ABN 35 058 071 631

Financial Statements

For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

ABN 35 058 071 631

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For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

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Directors' Report For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

Your Directors present their report on Central Victorian Investments Ltd for the half year ended 31 December 2018.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a Director during the half year and to the date of this report are:

David Peter Draper John Arthur Cameron Nevett Francis Damien Frawley Peter Alexander Bain Peter John Catramados

(Resigned as director 16 August 2018)

Directors have been in office since the start of the half year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company secretary at the end of the half year:

Brendan Gillett has been the company secretary since 2005. Prior to this role, Brendan Gillett was employed in the Business and Finance Sector from 1983 until 1999 and was a Business Development Manager from 1999 until being appointed by Central Victorian Investments Ltd.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Central Victorian Investments Ltd during the half year was to act as an investment company. The Company's business model is to raise funds from investors through the issue of Secured Notes to provide for the Company's principal activity, which is to lend these funds on the security of registered first mortgages over titles to real property principally in Victoria, and to invest in other investments as permitted by the Trust Deed. The Company profits are derived primarily from the difference between its average interest rate on mortgage loans and investment of liquid funds and the average rate of interest paid to Secured Note holders. Secured Note holders do not participate in profits of the Company, but receive a rate of return on their investments.

No significant change in the nature of the entity's activity occurred during the half year.

Operating results

The profit of the Company for the half year after providing for income tax amounted to \$512,674 (2017; \$428,072).

Dividends paid or recommended

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the half year are as follows:

Ordinary share dividends paid during the half year amounted to \$182,953 (2017: \$242,238).

Review of operations

In commencing the financial year with liquidity exceeding 33%, an increase in the funds loaned decreased the liquidity postion to 30.44% at December close. While this is outside the target range, in order to maintain and improve profitability, we will continue to reduce this figure. As such, we still continue to see healthy increases in secured notes uptake by 16.70% and the loan book increasing by 20.46%. We will continue to attempt to find more quality, non-construction type lending opportunities to reduce the liquiduty postion of the company. The company's trading position continues to be steady and has maintained reasonable trading profits compared with previous half years. The Directors do not expect further losses on investments or otherwise and are expecting continued steady profitability.

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Directors' Report For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the half year.

Matters or circumstances arising after the end of the year

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

Future developments and results

There are no specific likely developments in the operations of the Company other than the continued diligent efforts to promote the business.

Environmental issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Proceedings on behalf of company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the half year.

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, for the half year ended 31 December 2018 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the interim financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director:....

Potor VB

Director:.....

Francis D Frawley

Dated this 27 FM day of FEBRUARY 2019



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Auditor Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Central Victorian Investments Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the half-year ended 31 December 2018 there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the review; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

PPT Andu Py Ltd PPT Audit Pty Ltd

Jason Hargreaves Director

Signed at Ballarat, 27th day of February 2019



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Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Administration Fees	12,540	9,983
Application Fees	125,746	90,144
Interest	2,522,342	2,168,877
Rental Income	52,250	49,576
	2,712,878	2,318,580
Expenses		
Accounting Fees	8,079	7,700
Advertising	14,843	31,813
Annual Leave Expense	1,211	(4,639)
Audit Fees	18,333	14,204
Bank Fees and Charges	3,808	3,550
Cleaning	3,135	2,607
Commission	41,489	29,135
Computer Expenses	16,964	18,293
Depreciation	8,073	9,436
Director Meeting Allowance	16,600	15,000
Equipment Hire & Maintenance	-	311
Heat, Light, Power and Utilities	3,026	3,089
Insurance	15,118	13,649
Interest Expenses	1,530,834	1,327,018
Legal Fees	8,101	11,002
Licence & Registration Fees	3,206	4,374
Long Service Leave Expense	3,763	(2,651)
Repairs and maintenance	33,461	-
Motor Vehicle Expenses	2,456	2,159
Postage	6,485	4,139
Printing and Stationery	12,271	10,764
Sponsorship	7,130	1,778
Subscriptions	6,727	6,216
Sundry Expenses	3,691	1,681
Superannuation	13,530	11,471
Telephone	3,549	3,703
Travel & Conference Expenses	13,191	5,334
Trustee Fees	61,924	55,462
Wages	163,293	140,236
	2,024,291	1,726,834

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Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

