Map Funds Management
Annual Financial Report

FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR PROFESSIONALS

MAP FUNDS MANAGEMENT LTD

ACN 011 061 831

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

30 JUNE 2016

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The directors present their report together with the financial report of MAP Funds Management Ltd (the Company and the Group), for the year ended 30 June 2016 and the independent auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The directors of the Company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name & qualifications	Appointment / Resignation date
Mr Vincent Plant BBus Fin, MBA F Fin, MAICD Non-Executive Chair	Appointed Non-Executive Chair effective 30 November 2015
Ms Karen Gibson BSc, MBA, GAICD, AdvDipFS (Superannuation), GDipT Non-Executive Director	Resigned Non-Executive Chair effective 30 November 2015
Mr Garry Wayling BCom (Acctg), GAICD, ACA Non-Executive Director	
Mr Robert J Brown BSc, M.A. (Applied Mathematics), Grad. Dip. Applied Finance, GAICD	Appointed Non-Executive Director effective 22 March 2016
Mr Adriaan C. Ryder B BusSC (Actuarial) (Hons), AIA Non-Executive Director	Resigned effective 5 February 2016
Ms Greta Thomas MBA, GAICD Non-Executive Director	Resigned effective 2 October 2015
Ms Gail Pemberton FAICD, MA Non-Executive Director	Resigned effective 30 November 2015

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company and Group is Level 5, 135 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.

Company Secretary

The company secretary of the Company during the financial year was Mr Ashley Fenton.

Directors' Meetings

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

	Appointed	Resigned	ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	ATTENDED
Mr V. Plant	30-Nov-15		4	4
Mr R. Brown	22-Mar-16		2	2
Mr A.C. Ryder	02-Jul-09	05-Feb-16	4	1
Ms K. Gibson	12-Feb-13		7	7
Mr G. Wayling	08-May-14		7	6
Ms G. Pemberton	12-Feb-15	30-Nov-15	3	3
Ms G. Thomas	12-Feb-15	20-Oct-15	3	3

Principal activities

The Company acts as Trustee of the MAP Master Superannuation Plan.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Group during the year.

Operating and financial review

The Profit of the Company for the year was $883,839 (2015: profit $965,043) after income tax expense of $423,474 (2015: $303,524). The profit of the Group for the year was $880,741 (2015: profit $977,934) after income tax expense of $429,500 (2015: $309,049 income tax expense).

OneVue Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries provided services to MAP Funds Management Limited in the period to 30 June 2016 in lieu of MAP Funds Management Limited directly incurring the costs. These costs include staff and related expenses, at the cost of OneVue Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries and were not recharged to the Company.

Dividends

Since incorporation, no dividend has been paid or declared and the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Significant changes in state of affairs

There were no other significant changes in the state for the affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review.

Likely developments

The Company and the Group (together referred to as the "Group") expect to continue its operations of acting as the Trustee of the MAP Master Superannuation Plan.

Events since the end of the financial year

There were no events since the end of the financial year 30 June 2016

Environmental regulation

The Company's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulation under either Commonwealth or State legislation.

Indemnification and insurance of officer and auditors

Indemnification

The Group has agreed to indemnify the directors of the Company and its controlled entities against all liabilities to any other person as directors of the Company and its controlled entities, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The agreement stipulates that the Group will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

Under the terms of an agreement entered into, the Group has agreed to indemnify certain senior executives for all liabilities to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position in the Company and its controlled entities, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The senior executives are the general managers of each of the Group's operating divisions. The agreement stipulates that the Group will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including legal fees.

Insurance premiums

During the financial year the Group has paid premiums in respect of directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses' insurance contracts for the year ended 30 June 2016. Such insurance contracts insure against certain liability (subject to specified exclusions) for persons who are or have been executive officers of the Company.

Details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid has not been included as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contracts.

Lead auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 7 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Dated at Sydney this 22nd day of September 2016

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Vincent Plant

Vincent Plant
Chairman
MAP Funds Management Ltd

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Fax: +61 2 9240 9821
www.bdo.com.au

Level 11, 1 Margaret St
Sydney NSW 2000

Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY ARTHUR MILNER TO THE DIRECTORS OF MAP FUNDS MANAGEMENT LTD

As lead auditor of MAP Funds Management Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of MAP Funds Management Ltd and the entities it controlled during the period.

Arthur Milner
Partner

BDO East Coast Partnership

Sydney, 22 September 2016

		Consolidated		Parent	
	Note	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
		$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Revenue	4	3,857,361	4,530,834	3,808,280	4,203,916
Accounting, audit and legal expenses		(191,361)	(187,001)	(191,361)	(187,001)
Administration services charges		(1,067,210)	(653,015)	(1,067,210)	(653,015)
Advertising and promotional expenses		(19,901)	(48,182)	(19,901)	(48,182)
Advisory services expenses		-	(206,806)	-	-
Commission paid		(210,876)	(118,267)	(210,876)	(118,267)
Consultancy and contracting fees		(296)	(50,401)	-	(50,212)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(46,856)	(79,111)	(46,856)	(79,111)
Employee expenses	5	(344,361)	(1,188,604)	(344,361)	(1,188,604)
Fees, licences and subscriptions		(110,458)	(102,156)	(80,242)	(66,057)
Insurance expenses		(36,753)	(67,692)	(34,203)	(59,672)
Occupancy expenses		(380,414)	(270,516)	(380,414)	(270,516)
Postage, printing and stationery		(50,037)	(59,112)	(16,911)	(15,845)
Travel and accommodation expenses		-	(2,438)	-	(2,438)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(100,118)	(228,164)	(119,814)	(212,535)
Profit from Operating Activities		**1,298,720**	**1,269,369**	**1,296,131**	**1,252,461**
Finance income		11,521	17,614	11,182	16,106
Net finance income		**11,521**	**17,614**	**11,182**	**16,106**
Profit before income tax		**1,310,241**	**1,286,983**	**1,307,313**	**1,268,567**
Income tax expense	7	(429,500)	(309,049)	(423,474)	(303,524)
Profit for the year		**880,741**	**977,934**	**883,839**	**965,043**
Other comprehensive income net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**880,741**	**977,934**	**883,839**	**965,043**

The statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 28.

	Retained earnings		Issued capital		Total equity	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Consolidated						
Opening balance at 1 July	1,609,915	631,980	25,003	25,003	1,634,918	656,983
Profit for the year	880,741	977,934	-	-	880,741	977,934
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	880,741	977,934	-	-	880,741	977,934
Closing balance at 30 June	**2,490,656**	**1,609,915**	**25,003**	**25,003**	**2,515,659**	**1,634,918**
Company	1,571,227	606,184	25,003	25,003	1,596,230	631,187
Opening balance at 1 July						
Profit for the year	883,839	965,043	-	-	883,839	965,043
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	883,839	965,043	-	-	883,839	965,043
Closing balance at 30 June	**2,455,066**	**1,571,227**	**25,003**	**25,003**	**2,480,069**	**1,596,230**

The statements of changes in equity are to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 28.

	Note	Consolidated 2016	Consolidated 2015	Parent 2016	Parent 2015
		$	$	$	$
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	8	213,485	81,382	203,174	71,089
Other financial assets	9	402,246	392,212	402,246	392,212
Trade and other receivables	10	3,622,704	1,833,510	3,622,704	1,796,761
Prepayments and deposits	11	100,828	35,847	17,621	10,556
Total current assets		**4,339,263**	**2,342,951**	**4,245,745**	**2,270,618**
Property, plant and equipment	12	24,005	70,861	24,005	70,861
Investment in controlled entity	13	-	-	28,057	28,057
Total non-current assets		**24,005**	**70,861**	**52,062**	**98,918**
Total assets		**4,363,268**	**2,413,812**	**4,297,807**	**2,369,536**
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	14	1,847,609	778,894	1,817,738	773,306
Total current liabilities		**1,847,609**	**778,894**	**1,817,738**	**773,306**
Total liabilities		**1,847,609**	**778,894**	**1,817,738**	**773,306**
Net assets		**2,515,659**	**1,634,918**	**2,480,069**	**1,596,230**
Equity					
Issued capital	15	25,003	25,003	25,003	25,003
Retained earnings		2,490,656	1,609,915	2,455,066	1,571,227
Total equity		**2,515,659**	**1,634,918**	**2,480,069**	**1,596,230**

The statements of financial position are to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 28.

		Consolidated		Parent	
	Note	2016	2015	2016	2015
		$	$	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash receipts in the course of operations		4,930,703	4,113,590	4,818,260	3,812,258
Interest received		11,787	18,874	11,448	17,366
Cash payments in the course of operations		(2,336,909)	(3,406,271)	(2,224,145)	(3,029,149)
Income taxes paid		(7,377)	1,562	(7,377)	7,377
Net cash from operating activities	21	2,598,204	727,755	2,598,186	807,852
Cash flows from investing activities					
Realisation of other investments		(10,033)	(12,839)	(10,033)	(12,839)
Disposal of plant and equipment and software		-	200	-	200
Net cash used in investing activities		(10,033)	(12,639)	(10,033)	(12,639)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Related party funding		(2,456,068)	(1,057,030)	(2,456,068)	(1,057,030)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,456,068)	(1,057,030)	(2,456,068)	(1,057,030)
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		132,103	(341,914)	132,085	(261,817)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		81,382	423,295	71,089	332,905
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	**8**	**213,485**	**81,382**	**203,174**	**71,089**

The statements of cash flows are to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 28.

1. Reporting entity

MAP Funds Management Ltd (the “Company”) is a company domiciled in Australia. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2016 comprise the Company and its subsidiary (together referred to as the “Group”) The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 September 2016.

2. Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements are general-purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit entities. The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by all group entities.

a. Basis of consolidation

i. Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- The fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- The recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; less
- The fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

ii. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

iii. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

b. Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering services is recognised in the period in which the service is provided.

License fees

Revenue from alliances for the manufacture of superannuation products and is recognised as it accrues.

c. Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of 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 gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Taxation

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 or in other comprehensive income.

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

The Group is within a tax consolidated group with OneVue Holdings Limited as the head entity. The head entity and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

e. Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are described below.

Cash comprises current deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Cash and cash equivalents are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Other financial assets comprise interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

e. Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortised cost less impairment losses.

Trade and other payables are stated at their amortised cost. Trade accounts payable are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 31 days.

f. Investments

Investments in controlled entities are carried in the Company’s financial statements at the lower of cost or recoverable amount.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

g. Plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Plant and equipment are initially recorded at their cost of acquisition at the date of acquisition, being the fair value of the consideration provided plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Costs incurred on assets subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed performance of the asset will flow to the Company in future years, otherwise, the costs are expensed as incurred.

Plant and equipment are brought to account at cost, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation. The carrying amounts of non-current assets valued on the cost basis are reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amount at balance date. If the carrying amount of a non-current asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the lower amount. The write-down is expensed in the reporting period in which it occurs.

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including capitalised leased assets, is depreciated over their useful lives to the Company, commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

ii. Depreciation

Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually for appropriateness. When changes are made, adjustments are reflected prospectively in current and future periods only. Depreciation is expensed.

The depreciation rates and methods used for each class of asset, for the current and previous years, are as follows:

Item	Rate	Method
Plant and equipment	20.0% - 33.33%	Straight Line

h. Leased assets

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as finance leases. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and a lease liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments are recorded at the inception of the lease.

Lease liabilities are reduced by repayments of principal. The interest components of the lease payments are expensed. Contingent rentals are expensed as incurred.

Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases are expensed on a straight line basis over the term of the lease, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the lease property.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

i. Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised profit or loss. In assessing impairment the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

j. Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

k. Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and dividend income. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings.

l. Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The Group has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Group

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the Group:

AASB 2015-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality'

This amendment completes the withdrawal of references to AASB 1031 in all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, allowing that Standard to effectively be withdrawn.

The application of these amendments does not have any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

m. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2016 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

n. AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted.

The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The Group will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Group.

ii. AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition.

The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer.

The Group will adopt this standard from 1 July 2017 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Group.

4. Revenue

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Rendering of services	3,758,067	4,000,758	3,758,067	3,999,858
License / project fees	-	170,000	-	170,000
Other revenues	99,294	360,076	50,213	34,058
	3,857,361	**4,530,834**	**3,808,280**	**4,203,916**

5. Employee expenses

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Salaries and wages	333,603	1,176,247	333,603	1,176,247
Other associated employee expenses	1,703	(19,680)	1,703	(19,680)
Contributions to defined contribution plans	9,055	32,037	9,055	32,037
	344,361	**1,188,604**	**344,361**	**1,188,604**

Reduction in employee benefits as a result of a decrease in dedicated MAP employees. All corporate functions absorbed by OneVue Holdings Limited Group are not charged back.

6. Auditor's remuneration

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Audit Services:				
Auditor of the Company - BDO				
■ Audit of the financial statements	21,000	25,000	13,000	15,000
■ Audit and review of financial statements of entities managed by the Company	50,000	54,000	50,000	54,000
■ Other regulatory audit services	20,000	20,750	15,000	15,750
	91,000	**99,750**	**78,000**	**84,750**

7. Income tax expense

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Current tax expense	424,352	309,049	423,474	303,524
Under provision in respect to prior years	5,148	-	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-	-	-
Total income tax expense in income statement	**429,500**	**309,049**	**423,474**	**303,524**
Reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax profit				
Profit before tax for the period	1,310,241	1,286,983	1,307,313	1,268,567
Income tax expense using the domestic corporation tax rate of 30% (2015: 30%)	393,072	386,095	392,194	380,570
Non-deductible expenses	31,280	-	31,280	-
Under provision in respect to prior years	5,148			
Income tax expense adjusted for non deductible expenses	**429,500**	**386,095**	**423,474**	**380,570**
Utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	76,756	-	76,756
Adjustment for current tax of prior period	-	290	-	290
Total Tax expense in the period	**429,500**	**309,049**	**423,474**	**303,524**

8. Cash and cash equivalents

		Consolidated		Parent	
	Note	2016	2015	2016	2015
		$	$	$	$
Cash at bank	18	213,485	81,382	203,174	71,089
		213,485	**81,382**	**203,174**	**71,089**

9. Other financial assets

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Interest bearing deposits	**402,246**	**392,212**	**402,246**	**392,212**

10. Receivables

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Trade receivables due:				
MAP Master Superannuation Plan	75,407	683,673	75,407	683,673
Trade debtors	4,647	4,583	4,647	4,583
Other debtors	29,552	88,224	29,552	51,475
Related party debtors	3,513,098	1,057,030	3,513,098	1,057,030
	3,622,704	**1,833,510**	**3,622,704**	**1,796,761**

Customers with balances past due but without provision for impairment of receivables amount to nil as at 30 June 2016 (Nil as at 30 June 2015).

11. Prepayments

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Prepayments	**100,828**	**35,847**	**17,621**	**10,556**
	100,828	**35,847**	**17,621**	**10,556**

12. Plant and equipment

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Cost				
Plant and equipment at cost at beginning of the year	414,605	414,605	414,605	414,605
Additions	-	-	-	-
Plant and equipment at cost at end of the year	414,605	414,605	414,605	414,605
Depreciation				
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year	343,744	271,152	343,744	271,152
Depreciation for the year	46,856	72,592	46,856	72,592
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year	390,600	343,744	390,600	343,744
Carrying amounts				
Carrying amounts at beginning of the year	70,861	143,453	70,861	143,453
Total carrying amounts at end of the year	**24,005**	**70,861**	**24,005**	**70,861**

13. Investment in controlled entity

	Parent	
	2016	2015
	$	$
Investment in MAP Financial Planning Pty Ltd	**28,057**	**28,057**

14. Payables

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Trade creditors	52,257	141,104	46,147	141,104
Other creditors and accruals	340,792	328,741	324,218	328,678
Related party payables	1,454,560	309,049	1,447,373	303,524
	1,847,609	**778,894**	**1,817,738**	**773,306**

15. Issued capital

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Issued and paid up capital				
25,003 (2015: 25,003) ordinary shares, fully paid	**25,003**	**25,003**	**25,003**	**25,003**

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings.

In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares.

16. Dividend franking account

	Parent	
	2016	2015
	$	$
Franking credits at 30% available to shareholders of MAP Funds Management Ltd for subsequent financial years (2015: 30%)	**713,112**	**713,112**

The above available amounts are based on the balance of the dividend franking account at year-end adjusted for:

a. franking credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the current tax liabilities;
b. franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at year end;
c. franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at year end;
d. franking credits that the entity may be prevented from distributing in subsequent years.

The ability to utilise the franking credits is dependent upon there being sufficient available profits to declare dividends.

17. Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- operational risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The OneVue Group Audit and Risk Management and Compliance Committee is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies. The Audit and Risk Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

18. Financial risk management

The Group's Audit, Risk Management and Compliance Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group's Audit, Risk Management and Compliance Committee is assisted in its oversight role by an independent, internal auditor. The internal auditor undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Note	Carrying amount	
		2016	**2015**
		$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	8	213,485	81,382
Other financial assets	9	402,246	392,212
Receivables	10	3,622,704	1,833,510
		4,238,435	**2,307,104**

Concentration of credit risk on receivables exists in respect of amounts owing from OneVue Services Pty Ltd in the form of Intercompany Loans.

The majority of the cash and other financial assets held by the Group are invested with a single counterparty. If the credit quality or the financial position of this counterparty deteriorates significantly, the management of the Group will move the investments to another financial institution.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group'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 Group's reputation.

The Group invests in financial assets of a relatively liquid nature. Cash at bank and other financial assets are able to be realised at short notice.

The following are the contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities, including interest payments:

30 June 2016	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years
Trade and other payables	14	1,847,609	1,847,609	1,847,609	-	-
		1,847,609	**1,847,609**	**1,847,609**	**-**	-
30 June 2015	**Note**	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual cash flows**	**6 months or less**	**6-12 months**	**1-2 years**
Trade and other payables	14	778,894	778,894	778,894	-	-
		778,894	778,894	778,894	-	-

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 Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Group has inherent market risk as its revenue from management fees is generated by the funds under management of the MAP Superannuation Plan.

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	Carrying amount		Carrying amount	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Variable rate instruments				
Financial assets	615,731	473,594	605,420	463,301

18. Financial risk management (continued)

c. Market risk (continued)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

Consolidated	30 June 2016		30 June 2015	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Cash flow sensitivity				
Variable rate instruments	**6,157**	**(6,157)**	**4,736**	**(4,736)**
Parent	**30 June 2016**		**30 June 2015**	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Cash flow sensitivity				
Variable rate instruments	**6,054**	**(6,054)**	**4,633**	**(4,633)**

A change in interest rates would have no effect on equity other than through the movement in profit that will affect retained earnings.

a. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of cash assets, receivables and payables approximate net fair value.

b. Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents to maintain the Company's Australian Financial Services licence and Responsible Superannuation Entity ("RSE") licence. There were no breaches of the Group's externally imposed financial requirements during the year. There were no changes to the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

c. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Company standards for the management of operational risk in:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including independent authorisation of transactions
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- development of contingency plans
- training and professional development
- ethical and business standards
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

19. Commitments

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Operating lease commitments				
Future operating lease rentals not provided				
for in the financial statements and payable:				
Within one year	112,056	254,221	112,056	254,221
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	112,056	-	112,056
	112,056	**366,277**	**112,056**	**366,277**

The Company leases property under a non-cancellable operating lease expiring in one to five years. Leases generally provide the Company with a right of renewal at which time all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments comprise a base amount plus an incremental contingent rental. Contingent rentals are based on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

The operating lease on the rental premises has a five year lease term ending 30 November 2016 at Level 5, 135 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.

20. Particulars in relation to controlled entities

	%	%
Controlled entity of MAP Funds Management Ltd:		
MAP Financial Planning Pty Ltd	**100**	**100**

All entities are incorporated and operate in Australia.

21. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit/(Loss) for the period	880,741	977,934	883,839	965,043
Add/(less) non-cash items:				
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	46,856	79,111	46,856	79,111
(Loss)/Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	(200)	-	(200)
Changes in assets and liabilities during the year:				
Increase in related party funding	2,456,068	1,057,030	2,456,068	1,057,030
Increase in receivables	(1,789,196)	(1,718,126)	(1,825,944)	(1,543,893)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments and deposits	(64,980)	90,096	(7,065)	78,139
Increase in payables	1,068,715	357,889	1,044,432	288,601
Decrease in employee benefits	-	(115,979)	-	(115,979)
Net cash from operating activities	**2,598,204**	**727,755**	**2,598,186**	**807,852**

22. Key management personnel disclosures

Total personnel expenses paid or payable to key management personnel of the Group are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	345,928	577,930	345,928	577,930
Post-employment benefits	23,195	46,241	23,195	46,241
Long-term benefits	4,139	639	4,139	639
	373,261	**624,810**	**373,261**	**624,810**

Other key management personnel transactions with the Company or its jointly controlled entities

Some key management personnel and their related entities are members of the MAP Master Superannuation Plan of which the Company, MAP Funds Management Ltd, is trustee.

The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related entities were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-related entities.

23. Related parties

The ultimate parent entity is OneVue Holdings Ltd which owns 100% of the paid up capital of MAP Funds Management Ltd, which owns 100% of the paid up capital of MAP Financial Planning Pty Ltd.

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are set out below:

	Parent	
	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
Total transactions with MAP Financial Planning Pty Ltd:		
Admin fee paid to controlled entity	36,000	
	36,000	**-**
	Parent	
	2016	**2015**
Total related party debtor:	**$**	**$**
Parent related party debtor:		
OneVue Holdings Ltd	**-**	(39,600)
Other related party debtor:		
MAP Master Superannuation Plan	75,407	683,673
OneVue Services Pty Ltd	3,493,098	1,081,630
OneVue Funds Services Ltd	20,000	-
MAP Financial Planning Pty Ltd	-	15,000
	3,588,505	**1,740,703**
	Parent	
	2016	**2015**
Total related party Payable:	**$**	**$**
Parent related party payable:		
OneVue Holdings Ltd	827,028	303,524
Other related party payable:		
OneVue Services Pty Ltd	19,250	-
OneVue Super Services Ltd	581,995	-
MAP Financial Planning Pty Ltd	19,100	
	1,447,373	**303,524**

An Administration fee was paid to MAP Financial Planning to reimburse for services provided to members. MAP Funds Management's parent entity, OneVue Holdings Ltd, has agreed to reimburse MAP Funds Management for the difference between MAP Funds Management Ltd expenses and the administration fees earned due to the revised fee structure post acquisition. In the period to 30 June 2016 OneVue Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries provided staff and services to MAP Funds Management Ltd in lieu of MAP Funds Management Ltd directly incurring the costs. These costs were not recharged to MAP Funds Management Limited.

No interest is payable on any related party balance, with all balances unsecured, and payable upon demand.

24. Contingent liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
Guarantees for rental bonds	113,645	113,645	113,645	113,645
	113,645	**113,645**	**113,645**	**113,645**

Litigation

MAP Funds Management Ltd has been involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits incidental to the ordinary course of business. Based on legal advice obtained, other than the amounts already provided for in the accounts, the Directors do not expect any material liabilities to eventuate.

25. Events subsequent to balance date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely 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.

In the opinion of the directors of MAP Funds Management Ltd ("the Company"):

a. the consolidated financial statements and notes that are set out on page 8 to 33, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

    i. giving a true and fair view of the Company and Group's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

    ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

c. the directors draw attention to Note 2(a) to the Consolidated financial statements, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Dated at Sydney this 22nd day of September 2016.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Vincent Plant

Vincent Plant
Chairman

MAP Funds Management Ltd

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of MAP Funds Management Ltd

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of MAP Funds Management Ltd, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility 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 Note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of MAP Funds Management Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of MAP Funds Management Ltd is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 2.

BDO East Coast Partnership

BDO

Arthur Milner
Partner

Sydney, 22 September 2016

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