,485,262	99,194,617

	Contributed equity $	Accumulated surplus $	Reserves $	Total equity $
At 1 November 2019	5,446,065	88,263,290	5,485,262	99,194,617
Fair value gain on assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	(436,978)	(436,978)
Transfer to undistributable profits reserve	-	207,954	(207,954)	-
Transfer to unsecured notes reserve	-	231	(231)	-
Surplus for the year	-	682,628	-	682,628
At 31 October 2020	5,446,065	89,154,103	4,840,099	99,440,267

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		47,738,707	59,402,513
Payments to suppliers and employees		(46,962,427)	(65,899,559)
Interest and dividends received		1,183,701	1,540,293
Development funding received		609,070	13,086,140
AFL distributions received		9,812,419	11,199,026
Royalty paid to WAFC		(1,000,000)	(1,818,182)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	23(a)	11,381,470	17,510,231
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(195,188)	(1,093,200)
Payments for Lathlain development		(2,162,793)	(32,760,409)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	40,123
Proceeds from sale of investments		31,673,151	29,566,862
Purchase of investments		(28,816,967)	(31,977,560)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		498,203	(36,224,184)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		11,879,673	(18,713,953)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		20,598,120	39,312,073
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	23(b)	32,477,793	20,598,120

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Indian Pacific Limited and its subsidiary (collectively "the Group" or "the Consolidated Entity") for the year ended 31 October 2020 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

The Consolidated Entity is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The registered office of Indian Pacific Limited is located at:

Mineral Resources Park
42 Bishopsgate Street
LATHLAIN WA 6100

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Consolidated Entity are described in the Directors' Report.

The Consolidated Entity employed 182 permanent employees and players as of 31 October 2020 (2019: 190 employees).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, Interpretations and other applicable authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated

(b) Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Consolidated Entity is a not-for-profit, private sector entity which is not publicly accountable. Therefore, the financial statements for the Consolidated Entity are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements ('AASB – RDRs').

The accounting policies are consistent with those disclosed in the prior period financial report, except for the impact of all new and amended standards and interpretations. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not result in significant changes to the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies.

(c) Comparative Information

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. The re-classification of items in the financial statements of the previous period was made in accordance with the classification of items in the financial statements of the current period.

(d) Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. The outbreak and the response of Governments in dealing with the pandemic is interfering with general activity levels within the community, the economy and the operations of the Consolidated Entity. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain as at the date of this report. The Consolidated Entity has considered the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. However, as these are subject to increased uncertainty the actual outcomes may differ from the estimates.

(e) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

(f) Changes in accounting policies, disclosures, standards and interpretations

In the current year, the Consolidated Entity has adopted all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual reporting periods beginning on 1 November 2019. This included the adoption of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ('AASB 15'), AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* ('AASB 1058') and AASB 16.

Issued or amended but are not yet effective Accounting Standards

New and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been recently issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting period ended 31 October 2020 and are outlined below.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 supersedes AASB 11 Construction Contracts ('AASB 11'), AASB 118 Revenue ('AASB 118') and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. AASB 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

AASB 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Consolidated Entity has applied the modified retrospective method of adoption with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of its initial application (i.e. 1 November 2019). Accordingly, comparative information has not been restated – i.e. it is presented as previously reported under AASB 118 and related interpretations. The Consolidated Entity has elected to apply the modified retrospective method to all contracts at the date of initial application. No changes to revenue recognition were identified upon adoption of AASB 15.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

This Standard clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit ('NFP') entities, in conjunction with AASB 15. These Standards supersede all the income recognition requirements relating to private sector NFP entities, and the majority of income recognition requirements relating to public sector NFP entities, previously in AASB 1004 Contributions ('AASB 1004'). The requirements of this Standard more closely reflect the economic reality of NFP entity transactions that are not contracts with customers. The timing of income recognition depends on whether such a transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service), or a contribution by owners, related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an entity.

This Standard applies when a NFP entity receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the Consolidated Entity to further its objectives. In the latter case, the Consolidated Entity recognises and measures the asset at fair value in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard. Upon initial recognition of the asset, this Standard requires the Consolidated Entity to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised. These related amounts are accounted for in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard.