		31 December 2018	31 December 2017
		\$	\$
Operating profit before income tax		688,587	591,746
Net gain on revaluation of investment property		14,500	-
Profit for the half year before income tax		703,087	591,746
Income tax expense	15	(190,413)	(163,674)
Profit for the half year	!	512,674	428,072
Other comprehensive income:			
Revaluation increment on property		32,382	-
Other comprehensive income	,	32,382	_
Total comprehensive income for the half year attributable to the members of the company		545,056	428,072

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Statement of Financial Position As At 31 December 2018

		31 December 2018	30 June 2018
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	7,756,678	7,108,273
Trade and other receivables	3	292,908	215,378
Investments	4	19,010,000	18,010,000
Loans secured by mortgage	5	66,685,471	55,358,300
Other assets	6	6,253	18,596
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		93,751,310	80,710,547
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,294,372	1,257,780
Investment property	8	1,020,000	1,000,000
Deferred tax assets	16	23,526	24,524
Intangible assets	9	100,000	100,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,437,898	2,382,304
TOTAL ASSETS		96,189,208	83,092,851
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	788,144	737,611
Debentures	11	81,278,571	70,766,831
Short-term provisions	12	33,303	38,141
Current tax liabilities	16	102,103	53,985
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		82,202,121	71,596,568
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Debentures	11	6,656,130	4,582,550
Long-term provisions	12	20,097	17,785
Deferred tax liabilities	16	229,436	211,653
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,905,663	4,811,988
TOTAL LIABILITIES		89,107,784	76,408,556
NET ASSETS		7,081,424	6,684,295
	,		
EQUITY			
Issued capital	13	2,007,999	1,972,973
Reserves	14	714,229	681,847
Retained earnings		4,359,196	4,029,475
TOTAL EQUITY	:	7,081,424	6,684,295

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2016

31 December 2018

	Ordinary Shares	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	1,972,973	4,029,475	681,847	6,684,295
Comprehensive income attribute to members	-	512,674	32,382	545,056
Shares issued during the half year	35,026	-	-	35,026
Dividends paid	-	(182,953)	-	(182,953)
Balance at 31 December 2018	2,007,999	4,359,196	714,229	7,081,424

31 December 2017

	Ordinary Shares \$	Retained Earnings \$	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,942,973	3,626,908	681,847	6,251,728
Comprehensive income attribute to members	-	428,072	-	428,072
Shares issued during the half year	30,000	-	-	30,000
Dividends paid	-	(242,238)	-	(242,238)
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,972,973	3,812,742	681,847	6,467,562

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Statement of Cash Flows For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

		31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest and fees received		2,622,808	2,338,203
Interest paid		(1,479,181)	(1,309,343)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(429,121)	(367,904)
Income tax paid (net)		(141,297)	(136,687)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18(a)	573,209	524,269
CARL ELOWO FROM INVESTINO ACTIVITIES			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Net movement in secured loans		(44 007 474)	(4 200 007)
		(11,327,171)	(4,390,997)
Net cash used in investing activities		(11,327,171)	(4,390,997)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Dividends paid		(182,953)	(242,238)
Net movement in debentures		12,585,320	7,541,874
Net cash provided by financing activities		12,402,367	7,299,636
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		1,648,405	3,432,908
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		25,118,273	21,478,049
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	18(b)	26,766,678	24,910,957

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

The interim financial report covers Central Victorian Investments Ltd as an individual entity. Central Victorian Investments Ltd is a for profit Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

This general purpose interim financial report for the half year reporting period ending 31 December 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting.

The interim financial report is intended to provide users with an update on the latest annual financial statements of Central Victorian Investments Ltd. As such it does not contain information that represents relatively insignificant changes occurring during the year within Central Victorian Investments Ltd. This financial report does not include all the notes normally included in an annual financial report. It is therefore recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of Central Victorian Investments Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2018, together with any public announcements made during the year.

The same accounting policies and methods of computation have been followed in this interim financial report as were applied in the most recent annual financial statements and have been set out below.

(a) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income tax

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

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

(b) Cash and cash equivalents and short term investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents also includes other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which are convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Short-term highly liquid investments are disclosed as investments in the statement of financial position and is further detailed in Note 4.

(c) Loans secured by mortgage

All loans secured by mortgage are recorded under Current Receivables, as they have been advanced on the basis that they are recoverable in full within 30 days of service by the mortgagee of written demand.

