

Consolidated Financial Report for the period ended 30 June 2020



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DataGene Ltd and controlled entity

ABN: 78 613 579 614

Consolidated Financial report

For the year ended 30 June 2020

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the financial report of the group, being the company and its controlled entity, for the year ended 30 June 2020 and auditor's report thereon.

Directors names

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Ross Joblin

Lucinda Corrigan

Graeme Gillan

Tim Jelbart

Simone Jolliffe

Craig Lister

Anthony Shelly (appointed 14 November 2019)

James Smallwood (resigned 14 November 2019)

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

Results

The loss of the group for the year after providing for depreciation, amortisation and income tax amounted to \$171,131 (2019: \$276,157 surplus).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of operations

The group continued to engage in its principal activity, the results of which are disclosed in the attached financial statements.

In a year dominated by a global pandemic, DataGene's services continued with minimal disruption. Staff quickly adapted to working from home, providing stability in a period of unprecedented uncertainty.

A new 5-year agreement with Dairy Australia has also provided stability and continuity. The agreement provides funding for the significant portion of DataGene's work that is for industry good and directly benefits farmers. Over time, income from other services and projects has increased. Income from IT projects includes some commissioned by Dairy Australia (such as redevelopment of the Mastitis Focus Report) plus other organisations in the dairy and other agricultural industries. This includes a major project for the US equivalent of DataGene, the Council of Dairy Cattle Breeding (CDCB), to assist with the redevelopment of their genetic evaluation and related IT systems. This collaboration allows DataGene to leverage capability in genetic evaluation and IT systems to assist counterparts while continuing to benefit through this expanded capability in Australian developments.

The National Breeding Objective review focussed on the weightings of traits in the key breeding indices: Balanced Performance Index (BPI), Health Weighted Index (HWI) and Type Weighted Index (TWI) which were introduced in 2015. The outcome is four changes that will be implemented in the December 2020 ABV release.

This year has seen the new genetic evaluation system and central data repository (CDR) embedded in DataGene's routine processes with additional modules in development. With the IT infrastructure now in place, a significant challenge is to facilitate a broad range of data suppliers to connect to the CDR. DataGene is working on multiple opportunities with good progress through an international collaboration (iDDEN) to work with major equipment manufacturers to integrate with their farm management software systems. Dairy Australia has provided additional funding for this important project. Negotiations continue with Australian data suppliers such as on farm software, breed associations and herd test centres.

DataGene has been keen to facilitate collaboration among herd test centres to promote herd test participation and support farmers in using the results to make data-driven decisions. This year has seen good progress towards collaboration in the pre-competitive space

Financially, the 2019/20 consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income showed a loss of \$171k. It is also important to note that the Depreciation and Amortisation expense was \$546k, effectively delivering an EBITDA surplus of \$375k for the year.

Significant changes in state of affairs

On 11th March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared an ongoing global outbreak of a novel coronavirus, known as 'coronavirus disease 2019' ('COVID-19') as a pandemic.

While the broader economy has been impacted significantly, the group has experienced a limited impact from the COVID-19 pandemic. The group has largely maintained its operational activity so far, notwithstanding staff have been working from home. There have been no significant short-term implications to either revenue or operational expenditure. There have, however, been operational delays to projects which may have longer term implications beyond the balance date, however, the extent of these changes to date are relatively minor.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Short-term and long-term objectives and strategies

Vision, Mission and Strategic Priorities

The company's vision is to enable farmers and industry to maximise profit through data driven decisions. The company's mission is to deliver world class genetic evaluation, software and decision making tools to enable Australian farmers to improve their herds and maximise their profit through data driven decisions and innovative industry services.

DataGene's vision and mission are delivered by focusing on four strategic pillars:'

- 1. Improved decision making from data
- 2. Increased animal performance through herd improvement
- 3. Improved animal performance from R&D
- 4. Improved and diversified services

Strategic Pillar 1: Improved decision making from data

DataGene manages the Central Data Repository (CDR) and DataVat on behalf of the Australian dairy industry. Combined, they offer new opportunities for improved decision-making based on data. The CDR is the IT infrastructure that connects and stores data from a variety of external sources. DataVat is the web portal that allows for customised secure access to various reports, tools and resources that draw upon data in the CDR, including information from the genetic evaluation system.

