Annual Financial Report
30 June 2019

Vision Super Pty Ltd
ACN: 082 924 561
Australian Financial Services Licence: 225054

CONTENTS

Vision Super Pty Ltd

Directors' Report
for the year ended 30 June 2019

1. Directors

The Vision Super Pty Ltd (the Company) had nine Directors as at 30 June 2019. The Directors of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of signing this report are:

Member Directors:

Peter Gebert (appointed 1 August 2018)
Wendy Phillips (end of term 31 July 2018)
Casey Nunn
Diane Smith (appointed 31 August 2018)
Lisa Darmanin

Employer Directors:

Peter Wilson
Graham Sherry
Geoff Lake
Rob Spence

Independent Director:

Joanne Dawson

Geoff Lake was Chairman during the year. Wendy Phillips was Deputy Chair until 27 July 2018 and Lisa Darmanin became Deputy Chair from 27 July 2018.

2. Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial year were to provide trustee and administration services to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (LASF) and administration services to Vision Pooled Superannuation Trust (VPST).

3. Operating and financial review

The Company's net profit/(loss) after income tax is ($239,000) (2018: $952,000).

In general terms, the Company does not aim to make any profit on operations however it does maintain reserves. The two main reserves that are maintained are the General Reserve (GR) and Operational Risk Financial Requirement (ORFR) reserve. As at 30 June 2019, the GR was $1,588,000 (2018: $1,940,000) and the ORFR Reserve was $8,924,000 (2018: $17,638,000)

These reserves are maintained to provide the Trustee with access to funds to protect members' interests and mitigate the impact of an adverse event. The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) requires ORFR reserves to be maintained in relation to superannuation entities. A portion of the ORFR reserves for the Vision Super group is maintained in VSPL. The ORFR is generally funded through the difference in the investment fees charged in the VPST and the actual costs incurred by the VPST.

4. Significant changes

There have been no significant changes to the company's operations during the year.

5. Dividend

Dividends paid during the year to LASF were $10,000,000 (2018: $nil).

Vision Super Pty Ltd

Directors' Report
for the year ended 30 June 2019

6. Indemnification and insurance of officers

The Company has agreed to indemnify all current and former Directors of the Company against all liabilities to another person that may arise from their position as Directors of the Company, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

The Company has agreed to indemnify all senior executives for all liabilities to another person that may arise from their position in the Company, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including legal fees.

For the year ended 30 June 2019 the Company paid indemnity insurance premiums of $95,833 (2018: $49,373).

7. Likely developments

The Directors have a Business Plan which outlines the objectives for the Company. As the superannuation industry is subject to constant change, the Directors continue to monitor the superannuation environment as it is important that the Company is able to respond to any significant changes. The structure and products offered by the Company and associated entities will be monitored to ensure they remain relevant.

8. Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is set out at the end of the report and forms part of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

9. Subsequent events

In the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen that is likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

10. Rounding

The amounts contained in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest $1,000 (where rounding is applicable) where noted ($000) under the option available to the Company under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which this legislative instrument applies.

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

Name: Geoff Lake
Director

Date: 20 September 2019
Melbourne

Vision Super Pty Ltd

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $000	2018 $000
Revenues			
Trustee and administration services revenue		**22,624**	22,058
Interest revenue		**108**	107
Distribution revenue		**164**	458
Change in fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	*3*	**845**	133
Other revenue		**1,523**	2,196
Total revenues		**25,264**	24,952
Expenses			
Employee expenses		**15,753**	14,748
Computing expenses		**1,699**	1,939
Professional fees		**835**	552
Member and employer services		**2,349**	1,969
Depreciation/amortisation expenses		**1,253**	1,357
Premise expenses		**1,322**	1,327
Other administrative expenses		**2,292**	1,661
Total expenses		**25,503**	23,553
Profit/(loss) before income tax benefits/(expense)		**(239)**	1,399
Income tax benefit/(expense)	*13*	**-**	(447)
Net profit/(loss) after income tax benefits/(expense)		**(239)**	952
Total comprehensive income		**(239)**	952

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Vision Super Pty Ltd

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $000	2018 $000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*16(a)*	**13,845**	10,068
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	*7(a)*	**-**	12,733
Trade and other receivables	*8*	**2,646**	2,600
Income tax receivable		**-**	137
Prepayments		**538**	290
Total current assets		**17,029**	25,828
Property, plant and equipment	*9*	**63**	77
Intangible assets	*10*	**913**	2,132
Deferred tax assets	*13*	**901**	731
Total non-current assets		**1,877**	2,940
Total assets		**18,906**	28, 768
Liabilities			
Amounts held in trust		**240**	446
Trade and other payables	*11*	**899**	925
Provisions	*12*	**2,646**	2,203
Income tax payable		**549**	-
Total current liabilities		**4,334**	3,574
Provisions	*12*	**339**	206
Deferred tax liabilities	*13*	**-**	516
Total non-current liabilities		**339**	722
Total liabilities		**4,673**	4,296
Net assets		**14,233**	24,472
Equity			
Contributed equity		**-**	-
Retained earnings	*14*	**3,721**	4,894
Reserves	*15*	**10,512**	19,578
Total equity		**14,233**	24,472

