COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED (A Company Limited by Guarantee) ACN 091 122 039

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019



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COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Your directors present their report together with the financial statements on the Council of Grain Grower Organisations Limited (the Company) for the year ended 30 September 2019.

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Names, qualifications and experience

Rhys Turton - Chairman (Non-Executive Director)

Rhys Turton farms in York where the family grow a range of broad acre crops, hay and run sheep for meat and wool. Between 1991 and 2010 he also owned and farmed cropping properties at Koorda in the WA Central Wheatbelt. Rhys is currently on the board of Grain Growers Limited and is Vice-President of The Western Australian Farmers Federation. Prior to these appointments, he was a non-executive director of Ravensdown Fertiliser Co-operative in New Zealand for 7 years and was a Councillor on the Co-operative Federation of Western Australia. Rhys is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

William Alfred Carmody – Deputy Chairman (Non-Executive Director)

Will started farming at Cascade with his family in 1977, clearing virgin bushland and developing the farm "Maryland Too". He currently farms this property which produces canola, wheat and barley with his wife Margaret. Will has a keen interest in precision agriculture and was a member of the first WA Precision Ag steering committee. He has also completed the Rabobank Executive Development Program. Will is the Captain of the Cascade Bushfire Brigade and a senior control officer for the Esperance Shire West Zone. He has served as President on local community recreation and sporting groups and Chairperson on school council for Cascade Primary School over several years.

Barry Large (Non-Executive Director)

Barry Large farms at Round Hill, Miling on a property known as "Moorlands". He has been farming for 26 years, growing hay, cereals, lupins and oilseeds. Mr Large has also acted as the vice Chairman of PGA Western Grain Growers for in the past and has been involved in Biosecurity Issues in WA for the past 13 years. He is presently on the Grain Guard committee and chairs the Grain /Seed/ Hay Industry Management Committee. Mr Large is also one of the founding directors in the establishment of Grain Producers Australia.

COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Ian Bruce Thomas (Non-Executive Director)

lan Thomas farms in the Mingenew shire. The Farm produces wheat, lupins, canola, chickpeas, wool and sheep meats. He is a former President of the Mingenew Branch of the WA Farmers Federation and a former representative for the North Midlands Zone on the WAFF Grains Council. He is currently involved with sporting activities in Mingenew.

Chris Wilkins – (Non-Executive Director)

Chris Wilkins has a degree in Agricultural Science and a Graduate Diploma in Business Administration. Chris has been operating his own consulting business for 22 years and provides agronomic and farm business management advice to farmer clients. He also provides advice on new farm investments, infrastructure purchases and succession planning. Chris is also a Director of Synergy Consulting, a past member of GRDC's Western Panel, and a past Committee Member of the Australian Association of Agricultural Consultants (WA). These positions have required Chris to provide strategic advice and direction for those organisations.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the provision of financial assistance to research providers in relation to crop improvement and the funding of general R&D as it applies to the Grains Industry in WA. The Company is limited by guarantee and is domiciled in Australia.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

At the October 22nd 2019 Board Meeting the Directors agreed to fund a further \$721,855 of R&D in 2020 in 6 separate new projects. This makes the total of R&D funded, since the Company was refocused in 2012, to over \$3,420,000.

The Company has a website which shows the details and the results of the projects it has funded, which is accessible on coggo.net.au.

OPERATING RESULTS

The profit after income tax benefit for the year ended 30 September 2019 was \$569,227 (2018: \$369,684).

COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		
	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	
B Large	2	1	
C Wilkins	2	2	
I Thomas	2	2	
R Turton	2	2	
W Carmody	2	2	

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During or since the financial year, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the directors shown in the financial statements, by reason of a contract entered into by the Company or an entity that the Company controlled or a body corporate that was related to the Company when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive the benefit with:

- a director, or
- a firm of which a director is a member, or
- an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has entered into a Deed of Indemnity, Insurance and Access with each Director and Officer of the Company. The Company has agreed to:

- indemnify each Director and Officer in respect of certain liabilities incurred by the Director or Officer while acting as a Director or Officer of the Company.
- insure each Director and Officer against certain risks the Director or Officer is exposed to as a Director or Officer of the Company on the terms set out in the Deed.
- grant a right of access to certain Company Records to Directors or Officers on the terms set out in the Deed.

COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year ended 30th September 2019.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 September 2019 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect; the Company's operations in future years, the results of those operations in future financial years, or the Company's state of affairs in future years.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

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

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The Auditors' Independence Declaration as required by section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included within these financial statements.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

R Turton DIRECTOR W Carmody DIRECTOR

PERTH, 20 December 2019



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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Council of Grain Grower Organisations Limited for the year ended 30 September 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Perth, WA

Dated: 20 December 2019

ALASDAIR WH

Partner



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Council of Grain Grower Organisations Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019, the statement of 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 the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 September 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2019, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Partner

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Perth, WA

Dated: 21 December 2019

COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED DIRECTORS' DECLARATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, the Corporations Regulations 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements and:
 - a. comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in Note 2; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 September 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company 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 pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

R Turton DIRECTOR

W Carmody DIRECTOR

PERTH, 20 December 2019

COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

No	2019 \$ ote	2018 \$
Revenue		
Grower voluntary levies	786,508	648,917
Research and development tax benefit	130,830	115,490
Finance income (interest and royalties)	62,967	58,438
I mance moonie (interest and royalies)	980,305	822,845
Evnonege	300,303	022,040
Expenses Directors hanefits expenses	(0.663)	(12.076)
Directors benefits expense	(9,663)	(12,976)
Audit and accountancy expense	(27,800)	(32,577)
Consultancy expense	(102,300)	(102,300)
Insurance expense	(4,178)	(3,952)
Promotion and communications expense	(455)	(903)
Research and development expense	(236,550)	(286,664)
Statutory charges	(197)	(57)
Telecommunications expense	(619)	(767)
Travelling expenses	(4,943)	(7,402)
Other expenses	(10,661)	(9,388)
Profit before income tax expense	582,939	365,859
Income tax expense	5 (13,712)	3,825
Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to members of the Council of Grain Growers Organisation Limited	569,227	369,684
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	7	
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the Council of Grain Growers Organisation Limited	569,227	369,684

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

.18	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,521,244	2,030,425
Trade and other receivables	6	26,370	30,964
Other assets	7	122,376	115,256
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,669,990	2,176,645
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Deferred tax asset		7,645	15,081
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	==	7,645	15,081
TOTAL HOR GORRERT AGGLIG	=	1,010	10,001
TOTAL ASSETS	:-	2,677,635	2,191,726
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	87,912	56,403
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		87,912	56,403
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	,-		
Deferred tax liability		6,030	8,378
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,030	8,378
TOTAL LIABILITIES	=	93,942	64,781
NET ASSETS		2,583,693	2,126,945
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	-	2,583,693	2,126,945
TOTAL EQUITY		2,583,693	2,126,945

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISTIONS LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 October 2017	1,913,643	1,913,643
Profit after income tax benefit for the year Total comprehensive income for the year	369,684 369,684	369,684 369,6848
Dividend recognised during the year Add net refund of dividend from previous years	(165,300) 8,918	(165,300) 8,918
Balance at 30 September 2018	2,126,945	2,126,945
Balance at 1 October 2018	2,126,945	2,126,945
Profit after income tax benefit for the year Total comprehensive income for the year	569,227 569,227	569,227 569,227
Dividend recognised during the year Add net refund of dividend from previous years	(115,490) 3,011	(115,490) 3,011
Balance at 30 September 2019	2,583,693	2,583,693

COUNCIL OF GRAIN GROWER ORGANISATIONS LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from growers' voluntary levies Payments to suppliers and employees Royalties received Interest received Receipts from Australian Taxation Office Payments for research grants		789,501 (174,757) 13,622 43,742 115,608 (210,820)	650,897 (169,111) 26,770 36,134 169,159 (302,227)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	4(b)	576,896	411,622
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	02 25	*	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net dividends paid	72	(86,077)	(165,823)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(86,077)	(165,823)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		490,819	245,799
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,030,425	1,784,626
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	4(a)	2,521,244	2,030,425

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

These financial statements and notes represent those of the Council of Grain Grower Organisations Limited (the Company).

The Company is limited by guarantee and in accordance with the Company's constitution, the liability of members in the event of the Company being wound up would not exceed \$10 per member. At 30 September 2019, the number of members was 303. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 20 December 2019 by the directors.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation of the accounts

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements 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.

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

In the current year, the Company has adopted all of the new and revised Accounting Standards or Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are mandatory for the current annual reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Impact of adoption

AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers were adopted using modified retrospective approach. As such, comparatives have not been restated. There was no impact on adoption.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The directors evaluate judgments, estimates and assumptions incorporated into the financial report 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.

In the director's opinion, there are no significant judgments, estimates and assumptions used in these financial statements.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the services promised.

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

(i) Growers Voluntary Levies

Revenue is recognised upon confirmation of funds to be received from the parties collecting the levies on behalf of the Company.

(ii) Interest

Revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) End Point Royalties

Revenue is recognised upon confirmation of funds to be received from the parties collecting the royalties on behalf of the Company.

(iv) Research and development tax offset

Research and development tax offset income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks, and money market investments readily convertible to cash within 2 working days, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

(g) Directors fees and superannuation

Liabilities for director's fees, including non-monetary benefits are recognised in other payables in respect of directors' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(h) Income Tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (benefit) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Income Tax (Continued)

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(i) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows 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, are classified as operating cash flows.

