tasmanian independent retailers

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a division of tasmanian independent retailers co-operative society limited

FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

TASMANIAN INDEPENDENT RETAILERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD
(ABN 89 743 048 843)

DIRECTORS REPORT

Your directors present their report of Tasmanian Independent Retailers Co-Operative Society Ltd (the co-operative) for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

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

		Eligible Meetings	Meetings Attended
Brett Mackay		8	8
Michael Baxter		8	8
Peter Aulich		8	7
Greg Raspin	*(resigned 22 November 2017)*	3	3
Chris Hill		8	7
Amy Reiner	*(resigned 21 March 2018)*	6	6
Mark Colson		8	8
Kemuel Wood	*(appointed 22 November 2017)*	4	3

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

Director qualifications and experience and responsibilities

Michael Baxter

Michael Baxter joined the board as a member director in November 2005 and was appointed as Chairman in November 2017.

Experience: Mr Baxter is a director of Shearwater Supermarket (Tas) Pty Ltd, former operator of IGA Shearwater. He is also a shareholder of DRB Retail Pty Ltd, operator of IGA Prospect.

Peter Aulich

Peter Aulich joined the board as a member director in November 2005 and is a former Chairman of the Board.

Experience: Mr Aulich is a director of RJ & VM Waldren Pty Ltd, existing operator of IGA Bicheno.

Director qualifications and experience and responsibilities (cont'd)

Kemuel Wood

Kemuel Wood joined the board as a member director in November 2017.

Experience: Mr Wood is a director of Casmek Investments Pty Ltd, existing operation of Bay of Fires IGA.

Prior to ownership, Mr Wood was the manager of Bay of Fires IGA.

Brett Mackay

Brett Mackay joined the board as a member director in November 2002.

Experience: Mr Mackay is existing operator of IGA X-press Lindisfarne.

Chris Hill

Chris Hill joined the board as a member director in November 2011.

Experience: Mr Hill is a director of CG & KA Hill Pty Ltd, existing operator of Hilly's IGA St Helens & St Marys

Mark Colson

Mark Colson joined the board as a member director in November 2015.

Experience: Mr Colson is a director M & L Colson Investments Pty Ltd, existing operator of IGA Norwood.

Amy Reiner

Amy Reiner joined the board as a member director in November 2015. Ms Reiner resigned as a Director in March 2018.

Experience: Ms Reiner is a director Browns Store Pty Ltd , existing operator of Supa IGA

Secretary qualifications and experience

Daniel Milner

Daniel Milner was appointed secretary of Tasmanian Independent Retailers Co-Operative Society Ltd in January 2015.

Mr Milner joined TIR in July 2013 as internal financial accountant and is a Certified Practising Accountant (CPA). Prior to joining TIR he held the roles as Financial Accountant for Melbourne Stadiums Limited, Trust Accountant for Computershare, Analyst for Invesco Trimark Canada, and Accountant for Deloitte.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the co-operative during the financial year were that of Investor, Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaler and Retail Marketer.

Changes in State of Affairs

No significant changes in the co-operative's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Review of Operations

The consolidated profit of the co-operative for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $2,333,813.

Dividends/Distributions

No Dividends/Distributions have been paid during or proposed since the end of the financial

Subsequent 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 co-operative, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the co-operative in future financial years.

Future Developments

Likely developments in the operations of the co-operative 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 co-operative.

Share Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the co-operative were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Indemnification of Officers and Auditors

During or since the end of the financial year, the co-operative has given an indemnity or entered into an agreement to indemnify, or paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums as follows:

The co-operative has paid premiums to insure each of the directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings arising from their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of the co-operative, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the co-operative.