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Vision Super Pty Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital $000	Reserves $000	Retained earnings $000	Total $000
As at 1 July 2017	-	18,878	4,642	23,520
Profit for the year	-	-	952	952
Transfer	-	700	(700)	-
As at 30 June 2018	-	19,578	4,894	24,472

	Share capital $000	Reserves $000	Retained earnings $000	Total $000
As at 1 July 2018	**-**	**19,578**	**4,894**	**24,472**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**(239)**	**(239)**
Transfer	**-**	**934**	**(934)**	**-**
Dividend payment	**-**	**(10,000)**	**-**	**(10,000)**
As at 30 June 2019	**-**	**10,512**	**3,721**	**14,233**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Vision Super Pty Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $000	2018 $000
Operating activities:			
Cash receipts from customers		**24,101**	24,947
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		**(24,154)**	(21,492)
Income tax paid		**-**	(279)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	*16(b)*	**(53)**	3,176
Investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(19)**	(7)
Purchase of intangible assets		**(1)**	(17)
Sale/(purchase) of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**13,578**	(770)
Interest received		**108**	107
Investment distributions received		**164**	457
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		**13,830**	(230)
Financing activities:			
Payment of finance lease liabilities			(145)
Payment of dividend		**(10,000)**	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		**(10,000)**	(145)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**3,777**	2,801
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**10,068**	7,267
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	*16(a)*	**13,845**	10,068

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

1. Corporate information

Vision Super Pty Ltd (the Company) is a company limited by shares that was incorporated on 10 June 1998 and is domiciled in Australia.

The office of Vision Super Pty Ltd is located at Level 15, 360 Collins Street Melbourne Victoria 3000.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company are to provide trustee and administration services to superannuation entities, being Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (LASF) and administration services to Vision Pooled Superannuation Trust (VPST). VPST was wound up on 28 February 2019.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 September 2019.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation where necessary.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements have also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss, that have been measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000) unless otherwise stated.

(b) Compliance with IFRS

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(c) Basis of non-consolidation

Consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent entity and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended 30 June each year.

For these purposes, subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether a group controls another entity.

Management has completed a detailed review of the ownership and control of the Vision Super entities which includes the Company. As part of this review, Management has completed a consolidation assessment and concluded that the effect of consolidation on the Group's financial position and results of operations would be immaterial.

Therefore, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2019.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Basis of non-consolidation (continued)

The entity that has not been consolidated is Vision Holding Company Pty Ltd (trustee). The Company does not have any other subsidiaries.

(d) Adoption of new accounting standards

The following standards were adopted for the first time for the year ended 30 June 2019. There has been no material impact from the adoption of these standards.

Accounting Standard	Nature	Application Date of Standard	Application Date for the Company
AASB 9 (2014) *Financial Instruments*	This Standard addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting. In December 2014, the AASB made further changes to the classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model. These latest amendments now complete the new financial instruments standard.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018
AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	This standard replaces all existing revenue requirements in the Australian Accounting Standards. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.	1 January 2018	1 July 2018

(e) New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 30 June 2019. They have not been applied in preparing the financial statements. Those that may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early.

Accounting Standard	Nature	Application Date of Standard	Application Date for the Company
AASB 16 *Leases*	This standard replaces AASB 117 *Leases*. Under the standard, all leases are to be accounted for "on-balance sheet' by lessees (other than short-term and low value asset leases) similar to the way finance leases are currently accounted for under AASB 117. There will also be some new and different disclosures included in the financial statements about leases.	1 January 2019	1 July 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

Accounting Standard	Nature	Application Date of Standard	Application Date for the Company
Interpretation 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*	This interpretation clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of AASB 112 Income Taxes are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.	1 January 2019	1 July 2019

Management has assessed the impact of the changes to Interpretation 23 listed above and concluded that there would be no material impact from the adoption of the above standard.

Management also performed a detailed impact assessment of AASB 16. In summary, the impact of AASB 16 adoption is expected as follow:

Impact on the Statement of Financial Position (increase/(decrease)) as at 30 June 2019:

	$000
Assets	
Office lease (right-of-use assets)	4,620
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities	4,620
Lease liabilities (AASB 117)	(500)
Net impact on equity	***500***

Impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income (increase/(decrease)) for the year ended 30 June 2020:

	$000
Depreciation expense	924
Interest expense	166
Office lease expense	(862)
Profit for the year	***(228)***

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management bases its judgements and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in Note 2(o) and (p) regarding estimates of useful lives of assets and Note 2(m) Income Tax in regarding to recovery of deferred tax assets.