If the transaction is a transfer of a financial asset to enable an entity to acquire or construct a recognisable nonfinancial asset to be controlled by the Consolidated Entity (i.e. an in-substance acquisition of a non-financial asset), the Consolidated Entity recognises a liability for the excess of the fair value of the transfer over any related amounts recognised. The Consolidated Entity recognises income as it satisfies its obligations under the transfer similarly to income recognition in relation to performance obligations under AASB 15. If the transaction does not enable an entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Consolidated Entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income.

No changes to revenue recognition were identified upon adoption of AASB 1058.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 supersedes AASB 117 *Leases* ('AASB 117'). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Consolidated Entity has applied the modified retrospective method of adoption with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of its initial application (i.e. 1 November 2019). Accordingly, comparative information has not been restated – i.e. it is presented as previously reported under AASB 117 and related interpretations. The Consolidated Entity elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

Practical expedients applied

In applying AASB 16 Leases for the first time, the Consolidated Entity has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the previous assessment under AASB 117 of whether a contract contains a lease.
- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 July 2019 as short-term leases.
- the accounting for operating leases as low value leases.
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- the accounting for peppercorn leases.

Due to the practical expedient applied for the perppercorn lease, AASB 16 has not had a significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Consolidated Entity.

(g) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiary as at 31 October 2020. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption, and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

(h) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material misstatement to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting periods are:

Non-consolidation of Wirrpanda Foundation Limited ("WFL" or "the Foundation")
In accordance with AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, management has determined that the level of power, exposure, rights and ability to affect returns over the Foundation does not constitute consolidation between the Foundation and the Consolidated Entity. The activities of the Foundation operate independently of the activities of the Consolidated Entity and are directed by management of the Foundation. Funding received by the Foundation is allocated at the discretion of the Foundation's management and financial returns are retained by the Foundation.

Classification and valuation of investments
Management has classified investments in listed and unlisted securities as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' ('available-for-sale' in 2018) and movements in fair value are recognised directly in equity. Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income or available for sale for the periods before 1 November 2018 are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The fair values of unlisted securities not traded in an active market are determined by reference to the defaults in underlying investments, being the risks specific to these assets.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(i) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line or diminishing value basis over the useful life of the asset. Major depreciation periods are:

	2020	**2019**
- Land and Buildings	40 years	40 years
- Leasehold improvements	lease term/useful life	lease term/useful life
- Furniture, fittings and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years
- Motor Vehicles	5 to 10 years	5 to 10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

(ii) Impairment

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The directors have determined that items of plant and equipment do not generate independent cash inflows and that the business of the Consolidated Entity is, in its entirety, a cash-generating unit.

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount. For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income as an expense.

(iii) Derecognition and disposal

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year the asset is derecognised.

(j) Right of use assets and lease liabilities

Recognition and measurement
The Consolidated Entity applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Consolidated entity recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Incremental borrowing rate
The Consolidated Entity cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Consolidated Entity would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Consolidated Entity 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Consolidated Entity estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

(i) Right-of-use assets
The Consolidated Entity recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Land and Buildings	40 years
- Leasehold improvements	lease term/useful life
- Furniture, fittings and equipment	3 to 10 years
- Motor Vehicles	5 to 10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Consolidated Entity at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

(ii) Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Consolidated Entity recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Consolidated Entity and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Consolidated Entity exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do

not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Consolidated Entity uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Consolidated Entity applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of residential housing for migrants (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In applying AASB 16 for the first time, the Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

• the previous assessment under AASB 117 of whether a contract contains a lease.
• the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
• the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 July 2019 as short-term leases.
• the accounting for operating leases as low value leases.
• the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
• the accounting for peppercorn leases.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Consolidated Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity 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.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above. The Consolidated Entity does not have any bank overdraft facilities.

(l) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables

Trade receivables generally have terms of 30-90 days. They are recognised initially in accordance with the Group's revenue policy and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment. Customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. With respect to trade receivables that are neither impaired nor past due, there are no indications as of the reporting date that the debtors will not meet their payment obligations.

Other receivables
These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. They do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. Based on the credit history, it is expected that these other balances will be received when due.

Impairment of trade receivables and other debtors applied from 1 November 2019
Collectability and impairment of trade receivables and other receivables are assessed on an ongoing basis. The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating forward-looking expected credit losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to customers and the economic climate.