This strategic pillar also includes Ginfo, the industry's national reference data set of genetic information. Ginfo includes genotypes (DNA) and phenotypes (performance information) which underpins the reliability of Australian Breeding Values (ABVs) and indices.

Strategic Pillar 2: Increased animal performance through herd improvement

Genetics contributes about 30% of production gains on Australian dairy farms. DataGene's genetic evaluation system underpins these gains. A key goal is to increase the number of farmers breeding replacements from Good Bulls and using Australian Breeding Values and indices to make breeding decisions.

Strategic Pillar 3: Improved animal performance from R&D

Genomics and other technological advances present opportunities to improve animal performance through herd improvement R&D. DataGene's main strategic priority is to increase the rate of genomic testing of females in the Australian dairy population. The data collected by the Central Data Repository (CDR) and Ginfo will enable the development of breeding values for traits that are difficult to measure, such as health traits and enable the industry to use new technologies such as MIR.

Strategic Pillar 4: Improved and diversified services

DataGene needs to be continually improving and diversifying its services to fulfil its vision of enabling farmers and their industry to maximise profit through data-driven decisions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Principal activities

DataGene's objective is to promote the development of Australian agricultural and pastoral resources through development of the dairy industry, in particular by herd improvement.

Key performance indicators

DataGene uses a variety of short and long-term performance indicators and metrics to monitor performance.

In the longer term, DataGene evaluates its performance across four main areas: the genetic merit of the national herd; the market acceptance and uptake of its products; the level of herd recording within the industry; and the reach of its extension and communication activities. These are monitored on an ongoing basis.

In the shorter term, DataGene works with industry to develop an Annual Operating Plan that includes key performance indicators aligned with the strategic priorities. KPIs that are set using SMART Objectives principles and progress is reported at every board meeting. The 2019/20, KPIs were structured within four themes: increasing the reliability of breeding values; improving service delivery; increasing service uptake by farmers and industry; building and maintaining DataGene and industry infrastructure and communicating with stakeholders.

After balance date events

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

Likely developments

The likely developments in the operations of the group and the expected results of those operations in subsequent financial years are as follows:

The operational changes to working conditions and travel restrictions imposed are likely to impact the timing and level of the group's international projects over the next period.

The full impact of the pandemic on the group will not be fully quantifiable for some time, however, in the short term the group continues to operate largely at its normal capacity, and is working with customers, suppliers and the wider industry to do everything possible to resume ordinary operations once Government actions permit.

Environmental regulation

The group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors	
Ross Joblin	Chairman and Director, nominated by Dairy Australia
Qualifications	LLB (Hons), Dip Corporate Management, FAICD, FCIS, FGIA
Experience	Ross Joblin was previously part of Dairy Australia's senior management team leading its business operations group. Responsibilities included finance, strategic planning, human resources, issues management, corporate communications, human resources, IT, and legal. His prior experience includes a range of roles as a corporate lawyer and in senior management in listed public companies. This has provided him with a broad range of commercial experience in areas including operations management, corporate strategy, mergers, acquisitions and start-ups and human resources. Ross has also worked with a number of industry boards in the area of board governance and effectiveness.
Lucinda Corrigan	Director
Qualifications	Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (Honours), FAICD
Experience	Lucinda and her husband run 3,500 performance recorded cattle on seven properties in the NSW Murray Valley, near Albury. Over the past 30 years they have developed a leading Angus genetics business, 'Rennylea', from a small base, with dedicated use of Breedplan for genetic improvement and a highly accurate database of phenotypes and genotypes. Having graduated with an Agricultural Science degree, Lucinda also has significant off farm experience, including nine years as a Non Executive Director of Meat and Livestock Australia and Chair of the Animal Genetics and Breeding Unit at the University of New England (current) In 2007 Lucinda received the Helen Newton Turner Medal from AAABG in recognition for her contribution to animal breeding and genetics.
Graeme Gillan	Director
Qualifications	
Experience	Graeme Gillan is chair of the National Herd Improvement Association (NHIA) and former CEO of Holstein Australia. His involvement with dairy herd improvement spans more than 45 years, and several leading Australian genetics companies. Over this time Graeme has been involved at the coal face of herd improvement innovations including expanding the sources of genetics, the introduction of computerised mating programs and increasing the gene pool of the Jersey breed in the 1990s, overseas investment in Australian genetics in the 2000s and the promotion of genomics since 2010. He is passionate about the industry's role in influencing priorities for research, development and extension programs, to ensure genetics continues to deliver value to Australian dairy farm businesses.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors (Continued)