(g) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

The Company's only financial asset is an investment in an unlisted managed scheme. It is classified as financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition in the category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9. The financial asset is designated on the basis that it is managed and has its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with risk management and investment strategy of the Company.

(ii) Recognition

The Company recognises a financial asset when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the Company.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where:

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, or

ii. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement, and

iii. Either:

   (a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

   (b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(iv) Initial measurement

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Company measures financial instruments which are classified as held at fair value through profit or loss at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in “Change in fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss”. Interest earned is recorded in “Interest revenue” according to the terms of the contract. Distribution revenue is recorded in “Distribution revenue”.

(h) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables largely consist of trustee services fees due and receivable from LASF, and services fees due and receivable from VPST.

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Trustee and Administration Services Revenue

Revenue from the rendering of administration services is recognised at the end of each month and based on both paid and accrued administration expenses recognised in profit or loss at the reporting date.

Interest revenue

Interest earned on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss is recorded in interest revenue according to the terms of the contract.

Distribution revenue

Distributions from the managed investment scheme are recognised as at the date the unit value is quoted ex-distribution and if not received at reporting date, are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Change in fair value of financial assets

This item includes the fair value of financial assets designated upon initial recognition as “held at fair value through profit or loss” and excludes interest and distribution revenue. Amounts are calculated as the difference between the fair value at sale or at year end, and the fair value at the previous valuation point. This includes both realised and unrealised gains and losses.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows comprise of cash at bank and term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

(k) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Trustee liabilities, right of indemnity and obligations

During the financial year, the Company acts solely as trustee for LASF and liabilities have been incurred on behalf of LASF in the Company's capacity as corporate trustee.

Liabilities incurred on behalf of LASF are not recognised in the Company's financial statements when it is not probable that the Company will have to meet any of these trust liabilities from its own resources. When it is probable that the Company will have to meet some trust liabilities, a liability for the deficiency in Trust Right of Indemnity is brought to account.

Details of the trust liabilities, the offsetting right of indemnity and any deficiency in the right of indemnity are disclosed by way of a note to the financial statements.

(m) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the statement of financial position method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(n) Goods and services tax

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 taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a net basis.

(o) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(i) Recognition and measurement (continued)

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives of the current and comparative period are as follows:

	2019	2018
Fixtures and fittings	10 years	10 years
Computer hardware	2.5 - 3 years	2.5 - 3 years
IT communications & cabling	4 years	4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

(p) Intangible assets

(i) IT development and software

System development expenditure is capitalised only if development expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use the asset. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Other development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Expenditure relating to the acquisition of software is capitalised. Expenditure relating to the acquisition of a software licence is capitalised where the licence fee is a once-off payment. Capitalised system development expenditures are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The Company uses a 'software as a service' (SaaS) arrangement for its member administration system (Acurity). The system development costs of Acurity are recorded as computer software.

	2019	2018
Computer software	**4 years**	4 years

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(r) Lease

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the group is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line over the lease term.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Employee Benefits

(i) Wages, salaries, annual leave, sick leave and non-monetary benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the year end represent present obligations resulting from employees' services at reporting date, calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Company expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs.

(ii) Long service leave

The provision for employee benefits for long service leave represents the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made resulting from employee's services provided to reporting date.

Obligations for contributions to LASF, a hybrid superannuation fund, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred.

3. Change in fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Net changes in fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss:		
Unrealised gains/losses	**-**	**133**
Realised gains/losses	**845**	**-**

4. Lease commitments

Operating lease commitments

The Company leases its offices under an operating lease. The lease runs for a period of 10 years from the commencing date defined in the Lease Agreement of 1 August 2014, with an option to renew the lease after that date for another 5 years.

During the year ended 30 June 2019 $1,326,000 (2018: $1,326,000) was recognised as premise expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of the operating lease.

The Company has also entered into operating leases for certain computer hardware and software, with lease terms between two to three years.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are as follows:

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Less than one year	**1,078**	1,026
Between one and five years	**3,855**	3,815
More than five years	**78**	1,089
	5,011	5,930

5. Sponsorship and advertising

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Sponsorship (including medical research)	132	152
Advertising	1,433	1,318
	1,565	1,470

6. Auditors remuneration

	2019 $	2018 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young for:		
- An audit of the financial statements	21,840	33,527
	21,840	33,527

7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Financial assets held as at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted managed investment scheme	-	12,733
	-	12,733

(a) Classification of financial instruments under the fair value hierarchy

The following table shows financial instruments recorded at fair value, analysed between where the fair value is based on quoted market prices, those involving valuation techniques where all the model inputs are observable in the market and those where the valuation technique involves the use of non-market observable inputs.

