

## Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd ABN: 86 165 535 866

Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Financial Statements	
Auditor's Independence Declaration	1
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Changes in Equity	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6
Directors' Declaration	22
Independent Audit Report	23

Page

ABN: 86 165 535 866



### Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out under Section 60.40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Saward Dawson

Saward Dawson

Jettien Tulk

Jeffrey Tulk Partner

Blackburn, VIC

Dated: 18 October 2019

20 Albert St, PO Box 256, Blackburn VIC 3130 T +61 3 9894 2500 F +61 3 9894 1622 contact@sawarddawson.com.au sawarddawson.com.au



Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

ABN: 86 165 535 866

## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	2	6,821,778	6,583,376
Distribution to Investors		(2,249,130)	(1,872,151)
Insurance premium expense		(1,764,079)	(2,035,440)
Employee benefits expense		(916,022)	(1,075,827)
Interest expense		(813,414)	(778,208)
Office and administration expense		(269,127)	(412,192)
Rental expense		(77,434)	(78,039)
Grants & Sponsorship		(4,535)	-
Motor vehicle expense		(26,230)	(38,951)
Legal and statutory expense		(71,809)	(106,637)
Consultants expense		(114,077)	(14,683)
Software and licensing fees		(182,023)	(116,546)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(114,160)	(119,458)
Bank fees and charges		(3,368)	(29,884)
Marketing and promotion		(34,665)	(33,376)
Distribution to CCVT	_	(44,100)	(137,500)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	_	137,605	(265,516)
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income	_	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		137,605	(265,516)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### **Statement of Financial Position**

As At 30 June 2019

As At 30 June 2019		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
	Note	Ŷ	Ψ
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,368,125	2,411,702
Trade and other receivables	4	2,725,950	1,897,779
Other financial assets	5	54,633,357	44,986,936
Other assets	7	868,291	2,585,674
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	-	60,595,723	51,882,091
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-		
Trade and other receivables	4	20,547,002	20,628,543
Property, plant and equipment	6	155,696	409,780
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		20,702,698	21,038,323
TOTAL ASSETS	-	81,298,421	72,920,414
LIABILITIES	-	_	
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	1,192,282	1,476,888
Borrowings	9	45,036,547	36,720,332
Short-term provisions		-	30,000
Other liabilities	10	11,691	2,279,038
Employee benefits	11 -	172,356	153,900
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	46,412,876	40,660,158
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	9	438,284	247,241
Other liabilities	10	31,551,474	29,111,562
Employee benefits	11	30,636	18,288
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	32,020,394	29,377,091
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	78,433,270	70,037,249
NET ASSETS	=	2,865,151	2,883,165
EQUITY			
Issued capital		3,000,000	3,000,000
Reserves		-	155,619
Retained earnings	-	(134,849)	(272,454)
TOTAL EQUITY	-	2,865,151	2,883,165
	=	2,865,151	2,883,165

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## **Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd** ABN: 86 165 535 866

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2019

	Retained Earnings	Contributed Equity	Insurance Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	(272,454)	3,000,000	155,619	2,883,165
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	137,605	-	-	137,605
Transfer to Church Mission Enterprises Ltd	-	-	(155,619)	(155,619)
Balance at 30 June 2019	(134,849)	3,000,000	-	2,865,151

### 2018

	Retained Earnings	Contributed Equity	Insurance Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	(6,938)	3,000,000	155,619	3,148,681
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(265,516)	-	-	(265,516)
Balance at 30 June 2018	(272,454)	3,000,000	155,619	2,883,165

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### **Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		·	·
Payment to suppliers and employees		(2,726,609)	(4,684,549)
Insurance income received		976,867	3,291,374
Interest received		1,824,461	1,813,676
Managed funds income received		2,662,247	1,885,722
Other income received		7,843	63,625
Interest paid		(813,414)	(778,208)
Distribution to Investors	_	(2,249,130)	(2,047,569)
Net cash used in operating activities	20	(317,735)	(455,929)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Redemption (Placement) of term deposits		(6,883,202)	(4,675,112)
Redemption/(Placement) of investments		(7,487,050)	(3,231,664)
Proceeds from sales of investments		5,301,609	5,326,057
Loan to churches		(1,535,454)	(2,319,919)
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(9,539)	(354,547)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		11,578	10,216
Net cash used by investing activities	-	(10,602,058)	(5,244,969)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Borrowings procured/(repaid)		3,019,091	2,087,704
(Redemption)/placement of depositors		8,537,258	5,192,952
Transfer to Church Mission Enterprises Ltd		(680,133)	-
Net cash used by financing activities		10,876,216	7,280,656
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(43,577)	1,579,758
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		2,411,702	831,944
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	3	2,368,125	2,411,702

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial report covers Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd as an individual not-for-for profit Company, registered and domiciled in Australia. Churches of Christ Financial Services started trading on 1 December 2016.

