

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## General (RDR) Purpose Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

*Handwritten signature*

**Spark44 Pty Limited**

ACN 602 084 346

**Contents**  
**For the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

	Page
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Directors' Report	1
Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8
Directors' Declaration	29
Independent Audit Report	30



# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Directors' Report

31 March 2020

The directors present their report on Spark44 Pty Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

### Information on directors

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

Ralf Specht	Resigned 06 January 2020
Jasmin Bedir	appointed 10 June 2015
Avanesh Sharma	appointed 1 September 2018

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

### Principal activities

The principal activity of Spark44 Pty Limited during the financial year was agency management, dedicated to the Jaguar and Land Rover brands.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

### Review of operations

The profit of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$ 263,625 (2019: \$ 604,423).

### Dividends paid or recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year (2019: \$460,000). No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

### Significant changes in state of affairs

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

### Events after the reporting date

On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have a significant impact on many businesses and communities throughout the world. These impacts are likely to affect the businesses to which the Company is exposed. It is too early to predict what the net impact will be on these businesses and therefore the operations of the Company. Consequently, a reliable estimate of the financial impact on the Company cannot be made at this stage. The spread of COVID-19, is considered a non-adjusting subsequent event. The fair value of the Company's property asset as at 31 March 2020 reflects the conditions known as at that date and does not factor-in any effect of COVID-19 on those valuations.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial 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

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

**Spark44 Pty Limited**

ACN 602 084 346

**Directors' Report**

**31 March 2020**

**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.

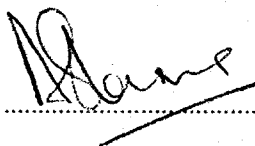
**Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors**

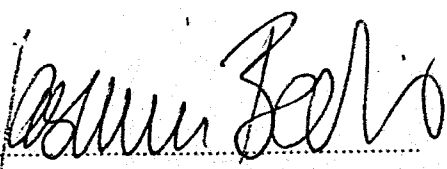

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Spark44 Pty Limited.

**Auditor's independence declaration**

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 31 March 2020 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

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

Director: 

Director:   


Dated this 15<sup>th</sup> day of May 2020

  
15/5



CONSULTING P/L  
ABN 53 092 138 308

**Spark44 Pty Limited**  
ACN 602 084 346

## **Auditors Independence Declaration**

### **Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Spark44 Pty Ltd**

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Spark44 Pty Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Yours faithfully,

**DAVID G MAZENGARB**  
Principal  
Sydney NSW  
15 May 2020

**Spark44 Pty Limited**

ACN 602 084 346

**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Sales revenue	4(a)	3,790,969	5,639,372
Cost of sales		(526,915)	(1,389,403)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,264,054</b>	<b>4,249,969</b>
Other income	4(b)	3,747	9,334
Amortisation and depreciation expenses		(295,246)	(189,996)
Employee expenses	5	(2,014,676)	(2,485,031)
Other expenses	6	(530,310)	(775,880)
Finance expenses	7	(23,672)	(14,408)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>403,897</b>	<b>793,988</b>
Income tax expense	8	(140,272)	(189,565)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>263,625</b>	<b>604,423</b>
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>263,625</b>	<b>604,423</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Statement of Financial Position

As At 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	898,748	752,090
Trade and other receivables	10	13,083	145,266
Current tax assets	14(a)	14,793	-
Prepayments		6,216	8,970
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>932,840</b>	<b>906,326</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Restricted cash		162,433	162,433
Right-of-use assets	13	86,478	-
Property, plant and equipment	11	62,342	165,645
Deferred tax assets	14(c)	136,452	147,161
Intangible assets	12	-	49,083
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>447,705</b>	<b>524,322</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,380,545</b>	<b>1,430,648</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	15	342,007	509,614
Lease liability		56,800	-
Current tax liabilities	14(b)	-	219,714
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>398,807</b>	<b>729,328</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	15	-	14,532
Lease liability		31,325	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>31,325</b>	<b>14,532</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>430,132</b>	<b>743,860</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>950,413</b>	<b>686,788</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	16	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		949,413	685,788
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>950,413</b>	<b>686,788</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

2020

	Ordinary Shares	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 01 April 2019	1,000	685,788	686,788
Profit for the year	-	263,625	263,625
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>949,413</b>	<b>950,413</b>

2019

	Ordinary Shares	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 01 April 2018	1,000	541,365	542,365
Dividend payment	-	(460,000)	(460,000)
Profit for the year	-	604,423	604,423
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>685,788</b>	<b>686,788</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

6  
15/5

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Receipts from customers	4,294,706	6,642,722
Payments to suppliers and employees	(3,640,786)	(5,387,105)
Interest received	3,747	3,844
Interest paid	(5,725)	-
Income taxes paid	(364,071)	(343,663)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	22 <u>287,871</u>	<u>915,798</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	-	6,952
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(8,900)	(16,802)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>(8,900)</u>	<u>(9,850)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Payment of lease liabilities	(132,313)	-
Dividends paid by parent entity	-	(460,000)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u>(132,313)</u>	<u>(460,000)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	146,658	445,948
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	752,090	306,142
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	9 <u>898,748</u>	<u>752,090</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

7  
X  
15/5

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

The financial report covers Spark44 Pty Limited as an individual entity. Spark44 Pty Limited is a for-profit proprietary Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Spark44 Pty Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 24 April 2020.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

### 1 Basis of preparation

In the opinion of the directors, the Company is not publicly accountable. These financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and has been prepared to meet the requirement of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements have been prepared under accrual basis of accounting including historical cost convention and going concern assumption as well as in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, AASB 1048 *Interpretation and Application of Standards* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

#### (a) New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Company has adopted AASB 16 *Leases* using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method from April 01, 2019 and therefore the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2019 has not been restated and has been prepared in accordance with AASB 117 *Leases* and associated Accounting Interpretations.

The impact of adopting AASB 16 is described below:

Company as a lessee

Under AASB 117, the Company assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the Company or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets).

The Company has elected to use the exception to lease accounting for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, and the lease expense relating to these leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis.

Practical expedients used on transition

AASB 16 includes a number of practical expedients which can be used on transition, the Company has used the following expedients:

- contracts which had previously been assessed as not containing leases under AASB 117 were not re-assessed on transition to AASB 16;
- lease liabilities have been discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019;

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- right-of-use assets at 1 April 2019 have been measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments;
- a single discount rate was applied to all leases with similar characteristics;
- the right-of-use asset was adjusted by the existing onerous lease provision (where relevant) at 31 March 2019 rather than perform impairment testing of the right-of-use asset;
- excluded leases with an expiry date prior to 31 March 2020 from the statement of financial position and lease expenses for these leases have been recorded on a straight-line basis over the remaining term;
- used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;

The Company has recognised right-of-use assets of \$176,059 and lease liabilities of \$176,059 at April 01, 2019, for leases previously classified as operating leases.

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities at April 01, 2019 was 4.23%.

	\$
Operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019 financial statements	189,517
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at April 01, 2019	<u>184,471</u>
Less:	
Short-term leases included in commitments note	<u>8,412</u>
<b>Lease liabilities recognised at April 01, 2019</b>	<b><u><u>176,059</u></u></b>

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### (a) Income Tax

The tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises current income tax expense plus deferred tax expense.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (loss) for the year and is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred tax is not provided for the following:

- The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.
- Temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (c) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

#### (d) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

#### (e) Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Useful life
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	7 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Other equipment	5 years
Fit out costs - incentive	5 years

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

#### (f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (f) Financial instruments (continued)

##### (i) Financial assets

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets: loans and receivables, comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

##### *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

##### *Restricted Cash*

Restricted cash comprises of bond and security monies held for a specific purpose where that cash is not available for immediate use or for general operating activities.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (f) Financial instruments (continued)

##### (iv) Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in the profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised. When an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (e.g. repayment by a debtor) causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the profit or loss.

#### (g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

#### (h) Intangibles

##### *Goodwill*

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of:

- i) the consideration transferred;
- ii) any non-controlling interest; and
- iii) the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest;

over the acquisition date fair value of net identifiable assets acquired in a business combination.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

### **2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **(h) Intangibles (continued)**

##### **Goodwill (continued)**

The value of goodwill recognised on acquisition of each subsidiary in which the Company holds less than a 100% interest will depend on the method adopted in measuring the aforementioned non-controlling interest. The Company can elect to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value ('full goodwill method') or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the subsidiary's identifiable net assets ('proportionate interest method'). The Company determines which method to adopt for each acquisition.

Under the 'full goodwill method', the fair values of the non-controlling interests are determined using valuation techniques which make the maximum use of market information where available.

##### *Amortisation*

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

#### **(i) Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

##### *Lessee accounting*

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

### **2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **(i) Leases (continued)**

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

#### *Exceptions to lease accounting*

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **(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 period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

#### *Wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and sick leave*

Examples of such benefits include wages and salaries, non monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave. Short term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave are recognised in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date and measured based on expected date of settlement. Expenses for non accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

The liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Liabilities for wages and salaries, and annual leave expected to be settled after 12 months of the reporting date, and long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on Corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (j) Employee benefits (continued)

##### *Defined contribution schemes*

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods in which services are provided by employees.

#### (k) Foreign currency transactions and balances

##### *Transaction and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the spot rate on the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

- Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are translated using the rate at the date when fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition or in prior reporting periods are recognised through profit or loss, except where they relate to an item of other comprehensive income or whether they are deferred in equity as qualifying hedges.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (I) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material	1 April 2020	The amendments refine the definition of material in AASB 101 to clarify the definition of material and its application by improving the wording and aligning the definition across AASB Standards and other publications. The amendment also includes some supporting requirements in AASB 101 in the definition to give it more prominence and clarifies the explanation accompanying the definition of material.	Unlikely to be any impact on the reported financial position, performance or cash flows in the financial statements.
AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework	1 April 2020	The revised conceptual framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reintroduces the terms stewardship and prudence.</li> <li>• Introduces a new asset definition that focuses on rights and a new liability definition that is likely to be broader than the definition it replaces but does not change the distinction between a liability and an equity instrument.</li> <li>• Removes from the asset and liability definitions references to the expected flow of economic benefits—this lowers the hurdle for identifying the existence of an asset or liability and puts more emphasis on reflecting uncertainty in measurement.</li> <li>• Discusses historical cost and current value measures and provides some guidance on how the IASB would go about selecting a measurement basis for a particular asset or liability.</li> <li>• States that the primary measure of financial performance is profit or loss, and that only in exceptional circumstances will the IASB use other comprehensive income and only for income or expenses that arise from a change in the current value of an asset or liability.</li> <li>• Discusses uncertainty, derecognition, unit of account, the reporting entity and combined financial statements.</li> </ul>	Unlikely to be any impact on the reported financial position, performance or cash flows in the financial statements.

### 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 March 2020**

### **3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)**

#### **(a) Revenue recognition - long term contracts**

The Company undertakes long term contracts which span a number of reporting periods. Recognition of revenue in relation to these contracts involves estimation of future costs of completing the contract and the expected outcome of the contract. The assumptions are based on the information available to management at the reporting date, however future changes or additional information may mean the expected revenue recognition pattern has to be amended.

#### **(b) Useful lives of depreciable assets**

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Actual results, however, may vary due to technical obsolescence, particularly relating to software and IT equipment.

#### **(c) Taxes**

##### *Deferred tax assets*

Determining income tax provisions involves judgment on the tax treatment of certain transactions. Deferred tax is recognised on tax losses not yet used and on temporary differences where it is probable that there will be taxable revenue against which these can be offset. Management has made judgments as to the probability of future taxable revenues being generated against which tax losses will be available for offset based on budgets, current and future expected economic conditions.

##### *Different jurisdictions*

The Company is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

#### **(d) Impairment**

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets' or cash generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary, and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset specific risk factors.

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 4 Revenue and other income

#### (a) Revenue

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue from - provision of services	3,790,969	5,639,372
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>3,790,969</b>	<b>5,639,372</b>

#### (b) Other income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Other income - Interest income from bank	3,747	3,844
- Foreign exchange gains - unrealised	-	5,490
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>9,334</b>

### 5 Employee expenses

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Salary and wages	1,698,612	2,072,312
Superannuation expenses	137,372	176,594
Other employee expenses	178,692	236,125
<b>Total employee expenses</b>	<b>2,014,676</b>	<b>2,485,031</b>

### 6 Other expenses

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Occupancy expenses	27,863	149,555
IT and communication expenses	65,263	64,798
Travel and entertainment expenses	34,819	110,754
Other expenses	402,365	450,773
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>530,310</b>	<b>775,880</b>

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 7 Finance expenses

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Foreign exchange losses - realised	9,192	8,358
Foreign exchange losses - unrealised	3,152	-
Bank	5,603	6,050
Interest expense on lease	5,725	-
<b>Total finance expenses</b>	<b>23,672</b>	<b>14,408</b>

### 8 Income Tax Expense

#### (a) The major components of tax expense (income) comprise:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Current tax expense		
Local income tax - current period	127,644	369,822
Local income tax - recognised in current tax for prior periods	-	(33,006)
Deferred tax expense		
Deferred income tax benefit	12,628	-
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	-	(147,161)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>140,272</b>	<b>189,655</b>