Impairment of trade receivables and other debtors applied for the period prior to 1 November 2019
Collectability of trade receivables was reviewed on an ongoing basis at an operating unit level. Individual debts that were known to be uncollectible was written off when identified. An impairment provision was recognised when there was objective evidence that the Group would not be able to collect the receivable. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or debts more than 90 days overdue were considered objective evidence of impairment. The amount of the impairment loss was the receivable carrying amount compared to estimated future cash flows.

(m) Impairment of assets

The Consolidated Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Consolidated Entity makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

The directors have determined that individual assets or groups of assets do not generate independent cash inflows and that the business of the Consolidated Entity is, in its entirety, a cash-generating unit. Accordingly, each asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(n) Unsecured notes

The unsecured note liability is calculated by discounting the face value of the notes at a rate of 15% from the latest possible date of redemption. Redemption is at the discretion of the directors prior to the year 2075. The difference between the face value of the notes and the amount of the liability is recorded as an unsecured note redemption reserve (Note 16).

(o) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost. Due to their short term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Consolidated Entity prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Consolidated Entity becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Consolidated Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Consolidated Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date using a discounted cash flow methodology. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When the discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(q) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(r) AFL sub-licence

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or infinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and is thus accounted for on a prospective basis.

A summary of the policies applied to the Consolidated Entity's intangible assets is as follows:

Australian Football League (AFL) Licences
Useful lives:
Indefinite (2019: Indefinite)
Amortisation method used:
No amortisation
Internally generated or acquired:
Acquired
Impairment testing:
When an indication of impairment exists
(2019: when an indication of impairment exists)

s) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Consolidated Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, and when the performance obligations for each different activity have been met.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sponsorship & Advertising Revenue
Revenue will be recognised over time as services are delivered with any balance unearned recognised on the balance sheet to the extent of future delivery of contracted services. Management calculates the provision for sponsorship with regards to the service delivery of contracted services across the period.

Membership revenue
Revenue will be recognised as members pledge a percentage of their membership fee to the 2020 season. Additionally, memberships which give the member a right to attend games will result in revenue being recognised as members attend games and the service is delivered. Any balance unearned will be recognised on the balance sheet to the extent of future delivery of contracted services. Management calculates the provision for membership revenue with regards to the service delivery of games attended as well as fees pledged for the 2020 year.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer.

Match-day revenue
Revenue is earned for each home game of the AFL season and booked in accordance with the services provided e.g. food and drink, at the conclusion of each game.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method ("EIR"). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a short period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Donations
Revenue from donations are recognised when received.

Government – subsidy
Government grants related to government subsidy payments are recognised as a receivable and income when the Consolidated Entity obtains control over the funding and when the Consolidated Entity becomes eligible to receive the subsidy in accordance with AASB 1058 Income of Not-For-Profit Entities. During the year ended 31 October 2020, the Consolidated Entity received subsidies from the Australian government related to the JobKeeper programs. This government grant income received, or receivable has been recognised as Other Income.

The conclusions reached by the Consolidated Entity in respect of each income stream are summarised as follows:

Income Stream	Applicable Standard	Revenue recognition
AFL sourced income	AASB 15	Over time
Match-day receipts	AASB 15	Point-in-time
Commercial Partnerships	AASB 15	Over time
Membership	AASB 15	Over time
Hospitality	AASB 15	Point-in-time
Events and fundraising	AASB 15	Point-in-time
Consumer products	AASB 15	Point-in-time
Grants and donations	AASB 1058	Point-in-time

(t) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(u) Employee benefits

(i) Wages, salaries, and sick leave
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date, are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. All these liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the sick leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave and annual leave
The Group does not expect its long service leave or annual leave benefits to be settled wholly within 12 months of each reporting date. The Group recognises a liability for long service leave and annual leave measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date 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 reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

In December 2002 the AFL clubs and the players entered into a Federally Certified Long Service Leave Agreement which removed the State Long Service Leave Entitlements of players (players now receive additional annual leave). This agreement does not cover players who left the club prior to the agreement being signed.

(v) Income tax

The Consolidated Entity obtained tax-exempt status effective from 10 March 2000 on becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of the West Australian Football Commission Inc. (“WAFC”). It is also exempt from tax under s50-45 of the ITAA (1997) which exempts sporting clubs from income tax.