Tim Jelbart Qualifications Experience	Director Bachelor of Applied Science (Valuations), AAPI Tim Jelbart is a dairy farmer and Holstein breeder from Inverloch, West Gippsland, Victoria. He is the general manager of the 1000-cow operation, Jelbart Dairy which is owned by Tim and his two brothers. The business is guided by an advisory committee comprising the three brothers and two external advisors. Before returning to the family farm Tim completed a degree in applied science, specialising in property valuation. He established the agribusiness property management division with Colliers International, rapidly building it up to a \$500 million year enterprise.
Simone Jolliffe	Director
Qualifications	Bachelor of Rural Science, GAICD
Experience	Raised into beef farming and studying a Bachelor of Rural Science, Simone held an interest in animals, genetics and their production potential long before she joined her husband in the dairy industry. Together they milk about 250 cows near Wagga in NSW. Simone has held a range of industry roles at the local, state and national level over many years. They include Australian Dairyfarmers and Dairy NSW boards and the NSW Primary Industry Minister's Advisory Council. She has also been actively involved in local Holstein Australia committees and a variety of community organisations.
Craig Lister	Director
Qualifications	Bachelor of Business (Agricultural Management)
Experience	Craig Lister is a dairy farmer and Holstein breeder from Calivil, Northern Victoria. Craig is a former Chair of the ImProving Herds project steering committee and is a former director of Murray Dairy and Chair of the Murray Dairy industry steering group. Craig has very strong financial analysis, data interpretation and strategic planning skills. He holds a Bachelor of Business (Agricultural Management) backed up by experience in agricultural consulting, industry research and development projects and his own farm business. Craig is an advocate for the on farm application of genetic evaluation and livestock improvement technologies. His herd currently ranks in the top 10 in Australia for Balanced Performance Index (BPI), the genetic merit index for profit.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors (Continued)

Anthony Shelly	Director (appointed 14 November 2019)
Qualifications	Advanced Diploma of Agriculture
Experience	Anthony has spent most of his career in dairy herd improvement, creating the opportunity for him to fulfill a wide range of roles across the livestock industry. Anthony has an exceptional understanding of the application of herd improvement at all levels of business. He is also a non-executive director of the National Herd Improvement Association of Australia (NHIA), the current CEO of Genetics Australia. Anthony remains passionate about the role of genetics and data in helping farmers optimise their businesses.
James Smallwood	Director (resigned 14 November 2019)
Qualifications	Bachelor of Agricultural Science
Experience	James is General Manager of ABS, one of Australia's leading dairy genetics suppliers. Prior to joining ABS in 2013, James and his wife owned and operated dairy farms in New Zealand and he also performed consultancy roles off-farm. His prior experience includes international agribusiness, management and practical farming. Educated at Massey University New Zealand with a degree in Bachelor of Agricultural Science, James has had a number of international roles within agribusiness including consultancy company, Promar International, and General Manager, Business Services with Meat & Wool New Zealand.