		2019		
	Valued at quoted market price (Level 1) $000	Valuation technique - market observable inputs (Level 2) $000	Valuation technique - non-market observable inputs (Level 3) $000	Total $000
Unlisted managed investment scheme	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

(a) Classification of financial instruments under the fair value hierarchy (continued)

2018	Valued at quoted market price (Level 1)	Valuation technique - market observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique - non-market observable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Unlisted managed investment scheme	-	12,733	-	-
Total	-	12,733	-	-

The level in which instruments are classified in the hierarchy is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the net market value measurement in its entirety. Assessment of the significance of an input requires judgement after considering factors specific to the instrument.

Disclosure of the methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value for financial assets are included in Note 2(g).

(b) Transfers between hierarchy levels

There has been no significant transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

8. Trade and other receivables

	2019 $000	**2018 $000**
Other receivables	**2,646**	2,600
Administration fees receivable	**-**	-
Total	**2,646**	2,600

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and Equipment $000	**Fixtures and Fittings $000**	**Total property, plant & equipment $000**
Cost and Deemed Cost			
Balance as at 1 July 2017	1,049	163	1,212
Additions	6	1	7
Disposals	(455)	-	(455)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	600	164	764
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**600**	**164**	**764**
Additions	**15**	**4**	**19**
Disposals	**(16)**	**-**	**(16)**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**599**	**168**	**767**

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Plant and Equipment $000	Fixtures and Fittings $000	Total property, plant & equipment $000
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Losses			
Balance as at 1 July 2017	925	110	1,035
Depreciation for the period	86	13	99
Disposals	(447)	-	(447)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	564	123	687
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**564**	**123**	**687**
Depreciation for the period	**26**	**7**	**33**
Disposals	**(16)**	**-**	**(16)**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**574**	**130**	**704**
Carrying amount			
At 1 July 2017	124	53	177
At 30 June 2018	36	41	77
At 1 July 2018	**36**	**41**	**77**
At 30 June 2019	**25**	**38**	**63**

10. Intangible assets

	Intangible assets
Costs	**$000**
Balance as at 1 July 2017	6,109
Acquisition	17
Disposals	(363)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	5,763
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**5,763**
Acquisition	**1**
Disposals	**(22)**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**5,742**
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment Losses	
Balance as at 1 July 2017	2,735
Amortisation for the year	1,258
Disposals	(362)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	3,631
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**3,631**
Amortisation for the year	**1,220**
Disposals	**(22)**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**4,829**

10. Intangible assets (continued)

	Intangible assets
	$000
Carrying amounts	
At 1 July 2017	3,374
At 30 June 2018	2,132
At 1 July 2018	**2,132**
At 30 June 2019	**913**

11. Trade and other payables

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Other payables	**899**	925
Total	**899**	925

12. Provisions

	2019	2018
Current	$000	$000
Liability for annual leave	**1,169**	824
Liability for long service leave	**1,477**	1,379
Total employee benefits - current	**2,646**	2,203

Non-Current	2019 $000	2018 $000
Liability for long service leave	**339**	206
Total employee benefits – non-current	**339**	206

13. Income tax

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Current tax expense		
Current year	**686**	(212)
	686	(212)
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(686)**	(235)
	(686)	(235)
Total income tax expense	**-**	(447)

13. Income tax (continued)

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Income tax benefit/(expense) numerical reconciliation between tax benefit/(expense) and pre-tax profit		
Net profit/(loss) for the year	**(239)**	952
Less: Income tax benefit/(expense) for the current year	**-**	(447)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**(239)**	1,399
Income tax using the Company's tax rate of 30% (2018: 30%)	**(72)**	(420)
(Non Taxable Income)/Non deductible losses	**48**	(46)
Disallowable expenses	**6**	(22)
Under provision in prior year	**-**	-
Other	**18**	41
	-	(447)

Deferred tax - 2019

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2019 $000	2018 $000	**2019 $000**	2018 $000	**2019 $000**	2018 $000
Employee provisions	**895**	722	**-**	-	**895**	722
Accrual expenses	**1**	4	**-**	-	**1**	4
Other	**5**	5	**-**	(516)	**5**	(511)
	901	731	**-**	(516)	**901**	215

Deferred tax - 2018

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2018 $000	2017 $000	2018 $000	2017 $000	2018 $000	2017 $000
Employee provisions	**722**	668	**-**	-	**722**	668
Accrual expenses	**4**	7	**-**	-	**4**	7
Other	**5**	167	**(516)**	(392)	**(511)**	(224)
	731	842	**(516)**	(392)	**215**	450

Movement in temporary differences during the year - 2019

	Balance 1 July 2018 $000	Recognised in profit/loss $000	Transfers in/(out) $000	Balance 30 June 2019 $000
Employee provisions	722	**173**	-	**895**
Accrual expenses	4	**(3)**	-	**1**
Unrealised (gains)/loss	(516)	**516**	-	**-**
Other	5	**-**	-	**5**
	215	**686**	-	**901**