(w) Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement applied from 1 November 2019
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Entity’s business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Entity has applied the practical expedient, the Entity initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are ‘solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)’ on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Entity’s business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Initial recognition and measurement applied for the period prior to 1 November 2018
Financial assets were classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale investments, as appropriate. When financial assets were recognised initially, they were measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value held for trading, directly attributable transactions costs. The Group determined the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition.

The fair value of investments that were actively traded in organised financial markets was determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For investments with no active market, fair value was determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques included using recent arm’s length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that were substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets were recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Entity committed to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets under contracts that required delivery of the assets within the period established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent Measurement
Other financial assets consist of investments in debt and equity securities and short-term investments with a maturity date of over 90 days and are classified as either “fair value through other comprehensive income” (“available for sale” for periods before 1 November 2018) or “fair value through profit and loss”. Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income or available for sale for the periods before 1 November 2018 are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Where securities are designated as “fair value through profit and loss”, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the income statement for the period.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss include derivative and other financial assets determined as held for trading where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at their values with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
For equity investments at “fair value through other comprehensive income”, gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, until the security is disposed of, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is included directly in retained earnings and is not recycled to the income statement. For the periods before 1 November 2018, the gains or losses accumulated at the time of sale or impairment were recycled to the income statement.

For debt instruments at “fair value through other comprehensive income” or “available for sale” in the periods before 1 November 2018, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, until the security is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is included in the income statement for the period. Until 1 November 2018, debt securities were deemed impaired based on whether an impairment trigger happened and it resulted in an incurred loss. From 1 November 2018, impairments in debt securities are recognised based on management’s expectation of losses in each investment (“expected credit loss” model).

Until 1 November 2018, equity investments that did not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value could not be reliably measured by other means were held at cost. From 1 November 2018, all equity investments must be measured at fair value under AASB 9
Financial assets in the scope of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or loans and receivables. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value. The Consolidated Entity determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

(iii) Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains or losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(iv)Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period of derecognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

(x) Unearned income

Unearned income represents deposits, payments on account and payments in advance from customers for services, sponsorships or memberships, where the Consolidated Entity has a contractual or constructive liability to repay such amounts to the other party in the event that the Consolidated Entity does not deliver the services. Unearned income is recognised as the amount received by the Consolidated Entity and is deferred until the delivery of the service.

	Consolidated	
	Year ended 31 October 2020 $	**Year ended 31 October 2019 $**
3. REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
Revenue from operating activities		
Match revenue	3,358,669	9,419,362
Membership revenue	8,147,155	26,499,727
Sponsorship revenue	7,931,948	8,172,575
Corporate hospitality revenue	4,615,656	14,276,133
Signage and advertising revenue	3,436,180	4,708,978
Merchandise revenue	2,143,448	5,989,003
Functions and special events revenue	1,003,537	5,608,659
AFL sourced income	9,812,419	11,199,026
Other revenue	1,471,071	1,102,193
Total revenue from operating activities	41,920,083	86,975,656
Income from outside the operating activities		
Interest income	916,607	1,437,528
Dividend income	290,812	247,312
Total income from outside the operating activities	1,207,419	1,684,840
Total revenue from ordinary activities	43,127,502	88,660,496

4. EXPENSES AND COST OF GOODS SOLD

Cost of goods sold		
Match expenses	1,393,906	6,332,186
Membership expenses	3,122,248	3,305,870
Sponsorship expenses	519,706	759,231
Signage and advertising expenses	291,005	390,479
Corporate hospitality expenses	855,129	2,521,757
Merchandise expenses	1,849,690	4,433,707
Functions and special events expenses	660,793	3,948,313
Other expenses	968,351	231,228
Total cost of goods sold	9,660,828	21,922,771
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2,761,065	1,256,784
Total depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	2,761,065	1,256,784
Royalty to the WA Football Commission	1,170,574	4,051,091

4. EXPENSES AND COST OF GOODS SOLD (CONT'D)

	Year ended 31 October 2020 $	Year ended 31 October 2019 $
Operating lease rental		
- Minimum lease payments	168,341	8,511,800
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	244,698

5. RECEIVABLES (CURRENT)

Trade debtors	(i)	2,554,853	1,619,338
Allowance for credit losses	(iii)	(67,500)	(21,142)
		2,487,353	1,598,196
Other debtors	(ii)	719,011	1,018,998
Prepayments		626,998	468,508
		3,833,362	3,085,702

(i) Receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 day terms. An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the allowance/impairment loss has been measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the trade receivables and the estimated future cash flows expected to be received from the relevant debtors.