The functional and presentation currency of Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd is Australian dollars.

#### 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards.

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue from the rendering of services are recognised upon the delivery of the service period.

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

#### Insurance fees revenue

Insurance fees are recognised on a proportional basis according to the period where the insurance coverage is active.

#### Interest and other investment revenue

Interest and other investment revenues are recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the investment rates applicable to the financial assets.

#### Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### **Basis of preparation**

#### b) Plant and equipment

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

Items of plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

#### Depreciation

Plant and equipment, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Computer Equipment	20%
Motor Vehicles	25%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

#### c) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### **Basis of preparation**

#### d) Financial instruments

Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd has adopted AASB 9 Financial Instruments as issued in December 2014.

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is the equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

#### **Classification and subsequent measurement**

The classification of financial instruments depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period for held-to-maturity assets.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of shortterm profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount included in profit or loss.

#### Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company's management to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### **Basis of preparation**

#### d Financial instruments

#### Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;

- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and

- the entity no longer controls the asset (ie has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

#### Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### **Basis of preparation**

#### d Financial instruments

#### Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

#### e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### f) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

#### g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### h) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### **Basis of preparation**

#### i) Income taxes

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

Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd are registered as a Charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

#### j) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability. Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### k) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

The organisation assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the organisation that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

The directors have reviewed the debtor's ability to settle their debts. Credit losses are determined as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

#### I) Provision for self-funded claims losses

The insurance operations were transferred from Churches of Christ Financial Services to a new entity Church Mission Enterprises Ltd on 1 April 2019.

Prior to the date of transfer, the company purchased insurance cover for Churches of Christ churches and agencies across Australia. The cost of this cover was passed on to those churches and agencies. A feature of the program is that the company bears a portion of the potential loss claims; that portion is limited and set annually.

The self-insurance claim limit is recorded annually as an insurance claims provision, with eventual claims being charged against the provision for the applicable year. Claims in excess of the provision are recoverable from its insurance underwriters, while residual credits in the provision are carried forward until, in the opinion of the directors, they are no longer required.

#### m) Adoption of new Accounting Standards and Interpretations

#### - AASB 9: Financial Instruments

Churches of Christ Financial Services adopted AASB 9, since the commencement of the entity on 1 December 2017. The impacts are outlined in Note 1 (d).

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### **Basis of preparation**

#### m Adoption of new Accounting Standards and Interpretations

- AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: Leases and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard are as follows:

- recognition of a right-of-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months
  of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
- depreciation of right-of-use assets in line with AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
- inclusion of variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- application of a practical expedient to permit a lessee to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- inclusion of additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

It is unlikely that this standard will have a significant impact on the company.

- AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Apart from a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer,
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s),

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### **Basis of preparation**

#### m Adoption of new Accounting Standards and Interpretations

- determine the transaction price,
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s), and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented per AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the organisation's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- AASB 1058: Income for Not-for-Profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

This Standard is applicable to transactions that do not arise from enforceable contracts with customers involving performance obligations. The significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

- Income arising from an excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets and revenue should be immediately recognised in profit or loss. For this purpose, the assets, liabilities and revenue are to be measured in accordance with other applicable Standards.
- Liabilities should be recognised for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset (received in a
  transfer to enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that is to be controlled by the
  entity) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. The liabilities must be
  amortised to profit or loss as income when the entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer.

An entity may elect to recognise volunteer services or a class of volunteer services as an accounting policy choice if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Recognised volunteer services should be measured at fair value and any excess over the related amounts (such as contributions by owners or revenue) immediately recognised as income in profit or loss.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented in accordance with AASB 108 (subject to certain practical expedients); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. For this purpose, a completed contract is a contract or transaction for which the entity has recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004: Contributions.