13. Income tax (continued)

Movement in temporary differences during the year - 2018

	Balance 1 July 2017 $000	Recognised in profit/loss $000	Transfers in/(out) $000	Balance 30 June 2018 $000
Employee provisions	668	**54**	-	**722**
Accrual expenses	7	**(3)**	-	**4**
Unrealised (gains)/loss	(392)	**(124)**	-	**(516)**
Other	167	**(162)**	-	**5**
	450	**(235)**	-	**215**

14. Retained earnings

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Balance as at 1 July	**4,894**	4,642
Increase/(decrease) for the year	**(1,173)**	252
Balance as at 30 June	**3,721**	4,894

15. Reserves

The Company maintains two reserves: General Reserve (GR) and Operational Risk Financial Requirements Reserve (ORFR). Both reserves are operated in accordance with the Company's Reserve Policy.

The GR was established on 1 July 2007 to provide the Company with access to funds to protect members' interests and mitigate the impact of an adverse event. The GR is funded from any profit arising from future administration and investment fees. The profit is the difference between the fixed fees charged and the actual costs incurred. From time to time, amounts may be transferred from the GR to the ORFR reserve.

The ORFR reserve was established on 1 July 2013 in accordance with the Superannuation Prudential Standards SPS 114 - Operational Risk Financial Requirements. The ORFR reserve may be used in certain circumstances to address operational risk events or claims against the Company arising from operational risk. It was seeded by the transfer from the GR and will be generally funded from earnings on the investments supporting the ORFR reserve. A dividend of $10,000,000 was paid out of this reserve to LASF during the year to transfer some of the ORFR to LASF so that LASF holds the reserve directly.

	GR $000	ORFR $000	Total $000
Balance as at 1 July 2017	2,249	16,629	18,878
Increase/(decrease) for the year	(309)	1,009	700
Balance as at 30 June 2018	1,940	17,638	19,578
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**1,940**	**17,638**	**19,578**
Increase/(decrease) for the year	**(352)**	**(8,714)**	**(9,066)**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**1,588**	**8,924**	**10,512**

16. Cash flows statement reconciliation

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Cash at bank	**9,046**	5,378
Term deposit	**4,799**	4,690
Cash and cash equivalents	**13,845**	10,068

(b) Reconciliation of net profit after tax with net cash flows from operations

	2019 $000	2018 $000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	**(239)**	952
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	**33**	99
Amortisation	**1,220**	1,258
Losses on sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	9
Investment income	**(272)**	(564)
Change in fair value in financial assets profit or loss	**(845)**	(133)
Operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions	**(103)**	1,621
(Increase)/decrease in prepayment	**(248)**	(179)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(46)**	693
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	**(170)**	112
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(26)**	412
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	**576**	180
Increase/(decrease) in amounts held in trust	**(206)**	280
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payable	**686**	(67)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	**(516)**	124
Net cash from operating activities	**(53)**	3,176

17. Employee superannuation benefits

The Company makes the majority of its employer superannuation contributions in respect of its employees to the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (LASF). LASF has two categories of membership, accumulation and defined benefit, each of which is funded differently. The defined benefits category provides lump sum benefits based on years of service and final average salary. In certain circumstances a defined benefit member may be eligible to purchase a lifetime pension with up to 50% of their lump sum benefit. The accumulation category receives fixed contributions from the Company and the Company's legal or constructive obligation is limited to these contributions.

Obligations for contributions to LASF are recognised as an expense in Statement of Comprehensive Income when they are made or due.

17. Employee superannuation benefits (continued)

(a) Accumulation (continued)

LASF's accumulation categories, Vision MySuper/Vision Super Saver, receives both employer and employee contributions on a progressive basis. Employer contributions are normally based on a fixed percentage of employee earnings. For the year ended 30 June 2019, this was 9.5% (2018: 9.5%) as required under Superannuation Guarantee (SG) legislation. Our commitment to accumulation plans is limited to making contributions in accordance with our minimum statutory requirements. No further liability accrues to the employer as the superannuation benefits accruing to employees are represented by their share of the net assets of LASF.

The SG rate will remain at 9.5% for the next 3 years, increasing to 10% from 1 July 2021, and eventually to 12% from 1 July 2025.

(b) Defined Benefit

As provided under Paragraph 34 of AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, the Company does not use defined benefit accounting for its defined benefit obligations under the LASF's Defined Benefit category. This is because LASF's Defined Benefit category is a multi-employer sponsored plan.

As a multi-employer sponsored plan, LASF was established as a mutual scheme to allow for the mobility of the workforce between the participating employers without attaching a specific liability to particular employees and their current employer. Therefore, there is no proportional split of the defined benefit liabilities, assets or costs between the participating employers as the defined benefit obligation is a floating obligation between the participating employers and the only time that the aggregate obligation is allocated to specific employers is when a call is made. As a result, the level of participation of the Company in LASF cannot be measured as a percentage compared with other participating employers. While there is an agreed methodology to allocate any shortfalls identified by the fund Actuary for funding purposes, there is no agreed methodology to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between the participating employers for accounting purposes. Therefore, the Fund Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers for the purposes of AASB 119 because of the pooled nature of the LASF’s defined benefit category.

Funding arrangements

The Company makes employer contributions to the LASF defined benefit category at rates determined by the Trustee on the advice of the Fund Actuary.

As at 30 June 2018, an actuarial investigation was held. It was determined the Vested Benefit Index (VBI) of the Defined Benefit category to which the Company is a contributing employer was 106.0% at 30 June 2018. As LASF provides lifetime pensions in the Defined Benefit category, an interim actuarial review was held at 30 June 2019. Vision Super has advised that the VBI at 30 June 2019 was 107.1%.

The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) superannuation prudential standard, SPS160 - Defined Benefit Matters determines the funding requirements of a defined benefit (DB) arrangement.

Under this standard:

- The VBI is the measure to determine whether there is an unfunded liability, and
- Any unfunded liability that arises must be paid within three years.

Under SPS 160, the VBI is to be used as the primary funding indicator. Because the VBI was above 100%, the 2019 interim actuarial investigation showed that the Defined Benefit category was in a satisfactory financial position under SPS 160. As a result, the Fund Actuary determined that no change was necessary to the Defined Benefit category’s funding arrangements from prior years.

17. Employee superannuation benefits (continued)

(b) Defined Benefit (continued)

Funding arrangements (continued)

LASF's employer funding arrangements comprise of three components as follows:

1. Regular contributions - ongoing contributions needed to fund the balance of benefits for current members and pensioners

2. Funding calls - contributions in respect of each participating employer's share of any funding shortfalls that arise, and

3. Retrenchment increments - additional contributions to cover the increase in liability arising from retrenchments.

The Company is also required to make additional contributions to cover the contributions tax payable on components 2 and 3 referred to above. Employees are also required to make member contributions to LASF. As such, assets accumulate in LASF to meet member benefits, as defined in the Trust Deed, as they accrue.

Employer contributions

(A) Regular contributions

On the basis of the results of the 2018 interim actuarial investigation conducted by the Fund Actuary as at 30 June 2018, the Company makes employer contributions to LASF's Defined Benefit category at rates determined by the LASF's Trustee, on the advice of the Fund Actuary. For the year ended 30 June 2019, this rate was 9.5% of members' salaries (9.5% in 2018). This rate will increase in line with the required SG increases.

In addition, the Company reimburses LASF to cover the excess of the benefits paid as a consequence of retrenchment above the funded resignation or retirement benefit (the funded resignation or retirement benefit is calculated as the VBI multiplied by the benefit).

(B) Funding calls

LASF is required to comply with the superannuation prudential standards. Under the superannuation prudential standard SPS 160, LASF is required to target full funding of its vested benefits. There may be circumstances where:

- A fund is in an unsatisfactory financial position at an actuarial investigation (i.e. its vested benefit index (VBI) is less than 100% at the date of the actuarial investigation), or

- A fund's VBI is below its shortfall limit at any time other than at the date of the actuarial investigations.

If either of the above occur, LASF has a shortfall for the purposes of SPS 160 and LASF is required to put a plan in place so that the shortfall is fully funded within three years of the shortfall occurring. There may be circumstances where the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) may approve a period longer than three years.

LASF monitors its VBI on a quarterly basis and LASF has set its shortfall limit at 97%.

17. Employee superannuation benefits (continued)

(b) Defined Benefit (continued)

Employer contributions (continued)

(B) Funding calls (continued)

In the event that the Fund Actuary determines that there is a shortfall based on the above requirement, LASF's participating employers (including the Company) are required to make an employer contribution to cover the shortfall. The methodology used to allocate the shortfall was agreed in 1997 to fairly and reasonably apportion the shortfall between the participating employers.

Using the agreed methodology, the shortfall amount is apportioned between the participating employers based on the pre-1 July 1993 and post-30 June 1993 service liabilities of LASF's defined benefit category, together with the employer's payroll at 30 June 1993 and at the date the shortfall has been calculated.

The pre-1 July 1993 and post-30 June 1993 service liabilities of LASF are based on:

- The service periods of all active members split between the active members pre-1 July 1993 and post-30 June 1993 service period, and

- The pensioner (including fixed term pension) liabilities which are allocated to the pre-1993 period.

The pre-1 July 1993 component of the shortfall is apportioned between the participating employers based on the employer's share of the total participating employer payroll at 30 June 1993.

The post-30 June 1993 component of the shortfall is apportioned between the participating employers based on the employer's share of the total participating employer payroll at the date the shortfall has been calculated.