Meetings of directors

Directors	Directors' meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Ross Joblin	7	7
Lucinda Corrigan	7	7
Graeme Gillan	7	7
Tim Jelbart	7	7
Simone Jolliffe	7	7
Craig Lister	7	7
Anthony Shelly	4	4
James Smallwood	3	3

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Members guarantee

The group is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a group limited by guarantee. If the group is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute to a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the group. At 30 June 2020 the number of members was 26. The combined total amount that members of the group are liable to contribute if the group is wound up is \$260.

Indemnification of officers

During or since the end of the period, the group has given indemnity or entered an agreement to indemnify, or paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums in order to indemnify the directors of the group against liabilities arising from their roles within the group.

Further disclosure required under section 300(9) of the corporations law is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

Indemnification of auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the year, for any person who is or has been an auditor of the group.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration in relation to the audit for the financial year is provided with this report.

Proceedings on behalf of the group

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the group or intervene in any proceedings to which the group is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the group for all or any part of those proceedings.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Signed on beha	If of the board o	f directors.		
Director:	200	Que		
	Ro	oss Joblin		
Director:	Jaco	e fill		
	Gra	eme Gillan		
Dated this	12th	day of	October	2020

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF DATAGENE LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITY

In relation to the independent audit for the year ended 30 June 2020, to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been no contraventions of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)*.

This declaration is in respect of DataGene Ltd and the entities it controlled during the year.

K L BYRNE Partner

Date: 12 October 2020

 Pitcher Partners. An independent Victorian Partnership ABN 27 975 255 196. Level 13, 664 Collins Street, Docklands, VIC 3008

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue and other income			
Sales revenue	2	4,843,530	4,345,730
Other revenue	3	4,652	369,555
Other income	3	279,115	96,954
		5,127,297	4,812,239
Less: expenses			
Communication and marketing expense		(179,576)	(201,922)
Data collection expense		(306,109)	(191,338)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(546,621)	(245 <i>,</i> 807)
Employee benefits expense	4	(2,618,839)	(2,638,745)
Interest expense on lease liability	4	(45,392)	-
Occupancy expense		(14,025)	(133,057)
Operating expense		(62,557)	(64,022)
Professional fees		(60,420)	(34,389)
Project expenses		(60,767)	(289,138)
Software development expense		(470,694)	(161,784)
Software expense		(382,081)	(137,469)
Travel expense		(76,821)	(85 <i>,</i> 038)
Other expenses		(474,526)	<u>(353,373</u>)
		<u>(5,298,428</u>)	<u>(4,536,082</u>)
Surplus / (loss)		(171,131)	276,157
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income		(171,131)	276,157

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	813,218	570,975
Receivables	6	604,222	526,417
Other financial assets	7	108,153	63,920
Other assets	8	51,466	5,800
Total current assets		1,577,059	1,167,112
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	9	4,458,896	4,878,257
Lease assets	10	1,156,885	-
Property, plant and equipment	11	451,968	450,652
Total non-current assets		6,067,749	5,328,909
Total assets		7,644,808	6,496,021
Current liabilities			
Payables	12	870,974	828,974
Lease liabilities	10	85,967	-
Provisions	13	417,184	325,395
Total current liabilities		1,374,125	1,154,369
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	1,090,538	-
Provisions	13	58,283	48,659
Total non-current liabilities		1,148,821	48,659
Total liabilities		2,522,946	1,203,028
Net assets		5,121,862	5,292,993
Equity			
Accumulated surplus	14	5,121,862	5,292,993
Total equity		5,121,862	5,292,993

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Accumulated surplus \$	Total equity \$
Consolidated		
Balance as at 1 July 2018	5,016,836	5,016,836
Surplus for the year	276,157	276,157
Total comprehensive income for the year	276,157	276,157
Balance as at 30 June 2019	5,292,993	5,292,993
Balance as at 1 July 2019	5,292,993	5,292,993
Loss for the year	(171,131)	(171,131)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(171,131)	(171,131)
Balance as at 30 June 2020	5,121,862	5,121,862