Although the board anticipate the adoption of AASB 1058 may have an impact on the company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2	Revenue		
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
	- Insurance fees	2,293,103	2,642,745
	- Loan interest income	1,313,728	1,310,017
	- Income from cash investments	489,937	449,776
	- Managed fund income	2,325,081	1,961,316
	- Bank interest income	137,302	57,907
	- Other income	262,627	161,615
	Total Revenue	6,821,778	6,583,376
3	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,366,893	2,410,491
	Short-term deposits	1,232	1,211
		2,368,125	2,411,702
4	Trade and Other Receivables		
	CURRENT		
	Trade receivables	68,387	953,716
	Loans to churches	1,704,659	667,097
	GST receivable	11,784	34,686
	Other receivables	941,120	242,280
		2,725,950	1,897,779
	NON-CURRENT		
	Loan to churches	20,547,002	20,628,543
		20,547,002	20,628,543

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

#### 5 Other Financial Assets

	54,633,357	44,986,936
Fair value - Managed fund investments	29,929,947	27,166,728
Held to maturity investments - Term deposits	24,703,410	17,820,208
CURRENT		

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### 6 Plant and equipment

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Motor vehicles		
At cost	145,557	159,557
Accumulated depreciation	(58,675)	(35,213)
Total motor vehicles	86,882	124,344
Computer equipment		
At cost	266,496	595,978
Accumulated depreciation	(197,682)	(310,542)
Total computer equipment	68,814	285,436
Total property, plant and equipment	155,696	409,780

#### (a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2019			
Balance at the beginning of year	124,344	285,436	409,780
Additions		9,539	9,539
Disposals	(9,091)	(140,372)	(149,463)
Depreciation expense	(28,371)	(85,789)	(114,160)
Balance at the end of the year	86,882	68,814	155,696

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### 7 Other Assets

8

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	32,261	1,628,553
Accrued income - managed funds and investments	836,030	957,121
	868,291	2,585,674
Trade and Other Payables CURRENT		
Trade payables	84,667	199,635
Sundry creditors and other accrued expenses	1,045,233	1,203,481
Other payables	62,382	73,772

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying amounts are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

#### 9 Borrowings

CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Term deposits	25,293,218	19,881,193
Deposits at call	19,743,329	16,839,139
	45,036,547	36,720,332
NON CURRENT		
Term deposits	438,284	247,241
	438,284	247,241

1,476,888

1,192,282

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### 10 Other Liabilities

11

12

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Income in advance	11,691	2,279,038
NON CURRENT		
Loan from The Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ		
(including managed funds)	31,551,474	29,111,562
Employee Benefits		
CURRENT		
Annual leave	94,995	83,407
Long service leave	77,361	70,493
	172,356	153,900
NON CURRENT		
Long service leave	30,636	18,288
2 Leasing Commitments		

#### a Operating leases

 Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:
 90,722
 88,509

 - not later than one year
 90,722
 88,509

 90,722
 88,509

Operating leases are in place for the banking software and has term of 5 years ending May 2018, the lease has an automatic renewal each year for one year. Lease payments are indexed on CPI each year.

#### 13 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2019 the number of member was 1 (2017: 1).

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### 14 Financial Risk Management

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,368,125	2,411,702
Loans to churches	4	22,251,661	21,295,640
Fair value - managed assets	5	29,929,947	27,166,728
Held-to-maturity financial assets	5	24,703,410	17,820,208
Total financial assets	=	79,253,143	68,694,278
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	1,192,282	1,476,888
Borrowings	9	45,036,547	36,720,332
Loan from The Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ	10	31,890,376	29,111,562
		75,734,641	64,355,006

. . . .

. . . .

#### 15 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company for the period is \$801,441 (2018: \$831,231). Directors of the company are not remunerated.

#### 16 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingent liabilities at 30 June 2019.

#### 17 Related Parties

#### a The Company's main related parties are as follows:

The Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ is the founder and member of Churches of Christ Financial Services.

The Churches of Christ in Victoria & Tasmania Incorporated is the denominational body for the Churches of Christ in Victoria and Tasmania and is a related party of The Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ and Churches of Christ Financial Services.

Churches of Christ Financial Services transferred its insurance operations to Church Mission Enterprises on 1 April 2019. This included outstanding debtors balances, creditors, reserves and bank balances.

