Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd

ABN 46 162 732 649

Annual report
for the year ended 30 June 2017

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ABN 46 162 732 649

Annual report - 30 June 2017

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Directors	Mr Robert Hanna *Non-Executive Chairman* Dr Alastair Hick *Non-Executive Director*
Secretary	Mr Andrew Neilson
Registered office and principal place of business	13 Normanby Road Notting Hill VIC 3168 Australia Telephone: +61 (0)3 9905 9847
Share register	Registry Direct Limited 120 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia Telephone: +61 (0)3 9909 9909
Auditor	RSM Australia Partners Level 21, 55 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia Telephone: +61 (0)3 9286 8000
Solicitors	Elevate Legal Pty Ltd Level 2, 50 Market Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia Telephone: +61 (0)3 9042 8540
Bankers	National Australia Bank 330 Collins Street Melbourne Victoria 3000 Australia
Website	www.amaero.com.au

Your directors present their report on the entity consisting of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2017. Throughout the report, the entity is referred to as the company.

Directors and company secretary

The following persons held office as directors of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, except where otherwise stated:

Dr Alastair Hick, Non-Executive Director
Mr Robert Hanna, Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 1 June 2018)
Mr Daniel Pollock, Executive Chairman (resigned 1 November 2016)
Dr Robert Hobbs, Non-Executive Director (resigned 31 December 2016)
Prof. Xinhua Wu, Non-Executive Director (resigned 17 January 2017)
Mr Kevin Logue, Non-Executive Director (resigned 21 June 2017)
Mr Ross Pilling, Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 24 November 2016, resigned 1 June 2018)
Dr Junfa Mei, Non-Executive Director (appointed 16 January 2017, resigned 6 June 2018)
Mr Brendan Dow, Non-Executive Director (appointed 19 January 2017, resigned 1 June 2018)

The following persons held office as company secretary of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, except where otherwise stated:

Mr Andrew Neilson (appointed 18 May 2017)
Mr Daniel Pollock, Executive Chairman (resigned 1 November 2016)
Mr Peter Vaughan (resigned 28 May 2018)
Mr Phillip Hains (resigned 28 May 2018)

Principal activities

During the year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of laser-based metal additive manufacturing (3D printing).

Dividends - Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd

No dividends were declared or paid to members for the year ended 30 June 2017. The directors do not recommend that a dividend be paid in respect of the financial year.

Review of operations

Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd has reported a loss for the year of $597,754 (2016: $463,285), with net assets decreasing to $1,249,416 (2016: $1,446,937). As at 30 June 2017, the company had cash reserves of $351,836 (2016: $855,963).

In the year ended 30 June 2017, the company established a small captive manufacturing facility on the Safran site in Toulouse, France. Later, Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd attained MRL6+ and ITAR approval from Raytheon for the manufacture of aluminium alloy chassis components for electronic warfare systems.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Other than the information disclosed in the review of operations above, there are no significant changes in the state of affairs that the company has not disclosed.

Events since the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2017 that has significantly affected the company's operations, results or state of affairs, or may do so in future years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Other than the information disclosed in the review of operations above, there are no likely developments or details on the expected results of operations that the company has not disclosed.

Environmental regulation

The company is not affected by any significant environmental regulation in respect of its operations.

Shares under option

(a) Unissued ordinary shares

No options were granted to the directors of the company in the year ended 30 June 2017.

(b) Shares issued on the exercise of options

No ordinary shares of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd were issued during the year ended 30 June 2017 on the exercise of options granted.

Insurance of officers and indemnities

(a) Insurance of officers

During the financial year, Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd has not otherwise paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and officers of the group against a liability to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

(b) Indemnity of auditors

Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd has agreed to indemnify their auditors, RSM Australia Partners, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd's breach of their agreement. The indemnity stipulates that Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to 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 part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Non-audit services

During the year ended 30 June 2017, the company did not engage the external auditor to provide non-audit services.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 5.

Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the directors' report. Amounts in the directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest dollar.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Mr Robert Hanna
Non-Executive Chairman

Melbourne
24 July 2019

RSM Australia Partners

Level 21, 55 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000
PO Box 248 Collins Street West VIC 8007

T +61 (0) 3 9286 8000
F +61 (0) 3 9286 8199

www.rsm.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

J S CROALL
Partner

Dated: 24 July 2019
Melbourne, Victoria

Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd

ABN 46 162 732 649

Annual financial report - 30 June 2017

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These financial statements are financial statements for the company consisting of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Its registered office and principal place of business is:
13 Normanby Road
Notting Hill VIC 3168

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 24 July 2019. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

	Notes	**2017** **$**	2016 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	2	**478,133**	597,188
Cost of sales		**(234,952)**	(279,048)
Gross profit		**243,181**	318,140
Other income	3(a)	**893,021**	921,420
Other gains/(losses) – net	3(b)	**(569)**	15,899
Distribution costs		**(18,532)**	(435)
General and administrative expenses	3(c)	**(1,543,462)**	(1,187,054)
Research and development expenses		**(55,027)**	(122,449)
Selling and marketing expenses		**(70,866)**	(91,947)
Operating loss		**(552,254)**	(146,426)
Finance income		**2,790**	8,158
Finance expenses		**(14)**	(1,489)
Finance costs - net		**2,776**	6,669
Loss before income tax		**(549,478)**	(139,757)
Income tax expense	4	**(48,276)**	(323,528)
Loss for the period		**(597,754)**	(463,285)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(597,754)**	(463,285)
Total comprehensive income for the period is attributable to:			
Owners of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd		**(597,754)**	(463,285)
		Cents	Cents
Loss per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:			
Basic and diluted loss per share	16	**(26.49)**	(25.33)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	**2017** **$**	2016 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5(a)	**351,836**	855,963
Trade and other receivables	5(b)	**542,154**	756,688
Other current assets		**2,344**	-
Total current assets		**896,334**	1,612,651
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6(a)	**793,774**	434,972
Intangible assets		**-**	1,295
Total non-current assets		**793,774**	436,267
Total assets		**1,690,108**	2,048,918
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5(c)	**332,878**	255,579
Current tax liabilities		**48,276**	323,528
Employee benefit obligations	6(b)	**59,538**	22,874
Total current liabilities		**440,692**	601,981
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	-
Total liabilities		**440,692**	601,981
Net assets		**1,249,416**	1,446,937
EQUITY			
Share capital	7(a)	**2,250,476**	1,850,243
Accumulated losses		**(1,001,060)**	(403,306)
Total equity		**1,249,416**	1,446,937

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	Attributable to owners of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd		
		Share capital	**Accumulated losses**	**Total equity**
		$	**$**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2015		1,100,100	(40,111)	1,059,989
Loss for the period		-	(463,285)	(463,285)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**-**	**(463,285)**	**(463,285)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax	7(a)	1,750,233	-	1,750,233
Buy-back of preference shares, net of tax	7(a)	(1,000,090)	100,090	(900,000)
		750,143	100,090	850,233
Balance at 30 June 2016		**1,850,243**	**(403,306)**	**1,446,937**

	Notes	Attributable to owners of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd		
		Share capital	**Accumulated losses**	**Total equity**
		$	**$**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2016		1,850,243	(403,306)	1,446,937
Loss for the period		-	(597,754)	(597,754)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**-**	**(597,754)**	**(597,754)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax	7(a)	400,233	-	400,233
Balance at 30 June 2017		**2,250,476**	**(1,001,060)**	**1,249,416**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	**2017** **$**	2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		**525,217**	870,979
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		**(1,666,588)**	(1,493,264)
R&D tax incentive and other grants received		**1,052,288**	168,520
Income taxes paid		**(323,528)**	-
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	8(a)	**(412,611)**	(453,765)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(103,693)**	-
Interest received		**2,790**	8,158
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities		**(100,903)**	8,158
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares and other equity securities	7(a)	**233**	1,750,233
Payments for shares bought back	7(a)	**-**	(900,000)
Interest paid		**(14)**	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**219**	850,233
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(513,295)**	404,626
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**855,963**	451,337
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**9,168**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5(a)	**351,836**	855,963
Non-cash financing and investing activities	8(b)		

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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1 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd. The company has identified one reportable segment; that is, the research, development, manufacture and sales of laser-based metal additive (3D printed) goods. The segment details are therefore fully reflected in the body of the financial statements.