(ii) Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of receivables. Collateral is not held as security, nor is it the Group's policy to transfer (on-sell) receivables to special purpose entities

(iii) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables refer to note 20.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and other debtors using a provision matrix:

Days past due	**Estimated total gross carrying amount at default**	**Expected credit loss rate**	**Lifetime expected credit loss**
Current	-	-	-
Under one month	-	-	-
One to two months	-	-	-
Two to three months	-	-	-
Over three months	67,500	100%	67,500
Total	67,500	100%	67,500

Movement in the allowance account for credit losses

	2020 $	2019 $
Opening balance 1 November	21,142	137,169
(Decrease) / increase in provision	46,358	(116,027)
Closing balance 31 October	67,500	21,142

	Consolidated **2020** **$**	 **2019** **$**
6. INVESTMENTS		
Financial assets – at fair value (i)	32,600,932	35,294,804
	32,600,932	35,294,804

(a) Terms and conditions

(i) The fair value of financial assets investments of $32,600,932 (2019: $35,294,804) has been determined by reference to published price quotations.

7. INVENTORIES

	2020 $	2019 $
Stock on hand – at cost	174,747	407,722
Consumables on hand	8,254	19,880
	183,001	427,602

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Furniture, fittings and equipment – at cost	11,424,227	10,736,509
Accumulated depreciation	(4,242,153)	(3,057,399)
	7,182,074	7,679,110
Land and Buildings	53,338,212	51,175,419
Accumulated depreciation	(2,096,478)	(542,750)
	51,241,734	50,632,669
Motor Vehicles	214,030	214,030
Accumulated depreciation	(172,143)	(152,410)
	41,887	61,620
Total property, plant and equipment	58,465,695	58,373,399

(a) Reconciliations

Property, plant and equipment

Carrying amount at beginning of the year	58,373,399	966,564
Additions	690,568	33,084,760
Transfer from Lathlain Facilities (WIP)	2,162,793	25,726,816
Carrying amount of disposals	-	(147,957)
Depreciation expense	(2,761,065)	(1,256,784)
Carrying amount at end of year	58,465,695	58,373,399

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	$	$

9. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Investment properties – at cost	1,744,230	1,744,230
AFL sub-licence - at cost	1,087,465	1,087,465
Lathlain facilities	273,469	768,850
	3,105,164	3,600,545

10. UNEARNED INCOME

Events	-	85,873
Match Day Hospitality	107,400	120,138
Membership	18,848,398	2,027,053
Sponsorship	1,528,000	1,762,751
Other	78,848	72,259
	20,562,646	4,068,074

11. PAYABLES (CURRENT)

Trade creditors	(i)	5,660,708	3,217,988
Other creditors and accruals	(ii)	1,086,150	2,716,223
Other liabilities	(ii)	28,711	821,586
		6,775,569	6,755,797

Aggregate amounts payable to related parties:			
- WAFC	(iii)	(438,516)	5,277,055
		6,337,053	12,032,852

(a) Terms and conditions
Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:
(i) Trade creditors are normally settled on 30 day terms.
(ii) Other creditors are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.
(iii) Details of the terms and conditions of related party payables are set out in note 19.
All payables are unsecured and as such no assets have been pledged as collateral.

12. PROVISIONS (CURRENT)

Provision for annual leave	1,331,918	2,286,738
Provision for long service leave	2,144,578	2,727,048
	3,476,496	5,013,786

13. PAYABLES (NON-CURRENT)

Unsecured notes (a)	1,774	1,543

(a) The unsecured notes are interest free, repayable at the discretion of the directors up to the year 2075 and in any other event not repayable before 30 June 2075. Each note has a face value of $500 and 7,735 were on issue at balance date. The unsecured notes are being carried at their discounted net present value of $1,774. This figure has been arrived at by the application of a discount rate of 15% to the date of redemption. These notes are unsecured and as such there is no collateral pledged as security.