Key management personnel - refer to Note 15.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### 17 Related Parties

#### b Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions and balances at year end with related parties:

#### 1. Churches of Christ in Victoria & Tasmania Incorporated - transactions and balances at year end

	Profit or (loss) impact	Owed to the company at 30 June 2019	Owed by the company at 30 June 2019	Profit or (loss) impact	Owed to company at 30 June 2018	Owed by the company at 30 June 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade debtors	-	266	-	-	7,347	
Trade payables	-	-	40	-	-	2,110
Term deposit and deposits at call	-	-	1,293,912	-	-	1,428,256
Rental and management fees income	139,183	-	-	84,563	-	-
Management fees and other expenses	(115,460)			(20,866)		-

Churches of Christ in Victoria & Tasmania Incorporated guarantee three church loan with Churches of Christ Financial Services for a total loan value of \$6,982,491 at 30 June 2019.

2. The Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ - transactions and balances at year end

	Profit or (loss) impact	Owed to the company at 30 June 2019	Owed by the company at 30 June 2019	Profit or (loss) impact	Owed to company at 30 June 2018	Owed by the company at 30 June 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade debtors	-	6,405	-	-	123,384	
Trade creditors	-		341	-	-	272
Loan payable (managed funds)	-		31,551,474	-	-	29,111,562
Other payables	-		996,287	-	-	987,828
Management fees and other						
income	370,206	-	-	713,053	-	-
Distribution (managed fund)	2,249,131	-	-	1,872,151	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	(130,674)	-	-	-	-	

The loan from The Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ is unsecured and repayable in cash.

The Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ, via the Capital Development Fund (on behalf of Churches of Christ in Victoria & Tasmania Incorporated), has made grants to pay the interest on the loans of four churches, totalling \$509,000.

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### 17 Related Parties

#### b Transactions with related parties

3. Church Mission Enterprises Ltd - transactions and balances at year end

	(loss)	Owed to the company at 30 June 2019	company at	Profit or (loss) impact	Owed to company at 30 June 2018	Owed by the company at 30 June 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade debtors	-	49,903		-	-	-
Loan receivable	-	579,633		-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	40,046	-	-	-
Term deposit and deposits at call	-	-	381,353	-	-	-
Management fees and other income	96,477	-		-		-
Insurance expenses	(39,810)	-	-	-	-	-

During the year, Churches of Christ Financial Services transferred its insurance operations to Church Mission Enterprises Ltd.

#### 18 Reserves

#### a Insurance reserve

The insurance reserve records funds set aside to cover future costs in obtaining valuation services for insurance purposes and to deliver the Redbook program. This was transferred to Church Mission Enterprises at 1 April 2019.

#### 19 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

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

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### 20 Cash Flow Information

#### a Reconciliation of result for the period to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	137,605	(265,516)
Non-cash flows in surplus/(deficit):		
- depreciation	114,160	119,458
- non-cash managed fund income	(577,758)	(130,744)
- net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	8,713
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	854,269	(120,185)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	1,573,069	(397,376)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(152,537)	(131,841)
- increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(2,267,347)	423,985
<ul> <li>increase/(decrease) in employee benefits</li> </ul>	804	37,577
Cashflows from operations	(317,735)	(455,929)

#### 21 Entity Information

The registered office of and principal place of business of the company is: Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd 582 Heidelberg Rd FAIRFIELD VIC 3078

ABN: 86 165 535 866

### **Directors' Declaration**

The directors declare that, in the directors' opinion:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
  - a) comply with the Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosures Requirements; and
  - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the period ended on that date.
- 2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director	
Director	



ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Independent Audit Report to the members of Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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 Company is in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-forprofits Commission Act 2012, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-forprofits Commission Regulations 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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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.

#### Responsibilities of the Directors and Those Charged with Governance

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

20 Albert St, PO Box 256, Blackburn VIC 3130 T +61 3 9894 2500 F +61 3 9894 1622 contact@sawarddawson.com.au sawarddawson.com.au





Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation



ABN: 86 165 535 866

### Independent Audit Report to the members of Churches of Christ Financial Services Ltd

#### 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 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 the 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Saward Dawson

Saward Dawson

Jettery Tulk

Jeffrey Tulk Partner Blackburn Dated: 18 October 2019

20 Albert St, PO Box 256, Blackburn VIC 3130 T +61 3 9894 2500 F +61 3 9894 1622 contact@sawarddawson.com.au sawarddawson.com.au





Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation