

Schrole Pty Ltd

ABN 97 164 785 488

Annual Report - 30 June 2015

Schrole Pty Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2015

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Robert Graham
Greg Smith
Kyle Brewerton

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of the provision of software, consulting and training services to international and domestic schools and international businesses.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Review of operations

The loss for the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$19,812 (30 June 2014: \$175,467 loss).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 12 November 2015, the Shareholders of Schrole Pty Ltd entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with Schrole Group Pty Ltd ACN 131 115 878 (formerly Graham Family Pty Ltd) in which Schrole Group Pty Ltd acquired 100% ownership of Schrole Pty Ltd in exchange for shares in itself.

This parent entity will provide ongoing financial support funded from a private placement of shares issued on 24 December 2015 for \$1,091,440.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulation

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

Shares under option

There were no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2015 and up to the date of this report.

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.

During the financial year, 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.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

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

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

Schrole Pty Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2015

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 is set out on the following page.

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

On behalf of the directors



Robert Graham
Director

28 January 2016
Perth



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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY GLYN O'BRIEN TO THE DIRECTORS OF SCHROLE PTY LTD

As lead auditor of Schrole Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Glyn O'Brien', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Glyn O'Brien

Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

Perth, 28 January 2016

Schrole Pty Ltd
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General information

The financial statements cover Schrole Pty Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Schrole Pty Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Schrole Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office

Fogarty Partners
66 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

Principal place of business

Ground Floor
142 Hasler Road
Osborne Park WA 6014

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 28 January 2016. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Schrole Pty Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Revenue	3	278,085	21,312
Expenses			
Depreciation expense	4	(89,587)	(29,832)
Travel expense		(65,871)	(59,381)
Other expenses		(116,864)	(123,494)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		5,763	(191,395)
Income tax benefit/(expense)		(25,575)	15,928
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Schrole Pty Ltd	8	(19,812)	(175,467)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of Schrole Pty Ltd		<u>(19,812)</u>	<u>(175,467)</u>

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

Schrole Pty Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015	2014
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		62,234	71,779
Trade and other receivables		29,341	86,647
Total current assets		<u>91,575</u>	<u>158,426</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	555,435	265,572
Deferred tax asset		26,068	45,797
Intangible assets		2,520	2,520
Total non-current assets		<u>584,023</u>	<u>313,889</u>
Total assets		<u>675,598</u>	<u>472,315</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	287,149	41,256
Deferred revenue		62,464	91,645
Total current liabilities		<u>349,613</u>	<u>132,901</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability		35,715	29,869
Loans – ETAS (WA) Pty Ltd		537	-
Total non-current liabilities		<u>36,252</u>	<u>29,869</u>
Total liabilities		<u>385,865</u>	<u>162,770</u>
Net assets		<u>289,733</u>	<u>309,545</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	7	485,012	485,012
Accumulated losses	8	(195,279)	(175,467)
Total equity		<u>289,733</u>	<u>309,545</u>

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

Schrole Pty Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2013	-	-	-
Share issue	485,012	-	485,012
Loss after income tax expense for the period	-	(175,467)	(175,467)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(175,467)	(175,467)
Balance at 30 June 2014	<u>485,012</u>	<u>(175,467)</u>	<u>309,545</u>
	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2014	485,012	(175,467)	309,545
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	(19,812)	(19,812)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(19,812)	(19,812)
Balance at 30 June 2015	<u>485,012</u>	<u>(195,279)</u>	<u>289,733</u>

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

Schrole Pty Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		304,092	34,412
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		<u>(188,873)</u>	<u>(149,721)</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>115,219</u>	<u>(115,309)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(190,856)	(297,924)
R&D claim received		<u>65,555</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(125,301)</u>	<u>(297,924)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of share equity		-	485,012
Loan from ETAS (WA) Pty Ltd		<u>537</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>537</u>	<u>485,012</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(9,545)	71,779
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>71,779</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		<u><u>62,234</u></u>	<u><u>71,779</u></u>

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

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 distributing to the owners. The directors have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the owners of Schrole Pty Ltd.

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 1031 'Materiality', 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.

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.

Going Concern

This report is prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As at 30 June 2015, the company had a working capital deficit of \$258,038. Subsequent to balance date the parent entity, Schrole Group Pty Ltd (formerly Graham Family Pty Ltd), has completed a private placement which raised gross proceeds of \$1,091,440, which it is using to provide loans and financial support to the company. The Directors believe there are sufficient funds to meet the Company's working capital requirements and can meet all liabilities as and when they fall due.

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.

Rendering of services

Revenue relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at reporting date and where the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 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 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.

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 company 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 90 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

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

Depreciation is calculated to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Category	Depreciation Method	Useful Life
Developed software	Straight line	4 years
Plant and equipment	Diminishing value	6 years

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of leased assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and liability are established at the fair value of the leased assets, or if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the finance costs, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service 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.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date 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 national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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.

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.

R&D Incentives

Refundable tax incentives are accounted for as government grants under AASB 120. Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

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 2015. 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. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for impairment of receivables

The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtors financial position.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 3. Revenue

	2015 \$	2014 \$
<i>Sales revenue</i>		
Rendering of services	232,849	26,490
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Foreign currency exchange	15,740	(5,178)
Other revenue	29,496	-
	<u>45,236</u>	<u>(5,178)</u>
Revenue	<u>278,085</u>	<u>21,312</u>

Note 4. Expenses

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Developed software	89,350	29,832
Plant and equipment	237	-
Total depreciation	89,587	29,832

Note 5. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Developed Software - at cost	673,354	295,404
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(119,182)	(29,832)
	554,172	265,572
Plant and equipment - at cost	1,500	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(237)	-
	1,263	-
	555,435	265,572

Note 6. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Trade payables	33,000	41,256
Director salary accrual	254,150	-
	287,150	41,256

Note 7. Equity - issued capital

	2015 Shares	2014 Shares	2015 \$	2014 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	1,600,001	1,600,001	485,012	485,012

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 8. Equity – accumulated losses

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(175,467)	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year	<u>(19,812)</u>	<u>(175,467)</u>
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	<u><u>(195,279)</u></u>	<u><u>(175,467)</u></u>

Note 9. Equity - dividends

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Franking credits

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30%	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The above amounts represent the balance of the franking account as at the end of the financial year, adjusted for:

- franking credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax at the reporting date
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date
- franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date

Note 10. Parent entities

The immediate and ultimate parent entity is Enerly Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia), which at 30 June 2015 owned 51.0% (2014: 52.3%) of the issued share capital of the company.

Note 11. Events after the reporting period

On 12 November 2015, the Shareholders of Schrole Pty Ltd entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with Schrole Group Pty Ltd ACN 131 115 878 (formerly Graham Family Pty Ltd) in which Schrole Group Pty Ltd acquired 100% ownership of Schrole Pty Ltd in exchange for shares in itself. This parent entity will provide ongoing financial support funded from a private placement of shares issued on 24 December 2015 for \$1,091,440.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2015 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.

Schrole Pty Ltd
Directors' declaration
30 June 2015

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 to the financial statements, the attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of preparing and distributing financial statements to the owners of Schrole Pty Ltd;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Accounting Standards as described in note 1 to the financial statements, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes present fairly the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors



Robert Graham
Director

28 January 2016
Perth



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the directors of Schrole Pty Ltd

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Schrole Pty Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the financial reporting requirements of the constitution 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 and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian professional accounting bodies.



Opinion

In our opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Schrole Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the constitution. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Glyn O'Brien', is written over a faint, blue, stylized 'BDO' logo.

Glyn O'Brien

Director

Perth, 28 January 2016