2 Revenue from contract with customers

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time and the transfer of services over time:

	2017 **$**	2016 $
Sale of goods		
Component sales	**401,772**	597,188
Services		
Machine hours rental	**57,881**	-
Engineering services	**18,480**	-
	478,133	597,188

(b) Accounting policies

(i) Component sales

Revenue from the sale of laser-based metal additive (3D printed) goods are recognised at a point in time. The performance obligation is satisfied when the customer has access and thus control of the product. This occurs at the time of delivery of goods to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks and rewards have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(ii) Machine hours rental

Revenue from the rental of metal additive manufacturing machine hours is recognised over time in the accounting period in which the machine use occurs. This is determined based on the actual machine hours spent relative to the total expected machine hours.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables. In this case, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

(iii) Engineering services

Revenue from the provision of engineering services is recognised over time in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided, because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. This is determined based on the actual labour hours spent relative to the total expected labour hours.

2 Revenue from contract with customers (continued)

(b) Accounting policies (continued)

Some contracts include multiple deliverables. In this case, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

In the case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

If the contract includes an hourly fee, revenue is recognised in the amount to which the company has a right to invoice. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.

Critical judgements in allocating the transaction price

Revenue relating to the provision of services is recognised based on managements' best estimate of forecast final costs required to complete the service and the forecast final margin. Management reviews these forecasts on a regular basis and adjusts revenue recognised when there are material changes.

(iv) Financing components

The company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

3 Other income and expense items

(a) Other income

	2017	2016
	$	$
Research and development tax incentive	**389,787**	549,054
Other grants	**503,234**	372,366
	893,021	921,420

(i) Fair value of R&D tax incentive

The company's research and development activities are eligible under an Australian government tax incentive for eligible expenditure. Management has assessed these activities and expenditure to determine which are likely to be eligible under the incentive scheme. Amounts are recognised when it has been established that the conditions of the tax incentive have been met and that the expected amount can be reliably measured. For the year ended 30 June 2017, the company has included an item in other income of $389,787 (2016: $549,054) to recognise income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

(ii) Fair value of other grants

The company's other grant income is recognised when compliance with the conditions attached to the grant have been determined and the company has ascertained the grant will be received. For the year ended 30 June 2017, the company has included an item in other income of $503,234 (2016: $372,366) to recognise income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

3 Other income and expense items (continued)

(b) Other gains/(losses)

	2017 **$**	2016 $
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	**(569)**	15,899
	(569)	15,899

(c) Breakdown of expenses by nature

	2017 **$**	2016 $
General and administrative expenses		
Accounting and audit	**154,783**	79,193
Amortisation	**1,295**	4,710
Consulting	**15,707**	34,202
Depreciation	**144,892**	153,285
Employee benefits	**884,534**	721,145
Insurance	**8,963**	7,624
Investor and public relations	**6,000**	-
Legal	**10,484**	11,927
Occupancy	**33,862**	6,680
Superannuation	**58,377**	27,659
Travel and entertainment	**154,886**	114,061
Other	**69,679**	26,568
	1,543,462	1,187,054

4 Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense

	2017 **$**	2016 $
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**48,276**	75,398
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	**-**	248,130
Total current tax expense	**48,276**	323,528
Income tax expense	**48,276**	323,528
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	**48,276**	323,528

4 Income tax expense (continued)

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2017 $	2016 $
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	**(549,478)**	(139,757)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)	**(151,106)**	(39,831)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
R&D tax incentive	**(107,191)**	(156,480)
Accounting expenditure subject to R&D tax incentive	**246,417**	347,734
Other grants	**-**	33,625
Employee leave provisions	**10,083**	4,974
Other items	**50,073**	(114,624)
Subtotal	**48,276**	75,398
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	**-**	248,130
Income tax expense	**48,276**	323,528

5 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $	2016 $
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	**311,836**	855,963
Deposits at call	**40,000**	-
	351,836	855,963

(i) Reconciliation to cash flow statement

The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Balances as above	**351,836**	855,963
Balances per statement of cash flows	**351,836**	855,963

5 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(a) Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

(ii) Classification as cash equivalents

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable with 24 hours notice with no loss of interest. See note 17(f) for the company's other accounting policies on cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Trade and other receivables

	2017 Current $	**2017 Non-current $**	**2017 Total $**	2016 Current $	2016 Non-current $	2016 Total $
Trade receivables	**152,367**	**-**	**152,367**	207,634	-	207,634
	152,367	**-**	**152,367**	207,634	-	207,634
Accrued receivables (i)	**389,787**	**-**	**389,787**	549,054	-	549,054
Total trade and other receivables	**542,154**	**-**	**542,154**	756,688	-	756,688

(i) Accrued receivables

Accrued receivables comprises $389,787 from the Australian Taxation Office in relation to the R&D tax incentive (2016: $549,054).

(ii) Fair value of trade and other receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

(iii) Impairment and risk exposure

Information about the impairment of trade receivables and the company's exposure to foreign currency risk and credit risk can be found in note 10(a) and 10(b).

(c) Trade and other payables

	2017 Current $	**2017 Non-current $**	**2017 Total $**	2016 Current $	2016 Non-current $	2016 Total $
Trade payables	**209,785**	**-**	**209,785**	182,187	-	182,187
Accrued expenses	**45,977**	**-**	**45,977**	45,384	-	45,384
Other payables	**77,116**	**-**	**77,116**	28,008	-	28,008
	332,878	**-**	**332,878**	255,579	-	255,579

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

6 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Non-current	Plant and equipment $	Furniture, fittings and equipment $	Total $
At 1 July 2015			
Cost	764,306	8,045	772,351
Accumulated depreciation	(273,152)	(3,120)	(276,272)
Net book amount	491,154	4,925	496,079
Year ended 30 June 2016			
Opening net book amount	491,154	4,925	496,079
Depreciation charge	(60,475)	(632)	(61,107)
Closing net book amount	430,679	4,293	434,972
At 30 June 2016			
Cost	764,306	8,045	772,351
Accumulated depreciation	(333,627)	(3,752)	(337,379)
Net book amount	430,679	4,293	434,972
Year ended 30 June 2017			
Opening net book amount	430,679	4,293	434,972
Additions	501,779	1,914	503,693
Depreciation charge	(143,337)	(1,554)	(144,891)
Closing net book amount	789,121	4,653	793,774
At 30 June 2017			
Cost	1,266,085	9,959	1,276,044
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(476,964)	(5,306)	(482,270)
Net book amount	789,121	4,653	793,774

(i) Depreciation methods and useful lives

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at historical cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated using the diminishing value method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Plant and equipment 20 - 50% p.a.
- Furniture, fittings and equipment 20 - 50% p.a.

See note 17(h) for the other accounting policies relevant to property, plant and equipment.

6 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(b) Employee benefit obligations

	2017			2016		
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	Current	Non-current	Total
	$	**$**	**$**	$	$	$
Leave obligations (i)	**59,538**	**-**	**59,538**	22,874	-	22,874

(i) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the company's liabilities for annual leave which are classified as short-term benefits, as explained in note 17(j).

7 Equity

(a) Share capital

	Notes	**2017 Shares**	2016 Shares	**2017 $**	2016 $
Ordinary shares	7(a)(iii)				
Fully paid		**2,381,148**	1,999,703	**400,476**	243
	7(a)(i)	**2,381,148**	1,999,703	**400,476**	243
Non-redeemable participating preference shares fully paid	7(a)(ii)	**1,100,000**	1,100,000	**1,850,000**	1,850,000
Total share capital		**3,481,148**	3,099,703	**2,250,476**	1,850,243

(i) Movements in ordinary shares:

Details	**Number of shares**	**Total $**
Balance at 1 July 2015	**1,766,400**	**10**
Issue at $0.001 to employees and promoters	233,303	233
Balance 30 June 2016	**1,999,703**	**243**
Issue at $0.001 to employees and promoters	233,297	233
Issue at $2.70 in lieu of payment for machine acquired	148,148	400,000
Balance 30 June 2017	**2,381,148**	**400,476**

7 Equity (continued)

(a) Share capital (continued)

(ii) Movements in non-redeemable participating preference share capital:

Details	Notes	Number of options	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2015		**1,100,000**	**1,100,090**
Shares bought back and cancelled	7(a)(v)	(1,000,000)	(900,000)
Transfer to retained earnings	7(a)(v)	-	(100,090)
Issue at $1.75 pursuant to placement		1,000,000	1,750,000
Balance 30 June 2016		**1,100,000**	**1,850,000**
No movement in preference shares in period		-	-
Balance 30 June 2017		**1,100,000**	**1,850,000**

(iii) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. Ordinary shares rank below non-redeemable participating preference shares on winding up of the company.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

(iv) Preference shares

Non-redeemable participating preference shares do not entitle the holder to receive dividends, but entitle the holder to share in the proceeds of winding up the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. Non-redeemable participating preference shares rank ahead of ordinary shares on winding up of the company.

