

# **Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**

Special Purpose Financial Report  
for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

<b>Directors' Declaration</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Independent Audit Report</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Statement of Changes in Equity</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Statement of Cash Flows</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>9</b>

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd  
Directors' Declaration  
For the year ended 30 June 2014**

As detailed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the company is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the directors there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, this "special purpose financial report" has been prepared to satisfy the needs of the Directors.

The Directors declare that in their opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors

On behalf of the Directors

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

**Director**  
9 May 2016

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' declaration as set out on page 2 and pages 5 to 20. The financial report has been prepared by the Directors of Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd to meet their financial needs.

### *The Directors Responsibility for the Financial Report*

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 3. The Directors responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### *Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on conducting the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, however, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

### *Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion*

The previous financial report was not audited. We have been unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to enable us to form an opinion on the recorded amounts of assets, liabilities and equity as at 1 July 2013, being the first day of the current financial year. Whilst we were satisfied with the material accuracy of the amounts recorded in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, with the exception of inventory, the impact of any misstatement of the recorded amounts of assets, liabilities and equity as at 1 July 2013 on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2014, prevents us from forming an opinion on the financial report taken as a whole.

We were appointed auditors of Company on 3 July 2015 and thus did not observe the counting of physical inventories at the beginning and end of the year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities held at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014 of \$1,495,613 and \$1,938,698 respectively. Since opening and closing inventories enter into the determination of the financial performance and cash flows, we were unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect of the cost of sales reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the net cash flows from operating activities reported in the statement of cash flows for both the current and comparative financial years.

### *Disclaimer of Opinion*

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraphs, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the financial report of Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd.

*Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use*

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd to meet the financial reporting requirements of the Directors. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the members of Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the members of Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd.



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



Darren Hall  
Partner  
Chartered Accountants  
Adelaide, 9 May 2016

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

	Notes	2014 \$'000
Revenue	4	18,419
Cost of sales		<u>(11,308)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>7,111</b>
Other revenue	4	54
Marketing expenses		(867)
Sales expenses		(722)
Administration expenses		(2,173)
New product development expenses		(438)
Interest costs		(143)
Operation expenses		<u>(1,901)</u>
		<b>(6,190)</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>921</b>
Income tax expense		<u>(111)</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>810</b>
Other comprehensive income		-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>810</b>

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 June 2014**

	Notes	2014 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	17(a)	138
Trade and other receivables	6	3,344
Inventories	7	1,496
Current tax asset		111
Other	8	107
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b><u>5,196</u></b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Plant and equipment	9	1,555
Deferred tax assets		83
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b><u>1,638</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u><u>6,834</u></u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	10	2,159
Borrowings	11	1,915
Provisions	12	436
Related party loans	13	660
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>5,170</u></b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Provisions	12	100
Borrowings	11	84
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b><u>184</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u><u>5,354</u></u></b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b><u>1,480</u></b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Issued capital	14	-
Retained earnings	15	1,480
<b>Total equity</b>		<b><u><u>1,480</u></u></b>

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

	Share Capital \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2013</b>	-	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,170</b>
Profit for the year	-	810	810
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	<b>810</b>	<b>810</b>
Dividend payment	-	(1,500)	(1,500)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2014</b>	-	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,480</b>

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

	Notes	2014 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Receipts from customers		19,867
Payments to suppliers and employees		(18,266)
Interest and other finance costs paid		(143)
Income taxes paid		(60)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	17(c)	<u><b>1,398</b></u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Interest income received		1
Payments for plant and equipment		(807)
<b>Net cash (used in) investing activities</b>		<u><b>(806)</b></u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Dividends paid to owners of the company		(191)
Net proceeds from borrowings		895
Net (payments in) related party loans		(1,439)
<b>Net cash (used in) financing activities</b>		<u><b>(735)</b></u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(143)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		281
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	17(a)	<u><b>138</b></u>

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

**1. General information**

Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd is a proprietary limited company incorporated in Australia. The address of its registered office and principal place of business are as follows:

<b>Registered office</b>	<b>Principal place of business</b>
2 Keith Street Tanunda SA 5352	2 Keith Street Tanunda SA 5352

**2. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards**

In the current period, the company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

Various other Standards and Interpretations were on issue but were not yet effective at the date of authorisation of the financial report. The issue of these Standards and Interpretations does not affect the Company's present policies and operations. The Directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will not materially affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements of the Company but may change the disclosure presently made in the financial statements of the Company.

**3. Significant Accounting Policies**

***Financial Reporting Framework***

The Company is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the directors there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, this 'special purpose financial report' has been prepared to satisfy the needs of the Directors.

***Statement of Compliance***

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Cash Flow Statements' and AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', with the exception that there are no comparatives.

***Basis of preparation***

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost and is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, 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 judgments. 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 financial year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that financial year, or in the financial year of the revision and future financial years if the revision affects both current and future financial years.

Judgments made by management in the application of the Company's accounting policies that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

***Basis of preparation (cont'd)***

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

**a) Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventory on hand by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on an actual cost basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

**b) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns and rebates.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**c) Employee Benefits**

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of long term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Contributions to accumulated superannuation benefit plans are expensed when incurred.