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	5,557,204	5,343,418
Payments to suppliers and employees	(5,120,942)	(5,204,547)
Interest received	4,562	13,400
Finance costs	<u>(45,392</u>)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	395,432	152,271
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(68,832)	(291,056)
Payment for investments	(44,233)	(1,498)
Payment for intangible software		<u>(771,452)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	(113,065)	(1,064,006)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Principal portion of lease payments	(40,124)	
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities	(40,124)	<u> </u>
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at beginning of the financial year	570,975	1,482,710
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	242,243	(911,735)
Cash at end of financial year	813,218	570,975

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, Interpretations and other applicable authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report covers DataGene Ltd and its consolidated entity. DataGene Ltd is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. DataGene Ltd is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial report was approved by the directors as at the date of the directors' report.

The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the group in the preparation and presentation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation of the financial report

Historical Cost Convention

The financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluations to fair value for certain classes of assets and liabilities as described in the accounting policies.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Since the declaration by the World Health Organisation on 11 March 2020, of the Coronavirus as a pandemic, there has been a significant impact on local and world economics. This pandemic may have an impact on the financial position, and may affect financial performance of the consolidated entity in the future.

(b) Going concern

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

The group incurred a loss from ordinary activities of \$171,131 during the year ended 30 June 2020.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are those of the consolidated entity ("the group"), comprising the financial statements of the parent entity and all of the entities the parent controls. The group controls an entity where it has the power, for which the parent has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and for which the parent has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of its returns.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies which may exist.

All inter-company balances and transactions, including any unrealised profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the group and are de-recognised from the date that control ceases.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the group are presented as noncontrolling interests. Non-controlling interests are initially recognised either at fair value or at the noncontrolling interests' proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. This decision is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Non-controlling interests in the results of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of financial position respectively.

(d) Revenue from contracts with customers

The group derives revenue from funding from Dairy Australia, the provision of genetic evaluation services and data storage services. Revenue is recognised as, or when, goods or services are transferred to the customer, and is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services.

Revenue from fulfilment of grant performance obligations

Revenue from fulfilment of grant performance obligations comprises revenue derived from Dairy Australia funding agreements. These performance obligations are satisfied in line with agreed milestones under funding agreements that contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations. Revenue is recognised over time, as performance obligations are satisfied, based on the fulfilment of milestones, consistent with the manner and timing as stated in the funding agreements.

Revenue from the provision of services

Revenue from the provision of services comprises revenue derived from the provision of genetic evaluation, data and software services. These services are provided under contractual arrangements that contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised over time, as performance obligations are satisfied, based on either costs incurred or service hours performed, consistent with the manner in which services are provided.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Income arising from the transfer of assets

The group derives income from the transfer of assets when the group provides no consideration in exchange for the asset received, or the consideration provided by the group is significantly less than the fair value of the asset received, principally to enable the group to further its objectives, and the arrangement does not satisfy the criteria to be accounted for as a 'contract with a customer'.

Operating grants

A transfer of an asset, including cash, under arrangements that do not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations is referred to in the financial statements as an 'operating grant'. Assets arising from operating grants are recognised at fair value when the group obtains control of the asset. Any related amounts, such as contributions from owners, financial liabilities, contract liabilities, lease liabilities and provisions are recognised in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard. The excess of the initial carrying amount of assets received over the aggregate of the consideration provided by the group and any related amounts is recognised as income.

(f) Other revenue and other income

Interest

Interest revenue is measured in accordance with the effective interest method.

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

(g) Income tax

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

(h) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified as fair value through profit or loss, in which case transaction costs are immediately recognised as expenses in profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial instruments (Continued)

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets recognised by the group are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, subject to their classification and whether the group irrevocably designates the financial asset on initial recognition at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI) in accordance with the relevant criteria in AASB 9.

Financial assets not irrevocably designated on initial recognition at FVtOCI are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, FVtOCI or fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL) on the basis of both:

- (a) the group's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as held-for-trading, contingent consideration payable by the group for the acquisition of a business, and financial liabilities designated at FVtPL, are subsequently measured at fair value.

