

Burger Fuel

[Name of the Student]

[Name of the Institute]

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Introduction

Burger Fuel Worldwide Limited is a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 and listed on the New Zealand Alternative Exchange (NZAX). Financial Markets Behaviour (FMC) discloses the basis for the adoption of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and its financial statements comply with this law. The financial statements presented are owned by Burger Fuel Worldwide Limited (the Collection) . An overview of the full assistance requested is reflected to the financial statements (Fuel, 2020). The group operates as a franchisor for connoisseurs of hamburgers and chicken cafes, as well as a charity, partner and resident of New Zealand.



Figure 1

Accounting estimate and Judgement

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (NZ GAAP) and the requirements of the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. Zealand in international financial reporting (Burgerfuel, 2019). Financial reporting standards (NF IFRS) and other important financial reporting standards that are relevant to the nature of the benefit. In accordance with NZ GAAP, the Group represents a fundamental line item of income based on

level 1 as described in the XRB accounting standards. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which represent the Company's useful cash flow and have been adjusted to the nearest dollar (Burgerfuel, 2019). The Group withholds remittances in case of perceived difficulties for customers who are unable to make the required payments . This exchange takes into account the realized business factors that affect the explicit receivables, as well as the overall profile of the portfolio of the Group's debt holders. When considering fees, factors such as range history, timing of receivable balances, the extent of customer account activity, and general and general currency patterns are taken into account (FMA, 2021).

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	5	20,345,736	20,899,915
Operating Expenses	6	(17,973,431)	(18,408,971)
Profit before Interest, Taxation, Depreciation and Amortisation		2,372,305	2,490,944
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	11	(545,765)	(577,343)
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	20	(630,329)	-
Amortisation	14	(143,084)	(174,648)
		(1,319,178)	(751,991)
Profit / (Loss) before Interest and Taxation		1,053,127	1,738,953
Interest Income		113,223	127,751
Interest Income leases non-occupied	20	1,410,421	-
Interest Expense		(345)	(10,925)
Interest Expense leases occupied	20	(442,632)	-
Interest Expense leases non-occupied	20	(1,410,421)	-
		(329,754)	116,826
Profit / (Loss) before Taxation		723,373	1,855,779
Income Tax Expense	7	(217,895)	(619,438)
Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to shareholders		505,478	1,236,341
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Movement in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	21	(117,216)	(52,968)
Total comprehensive income		388,262	1,183,373
Basic Earnings per Share (cents)	26	0.94	2.18
Diluted Earnings per Share (cents)	26	0.94	2.18

Burger Fuel Annual report Figure 2

Disclosure

The Board has guidelines dealing with the disclosure of interests by Directors and the participation and voting at Board meetings where any such interests are discussed. The fair value

of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purpose is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the company group for similar financial instruments . In preparing the annual financial statements, management must measure both the measures of costs that will be paid, the occurrence of accidents that will be reported, and the amount of unknown tax credits that will be received in each of the departments in which it works. The Group uses an accounting insurance strategy to calculate the structure of its operations. In delivering the additional assets, the reasonable benefits from the transferred assets, the liabilities incurred, and the interest rates provided by the Group were taken into account (FMA, 2021). Thinking assumes a reasonable value for any resource or risk arising from an unforeseen mental game plan. Other income includes incentives, incentives and discounts received by the Group from service providers, which are comparable to the volume of work and products purchased by the founders. Revenue from refunds is collected when the stock of hidden resources runs out. Differences in revenue are generated when it is considered probable that it is probable that it is reliable to estimate the amount owed to the Group. Revenues come from product offerings and delivery services. It is priced based on the reasonable value of the ideas or complaints purchased, including operating costs, returns, and exchange limits (Fuel, 2020).