Due to the nature of the contractual obligations between the participating employers and LASF, and that LASF includes lifetime pensioners and their reversionary beneficiaries; it is unlikely that LASF will be wound up. In the unlikely event that LASF is wound up and there is a surplus in LASF, the surplus cannot be applied for the benefit of the defined benefit employers where there are on-going defined benefit obligations. The surplus would be transferred to the fund accepting those defined benefit obligations (including the lifetime pension obligations) of LASF.

In the event that a participating employer is wound-up, the defined benefit obligations of that employer will be transferred to that employer's successor.

(C) Retrenchment increments

During the year ended 30 June 2019, the Company was not required to make payments to LASF in respect of retrenchment increments (2018: $nil). The Company's liability to LASF as at 30 June 2019, for retrenchment increments, accrued interest and tax is $nil (2018: $nil).

17. Employee superannuation benefits (continued)

(b) Defined Benefit (continued)

The 2019 interim actuarial investigation surplus amounts

The 2019 interim actuarial investigation identified the following in the Defined Benefit category of which the Company is a contributing employer:

- A VBI surplus of $151.3 million (2018: $131.9 million), and
- A total service liability surplus of $233.4 million (2018: $218.3 million).

The VBI surplus means that the market value of the fund's assets supporting the defined benefit obligations exceed the vested benefits that the defined benefit members would have been entitled to if they had all exited on 30 June 2019.

The total service liability surplus means that the current value of the assets in LASF's Defined Benefit category plus expected future contributions exceeds the value of expected future benefits and expenses.

The 2017 full actuarial investigation

LASF's last full actuarial investigation was as at 30 June 2017. This investigation identified the following:

- A VBI surplus of $69.8 million; and
- A total service liability surplus of $193.5 million.

Accrued benefits

LASF's liability for accrued benefits was determined in the 2019 interim actuarial investigation pursuant to the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard Board AAS25 *Financial Reporting by Superannuation Funds* follows:

	30 June 2019 $ million	30 June 2018 $ million
Net Market Value of Assets	2,320.2	2,368.1
Accrued Benefits (per accounting standards)	2,063.8	2,119.1
Difference between Assets and Accrued Benefits	256.4	249.0
Vested Benefits (Minimum sum which must be paid to members when they leave the fund)	2,169.0	2,236.3

17. Employee superannuation benefits (continued)

(b) Defined Benefit (continued)

Accrued benefits (continued)

The financial assumptions used to calculate the accrued benefits for the defined benefit category of LASF were:

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
• Net Investment Return	6.00%pa	6.50%pa
• Salary Inflation	3.50%pa	3.50%pa
• Price Inflation	2.00%pa	2.00%pa

A interim actuarial investigation is being held as at 30 June 2019 and the next full actuarial investigation will be as at 30 June 2020.

(c) Superannuation contributions

Contributions by the Company (excluding any unfunded liability payments) to the above superannuation plans for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 are detailed below:

Scheme	Type of Scheme	Rate	2019 $000	2018 $000
LASF	Defined benefit	**9.50%**	**58**	56
LASF	Accumulation	**9.50%**	**915**	861

There were no contributions outstanding and no loans issued from or to the above schemes as at 30 June 2019.

The expected contribution to be paid to the Defined Benefits category of LASF for the year ending 30 June 2019 is $52,035 (2018: $50,889).

18. Financial risk management

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables which are mainly trustee services fees to LASF and administration services fees from VPST. Consequently, the Company's exposure to credit risk is considered minimal. The amount that best represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to these receivables is the carrying value in the Statement of Financial Position.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is not material as the Company always maintains sufficient cash at bank to cover daily operational expenses. Additionally, the Company also maintains reserves of $10,512,000 (2018: $19,578,000) as at the reporting date.

There are no contractual maturities for financial liabilities in excess of 12 months.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as it operates in Australia only and all transactions are in Australian dollars.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is not material as its interest income for the year 2019: $108,000 (2018: $106,000) is not material and the Company does not borrow money. Consequently, no sensitivity analysis is disclosed in this note.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors affecting all similar financial instruments in the market. Equity price risk exposure arises from the Company's investment with Vanguard.

	2019		2018	
Index/Benchmark	**Change in investment price %**	**Effect on net assets / investment returns $000**	Change in investment price %	Effect on net assets / investment returns $000
Unlisted investments				
CPI + 6%	**6.9/(6.9)**	**0.0/(0.0)**	**7.5/(7.5)**	**950/(950)**

19. Related parties

(a) Key Management Personnel

The Company has nine Directors. The Directors of the Company are:

Member Directors:
Peter Gebert (appointed 1 August 2018)
Wendy Phillips (end of term 31 July 2018)
Casey Nunn
Diane Smith (appointed 31 August 2018)
Lisa Darmanin

Employer Directors:
Geoff Lake (Chair)
Graham Sherry
Peter Wilson
Rob Spence

Independent Director:
Joanne Dawson

Geoff Lake was Chairman during the year. Wendy Phillips was Deputy Chair until 27 July 2018 and Lisa Darmanin was Deputy Chair from 27 July 2018.