(d) Provision for doubtful loans

The company has assessed loans in arrears and no specific provision was deemed to be necessary.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

- 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
 - (e) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes a forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on: (i) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (ii) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.
- b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income (instead of in profit or loss). Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.
- c) Introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for particular simple debt instruments.
- d) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.
- e) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other ComprehensiveIncome (OCI) the remaining change is presented in profit or loss If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss. Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchangedfrom AASB 139 into AASB 9: classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities.

Furthermore, AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses. This model makes use of more forwardlooking information and applies to all financial instruments that are subject to impairment accounting.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Property, plant and equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers.

Freehold land and buildings recognised in the statement of financial position under property, plant and equipment represents the land and buildings integral to the ongoing operations of the Company. Periodically rental income is earned from leasing part of the Company's land and buildings but the rental income is considered incidental to the primary strategic purpose of retaining the asset.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against this reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the asset.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows, which will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Company includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a diminishing value or straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset

Buildings

2% straight-line

Plant and Equipment - Computer Software

25% straight-line

10,50% diminishing and

Plant and Equipment - All Other 10-50% diminishing value

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Property, plant and equipment

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(g) Investment property

Investment property is held to generate long-term rental yields and capital growth. Investment property is carried at fair value, determined annually by independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income as other income/expenses.

(h) Intangibles - Goodwill

Under AASB 3: Business Combinations, goodwill is capitalised to the balance sheet and subjected to an annual impairment test. Amortisation of goodwill is prohibited.

There was no impairment of goodwill in the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(j) Employee benefits

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

Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

Contributions are made by the Company to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(k) Revenue and other income

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of Central Victorian Investments Ltd's activities as discussed below.

- Loan interest is calculated and accrued on the daily balance outstanding and is charged in arrears to a member's
 account on the 15th of each month.
- Interest on Investments is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account interest rates applicable to financial assets.
- Rental income is recognised in accordance with the lease agreement.
- Administration fees are recognised on a six monthly basis in arrears.
- Application fees are recognised on establishment of the loan.

(I) Valuation of investments

The relevant Australian Accounting Standard is AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Financial instruments can basically be valued according to three separate criteria:

- Financial assets bought and sold essentially as trading stock. These investments are always to be accounted for at market value with profits and losses taken directly to the statement of comprehensive income. AASB 139 clause 55(a).
- 2. Investments purchased on the basis that they will be held until maturity, and
- Investments that are classified as "available for sale" but which are generally intended to be held for the long term.
 ie, not purchased for short term trading.

The values used in these figures are provided by various financial organisations which specialise in marketing financial products, and are the Mid Capital Price based on current trading of same or similar investments without inclusion of accrued interest.

Although some investment sales have taken place over the years, it has never been the intention or practice of Central Victorian Investments Limited to act as traders of financial assets and accordingly the company's investments should not be accounted for as if they were. Historically, investments have been considered as "available for sale" although most have been retained until maturity.

AASB 139 clause 55(b) requires that gains or losses on "available for sale" investments be recognised directly in equity except for impairment losses as described in AASB 139 clauses 67 to 70, which should be taken directly to the statement of comprehensive income.

Fair value declines on financial assets categorised as "available for sale" may only be recognised directly in equity if they do not meet the criteria of "significant" or "prolonged" (AASB 139 para 61). If either of those criteria is satisfied the fair value decline is an impairment loss, with total decline in value since initial recognition to be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any subsequent recovery in value is processed to the Available-for-sale investment reserve.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(n) Comparative figures

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

(o) Goods and services tax (GST)

As a financial institution, Central Victorian Investments Ltd is input taxed on all revenue except for revenue from commissions, rents and some fees. An input taxed supply is not subject to GST collection and similarly the GST paid on related or apportioned purchases cannot be recovered. As some income is charged GST, the GST on purchases are generally recovered on a proportionate basis. In addition certain prescribed purchases are subject to reduced input tax credits ('RITC'), of which 75% of the GST paid is recoverable.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(p) Fair value measurement

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

2	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
		31 December 2018	30 June 2018
		\$	\$
	Cash at bank and in hand	7,756,678	7,108,273
3	Receivables		
	CURRENT		
	Accrued interest on investments	92,011	61,480
	Accrued interest on loans	200,897	153,898
		292,908	215,378
4	Investments		
	Held-to-maturity financial assets	19,010,000	18,010,000
	Total current investments	19,010,000	18,010,000
	Total non-current investments		-
	Total investments	19,010,000	18,010,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

