

Tando Resources Limited

ABN 47 618 307 887

Annual Report

for the period

31 March 2017 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2017

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Tando Resources Limited
Directors' Report
30 June 2017

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, consisting of Tando Resources Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'company') for the period 31 March 2017 to 30 June 2017.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Tando Resources Limited during the period 31 March 2017 to 30 June 2017 and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

William Oliver - Managing Director (appointed on 31 March 2017)
Jeremy King - Non-Executive Director (appointed on 31 March 2017)
Peter Wall - Non- Executive Director (appointed on 31 March 2017)

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the period was the review of mining projects for acquisition.

Review of operations

The loss for the company after providing for income tax was \$6,456.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial period.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial period

No matters or circumstances that have arisen since 30 June 2017 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and hence, there are no likely developments in operations in the near future.

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Tando Resources Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2017

Information on directors

Mr William Oliver | Managing Director

Mr Oliver is a geologist with over 15 years of experience in the international resources industry working for both major and junior companies. He has substantial experience in the design and evaluation of resource definition programmes as well as co-ordinating all levels of feasibility studies. He has direct experience with bulk commodities having led large scale resource definition projects for Rio Tinto Iron Ore and in his role as a director of Celsius Coal Ltd.

Mr Oliver has spent recent years evaluating and assessing several projects across Africa including being responsible for the identification, acquisition and development into production of the Konongo Gold Project while Managing Director of Signature Metals Ltd. He is also fluent in Portuguese having lived and worked in Portugal while managing exploration across a range of commodities for Iberian Resources.

Mr Oliver holds an honours degree in Geology from the University of Western Australia as well as a postgraduate diploma in finance and investment from FINSIA. He is a Non-Executive Director of Celsius Coal Ltd and Chief Operating Officer of Orion Gold NL.

During the past three years, Mr Oliver held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:

- Technical Director of Orion Gold NL (current),
- Non-Executive Director Minbos Resources Limited (current); and
- Non-Executive Director of Celsius Coal Limited (current).

Mr Jeremy King | Non-Executive Director

Mr King is a corporate lawyer and adviser with over 15 years' experience in domestic and international legal, financial and corporate matters. Mr King is a director of a boutique corporate advisory and compliance business where he specializes in corporate and strategic advice and managing legal issues associated with clients. He spent several years in London where he worked with Allen and Overy LLP and Debevoise & Plimpton LLP and has extensive experience, particularly in relation to cross border private equity, leveraged buy-out acquisitions and acting for banks, financial institutions and corporate issuers in respect of various debt and equity capital raisings. He regularly advises ASX listed companies on corporate and commercial matters, and is currently a Non-Executive Director of a number of ASX listed companies.

During the past three years, Mr Wall held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:

- Non-Executive Director of Smart Parking Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Director of Cott Oil and Gas Limited (current);
- Transcendence Technologies Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Director of DTI Group Limited (current); and
- Executive Director of Red Mountain Mining Limited (current).

Mr Peter Wall | Non-Executive Director

Mr Wall is a corporate lawyer and has been a Partner at Steinepreis Paganin (Perth based corporate law firm) since July 2005. Mr Wall graduated from the University of Western Australia in 1998 with a Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Commerce (Finance). Mr Wall has also completed a Masters of Applied Finance and Investment with FINSIA.

Mr Wall has a wide range of experience in all forms of commercial and corporate law, with a particular focus on resources (hard rock and oil/gas), equity capital markets and mergers and acquisitions. He also has significant experience in dealing in Africa.

During the past three years, Mr Wall held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:

- Non-Executive Chairman of MMJ Phytotech Ltd (formerly Phytotech Medical Limited) (current);
- Non-Executive Chairman of Activistic Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Chairman of MyFiziq Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Chairman of Zyber Holdings Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Chairman of Sky and Space Global Ltd (current);
- Non-Executive Chairman of Minbos Resources Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Chairman of Transcendence Technologies Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Director of Ookami Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Chairman of Global Metals Exploration NL (resigned 22 July 2016);
- Non-Executive Chairman of TV2U International Limited (resigned 9 February 2016); and
- Non-Executive Chairman of Aziana Limited (resigned 3 August 2015).

Tando Resources Limited

Directors' report

30 June 2017

Company secretary

Ms Sarah Smith | Company Secretary

Ms Smith is a Chartered Accountant, and has acted as the Company Secretary of a number of ASX listed companies. Sarah has over 6 years' experience in the provision of company secretarial and financial management services for ASX listed companies, capital raisings and IPOs, due diligence reviews and ASX and ASIC compliance.

Shares under option

There are no unissued ordinary shares of Tando Resources Limited under option at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

There are no ordinary shares of Tando Resources Limited issued on the exercise of options during the period ended 30 June 2017 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial period, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial period, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

Subsequent to the financial period, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

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.

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 immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



William Oliver
Managing Director

3 July 2017
Perth, Western Australia

RSM Australia Partners

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Tando Resources Limited for the period 31 March 2017 to 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

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TUTU PHONG
Partner

Perth, WA
Dated: 3 July 2017

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Tando Resources Limited

Contents

30 June 2017

Contents

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10
Directors' declaration	15
Independent auditor's report to the members of Tando Resources Limited	16

General information

The financial statements cover Tando Resources Limited as a single entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Tando Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Tando Resources Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office

4/11 Ventnor Avenue
West Perth WA 6005

Principal place of business

4/11 Ventnor Avenue
West Perth WA 6005

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 3 July 2017. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Tando Resources Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the period ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$
Revenue from continuing operations		
Other income		59
Expenses		
Accounting and audit fees		(6,500)
Other expenses		(15)
Loss before income tax expense		<u>(6,456)</u>
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>
Loss after income tax expense for the period		(6,456)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		<u><u>(6,456)</u></u>

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

Tando Resources Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3	287,612
Other receivables	4	<u>65,041</u>
Total current assets		<u>352,652</u>
Total assets		<u>352,653</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	5	<u>29,108</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>29,108</u>
Total liabilities		<u>29,108</u>
Net liabilities		<u><u>323,545</u></u>
Equity		
Issued capital	6	330,001
Accumulated losses	7	<u>(6,456)</u>
Total equity		<u><u>323,545</u></u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Tando Resources Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the period ended 30 June 2017

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 31 March 2017 (date of incorporation)	1	-	1
Loss after income tax expense for the period	-	(6,456)	(6,456)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(6,456)	(6,456)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>			
Contributions of equity	330,000	-	330,000
Share issue costs	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u>330,001</u>	<u>(6,456)</u>	<u>323,545</u>

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

Tando Resources Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the period ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Payments to suppliers and employees		(42,448)
Interest received		<u>59</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	8	<u>(42,389)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares, net of share issue costs		<u>330,001</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>330,001</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		287,612
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period		<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period	3	<u><u>287,612</u></u>

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

Tando Resources Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2017

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Basis of preparation

In the directors' opinion, the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Corporations Act 2001 requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the owners of Tando Resources Limited. The directors have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the owners of Tando Resources Limited.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') 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 of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

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. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the consolidated entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments (more than 60 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable may be impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial period and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Fair value measurement

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

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

Issued capital

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.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

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

Tando Resources Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2017

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Comparative Figures

No comparative figures are available as this is the first financial statements since incorporation.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2017. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. There are no judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

	2017 \$
Note 3. Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash at bank	287,612
	<u>287,612</u>

Note 4. Other receivables

Prepayments	22,608
Other debtors	42,433
	<u>65,041</u>

Note 5. Trade and other payables

Trade creditors	22,608
Accrued expenses	6,500
	<u>29,108</u>

Tando Resources Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2017

Note 6. Equity - issued capital

	2017 Shares	2017 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	<u>6,750,001</u>	<u>330,001</u>

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	No of shares	Issue price	\$
Opening Balance - (Incorporation)	31 March 2017	1	\$1.00	1
Issue of shares - \$0.01 placement	25 May 2017	3,000,000	\$0.01	30,000
Issue of shares - \$0.08 placement	12 June 2017	<u>3,750,000</u>	\$0.08	<u>300,000</u>
Closing Balance – 30 June 2017		<u>6,750,001</u>		<u>330,001</u>

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Note 7. Equity – accumulated losses

	2017 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial period	-
Loss after income tax expense for the period	<u>6,456</u>
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial period	<u>6,456</u>

Note 8. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

Loss after income tax expense for the period	(6,456)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	
- Trade and other payables	6,500
- Trade and other receivables	<u>(42,433)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(42,389)</u>

Note 9. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial period, the following fees were payable for services provided by RSM Australia Partners, the auditor of the company:

<i>Audit services - RSM Australia Partners</i>	
Audit of the financial statements	<u>6,500</u>
	<u>6,500</u>

Note 10. Contingent assets

The company has no contingent assets as at 30 June 2017.

Tando Resources Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2017

Note 11. Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2017.

Note 12. Commitments

The company has no capital or other expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2017.

Note 13. Events subsequent to reporting date

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

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Tando Resources Limited
Directors' Declaration
30 June 2017

In the directors' opinion:

- the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. Accordingly, as described in Note 1, the attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Corporations Act 2001 requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the owners of Tando Resources Limited;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards as described in Note 1, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the period 31 March 2017 to 30 June 2017;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
and

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



William Oliver
Managing Director

3 July 2017
Perth, Western Australia

RSM Australia Partners

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
TANDO RESOURCES LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Tando Resources Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the period 31 March 2017 to 30 June 2017, 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 period 31 March 2017 to 30 June 2017; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the Corporations Act 2001. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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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 period 31 March 2017 to 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.

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 and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes 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.

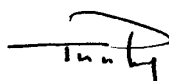
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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/Pronouncements/Australian-Auditing-Standards/Auditors-Responsibilities.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS



TUTU PHONG
Partner

Perth, WA
Dated: 3 July 2017

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