**d) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

***Basis of preparation (cont'd)***

**d) Provisions (cont'd)**

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that recovery will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dividends

A provision is recognised for dividends when they have been declared by the Directors.

**e) Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or requirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation.

Plant and equipment	3-15 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

**f) Impairment of Assets**

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

***Basis of preparation (cont'd)***

**g) Income Tax**

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

**h) Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

***Basis of preparation (cont'd)***

**i) Financial Assets**

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

The amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate and is recorded as an allowance account against trade receivables. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

**j) Financial liabilities and equity instruments**

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised costs of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

***Basis of preparation (cont'd)***

**k) Leasing**

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

**l) Goods and Services Tax**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. 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.

**m) Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The following are the critical judgements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below), that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Useful lives of intangible assets

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

2014  
\$'000

**4. Profit for the year**

**Revenue**

Revenue from operations includes the following items:

Revenue from the sale of goods	18,419
<i>Other revenue</i>	
Interest revenue	1
Other	53
Total other revenue	54
Total revenue	18,473

**Employee benefits expense**

Post employment benefit defined contribution plans	298
Other employee benefit	3,992
	4,290

**Depreciation and amortisation expense**

Depreciation and amortisation of plant and equipment	207
	207

**5. Dividends**

**Dividends paid during the year on fully paid ordinary shares:**

Ordinary dividend	1,500
Special dividend	-
	1,500

**6. Receivables**

**Current**

Trade receivables	3,314
Less: impairment	(16)
	3,298
GST receivables	46
	3,344

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

	2014 \$'000
<b>7. Inventories</b>	
Raw materials	743
Work in progress	-
Finished goods	753
	<b>1,496</b>
<b>8. Other assets</b>	
<b>Current</b>	
Prepayments	107
	<b>107</b>
<b>9. Plant and equipment</b>	
Leasehold improvements at cost	146
Accumulated depreciation	(78)
	<b>68</b>
Plant, vehicles and equipment at cost	2,946
Accumulated depreciation	(1,459)
	<b>1,487</b>
Total plant and equipment at cost	3,092
Accumulated depreciation	(1,537)
	<b>1,555</b>
<b>10. Trade and other payables</b>	
<b>Current</b>	
Trade payables	1,390
Other payables and accruals	769
	<b>2,159</b>

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

	2014 \$'000
<b>11. Current Borrowings</b>	
Finance lease liability (secured) (i)	146
Debtor finance facility (secured) (ii)	1,853
	<b>1,999</b>
Disclosed in financials	
<b>Current</b>	1,915
<b>Non-current</b>	84
	<b>1,999</b>

- (i) Finance lease is secured by the asset being leased  
(ii) Debtor finance facility is secured by trade receivables

**12. Provisions**

<b>Current</b>	
Employee benefits	360
Other	76
	<b>436</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	
Employee benefits	100
Other	-
	<b>100</b>

**13. Related Party Loans**

Unsecured related party loans	<b>660</b>
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The related party loans are unsecured, interest free, repayable at call and have been provided for working capital.

**14. Issued capital**

	2014 Number
Fully paid ordinary shares (i)	<b>64</b>
	2014 \$'000
Fully paid ordinary shares	-

The total value of issued capital is \$64.00

- (i) Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

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	2014 \$'000
<b>15. Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)</b>	
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,170
Net profit for the year	810
Dividends (note 5)	<u>(1,500)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u><u>1,480</u></u>
<b>16. Commitments for expenditure</b>	
<b>(a) Capital expenditure commitments</b>	
Capital expenditure contracted for plant and equipment at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities payable not longer than one year	<u><u>-</u></u>
<b>(b) Noncancellable operating lease payments</b>	
Within one year	-
Longer than one year but not longer than five years	-
Longer than five years	<u>-</u>
Total operating lease commitments	<u><u>-</u></u>

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

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**2014**  
**\$'000**

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**17. Notes to the statement of cash flows**

**(a) Reconciliation of cash at the end of the year**

Cash at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>138</u></u>
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**(b) Financing facilities**

Secured debtor financing facility

Amount used	1,853
Amount unused	<u>1,147</u>
	<u><u>3,000</u></u>

**Maggie Beer Products Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2014**

2014  
\$'000

**17. Notes to the Statement of cash flows (continued)**

**(c) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net profit for the year**

Profit for the year	810
Depreciation and amortisation expense	207
Loss on disposal of intangible asset	20
Interest Income	(1)
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities</b>	
Increase in trade and other receivables	(151)
Decrease in inventory	443
Increase in current tax asset	(111)
Decrease in other assets	177
Increase in deferred tax assets	(83)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(128)
Increase in provisions	215
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b><u>1,398</u></b>

**(d) Non-cash transactions**

During the current year, the company entered into the following non-cash investing and financing activities which are not reflected in the statement of cash flows:

\*dividend not paid in cash but credited to related party loan account of \$1,309,000

**18. Subsequent events**

No event has occurred subsequent to the balance date that would have a material effect on the financial statements as at 30 June 2014 or on the Company's state of affairs, operations or results in future financial years.