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
14. PROVISIONS (NON-CURRENT)		
Provision for long service leave	255,700	477,289
Allowance for capital works	592,011	592,011
	847,711	1,069,300

15. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

(a) Issued and paid up capital

Ordinary shares fully paid	5,446,065	5,446,065

(b) Movements in shares on issue

	2020	
	Number of Shares	**$**
Beginning of the financial year	14,035,867	5,446,065
- Movement for the year	-	-
End of the financial year	14,035,867	5,446,065

(c) Terms and conditions of contributed equity

Ordinary Shares
Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Consolidated Entity.

		Consolidated	
		2020	**2019**
		$	**$**
16. RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Unsecured note redemption reserve	(a)	3,865,726	3,865,957
Undistributable profits reserve	(b)	1,006,750	1,214,704
Other reserves	(c)	(32,377)	404,601
		4,840,099	5,485,262
Accumulated surplus	(d)	89,154,103	88,263,290

(a) Unsecured note redemption reserve
(i) Nature and purpose of reserve
The unsecured note redemption reserve is used to record the purchase price of unsecured notes acquired by the Consolidated Entity.
The reserve represents the cash received on the issue of the unsecured notes. The reserve is reduced by the movement in the net present value of the unsecured note liability (refer note 13).

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
(ii) Movements in reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	3,865,957	3,866,158
Amortisation of present value	(231)	(201)
Balance at end of the year	3,865,726	3,865,957

(b) Undistributable profits reserve
(i) Nature and purpose of reserve
The undistributable profits reserve is used to accumulate profits arising from the WCE Supporters Club Limited.

(ii) Movements in reserve

Balance at beginning of the year	1,214,704	1,276,510
Transfer from profit and loss appropriation	(207,954)	(61,806)
Balance at end of the year	1,006,750	1,214,704

(c) Other reserves

(i) Nature and purpose of reserve

Other reserves are used to record fair value movements in financial assets that are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Movement in reserve

Balance at beginning of the year	404,601	64,507
Fair value movement in financial assets	(436,978)	340,094
Balance at end of the year	(32,377)	404,601

(d) Accumulated surplus

Balance at the beginning of the year	88,263,290	66,361,218
Net surplus attributable to members of Indian Pacific Limited	682,859	21,840,266
Total available for appropriation	88,946,149	88,201,484
Aggregate of amounts transferred to undistributable profits reserve	207,954	61,806
Balance at end of the year	89,154,103	88,263,290

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
17. DEBTS PAYABLE & RECEIVABLE		
DEBTS PAYABLE		
- Not later than one year	6,337,053	12,032,852
- Later than one year, not later than five years	-	-
- Later than five years	1,774	1,543
	6,338,827	12,034,395
DEBTS RECEIVABLE		
- Not later than one year	3,206,364	2,617,194

All debts which are payable are non-interest bearing and no collateral has been pledged.

All debts which are receivable are non-interest bearing and no collateral has been pledged in respect to these assets.

18. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Consolidated Entity operates solely within the sporting industry in Australia.

19. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

(a) Royalty
For the 2020 financial year, the Consolidated Entity has been required to pay a royalty calculated as follows:

Base $1.1 million; then
50% of net profit from $1.1 million to $2 million; then
30% of net profit from $2 million to $5 million; then
22.5% of net profit above $5 million.

The royalty agreement contains a minimum royalty payable of $1,100,000 with no maximum payable.

19. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

(b) Player Commitments
In relation to the future seasons, the West Coast Eagles ("the Club") has a liability for player contracts which will comply with AFL regulations. Included in this, the following commitments exist in relation to signed player contractual arrangements. This excludes player payments associated with contingent performance obligations which are deemed not to be reliably measurable. These contingencies will only arise subject to the inclusion of the players on the Club's official list and performances. Player payments are underwritten by the AFL in accordance with the Collective Bargaining Agreement between the AFL and the AFL Player Association.

	Consolidated	
	2021	**2020**
	$	**$**
- Not later than one year	11,590,825	12,088,750

20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) The directors of Indian Pacific Limited ("IPL") during the financial year were:

R Gibbs (Chairman)
P Fitzpatrick (Deputy Chairman)
T Nisbett
C Wharton
T Bowen
J Langer
Z Yujnovich
P Carter (resigned 31 December 2019)

Director transactions with Indian Pacific Limited

A number of directors of Indian Pacific Limited, or their director-related entities hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of these entities.

The terms and conditions of these transactions with directors and their director-related entities were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-director related entities on an arm's length basis.