Legal Proceedings

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

The co-operative was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

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

....	....
Brett MacKay	Michael Baxter

Dated: 6 March 2019

TASMANIAN INDEPENDENT RETAILERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD
(ABN 89 743 048 843)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
Continuing operations			
Sale of goods from continued operations		22,107,269	26,282,773
Cost of sales from continued operations		(17,213,908)	(20,989,858)
Gross profit		**4,893,361**	**5,292,915**
Charge through revenue		3,077,547	2,792,913
Supplier case allowance revenue		22,891,831	19,844,248
Supplier terms revenue		7,917,444	7,934,985
Investment revenue		777,146	870,183
Share of net profit from associates using the the equity method		1,922,602	2,107,169
Change in fair value of investment property		(100,000)	575,000
Change in fair value of Financial investments		170,818	(5,665)
Other revenue		502,376	393,580
Total income		**42,053,125**	**39,805,328**
Case subsidies and price support		(22,546,257)	(19,237,113)
Advertising and marketing expenses		(2,118,927)	(2,322,151)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(713,974)	(742,664)
Employee benefits expense		(5,966,547)	(6,371,206)
Financial expenses		(14,122)	(10,480)
Motor vehicle and delivery expenses		(523,220)	(591,907)
Property and occupancy expenses		(446,227)	(562,947)
Information, communication and technology		(395,738)	(419,803)
Other expenses		(1,433,744)	(1,088,878)
Profit/(Loss) before tax and member distributions		**7,894,369**	**8,458,179**
Equipment development fund expense		(829,892)	(829,110)
Purchase Incentive payment expense		(4,580,451)	(4,560,334)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**2,484,026**	**3,068,735**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**3**	(150,213)	(270,041)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**2,333,813**	**2,798,694**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**2**	**2,333,813**	**2,798,694**

TASMANIAN INDEPENDENT RETAILERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD
(ABN 89 743 048 843)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT
30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		$	$
Current assets			
Cash assets	**4**	8,640,735	6,546,982
Receivables	**5**	6,162,719	7,082,488
Inventories	**6**	804,652	708,566
Current tax assets	**7**	-	50,232
Other assets	**8**	113,582	127,683
Total current assets		15,721,688	14,515,951
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	**9**	4,033,659	3,682,059
Investment accounted for using the equity method	**10**	21,147,014	19,224,412
Investment property	**11**	6,575,000	6,675,000
Property, plant & equipment	**12**	8,495,448	8,953,797
Deferred tax asset	**13**	696,722	662,749
Intangible assets	**14**	234,275	234,275
Total non-current assets		41,182,118	39,432,292
Total assets		56,903,806	53,948,243
Current liabilities			
Payables	**15**	8,185,017	7,648,690
Deferred tax liability	**16**	684,147	602,836
Interest bearing liabilities	**17**	186,756	186,756
Provisions	**18**	1,109,682	1,024,180
Current tax liabilities	**19**	91,248	-
Total current liabilities		10,256,850	9,462,462
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing liabilities	**17**	36,105	208,743
Total non-current liabilities		36,105	208,743
Total liabilities		10,292,955	9,671,205
Net assets		46,610,851	44,277,038
Equity			
Contributed equity	**20**	7,100	7,100
Retained profits	**21**	46,603,751	44,269,938
Total equity		46,610,851	44,277,038

TASMANIAN INDEPENDENT RETAILERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD
(ABN 89 743 048 843)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Contributed equity $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2016		7,490	41,471,244	41,478,734
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		-	2,798,694	2,798,694
Transfers to/(from) reserve		(390)	-	(390)
Balance at 30 June 2017		7,100	44,269,938	44,277,038
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		-	2,333,813	2,333,813
Share issued during the year		-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018		7,100	46,603,751	46,610,851

TASMANIAN INDEPENDENT RETAILERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD
(ABN 89 743 048 843)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		56,794,354	56,386,111
Payments to suppliers and employees		(55,634,015)	(58,780,450)
Financial income received		252,077	355,643
Other receipts		1,241,359	1,039,319
Income tax received/(paid)		38,853	61,848
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		2,692,628	(937,529)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		10,172	237,854
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(255,626)	(821,513)
Proceeds from the disposal of/(payments for) investments		(180,783)	(190,700)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(426,237)	(774,359)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	456,750
Repayment of borrowings		(172,638)	(169,759)
Shares issued/(repurchased)		-	(390)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(172,638)	286,601
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		**2,093,753**	**(1,425,287)**
Cash at beginning of year		6,546,982	7,972,269
Cash at end of year	**4**	**8,640,735**	**6,546,982**

Note 1: Basis of Preparation

1.1 Reporting entity concept

The Directors have determined that Tasmanian Independent Retailers Co-operative Society Ltd (the co-operative) is a reporting entity.