4	Investments	31 December 2018 \$	30 June 2018 \$
	CURRENT		
	Short Term Deposits - Banks/ADIs		
	Less than 3 months to maturity	19,010,000	18,010,000
	Total current investments	19,010,000	18,010,000
5	Loans Secured by Mortgage		
•	Loans secured by mortgage	66,685,471	55,358,300
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts		
		66,685,471	55,358,300
	The loans above can be divided into the following segments:		
	Residential	41,658,056	28,802,717
	Rural	3,999,092	4,263,268
	Commercial	7,757,435	5,220,018
	Subdivisional land	4 570 000	1,790,736
	Industrial	1,576,002	1,493,195
	Specialised Accommodation	3,468,436 8,226,450	3,358,251 10,430,115
	Construction/Development		
	Total	66,685,471	55,358,300
Th	e entity holds security over the loans to the value of \$138,919,828 (30 June 2018: \$118	,591,907).	
6	Other Assets		
	CURRENT Prepayments	6,253	18,596

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

7 Property, Plant and Equipment

	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Freehold land At independent valuation	861,000	860,000
Building At independent valuation Accumulated depreciation	419,000	390,000 (9,750)
Total buildings	419,000	380,250
Total land and buildings	1,280,000	1,240,250
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment At cost Accumulated depreciation	262,254 (247,882)	262,254 (244,724)
Total plant and equipment	14,372	17,530
Total property, plant and equipment	1,294,372	1,257,780

The revaluation of freehold land and buildings was based on the assessment of their current market value and the asset's highest and best use. The independent revaluation was carried out by Mr Alan J Hives, Dip Ag Sci, FAPI on 21 November 2018 and applied effective 31 December 2018.

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

			Plant and	
	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 31 December 2017				
Balance at the beginning of half year	860,000	380,250	17,530	1,257,780
Revaluation increment	1,000	43,665	-	44,665
Depreciation expense		(4,915)	(3,158)	(8,073)
Balance at 31 December 2017	861,000	419,000	14,372	1,294,372
Balance at 30 June 2018				
Balance at the beginning of year	860,000	390,000	24,031	1,274,031
Additions	-	-	2,620	2,620
Depreciation expense		(9,750)	(9,121)	(18,871)
Balance at 30 June 2018	860,000	380,250	17,530	1,257,780
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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

7 Property, Plant and Equipment

(b) Historical Cost

If land and buildings were stated at historical cost, amounts would be as follows:

		31 December 2018	30 June 2018
		\$	\$
	Land at cost	250,000	250,000
	Buildings at cost	266,215	266,215
	Accumulated depreciation	(102,047)	(99,384)
	Net book value	414,168	416,831
8 Inv	estment Property		
Bal	ance at beginning of year	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fai	r value adjustments	20,000	•
Bal	lance at end of year	1,020,000	1,000,000

The revaluation of investment property was based on the assessment of their current market value and the asset's highest and best use. The independent revaluation was carried out by Mr Alan J Hives, Dip Ag Sci, FAPI on 21 November 2018 and applied effective 31 December 2018.

9 Intangible Assets

Goodwill Contributory mortgage practice	100,000	100,000
Less accumulated amortisation	100,000	100,000

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units which are based on the Group's loan and depositor segments. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined based on value-in-use calculations.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

10 Trade and Other Payables		
	31 December 2017	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT	•	*
Unsecured liabilities		
Accrued interest on deposits	757,354	705,701
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	30,790	31,910
	788,144	737,611
11 Debentures		
CURRENT		
At Call	22,707,739	17,739,886
Not longer than 3 months	18,050,279	20,577,220
Longer than 3 and not longer than 12 months	40,520,553	32,449,725
	81,278,571	70,766,831
NON-CURRENT		
Longer than 12 and not longer than 24 months	6,656,130	4,582,550
	87,934,701	75,349,381
12 Provisions		
CURRENT		
Provision for annual leave	14,025	12,814
Provision for long service leave	11,778	10,327
Other provisions	7,500	15,000
	33,303	38,141
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for long service leave	20,097	17,785
	20,097	17,785