The aggregate amounts recognised during the year to directors and their director-related entities were as follows:

Director	Service	Income/(Expense) 2020 GST exclusive	Receivable/ (Payable) at 31 October 2020	Service	Income/(Expense) 2019 GST exclusive	Receivable/ (Payable) at 31 October 2019
Trevor Nisbett, West Coast Eagles	6 x A Reserve Memberships	2,107	-	6 x A Reserve Memberships	4,636	-
Russell Gibbs, Hawaiian Pty Ltd	4 x E Reserve Memberships 10 x D Reserve Memberships Sponsorship 2020	678 2,149 82,000	-	4 x E Reserve Memberships 10 x D Reserve Memberships Sponsorship 2019	1,490 4,727 160,000	-
Paul Fitzpatrick	2 x A Reserve Memberships	702	-	2 x A Reserve Memberships 12 Seat Corporate Suite	1,545 53,818	-
Chris Wharton	1 x AFLW Membership	45				

(b) The following related party transactions occurred during the financial year:

West Australian Football Commission ("WAFC")

- The royalties expense for the year amounted to $1,170,574 (2019: $4,051,091).
- IPL uses the football assets of the WAFC under a sub-licence arrangement whereby a football team participates in the Australian Football League Competition.
- IPL is to pay the WAFC a royalty each year determined on a basis relating to the results of the Consolidated Entity's operating activities.
- There is $170,574 owing to the WAFC as at 31 October 2020 (2019: $3,805,127).
- The WAFC holds a management share in IPL and a 100% of the ordinary shares on issue.
- WAFC is the ultimate Australian parent entity.

20a. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

The directors during the financial year were:

R Gibbs (Chairman)
P Fitzpatrick (Deputy Chairman)
T Nisbett
C Wharton
T Bowen
J Langer
Z Yujnovich
P Carter (resigned 31 December 2019)

Non-executive directors do not receive directors' fees.

20b. REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel are determined to be the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, General Manager – Business Strategy & Growth, General Manager – Football, General Manager – Communications, General Manager – Special Projects & Technology, General Manager – Community & Game Development, General Manager - Marketing and General Manager – Supporter Operations.

	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
- Short-term employee benefits	3,203,071	3,598,989

	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
21. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditors of the Consolidated Entity for:		
- Auditing the financial report	67,693	67,693
- Other services	8,250	8,250
	75,943	75,943

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no significant events occurring after balance date which may have affected the Consolidated Entity's operations or results of those operations or the Consolidated Entity's state of affairs.

	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
23. CASH FLOW STATEMENT RECONCILIATION		
(a) Reconciliation of the net surplus after tax to the net cash flows from operating activities		
Net surplus	682,628	21,840,065
Non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,761,065	1,256,784
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of investments	(575,341)	244,698
Impairment of investments	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase in receivables	(771,377)	(1,113,377)
Decrease in inventory	244,601	1,542,466
Increase/(Decrease) in payables and unearned income	10,798,772	(7,325,966)
Increase in other provisions	-	592,011
(Decrease)/Increase in employee provisions	(1,758,878)	473,550
Net cash flows from operating activities	11,381,470	17,510,231

(b) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises:		
- Cash on hand	32,477,793	20,598,120

24. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Entities controlled by Indian Pacific Limited comprise:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Beneficial Percentage held by the Consolidated Entity		Contribution to Operating Surplus	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		%	%	$	$
West Coast Eagles Supporters Club Limited *	Australia	Nil	Nil	(207,954)	(61,806)

* West Coast Eagles Supporters Club Limited ("WCESC") is consolidated as a result of IPL being the founding member of WCESC and controlling the entity's activities. WCESC, however, is a company limited by a guarantee and neither IPL nor any other entity or person has any entitlement to the assets or funds.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Consolidated Entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Consolidated Entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Consolidated Entity. The Consolidated Entity's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and cash and cash equivalents.

Risk management is carried out by the Finance Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as mitigating interest rate and credit risks.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Consolidated Entity has not entered into any interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, interest rate options or similar derivatives. The Consolidated Entity's exposure to interest rate risks together with the effective interest rate for classes of financial assets and liabilities at balance date is set out below.

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the Consolidated Entity's floating interest rate cash balance which is subject to movements in interest rates. Management monitors its cash balance on an ongoing basis and liaises with its financiers regularly to mitigate cash flow and interest rate risk. Floating interest rates represent the most recently determined rate applicable to the instruments at balance date.