The Directors have elected to adopt the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (established by AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and AASB 2010-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements*).

These financial statements are general purpose financial report prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015* . The co-operative is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing the financial statements.

The general purpose financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28th February 2019.

1.2 Changes in accounting policies

1.2 (a) Reissue as general purpose financial statements

As agreed by the members at the annual general meeting held on 28th November 2018, the Directors have undertaken to reissue the 2018 Financial Report adopting Australian Accounting Standards.

1.3 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, except for investments and investment properties which are measured at fair value.

Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the co-operative's functional currency. Amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of Australian Accounting Standards that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments are disclosed in the relevant notes.

1.4 Australian Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the reporting period ended 30 June 2018 and have not been adopted by the co-operative when preparing the 2017-18 financial report. The standards will be applied in the annual reporting periods beginning on or after the effective dates set out below. The co-operative has reviewed the pending standards and considers the following standards may apply. Standards that are not considered relevant to the co-operative have not been included.

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2018) AASB 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. Initial review has indicated that there is not expected to be a significant impact on the co-operative’s financial statements from adopting the standard.

(ii) AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective 1 January 2018) AASB 15 establishes principles for reporting useful information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Upon reviewing the requirements of this standard, there is not expected to be a significant impact on the co-operative's financial statements.

(iii) AASB 16 Leases (effective 1 July 2019) AASB 16 requires all leases to be accounted for on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases has been removed, other than short-term and low value asset leases. Initial review has indicated that there is not expected to be a significant impact on the co-operative's financial statements from adopting the standard.

1.5 Income tax

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

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and other fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income, based on the Group's forecast of future operating results which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Group has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income (such as the revaluation of land) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation.

Land

Land that is vacant or held for use in production or administration is carried at acquisition cost. As no finite useful life for land can be determined, related carrying amounts are not depreciated.

Buildings, Plant and Equipment & Motor vehicles

Buildings, Plant and Equipment & Motor vehicles are initially recognised at acquisition cost

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value. The following useful lives are applied:

Class of fixed asset	Useful life
Buildings	40 years
Plant & Equipment	2-20 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

1.7 Leases

Finance leases

The economic ownership of a leased asset is transferred to the lessee if the lessee bears substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset. Where the Group is a lessee in this type of arrangement, the related asset is recognised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the lease payments plus incidental payments, if any. A corresponding amount is recognised as a finance lease liability. Leases of land and buildings are classified separately and are split into a land and a building element, in accordance with the relative fair values of the leasehold interests at the date the asset is recognised initially.

The corresponding finance lease liability is reduced by lease payments net of finance charges. The interest element of lease payments represents a constant proportion of the outstanding capital balance and is charged to profit or loss, as finance costs over the period of the lease.

Operating leases

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Where the Group is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

1.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all expenses directly attributable to the manufacturing process as well as suitable portions of related production overheads, based on normal operating capacity. Costs of ordinarily interchangeable items are assigned using an average cost formula. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses.

1.9 Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- loans and receivables
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments
- Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply (see below).

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments

Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as HTM if the Group has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at FVTPL, that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. All derivative financial instruments that are not designated and effective as hedging instruments are accounted for at FVTPL.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

1.10 Investments in associates and joint arrangements

Associates are those entities over which the Group is able to exert significant influence but which are not subsidiaries.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Interests in joint operations are accounted for by recognising the co-operative's assets (including its share of any assets held jointly), its liabilities (including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly), its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation, its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation and its expenses (including its share of any expenses incurred jointly).

Any goodwill or fair value adjustment attributable to the co-operative's share in the associate or joint venture is not recognised separately and is included in the amount recognised as investment.

The carrying amount of the investment in associates and joint ventures is increased or decreased to recognise the co-operative's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate and joint venture, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the co-operative.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the co-operative and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the co-operative's interest in those entities. Where unrealised losses are eliminated, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment.

1.11 Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, and are accounted for using the fair value model.

Investment properties are revalued annually and are included in the statement of financial position at their open market value. These values are supported by market evidence and are determined by external professional valuers with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and the nature of the investment property.

Any gain or loss resulting from either a change in the fair value or the sale of an investment property is immediately recognised in profit or loss within change in fair value of investment property.