(v) Share buy-back

During the 2016 financial year, the company purchased and cancelled 1,000,000 non-redeemable participating preference shares. The shares were acquired at a price of $0.90 per share. The total cost of $900,000 was deducted from preference shareholder equity. As the shares were bought back at a lower price than originally issued, the resulting gain of $100,090 was transferred to retained earnings. The total reduction in paid up capital was $1,000,090.

8 Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2017 **$**	2016 $
Loss for the period	**(597,754)**	(463,285)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation	**146,187**	157,995
Finance costs	**14**	1,489
Finance income	**(2,790)**	(8,158)
Leave provision expense	**36,664**	16,181
Unrealised net foreign currency (gains)/losses	**(9,168)**	40,670
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Movement in trade and other receivables	**214,534**	(487,956)
Movement in other operating assets	**(2,344)**	-
Movement in trade and other payables	**(197,954)**	289,299
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	**(412,611)**	(453,765)

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

There have been no non-cash investing and financing activities during the financial years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016.

9 Critical estimates, judgements and errors

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be wrong. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in other notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements. In addition, this note also explains where there have been actual adjustments this year as a result of an error and of changes to previous estimates.

(a) Significant estimates and judgements

The areas involving significant estimates or judgements are:

- Recognition of revenue and allocation of transaction price - note 2(b)(iii)
- Estimation of R&D tax incentive income accrual - note 3(a)(i)
- Estimation of other grants income accrual - note 3(a)(ii)
- Estimation of employee benefit obligations - note 6(b)(i)

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

10 Financial risk management

This note explains the company's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the company's future financial performance.

The company's risk management is predominantly controlled by the board. The board monitors the company's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves substantial financial transactions. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange rate risk arises from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency. Exposure to foreign currency risk may result in the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to the movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the company holds financial instruments which are other than the Australian dollar (AUD) functional currency of the company. This risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting. The cost of hedging at this time outweighs any benefits that may be obtained.

Exposure

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Australian dollar, was as follows:

	2017		2016	
	USD	**EUR**	USD	EUR
	$	**$**	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**808**	**106**	85,769	16,478
Trade receivables	**-**	**28,700**	101,430	15,746
Trade payables	**-**	**-**	2,793	30,922
Total exposure	**808**	**28,806**	189,992	63,146

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the company is primarily exposed to changes in USD/AUD and EUR/AUD exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from USD and EUR denominated financial instruments.

The company has conducted a sensitivity analysis of its exposure to foreign currency risk. The company is currently materially exposed to the United States dollar (USD). The sensitivity analysis is conducted on a currency-by-currency basis using the sensitivity analysis variable, which is based on the average annual movement in exchange rates over the past five years at year-end spot rates. The variable for each currency the company is materially exposed to is listed below:

- USD: 7.2% (2016: 7.5%)
- EUR: 3.7% (2016: 5.5%)

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

	Impact on loss for the period		Impact on other components of equity	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	$	$	**$**	$
USD/AUD exchange rate - increase 7.2% (2016: 7.5%)*	**58**	14,249	**-**	-
USD/AUD exchange rate - decrease 7.2% (2016: 7.5%)*	**(58)**	(14,249)	**-**	-
EUR/AUD exchange rate - increase 3.7% (2016: 5.5%)*	**1,066**	3,473	**-**	-
EUR/AUD exchange rate - decrease 3.7% (2016: 5.5%)*	**(1,066)**	(3,473)	**-**	-

* Holding all other variables constant

(b) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed through the maintenance of procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and monitoring the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties), ensuring to the extent possible that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms are normally 30 days from the invoice date.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating.