(j) Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either; in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

(I) Comparative figures

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

(m) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Company for the annual reporting period ended 30 September 2019. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the Company, are set out below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date (financial years beginning)
AASB 16	Leases	The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs).	1 January 2019

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's activities do not expose it to many financial risks, with only liquidity risk being needed to be actively managed.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

Price risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding to research providers in relation to crop improvement and General R&D and being a viable going concern. Responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with Management and the Board.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

All remaining contractual financial liabilities as disclosed in note 8 mature in 1 year or less, unless otherwise stated all the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

4. RECONCILIATION OF NET PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX BENEFIT TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

I NOW OF ENATING ACTIVITIES	2019 \$	2018 \$
(a) Reconciliation of cash		
Cash balance comprise:		
- cash at bank and on hand	2,521,244	2,030,425
(b) Reconciliation of net profit		
to the net cash flows from operations:		
Net profit after income tax expense	569,277	369,684
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
- Trade and other receivables	4,594	3,907
- Other assets	(7,120)	48,152
- Dividend refund received	3,011	9,441
- Trade and other payables	7,134	(19,562)
	7,619	41,938
Net cash from operating activities	576,896	411,622

5. INCOME TAX	2019 \$	2018 \$
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Income Statement		
Current income tax Current income expense Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	12,413 (3,789)	4,053 -
Deferred income tax Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years Income tax expense/ (benefit) reported in the income statement	5,098 (10) 13,712	(5,967) (1,911) (3,825)
A reconciliation between income tax expense/(benefit) and the product of loss before income tax multiplied by the Company's applicable income tax follows:		
Accounting profit before income tax	452,108	250,369
At the Company's statutory income tax rate of 27.5% Adjustments in respect of current income tax Net non-assessable mutual income Research & development expenditure	124,330 (3,799) (189,528) 82,709 13,712	68,852 (1,911) (143,777) 73,011 (3,825)
Deferred tax liabilities Accrued income	6,030 6,030	8,378 8,378

5. INCOME TAX (Continued)

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Deferred tax assets Accrued expenses	7,645	15,091
	7,645	15,091
Income tax refund due (refer to Note 7)	(118,418)	(111,437)

This deferred tax asset will only be obtained if:

- (a) future assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;
- (b) the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation continue to be complied with; and
- (c) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit.

The Company has received a Private Ruling from the Australian Taxation Office confirming its status as a "mutual entity". This means that the Company is not liable for income tax on any mutual funds it receives from its members. The Company is assessable for income tax on any non-mutual income less related expenditure. It is entitled to offset this income against a special deduction for eligible research and development expenditure subject to meeting the registration requirements of the Industry Research and Development Board.

The Company has also received a Private Ruling from the Australian Taxation Office which confirms the entitlement to certain expenditure deductions against non-mutual income.

Tax Losses

The Company has no Australian carry forward tax losses as at 30 September 2019.

Tax Consolidation

Effective 26 February 2004, for the purposes of income taxation, The Council of Grain Grower Organisations Limited and its 100% owned subsidiaries formed a tax consolidated group. The head entity of the tax consolidated group is Council of Grain Grower Organisations Limited.

We note that all 100% subsidiaries have been wound up and COGGO remains as a single operating entity, however continues to maintain its status as the head Company of a tax consolidated group.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	•	•
Accrued income GST receivable	26,370	30,467 497
GGT TOGGTVADIO	26,370	30,964
Impairment of receivables There are no material trade receivable balances that are considered	d to be impaired.	
7. OTHER ASSETS		
Prepayments	3,958	3,819
Amounts due from the Australian Taxation Office	118,418 122,376	111,437 115,256
	122,010	110,200
8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Other creditors and accruals Dividend payable	70,950 16,962	56,403
	87,912	56,403
9. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS		
During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for Australia Partners, the auditor of the Company.	r services provided	by RSM
Audit services - RSM Australia Partners		

10. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURE

Audit of the financial statements

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the Company is set out below:

12,800

12,650

	Short term employee benefits		Post-employment benefits	
	Salary & fees	Other benefits	Superannuation	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 September 2019	8,800	4,943	863	14,606
30 September 2018	11,850	7,402	1,126	20,378

11. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

There are no contingent liabilities for the Company for both financial years ended 30 September 2018 and 30 September 2019.

The Company did not have any contracted capital expenditure commitments for both financial years ended 30 September 2018 and 30 September 2019.

12. RELATED PARTY TRASACTIONS

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 10.

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

13. DIVIDENDS

The Company declared a dividend of \$115,490 which was unfranked, and of which \$98,528 was paid leaving a balance of \$16,962 to be paid as at 30 September 2019. In accordance with modern business practices dividends, this year, were not paid by cheque and only paid directly into member's bank accounts. The balance to be paid of \$16,962 is owed to members who had yet to supply their bank account details as at 30 September 2019.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 September 2019 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect; the Company's operations in future years, the results of those operations in future financial years, or the Company's state of affairs in future years.

15. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is: 10A Danzil Street
WILLAGEE WA 6156