Rental income and operating expenses from investment property are reported within revenue and other expenses respectively, and are recognised as described in the Revenue Note.

1.12 Intangibles

Goodwill is stated after separate recognition of identifiable intangible assets. It is calculated as the excess of the sum of: (a) fair value of consideration transferred; (b) the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; and (c) acquisition-date fair value of any existing equity interest in the acquiree, over the acquisition date fair values of identifiable net assets. If the fair values of identifiable net assets exceed the sum calculated above, the excess amount (i.e. gain on a bargain purchase) is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the entity sold.

1.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are benefits, other than termination benefits, that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Examples of such benefits include wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The co-operatives's liabilities for annual leave and long service leave are included in other long term benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. The expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the timing of the estimated future cash outflows. Any re-measurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The co-operatives presents employee benefit obligations as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the co-operatives does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period, irrespective of when the actual settlement is expected to take place.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions for product warranties, legal disputes, onerous contracts or other claims are recognised when the co-operative has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the co-operative and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the co-operative can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligation is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the outflow of resources is remote in which case no liability is recognised.

1.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

1.15 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the co-operative during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

1.16 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of the delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and cessation of all responsibilities.

Charge through revenue (from providing extended supplier trading terms to members) is recognised on a net basis and is recognised at the point where the payment is made to the supplier.

Investment revenue when the right to receive payment is established. Differences between the net fair values of investments at the reporting date and their net fair values at the previous reporting date (or cost of acquisition if acquired during the financial year) are recognised as a revenue or expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the reporting period in which the changes occur.

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

1.17 Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST is not recoverable from the Australian 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 balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

1.18 Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Where the co-operative has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

1.19 Impairment testing of goodwill, other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the co-operative at which management monitors goodwill.

Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated (determined by the co-operatove's management as equivalent to its operating segments) are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s or cash-generating unit’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the co-operative's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management’s assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risks factors.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash generating unit’s recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

1.20 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

Share capital represents the fair value of shares that have been issued. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits.

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting prior to the reporting date.

1.21 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Significant management judgement

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the co-operative that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the co-operatives's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

Inventories

Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

	2018	2017
	$	$
Note 2: Operating Profit		
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been determined after:		
(a) Revenue and Net Gains		
Sales of goods - Island Fresh Produce	20,886,300	24,568,671
Sales of goods - TIR retail operations	1,220,970	1,714,102
Conference revenue	180,812	31,167
(b) Expenses		
Bad & doubtful debts	185,550	(5,243)
Remuneration of the auditor:		
- audit or review	15,000	15,000
- other services	3,650	3,650
Conference expenses	223,109	106,348
Non-member rebates	303,913	261,280
Insurance	212,374	211,765
Meetings and travel		
- Retail operations	40,137	52,940
- other	62,205	80,285
Property development rebate	59,654	49,063

	2018 $	2017 $

Note 3: Income Tax Expense

Current income tax reconciliation:

The prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:

	2018 $	2017 $
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax	2,484,026	3,068,735
Effective tax rate	30%	30%
Expected tax expense	**745,208**	**920,621**
Adjustment for:		
- relating to equity accounted investments	(576,781)	(632,151)
- franking and other tax credits	(18,214)	(18,429)
Income tax expense attributable to profit from ordinary activities	150,213	270,041

Tax expense comprises:

	2018 $	2017 $
Current income tax expense/(benefit)	98,858	-
Deferred tax (income)/expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	47,337	270,041
Prior years under/(over) provision of income tax	4,018	-
Total income tax expense	150,213	270,041

Note 4: Cash Assets

	2018 $	2017 $
Cash on hand	800	900
Cash at bank	8,639,935	6,546,082
	8,640,735	6,546,982

Note 5: Receivables

	2018 $	2017 $
Trade debtors	6,281,969	7,111,738
Provision for impairment of receivables	(119,250)	(29,250)
	6,162,719	7,082,488

Note 6: Inventories

	2018 $	2017 $
Stock on hand	804,652	708,566

Note 7: Current tax assets

	2018 $	2017 $
Income tax receivable	-	50,232

	2018 $	2017 $
Note 8: Other Assets		
Current		
Prepayments	113,582	127,683
	113,582	127,683

Note 9: Financial Assets

	2018 $	2017 $
Listed equities	23,125	21,264
Listed unit trusts	133,023	127,847
Unlisted trusts	3,877,511	3,532,947
Other financial instruments	-	1
	4,033,659	3,682,059
Due within 12 months	-	-
Due in more than 12 months	4,033,659	3,682,059
	4,033,659	3,682,059

Note 10: Investment in associated entities

Interest are held in the following associated companies:

		2018	2017
Statewide Independent Wholesalers Ltd			
- Principal activity	Food wholesaling		
- Ownership interest		40%	40%

Statewide Independent Wholesalers Limited engages in the wholesale of food and grocery products in Tasmania. The company was incorporated in 1979 and is based in Western Junction, Tasmania. Statewide Independent Wholesalers Limited operates as a jointly owned company of Tasmanian Independent Retailers Co-operative Ltd and Woolworths Group Limited.

a) Movements during the year in equity accounted investments in associated companies

	2018 $	2017 $
Balance at beginning of the financial year	19,224,412	17,117,243
Share of associated company's net profit/(loss) after income tax	1,922,602	2,107,169
Share of associated company's reserve increments arising during the year	-	-
Dividend revenue from associated company	-	-
Repayment of loans during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the financial year	21,147,014	19,224,412

b) Equity accounted associate profits are broken down as follows

	2018 $	2017 $
Share of associates net profit before income tax expense	2,754,537	3,017,328
Share of associates income tax (expense)/benefit	(831,935)	(910,159)
Share of associates net profit after income tax expense	1,922,602	2,107,169

	2018 $	2017 $
c) Summarised presentation of aggregate assets, liabilities and performance of associates		
Current assets	138,236,093	131,170,144
Non-current assets	15,254,345	15,713,363
Total assets	153,490,438	146,883,507
Current liabilities	87,492,669	87,281,075
Non-current liabilities	14,130,233	12,540,400
Total liabilities	101,622,902	99,821,475
Net assets	51,867,536	47,062,032
Revenue	1,016,441,442	971,610,613
Profit/(Loss) after income tax expense	4,806,504	5,267,923
d) Sales to members		
Sales from SIW to TIR members	211,109,835	202,263,721

Note 11: Investment Property

Refer Note 1.11. Investment properties includes a shopping centre complex located in St Helens, Tasmania and the Directors of the co-operative consider the property to be a strategic asset for the co-operative. The property is leased on an arm's length basis.

Balance at 1 July	6,675,000	6,100,000
Acquisitions	-	-
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	-	-
Change in fair value	(100,000)	575,000
	6,575,000	6,675,000

Note 12: Property, Plant & Equipment

Land and buildings at cost	7,075,676	7,002,949
Less accumulated depreciation	(611,130)	(457,433)
	6,464,546	6,545,516
Plant and equipment at cost	3,202,693	3,139,929
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,960,654)	(1,653,285)
	1,242,039	1,486,644
Motor vehicles at cost	2,810,108	2,851,677
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,021,245)	(1,930,040)
	788,863	921,637
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	8,495,448	8,953,797

Note 13: Deferred Tax Assets

Future income tax benefit	696,722	662,749

	2018	2017
Note 14: Intangible Assets		
Preliminary expenses	55	55
Trademarks	1,715	1,715
Goodwill at cost	232,505	232,505
	234,275	234,275
Note 15: Payables		
Current		
Trade creditors	7,091,543	6,671,176
Accrued expenses	1,093,474	977,514
	8,185,017	7,648,690
Note 16: Deferred tax liabilities		
Future income tax liability	684,147	602,836
Note 17: Interest Bearing Liabilities		
Current		
Asset purchase liability	186,756	186,756
Bank loan secured	-	-
	186,756	186,756
Non-current		
Asset purchase liability	36,105	208,743
Bank loan secured	-	-
	36,105	208,743
	222,861	395,499
Note 18: Provisions		
Current		
Employee entitlements	1,109,682	1,024,180
Number of employees at year end:	95	95
Note 19: Current tax liabilities		
Current		
Income tax payable	91,248	-
Note 20: Contributed Equity		
3,550 (2017: 3,550) fully paid ordinary shares	7,100	7,100

(a) Ordinary shares participate in dividends and proceeds on winding up of the co-operative in proportion to the number of shares held.