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

13 Issued Capital

		31 December 2018 \$	30 June 2018 \$
	Ordinary - fully paid	2,007,999	1,972,973
(a)	Ordinary shares	No.	No.
	At the beginning of the reporting period	103,121	102,629
	Shares issued during the year	422	492
	At the end of the reporting period	103,543	103,121

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company. On a show of hands at meetings of the Company, each holder of ordinary shares has one vote in person or by proxy, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

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

14 Reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The Asset Revaluation Reserve accounts for the unrealised gains on land and building assets (Note 7) due to revaluation to fair value.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

15 Income Tax Expense

(a) The prima facie tax on profit from ordinar	y activities before income	tax is reconciled to the i	ncome tax expense as
follows:			

TOHOWS:	31 December 2018 \$	31 December 2017 \$
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 27.5 (2016: 27.5)	189,361	162,730
Add:		
Tax effect of: - non-deductible depreciation and amortisation	1,052	944
Income tax expense	190,413	163,674
(b) The major components of tax expense (income) comprise: Current tax expense Current period tax liability	189,416	156,691
Deferred tax expense Net movement in deferred tax asset	997	6,983
Total income tax expense	190,413	163,674
16 Tax (a) Current Tax Liability	31 December 2018 \$	30 June 2018 \$
Income tax payable	102,103	53,985
(b) Recognised deferred tax assets Expenses not tax deductible until paid Taxable temporary differences	10,904 12,622 23,526	13,269 11,255 24,524
(c) Recognised deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax liability - asset revaluation	229,436	211,653

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

17 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Property, plant and equipment
- Investment property

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

17 Fair Value Measurement

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the company:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2018	\$	\$	\$	\$
Property, plant and equipment - land and buildings	-	1,240,250	_	1,240,250
Investment property	•	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2018	\$	\$	\$	\$
Property, plant and equipment - land and buildings	_	1,280,000	-	1,280,000
Investment property	-	1,020,000	_	1.020.000

Level 2 measurements

The revaluation of freehold land and buildings was based on the assessment of their current market value and the asset's highest and best use. The independent revaluation was carried out by Mr Alan J Hives, Dip Ag Sci, FAPI on 21 November 2018 and applied effective 30 June 2018.

Highest and best use

The current use of each asset measured at fair value is considered to be its highest and best use.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2018

18 Cash Flow Information

(a) Recon	ciliation of	result for	the half	vear to	cashflows	from	operating	activities
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(a)	Reconciliation of result for the hair year to cashhows from operating	activi	31 December	31 December
			2018	2017
			\$	\$
	Profit for the half year		512,674	428,072
	Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities:			
	Non-cash flows in profit:			
	- depreciation		8,073	9,436
	- investment property revaluation increment		(14,500)	-
	- non-cash remuneration		35,026	30,000
	Changes in assets and liabilities:			
	- (increase)/decrease in interest receivable		(77,530)	(17,675)
	- (increase)/decrease in prepayments		12,343	10,749
	- (increase)/decrease in deferred tax receivable		998	6,983
	- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		50,533	56,490
	- increase/(decrease) in income taxes payable		48,118	20,004
	- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits		(2,526)	(19,790)
	Cashflow from operations		573,209	524,269
(b)	Reconciliation of cash			
	Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:			
	Cash and cash equivalents	2	7,756,678	8,900,957
	Investments	4	19,010,000	16,010,000
			26,766,678	24,910,957

19 Company Details

The registered office of and principal place of business of the company is: Central Victorian Investments Ltd 41 Lydiard Street South Ballarat Vic 3350

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Directors' Declaration

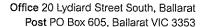
The Directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The interim financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 25 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001, including:
 - (a) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date.
- 2. In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director	PH ym	Director Director	
	Peter & Bain	Francis D Frawley	
Dated this	27 m day of FEBRU)AR7 ₂₀₁₉	







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Independent Auditor's Review Report To the Directors of Central Victorian Investments Ltd

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of Central Victorian Investments Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the half year ended on that date, a statement of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the financial report is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including: giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001. As the auditor of Central Victorian Investments Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review, 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 Central Victorian Investments Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.





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Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of Central Victorian Investments Limited is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting and Corporations Regulations 2001.

PPT Andit Pty Ltd PPT Audit Pty Ltd

Jason Hargreaves

Director

Signed at Ballarat, 1st day of March 2019