#### (b) Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2019: 30%)	121,169	238,196
Add:		
Tax effect of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	19,103	28,063
	<b>140,272</b>	<b>266,259</b>
Less:		
Tax effect of:		
- Adjustment for prior year tax expense	-	(76,604)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>140,272</b>	<b>189,655</b>

### 9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	898,748	752,090
	<b>898,748</b>	<b>752,090</b>

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 10 Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<i>Current</i>		
Trade receivables	13,083	76,589
Intercompany receivable	-	62,858
Other receivables	-	5,819
<b>Total current trade and other receivables</b>	<b>13,083</b>	<b>145,266</b>

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

### 11 Plant and equipment

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	29,007	27,007
Accumulated depreciation	(15,495)	(12,757)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	13,512	14,250
Computer equipment		
At cost	157,834	150,934
Accumulated depreciation	(144,099)	(132,795)
Total computer equipment	13,735	18,139
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	264,962	264,962
Accumulated amortisation	(244,399)	(185,238)
Total leasehold improvements	20,563	79,724
Fit out costs - incentive		
At cost	195,000	195,000
Accumulated depreciation	(180,468)	(141,468)
Total Fit out costs - incentive	14,532	53,532
<b>Total plant and equipment</b>	<b>62,342</b>	<b>165,645</b>

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 11 Plant and equipment (continued)

#### (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:

	Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Leasehold Improvement s	Fit out costs - incentive	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost					
Balance at 1 April 2019	27,007	150,934	264,962	195,000	637,903
Additions	2,000	6,900	-	-	8,900
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>29,007</b>	<b>157,834</b>	<b>264,962</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>646,803</b>
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at 1 April 2019	(12,757)	(132,795)	(185,238)	(141,468)	(472,258)
Depreciation expense	(2,738)	(11,304)	(59,161)	(39,000)	(112,203)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>(15,495)</b>	<b>(144,099)</b>	<b>(244,399)</b>	<b>(180,468)</b>	<b>(584,461)</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>13,512</b>	<b>13,735</b>	<b>20,563</b>	<b>14,532</b>	<b>62,342</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>18,139</b>	<b>79,724</b>	<b>53,532</b>	<b>165,645</b>

### 12 Intangible assets

Cost

Balance at 1 April 2019 368,121

**Balance at 31 March 2019** **368,121**

Accumulated depreciation

Balance at 1 April 2019 (319,038)

Depreciation expense (49,083)

**Balance at 31 March 2019** **(368,121)**

**Total intangible assets** **-**

### 13 Leases

The Company has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and related Interpretations.

*Company as a lessee*

The Company has leases over a range of assets including land and buildings, machinery and IT equipment.

The Company has chosen not to apply AASB 16 to leases of intangible assets.

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 13 Leases (continued)

Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions are provided below.

#### (a) Right-of-use assets

	Office lease	Printer lease	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April 2019	176,059	-	176,059
Additions	-	44,379	44,379
Depreciation	(128,043)	(5,917)	(133,960)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>48,016</b>	<b>38,462</b>	<b>86,478</b>

#### (b) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to leases where the Company is a lessee are shown below:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,725	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	133,960	-
	<b>139,685</b>	<b>-</b>

#### (c) Statement of Cash Flows

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Total cash outflow for leases	138,038	131,486

### 14 Tax assets and liabilities

#### (a) Current Tax Asset

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Income tax receivable	14,793	-
<b>Total current tax assets</b>	<b>14,793</b>	<b>-</b>

#### (b) Current Tax Liability

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Income tax payable	-	219,714
<b>Total current tax liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>219,714</b>

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 14 Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

#### (c) Recognised deferred tax assets

	Opening Balance	Charged to Income	Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>			
Employee entitlements	-	45,785	45,785
Accruals	-	10,532	10,532
Tax depreciation	-	94,344	94,344
Prepaid expense (tax)	-	(1,346)	(1,346)
Other	-	(2,154)	(2,154)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2019</b>	-	147,161	147,161
Employee entitlements	45,785	(29,296)	16,489
Accruals	10,532	1,605	12,137
Tax depreciation	94,344	15,002	109,346
Prepaid expense (tax)	(1,346)	436	(910)
Lease expense	-	494	494
Other	(2,154)	1,050	(1,104)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2020</b>	147,161	(10,709)	136,452

### 15 Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<i>Current</i>		
Trade payables	18,872	19,536
GST payable	68,885	143,281
Related party payables	97,827	103,440
Accrued expenses	102,305	129,552
Other payables	54,118	113,805
<b>Total current trade and other payables</b>	<b>342,007</b>	<b>509,614</b>

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<i>Non-Current</i>		
Other payables	-	14,532
<b>Total non-current trade and other payables</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,532</b>

## Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 16 Issued capital

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Ordinary shares	1,000	1,000
<b>Total issue capital</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

#### (a) Ordinary shares

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
At the beginning of the reporting year	1,000	1,000
At the end of the reporting year	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

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.