	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate		Non-interest bearing		Total carrying amount as per the Consolidated Balance Sheet		Weighted average effective interest rate	
	31 October 2020 $'000	31 October 2019 $'000	31 October 2020 $'000	31 October 2019 $'000	31 October 2020 $'000	31 October 2019 $'000	31 October 2020 $'000	31 October 2019 $'000	31 October 2020 $'000	31 October 2019 $'000
Financial Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	32,477	20,598	-	-	-	-	32,477	20,598	1.64%	2.26%
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	2,487	1,598	2,487	1,598	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	23,184	26,638	9,416	8,656	32,600	35,294	1.51%	1.69%
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	719	1,018	719	1,018	-	-
Total Financial Assets	32,477	20,598	23,184	26,638	12,622	11,272	68,283	58,508	-	-
Financial Liabilities										
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	5,660	3,217	5,660	3,217	-	-
Unsecured Notes	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-
Payables - related party/entity	-	-	-	-	(438)	5,277	(438)	5,277	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,224	8,495	5,224	8,495	-	-

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the balance sheet date:

At 31 October 2020, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post-tax surplus and equity would have been affected as follows

	Post tax surplus Higher/(Lower)		Equity Higher/(Lower)	
Judgements of reasonably possible movements	**2020 $**	**2019 $**	**2020 $**	**2019 $**
Consolidated				
+0.50%	**3,000**	**401,000**	**3,000**	**401,000**
-0.50%	**(3,000)**	**(401,000)**	**(3,000)**	**(401,000)**

* The method used to arrive at the possible change of 50 basis points was based on the analysis of the absolute nominal change of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) monthly issued cash rate. Historical rates indicate that for the past five financial years, there was a bias towards an increase in interest rate ranging between 0 to 50 basis points. It is considered that 50 basis points a 'reasonably possible' estimate as it accommodates for the maximum variations inherent in the interest rate movement over the past five years.

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Consolidated Entity, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Consolidated Entity's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments, being $3,206,364 at fair value (2019: $2,617,194 at fair value).

The Consolidated Entity only trades with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Consolidated Entity's policy to securities its trade and other receivables.

It is the Consolidated Entity's policy that major customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their financial position, past experience or industry reputation.

Risk limits are set for each individual customer in accordance with parameters set by the board. These risk limits are regularly monitored.

In addition receivables balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Consolidated Entity's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Consolidated Entity and the financial instruments are spread amongst a number of financial institutions to minimise the risk of default of counterparties.

(c) Commodity price risk

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to commodity price risk is minimal.

(d) Foreign exchange risk

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal.

(e) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to meet commitments as and when they fall due. Management monitors rolling cash flow forecasts to manage liquidity risk. The only financial liabilities of the Consolidated Entity at balance date are trade and other payables. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(f) Net fair values

The aggregate net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised, at the balance date, are as follows.

	Total carrying amount as per the Consolidated Balance Sheet		Aggregate net fair value	
	2020 $	2019 $	2020 $	2019 $
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	32,477,793	20,598,120	32,477,793	20,598,120
Trade receivables	2,487,353	1,598,196	2,487,353	1,598,196
Investment properties	1,744,230	1,744,230	1,744,230	1,744,230
Financial assets at fair value through	23,184,327	26,638,646	23,184,327	26,638,646
other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	719,011	1,018,998	719,011	1,018,998
Total Financial Assets	60,612,714	51,598,190	60,612,714	51,598,190
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	6,775,569	6,755,797	6,775,569	6,755,797
Unsecured notes	1,774	1,543	1,774	1,543
Payables - related party/entity	(438,516)	5,277,054	(438,516)	5,277,054
Total Financial Liabilities	6,338,827	12,034,394	6,338,827	12,034,394

26. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

	2020	2019
Information relating to Indian Pacific Limited:	$'000	$'000
Current assets	68,052	58,160
Total assets	129,623	120,133
Current liabilities	30,340	21,083
Total liabilities	31,190	22,154
Issued capital	5,446	5,446
Opening Retained earnings	88,263	66,361
Unsecured note redemption reserve	3,865	3,865
Reserve - investment	125	46
Total shareholders' equity	97,542	76,078
Surplus of the parent entity	890	21,901
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	454	22,241