All other financial liabilities recognised by the group are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables arise from the group's transactions with its customers and are normally settled within 30 days.

Consistent with both the group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the assets, trade and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are tested for impairment at each financial year end to establish whether there is any objective evidence for impairment as a result of one or more events ('loss events') having occurred and which have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets.

- (a) debt instruments measured at amortised cost;
- (b) debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- (c) receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables.

The group applies the simplified approach under AASB 9 to measuring the allowance for credit losses for receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables. Under the AASB 9 simplified approach, the group determines the allowance for credit losses for receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables on the basis of the lifetime expected credit losses of the financial asset. Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that are expected to result from default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is measured at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. The depreciable amount of all other property, plant and equipment is depreciated over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held available for use, consistent with the estimated consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rates	Depreciation basis
Motor vehicles at cost	14 - 20%	Straight line
Office equipment at cost	15%	Straight line
Computer equipment at cost	25 - 33%	Straight line
Office fit-out	5%	Straight line

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Intangible assets

Software development expenditure

The software expenditure relates to a re-writed project for genetic software. The re-write project was important to the industry to assist with the production of Australian breeding values. Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project will deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Amortisation of software expenditure

Development costs have a finite life and are amortised on a systematic basis matched to the future economic benefits over the useful life of the project. Amortisation of the software expenditure (GEN) commenced from the date of first use over the effective life of the intangible asset. First use occurred during April 2011 and the amortisation rate is over 8 years or 12.5%.

GESNP, CDR and DataVat software is now in use as of April 2019 and the amortisation rate is over 12 years or 8.3%.

Other intangibles

Other intangibles acquired in a business combination are initially recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Such intangibles are amortised over their estimated useful lives and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

Other intangible assets other than those acquired in a business combination are initially recorded at cost. Other intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of 20 years. The balances are reviewed annually and amounts are written off to the extent the realisable future benefits are considered to be no longer probable.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense when incurred.

Development costs are capitalised when the group can demonstrate all of the following: the technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it will be available for use or sale; the intention to complete the asset and use or sell it; the ability to use or sell the asset; how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits; the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development. Capitalised development costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is available for use. The amortisation method applied to capitalised development costs is consistent with the estimated consumption of economic benefits of the asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, capitalised development costs are measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other development expenditure is recognised as an expense when incurred.

(I) Leases

At the commencement date of a lease (other than leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets), the group recognises a lease asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

Lease assets

Lease assets are initially recognised at cost, comprising the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the group, and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease assets are measured at cost (adjusted for any remeasurement of the associated lease liability), less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss.

Lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, consistent with the estimated consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially recognised at the present value of the future lease payments (i.e., the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date of the lease). These lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, or otherwise using the group's incremental borrowing rate.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(I) Leases (Continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (i.e., the lease payments that are unpaid at the reporting date). Interest expense on lease liabilities is recognised in profit or loss (presented as a component of finance costs). Lease liabilities are remeasured to reflect changes to lease terms, changes to lease payments and any lease modifications not accounted for as separate leases.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets

Lease payments made in relation to leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets (for which a lease asset and a lease liability has not been recognised) are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefit obligations

Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and other employee benefits (other than termination benefits) expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts based on remuneration rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled. The expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences such as annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) Long-term employee benefit obligations

The provision for other long-term employee benefits, including obligations for long service leave and annual leave, which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period, are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflow to be made in respect of the services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee turnover, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the change occurs.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations are presented as current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position if the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur. All other long-term employee benefit obligations are presented as non-current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and purchased assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the consolidated statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(o) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 2: REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Rendering of services	2,289,508	1,733,175
Dairy Australia funding	2,554,022	2,605,888
Membership fees	<u> </u>	6,667
	4,843,530	4,345,730
NOTE 3: OTHER REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
Other revenue		
Interest income	4,652	13,400