#### 17 Leasing commitments

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- not later than one year	59,268	140,077
- between one year and five years	32,760	49,440
	<b>92,028</b>	<b>189,517</b>

#### 18 Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. (2019: \$460,000).

#### 19 Auditor's remuneration

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	9,000	9,000
<b>Total auditor's remuneration</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>

The auditor is DDMI Consulting Pty Ltd.

#### 20 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: None).

# Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 21 Related parties

(a) The Company's main related parties are as follows:

The ultimate holding company, which exercises control over the Company, is Spark44 (JV) Limited which is incorporated in United Kingdom and owns 100% of Spark44 Pty Limited.

(b) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Revenue		Purchase of service		Recharge to	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jaguar Land Rover Australia	3,262,554	4,172,139	-	-	526,915	1,384,123
Spark44 GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	5,280
Spark44 Singapore	1,500	24,088	-	-	-	-
Spark44 Taiwan	-	53,742	-	-	-	7,542
Spark44 Ltd	-	-	187,578	241,943	-	-
Spark44 Spain	-	-	-	-	-	5,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,264,054</b>	<b>4,249,969</b>	<b>187,578</b>	<b>241,943</b>	<b>526,915</b>	<b>1,402,366</b>

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting year:

	Amount owed by		Amount owed to	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jaguar Land Rover Australia	13,083	43,256	-	-
Spark44 Taiwan	-	61,283	-	-
Spark44 Ltd	-	-	97,828	103,440
Spark44 JV	-	1,574	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,083</b>	<b>106,113</b>	<b>97,828</b>	<b>103,440</b>

(c) Key management personnel disclosures

During the current financial year, the Company paid \$308,010 (2019: \$302,381) to the key management personnel.

## Spark44 Pty Limited

ACN 602 084 346

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 22 Cash flow information

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	263,625	604,423
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- amortisation	49,083	73,624
- depreciation	246,163	116,372
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	132,183	453,779
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	2,754	44,761
- (increase)/decrease in deferred tax asset	10,709	(147,161)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(182,139)	(223,064)
- increase/(decrease) in income taxes payable	(234,507)	(6,936)
Cashflows from operations	<u>287,871</u>	<u>915,798</u>

#### 23 Events occurring after the reporting date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 24 April 2020 by the board of directors.

On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have a significant impact on many businesses and communities throughout the world. These impacts are likely to affect the businesses to which the Company is exposed. It is too early to predict what the net impact will be on these businesses and therefore the operations of the Company. Consequently, a reliable estimate of the financial impact on the Company cannot be made at this stage. The spread of COVID-19, is considered a non-adjusting subsequent event. The fair value of the Company's property asset as at 31 March 2020 reflects the conditions known as at that date and does not factor-in any effect of COVID-19 on those valuations.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial 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.

#### 24 Statutory information

The registered office of the company is:

Spark44 Pty Limited  
Level 5, 1 Chifley Square,  
Sydney NSW 2000

The principal place of business is:

Level 5, 65 Berry Street,  
North Sydney NSW 2000

**Spark44 Pty Limited**

ACN 602 084 346

**Directors' Declaration**

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 28, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
  - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) to the extent described in Note 1, and the *Corporation Regulations 2001*; and
  - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
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 David

Director Simon Bell

Dated 15 May 2020

15/5

**Spark44 Pty Limited**  
ACN 602 084 346

**Independent Auditor's Report**

To the member of Spark44 Pty Limited:

**Opinion**

We have audited the attached financial report, being a general purpose financial report of Spark44 Pty Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 as set out on pages 4 to 29 which comprises of the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, 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 other explanatory notes including the directors declaration.

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

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31st March 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with the Australian Accounting Standards and *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

**Basis of 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 Boards 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 on 15 May 2020, 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 audit opinion

**Information Other than the Financial Report and the Auditors Report Thereon**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's financial report for the year ended 31 March 2020, but does not include the financial report and our 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 there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report**

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control that the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a 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 relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditors 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 assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also;

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to these risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

**David Mazengarb FCA**  
**Principal**  
**Registered Company Auditor (66121),**  
**10 Hatton Gardens,**  
**Sandy Bay, TAS, 7005**



---

Sydney  
Dated 15th May 2020