At shareholders meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

	2018 $	2017 $
Note 21: Retained Profits		
Retained profit at the beginning of the financial year	44,269,938	41,471,244
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax expense	2,333,813	2,798,694
Transfer from reserves		-
Retained profit at the end of the financial year	46,603,751	44,269,938
Note 22: Dividends paid and franking credits		
Dividends per share paid or declared	-	-
Franking account balance (tax paid basis)	11,064,091	11,101,752

Note 23: Related party transactions

Transactions with Directors

The Directors and entities associated with Directors of the co-operative, own and operate businesses that transact with the co-operative in the normal course of business. Unless otherwise stated below, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions more favourable than other co-operative members.

Equipment lease - Norwood IGA

An entity associated with Director Mark Colson, M&L Colson Investments Pty Ltd, is party to lease with the co-operative to hire purchase plant and equipment that was acquired by the co-operative and installed at the Norwood site as part of the development of the site. The lease was entered into when the entity acquired the business and was prior to Mr Colson being elected as a Director of the co-operative. The terms of the lease were negoitated at that time and are considered to be no more favourable than available to other members

Lease - Spreyton IGA

The co-operative is the head leasee of the Spreyton IGA building. An entity associated with Director Michael Baxter, is the property land owner. The Directors consider the property to be a strategic location for the co-operative and the terms of the lease were negoiated and are considered to be no more favourable than available to other members. There is no net cost to the co-operatiove being involved in the lease.

Lease - St Helens IGA

The co-operative owns the property at which St Helens IGA is the tenant. An entity associated with Director Kemuel Wood, Casmek Investments Pty Ltd, is the the lessee of the property. The lease was entered into when the entity acquired the business and was prior to Mr Wood being elected as a Director of the co-operative. The terms of the lease were negoiated at that time and are considered to be no more favourable than available to other members.

Note 24: Fair value measurements

Fair value measurements are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the subjectivity of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy comprises the following three levels:

Level 1 fair value measurements are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The co-operative's primary level 1 financial instruments comprise its direct investment in listed Australian equities.

Level 2 fair value measurements are based on market observable inputs other than quoted prices, including dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources and models. The observable inputs include prices and/or those derived from prices. The co-operative's level 2 financial instruments primarily comprise investments in:

- unlisted managed investment trusts where the prices of units are either published on the investment managers' websites and/or circulated among market participants as executable quotes. The co-operative holds units in managed investment trusts that invest in listed Australian and international equities, property, infrastructure and fixed income.

Level 3 fair value measurements are based on significant unobservable inputs where the fair values are derived from valuation techniques based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market data. Level 3 instruments include investments that are not based on market inputs or securities that are in an inactive/illiquid market and are valued using models and internal data. Financial assets classified as level 3 comprise the co-operative's investments in investment properties. As these investments are not traded in an active market their fair value at reporting date is based on the fair values determined by appropriately skilled independent valuers.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement and it is considered that observable data is market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

	30-June-2018			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets	156,148	3,877,511	-	4,033,659
Investment property	-	-	6,575,000	6,575,000
Loans and receivables	6,162,719	-	-	6,162,719
	6,318,867	3,877,511	6,575,000	16,771,378

	30-June-2017			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets	149,111	3,532,947	-	3,682,058
Investment property	-	-	6,675,000	6,675,000
Loans and receivables	7,082,488	-	-	7,082,488
	7,231,599	3,532,947	6,675,000	17,439,546

Note 25: Key management personnel information

Non-executive Director remuneration

Non-executive Director remuneration is agreed to by the members at each AGM.
The following table discloses the remuneration details for each person that acted in a key management personnel position during the financial year:

Name	Position	Director fee
		30-June-2018
Greg Raspin	Chairman (resigned 22 Nov 2017)	8,445
Michael Baxter	Chairman	14,032
Peter Aulich	Director	10,358
Brett Mackay	Director	9,620
Chris Hill	Director	11,309
Amy Reiner	Director (resigned 21 Mar 2018)	8,603
Mark Colson	Director	7,400
Kemuel Wood	Director (appointed 22 Nov 2017)	6,465
		76,232
		30-June-2017
Peter Aulich	Chairman	18,338
Greg Raspin	Director	10,224
Michael Baxter	Director	13,252
Brett Mackay	Director	13,949
Chris Hill	Director	14,320
Amy Reiner	Director	8,253
Mark Colson	Director	14,645
		92,981

Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration levels for key management personnel are set in accordance with the current co-operative Remuneration Guidelines. Under these Guidelines, remuneration is assessed against various industry bands and benchmarks.
The employment terms and conditions of key management personnel are contained in individual employment contracts and prescribe total remuneration, superannuation, motor vehicle and salary sacrifice provisions. In addition to their salaries, the co-operative also provides non-cash benefits and contributes to post-employment superannuation plans on their behalf. The performance of each key management personnel, is reviewed annually which includes a review of the remuneration package
The following table discloses the remuneration details for persons that acted in a key management personnel position during the financial year:

Name	Position	Base Salary [1]	Super-annuation [2]	Motor vehicle [3]	Other [4]	Other non-cash benefits [5]	Total remun-eration
				30-June-2018			
Grant Hinchcliffe	CEO						
Ian Heyburn	GM Fresh Foods						
Ron Barker	GM Merchandise & Marketing						
Craig Smith	GM Retail Ops & Development						
Daniel Milner	Accountant & Company Secretary						
		814,006	77,197	10,729	7,655	9,480	919,067
				30-June-2017			
Grant Hinchcliffe	CEO						
Ian Heyburn	GM Fresh Foods						
Ron Barker	GM Merchandise & Marketing						
Craig Smith	GM Retail Ops & Development						
Daniel Milner	Accountant & Company Secretary						
		790,120	74,852	13,067	3,600	30,355	911,994

[1] Gross salary includes all forms of consideration paid and payable for services rendered, compensated absences during the period and salary sacrifice amounts.

[2] Superannuation means the contribution to the superannuation fund of the individual.

[3] Vehicle costs represent the total cost of business and private use of vehicles provided to executives as part of their remuneration.

[4] Other benefits includes all forms of employment allowances, payments in lieu of leave, gifts from suppliers and any other compensation paid and payable.

[5] Other non-cash benefits include movements in provisions for annual leave and long service leave.

TASMANIAN INDEPENDENT RETAILERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD
(ABN 89 743 048 843)

DIRECTORS DECLARATION

The directors have determined that Tasmanian Independent Retailers Co-Operative Society Ltd (the co-operative) is not a reporting entity and this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 1 to the financial statements.

The directors of the co-operative declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on the preceeding pages are in accordance with the *Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015* :

    a. comply with Accounting Standards as described in Note 1 to the financial statements and the *Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015* ; and

    b. give a true and fair view of the co-operative's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the co-operative will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

....	....
Brett MacKay	Michael Baxter

Dated: 6 March 2019

CAMERONS

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

TO THE DIRECTORS OF

TASMANIAN INDEPENDENT RETAILERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018 there have been no contraventions of:

i. the auditor's independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* and adopted in relation to this audit; and

ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Harper

GREGORY HARPER
Registered Company Auditor
ASIC Registration #: 337294

46 Cameron Street
Launceston Tas 7250

Dated: 06 March 2019

CAMERONS

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS OF
TASMANIAN INDEPENDENT RETAILERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD

Scope

We have audited the attached financial report, being a general purpose financial report of Tasmanian Independent Retailers Co-Operative Society Ltd ("the Co-operative") for the year ended 30 June 2018, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

The Responsibility of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Co-operative's directors are responsible for the financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the financial statements which form part of the financial report are appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015* and are appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. No opinion is expressed as to whether the accounting policies used, as described in Note 1, are appropriate to meet the needs of the members. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

CAMERONS

The financial report has been prepared for distribution to members for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting under the *Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015.* We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report or on the financial report to which it relates to any person other than the members, or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Tasmanian Independent Retailers Co-Operative Society Ltd is in accordance with:

a) the *Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015* , including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the Co-operative's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2; and

   ii. complying with Accounting Standards in Australia to the extent described in Note 1; and

b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements to the extent described in Note 1.

GREGORY HARPER
Registered Company Auditor
ASIC Registration #: 337294

46 Cameron Street
Launceston Tas 7250

Dated: 06 March 2019