Fitout Contributions		356,155
	4,652	369,555
Other income	279,115	96,954

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
	Ŷ	Ŷ
NOTE 4: OPERATING SURPLUS		
Surplus has been determined after:		
Finance costs - Lease liabilities - finance charges - Other	45,392	348
	45,392	348
Depreciation Amortisation Employee benefits	67,516 479,105 2,618,839	77,672 168,135 2,638,745
NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	813,218	570,975
NOTE 6: RECEIVABLES		
CURRENT		
Receivables from contracts with customers	604,222	526,417
NOTE 7: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost Cash on deposit	108,153	63,920
NOTE 8: OTHER ASSETS		
CURRENT Prepayments	1,466	1,466
Accrued income	50,000	(25)
Other current assets		4,359
	51,466	5,800

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 9: INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Software - Centre	100,000	100,000
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(98,836</u>)	<u>(73,836</u>)
	1,164	26,164
Software development - GEN at cost	120,116	120,116
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(120,116)	(120,116)
	-	-
Software development - GESNP, CDR and DataVat at cost	4,961,135	4,961,135
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(515,369)	(131,439)
	4,445,766	4,829,696
Other intangibles - Good Bulls App at cost	52,154	52,154
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(40,188)	(29,757)
	11,966	22,397
Total intangible assets	4,458,896	4,878,257

(a) Reconciliations

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of intangible assets at the beginning and end of the current financial year

Software Centre		
Opening balance	26,164	51,164
Amortisation expense	(25,000)	(25,000)
Closing balance	1,164	26,164
Software Development - GEN		
Opening balance	-	263
Amortisation expense		(263)
Closing balance		
Software Development - GESNP, CDR and DataVat		
Opening balance	4,829,696	4,189,683
Additions	-	771,452
Amortisation expense	(383,930)	(131,439)
Closing balance	4,445,766	4,829,696

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 9: INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)		
(a) Reconciliations (Continued)		
Good Bulls Guide		
Opening balance	22,397	33,830
Amortisation expense	(10,431)	(11,433)
Closing balance	11,966	22,397

NOTE 10: LEASE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease arrangements (30 June 2020)

The following information relates to the current reporting period only, and is presented in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases* (which was applied by the group for the first time in the current reporting period).

	2020
	\$
(a) Lease assets	
Land and buildings	
Under lease	1,216,629
Accumulated depreciation	(59,744)
Total carrying amount of lease assets	<u>1,156,885</u> <u>1,156,885</u>
Reconciliations	
Reconciliation of the carry amount of lease assets at the beginning and end of the financial year:	
Land and buildings	
Opening carrying amount	1,216,629
Depreciation	(59,744)
Closing carrying amount	1,156,885
(b) Lease liabilities	
CURRENT	
Lease liability	85,967
NON CURRENT	
Lease liability	1,090,538
Total carrying amount of lease liabilities	1,176,505

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 10: LEASE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Lease expenses and cashflows

	2020 \$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	45,392
Depreciation expense on lease assets	59,744
Cash outflow in relation to leases	85,516

	2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	T	Ŧ
Motor vehicles at cost	90,117	90,117
Accumulated depreciation	(55,244)	(40,182)
	34,873	49,935
Office equipment at cost	2,530	2,530
Accumulated depreciation	(1,529)	(1,105)
	1,001	1,425
Computer equipment at cost	255,518	186,575
Accumulated depreciation	(195,281)	(160,647)
	60,237	25,928
Office fit-out	384,992	384,992
Accumulated depreciation	(29,135)	(11,628)
	355,857	373,364
Total plant and equipment	451,968	450,652

(a) Reconciliations

Total property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year

Motor vehicles		
Opening carrying amount	49,935	64,999
Depreciation expense	(15,062)	(15,064)
Closing carrying amount	34,873	49,935