(ii) Security

For some trade receivables the company may obtain security in the form of guarantees, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The company has one type of financial asset subject to the expected credit loss model:

- trade receivables for sales of goods and from the provision of services

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables

The company applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 24 months before 30 June 2017 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 30 June 2017 was determined for trade receivables as nil (2016: nil).

10 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 121 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- investing cash and cash equivalents and deposits at call with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	**Less than 6 months**	**6 - 12 months**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Between 2 and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total contractual cash flows**	**Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities**
At 30 June 2017	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade payables	332,878	-	-	-	-	332,878	332,878
Total	**332,878**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**332,878**	**332,878**
At 30 June 2016							
Trade payables	255,579	-	-	-	-	255,579	255,579
Total	**255,579**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**255,579**	**255,579**

11 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

11 Capital management (continued)

(a) Risk management (continued)

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may issue new shares or reduce its capital, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution. The capital structure of the company consists of equity attributed to equity holders of the company, comprising contributed equity, reserves and accumulated losses. By monitoring undiscounted cash flow forecasts and actual cash flows provided to the board by the company's management, the board monitors the need to raise additional equity from the equity markets.

(b) Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid to members for the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: nil). The company’s franking account balance was nil at 30 June 2017 (2016: nil).

12 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The company had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2017 (2016: nil).

13 Events occurring after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to period end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

14 Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	2017	2016
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	**356,732**	407,715
Post-employment benefits	**13,138**	-
	369,870	407,715

(b) Entity with significant influence over the company

Monash Investment Holdings Pty Ltd owns 41.21% (2016: 41.67%) of the ordinary shares and 100% of the preference shares (2016: 100%) in Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd. Monash Investment Holdings Pty Ltd acts in its capacity as trustee of the Monash Investment Trust, of which the sole beneficiary is Monash University.

(c) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Entity with significant influence over the company		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**400,000**	-
Issue of ordinary share capital	**400,000**	-

15 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

(a) RSM Australia Partners

(i) Audit and other assurance services

	2017 **$**	2016 $
Audit and review of financial statements	**10,500**	-
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	**10,500**	-
Total auditor's remuneration	**10,500**	-

16 Loss per share

(a) Reconciliations of loss used in calculating loss per share

	2017 **$**	2016 $
Basic and diluted loss per share		
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating loss per share:		
From continuing operations	**597,754**	463,285

(b) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

	2017 **Number**	2016 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	**2,256,379**	1,829,142

Contents of the summary of significant accounting policies

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17 Summary of significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other notes above. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the company consisting of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd.

(a) 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 and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of the Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd company also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the company

There are no new accounting standards or interpretations that would be expected to have a material impact on the company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 16 *Leases* were early adopted by the company in the year ended 30 June 2016.

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2017 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the company. The company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title	Nature of change	Impact	Application date
AASB 16 *Leases*	AASB 16 requires almost all leases to be recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change.	The company performed a preliminary assessment of the impact and determined the expected impact to be nil.	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019.

There are no other new standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

17 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollar ($), which is Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(c) Revenue recognition

The accounting policies for the company’s revenue from contracts with customers are explained in note 2.

(d) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. Note 3 provides further information on how the company accounts for government grants.

(e) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

17 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. See note 5(b) for further information about the company’s accounting for trade receivables and note 10(b) for a description of the company's impairment policies.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The depreciation methods and periods used by the company are disclosed in note 6(a).

The assets' residual values 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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is company policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(i) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

17 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(k) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(l) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(m) Loss per share

(i) Basic loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing:

- the loss attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted loss per share

Diluted loss per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic loss per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(n) Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest dollar.

(o) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

17 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Goods and services tax (GST) (continued)

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

In the directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 31 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and

  (ii) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and

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

Note 17(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Mr Robert Hanna
Non-Executive Chairman

Melbourne
24 July 2019

RSM Australia Partners

Level 21, 55 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000
PO Box 248 Collins Street West VIC 8007

T +61 (0) 3 9286 8000
F +61 (0) 3 9286 8199

www.rsm.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AMAERO ENGINEERING PTY LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Amaero Engineering Pty Ltd ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Matters

The financial report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2016 was not audited.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

J S CROALL
Partner

Dated: 25 July 2019
Melbourne, Victoria