Each Director attended the following meetings and Board Committees during the year as a member of the Board or relevant Committee. Nine board meeting were held during the year and the attendance was as follows:

Name	**Board Meetings**	
	Eligible to attend	Attended
Geoff Lake	**9**	9
Wendy Phillips	**1**	1
Peter Wilson	**9**	9
Graham Sherry	**9**	8
Rob Spence	**9**	9
Peter Gebert	**8**	8
Joanne Dawson	**9**	9
Casey Nunn	**9**	8
Diane Smith	**8**	8
Lisa Darmanin	**9**	9

Board Committees are open to all Directors and were attended by a quorum of Directors on all occasions.

Apart from the Company's Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Investment Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Head of Fund Administration, General Manager Strategy and Growth, and Head of Human Resources are considered to be Key Management Personnel (KMP) for the purpose of these financial statements.

(b) Key management personnel and executives' compensation

The KMP's compensation is presented in the table below for year 2019. Total compensation received, or due and receivable, by key management personnel amounted to $2,804,613 (2018: $2,672,179).

The detail is as follows:	**2019**	2018
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	**2,596,551**	2,433,815
Post-employment benefits	**208,062**	238,364
	2,804,613	2,672,179

19. Related parties (continued)

(b) Key management personnel and executives' compensation (continued)

The table below lists the number of KMP and executive positions named above whose income falls within the following bands for the financial year ending 30 June:

Amounts falling between…	2019	2018
Up to $39,999	2	2
$40,000 - $49,999	-	-
$50,000 - $99,999	8	8
$100,000 - $149,999	1	1
$150,000 - $199,999	1	1
$200,000 – $249,999	1	-
$250,000 - $299,999	-	1
$300,000 - $349,999	1	1
$350,000 - $399,999	2	1
$400,000 - $449,999	-	-
$500,000 - $549,999	-	-
$550,000 - $599,999	1	1

Any Director of the Company or other key management personnel who is a member of LASF contributes to LASF on the same terms and conditions as other members. No retirement benefits were paid to Directors or key management personnel during the year.

The Trustee has not made, guaranteed or secured any loan to any Director or member of staff or to any other related party.

	2019 $	2018 $
Roll ins from KMP to LASF	-	525,456
Benefits paid to KMP from LASF	66,630	95,420
Vested Benefits of KMP	7,332,437	8,551,361

19. Related parties (continued)

(c) Related party transactions

(i) Local Authorities Superannuation Fund

The Company is the trustee of LASF. The trustee services fees paid and payable to the Company by LASF for the year ended 30 June 2019 is $20,498,795 (2018: $20,932,149). The majority of employees of the Company are members of LASF.

(ii) Pooled Superannuation Pty Ltd

Pooled Superannuation Pty Ltd (PSPL) was established on 12 March 2010 for the purpose of acting as Trustee Company for Vision Pooled Superannuation Trust (VPST). The Company is 100% owned by Vision Financial Holdings Pty Ltd.

The professional indemnity insurance premium expense paid and payable by the Company on the behalf of PSPL is $23,307 (2018: $84,634). PSPL has reimbursed the Company in full for this expense.

(iii) Vision Pooled Superannuation Trust

The Company provides administration services to VPST. The administration fees payable/paid to the Company by VPST for the year ended 30 June 2019 is $2,125,146 (2018: $3,295,487). VPST was wound up on 28 February 2019.

(iv) Vision Holding Company Pty Ltd

Vision Holding Company Pty Ltd was established in 2008 for the purpose of acting as trustee company for the Private Equity Trust which holds a number of overseas private equity investments. The Company holds 100% of Vision Holding Company Pty Ltd.

(v) Regional Infrastructure Fund

VPST was the sole shareholder in Regional Infrastructure Fund Pty Ltd (RIF). On the wind-up of VPST, VPST's shares in RIF were transferred to LASF.

RIF was established primarily to invest in regional infrastructure projects. As RIF was no longer being used to invest in regional infrastructure projects, RIF was wound up following the closure of its bank account. RIF paid $457 to LASF during the year as a dividend on closure of the RIF bank account.

20. Subsequent events after balance date

Since 30 June 2019, there has not been any other matter or circumstances not otherwise dealt with in the financial statements that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the Company.

Vision Super Pty Ltd

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of Vision Super Pty Limited ("the Company"):

(a) The financial statements and notes, set out on pages 3 to 31, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

  (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date, and

  (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

(b) The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as described in Note 2, and

(c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

Name: Geoff Lake
Director

Casey Nunn

Name: Casey Nunn
Director

Dated 20 September 2019
Melbourne

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Vision Super Pty Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Vision Super Pty Ltd (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, 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:

a) 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 on that date; and

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is the Directors' report accompanying the financial report.

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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment 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.

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- 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.

Ernst & Young

John MacDonald
Partner
Melbourne

20 September 2019