451,968

450,652

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)		
(a) Reconciliations (Continued)		
Office equipment		
Opening carrying amount	1,425	1,849
Depreciation expense	(424)	(424)
Closing carrying amount	1,001	1,425
Computer equipment		
Opening carrying amount	25,928	63,625
Additions	68,832	12,748
Depreciation expense	(34,523)	(50,445)
Closing carrying amount	60,237	25,928
Office fit-out	272 264	100 004
Opening carrying amount Additions	373,364	106,684 278,308
Depreciation expense	- (17,507)	(11,628)
Closing carrying amount	355,857	373,364
	333,037	373,304
NOTE 12: PAYABLES		
CURRENT Unsecured liabilities		
Trade creditors	513,968	577,300
Amounts payable to:		
- associated companies (Holstein Australia, Jersey Australia and NHIA)	20,926	20,436
Other creditors	336,080	231,238
	870,974	828,974

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 13: PROVISIONS			
CURRENT Employee benefits	(a)	417,184	325,395
NON CURRENT Employee benefits	(a)	58,283	48,659
(a) Aggregate employee benefits liability		475,467	374,054
NOTE 14: ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Accumulated surplus at beginning of year		5,292,993	5,016,836
Net surplus / (loss)		<u>(171,131)</u> <u>5,121,862</u>	<u>276,157</u> <u>5,292,993</u>
NOTE 15: INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES			
(a) Subsidiaries			
The following are the group's significant subsidiaries:			

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group	
Subsidiaries of DataGene Ltd and controlled entity:		2020 %	2019 %
ADHIS Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Ownership interest are the same as voting rights			

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 16: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Transactions with key management personnel of the entity or its parent and their personally related entities

Related party transactions are separated into transactions with founding members, KMP related entities and members.

All transactions with related parties were at arm's length for the year ended 30 June 2020.

The consolidated group entered into related party transactions with the following classes of parties:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Founding member funding and sales	2,800,052	3,090,116
KMP related entity sales	729,251	589,868
Founding member purchases	(3,361)	(12,119)
KMP related entity purchases	(113,908)	(115,477)
Member purchases	(145,312)	-
Founding member trade debtors	254,353	256,246
KMP related entity trade debtors	109,600	186,143
KMP related entity trade creditors	(3,283)	(3 <i>,</i> 980)
Member trade creditors	(36,960)	-

NOTE 17: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Compensation received by key management personnel of the group for the financial user 1 lulu 2010 to 20 lune 2020

financial year 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.		
- short-term employee benefits	680,716	561,073
- post-employment benefits	65,974	54,962
	746,690	616,035
Total number of KMP during the year	11	9

NOTE 18: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

There has been no matter or circumstance, which has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (a) the operations, in financial years subsequent to 30 June 2020, of the group, or
- (b) the results of those operations, or
- (c) the state of affairs, in financial years subsequent to 30 June 2020, of the group.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 19: MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The group is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a group limited by guarantee. If the group is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute to a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the group. At 30 June 2020 the number of members was 26. The combined total amount that members of the group are liable to contribute if the group is wound up is \$260.

NOTE 20: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability exists for the portion of office space and carparks relating to the other tenants of Dairy House, as the lease agreement holds all 3 tenants equally liable for any lease payments. The value of the contingent liability is determined by discounting the cashflows of the full lease agreement less Datagene's share that is already recognised as a lease liability under AASB 16.

A contingent liability exists for bank guarantees for rental of Dairy House, Agri Bio, Bundoora. The term deposit is restricted collateral for this lease.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Estimates of the maximum amounts of contingent liabilities that may become payable:		
Lease liability	1,155,980	-
Bank guarantee	42,006	42,006
	1,197,986	42,006

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors declare that:

- 1. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- 2. the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for*profits Commission Act 2012.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013.

2020

Director: . **Ross Joblin** Oa Director: Graeme Gillan 12th Dated this day of October



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DATAGENE LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITY

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of DataGene Ltd and controlled entity "the company" and its subsidiaries, "the Group", which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and 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 Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

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 *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* "ACNC Act" 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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DATAGENE LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITY

Other Information (Continued)

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the ACNC Act and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DATAGENE LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITY

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (Continued)

- 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.
- 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.

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.

K L BYRNE

Partner

Date: 12 October 2020

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DataGene Solutions for Herd Development

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