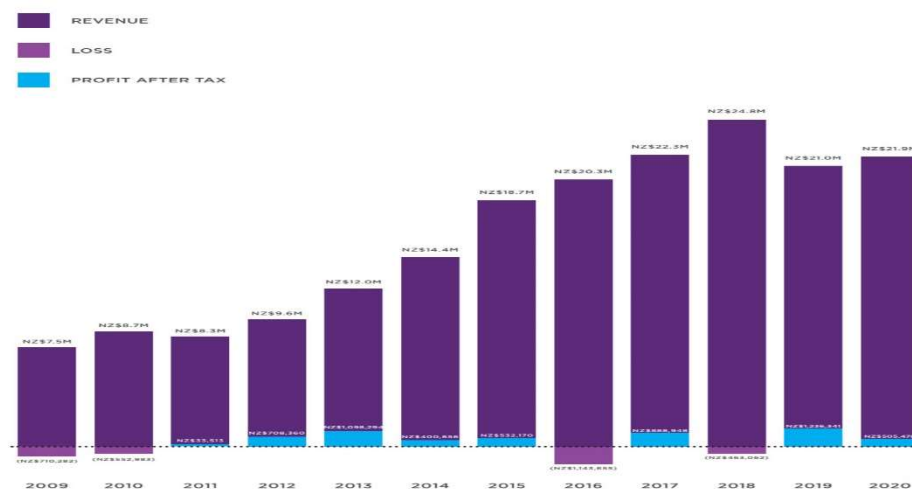


Figure 3

The Management Board offers various types of assistance to companies, coordinates access to national and international financial markets, studies and eliminates financial risks associated with the Group's activities through internal risk reports, which consider open vacancies in accordance with the degree and importance of the risk. These risks include market risk (including foreign exchange risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and income financing risk . The financial years of the Group are primarily exposed to financial risks associated with changes in cash rates and unknown borrowing costs. Market risk discoveries are analysed using impact tests. There have been no major changes in Burger Fuel's openness to advertising opportunities or in the way it tracks and measures hazard.

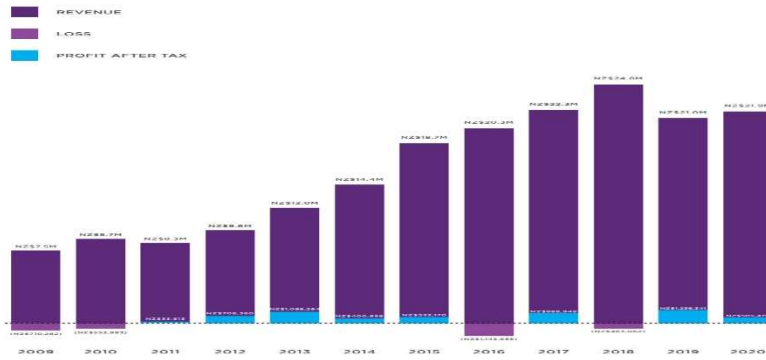


References

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Appendix



		2020	2019
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Diluted Earnings per Share (cents)	26	0.94	2.18

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Shareholders' equity			
Contributed equity	18	13,594,825	13,864,066
Retained earnings	19	(1,980,020)	(2,541,498)
Foreign currency translation reserve	21	(441,299)	(324,083)
		11,173,506	10,998,485
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	5,570,167	5,503,473
Trade and other receivables	9	3,789,334	3,021,234
Income tax receivable		184,326	-
Lease Receivable: non-occupied	20	1,518,310	-
Inventories	10	565,217	621,618
Loans	13	174,325	170,900
		11,201,679	9,317,225
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,462,017	2,538,702
Right of use asset - leases	20	7,828,007	-
Lease receivable non-occupied	20	21,238,840	-
Deferred tax asset	7	699,104	715,959
Loans	13	134,140	-
Intangible assets	14	2,421,445	2,544,788
		34,773,553	5,799,449
Total Assets		45,975,232	15,116,674
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	1,470,949	1,498,449
Contract Liability	15	412,620	263,215
Lease Liability	20	423,538	-
Lease Liability: non-occupied	20	1,518,310	-
Income tax payable		-	152,013
Provisions	16	436,456	414,631
		4,261,873	2,328,308

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		2020	2019
Non-current liabilities			
Contract Liability	15	1,625,998	1,751,831
Lease Liability	20	7,635,815	-
Lease Liability non-occupied	20	21,238,840	-
Provisions	16	39,200	38,050
		30,539,853	1,789,881
Total liabilities		34,801,726	4,118,189
Net assets		11,173,506	10,998,485

Net tangible assets per share (\$ per share) 30 0.15 0.14

For and on behalf of the board who approved these financial statements for issue on 31st July 2020.

Director  Director 

