FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Your directors present their report on Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless stated:

James Frayne

Greg Webb

Paul Melville

Ross Melville (Resigned November 2016)

Review of Operations and Results of Operations

The results of operations were as follows. Loss before tax of the company for the year ended 30 June 2017 was \$673,109 (2016: \$723,295). The net loss after tax of the company for the year ended 30 June 2017 was \$471,157 (2016: \$506,306).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company were the provision of fleet management services within Australia.

Significant After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Likely Future Developments and Expected Results

The information required by section 299(1)(e) of the *Corporations Act 2001* has been omitted from the report because the directors believe that it would result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Performance in Relation to Environmental Regulation

There has been no matter either during or since the end of the financial year which in the opinion of the directors would give rise to any conflict with the provisions of existing environmental regulation.

Options

No options were issued during or subsequent to the financial year.

Dividends

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

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 200*1 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Indemnification

During the financial year the company has paid premiums in respect of a contract insuring all directors of the company against claims, proceedings, liabilities and expenses incurred in their role as directors of the trading subsidiaries except where:

- a) the liability arises out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty;
- b) the liabilities have been imposed by law; or
- c) any legal action or litigation outside the jurisdiction of the contract.

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

The auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* forms part of this directors' report and is attached to this report.

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

Director

Dated this 24th day of October 2017.



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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY T R MANN TO THE DIRECTORS OF BLACK & WHITE TAXI MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

As lead auditor of Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the independence requirements of the Australian professional accounting bodies.

T R Mann Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Brisbane, 24 October 2017

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue	3	11,507,783	14,294,362
Expenses	4	(12,121,034)	(14,973,837)
Finance costs		(59,858)	(43,820)
Profit /(loss) before income tax expense	-	(673,109)	(723,295)
Income tax benefit/ (expense)		201,952	216,989
Profit /(loss) after income tax expense	_	(471,157)	(506,306)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	3	(471,157)	(506,306)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents		3 317,120	ب 602,272
Trade and other receivables	6	498,289	731,614
Inventories	7	39,124	65,472
Other assets	8 _	1,183,468	1,054,164
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,038,001	2,453,522
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	10	2,472,539	2,674,708
Intangibles	9	108,906	121,333
Deferred tax assets	11	15,934	31,185
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS	_	2,597,379	2,827,226
TOTAL ASSETS		4,635,380	5,280,748
	_		
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	1,864,402	2,350,220
Financial liabilities	14	492,912	315,873
Provisions TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	13 _	53,116	94,001
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	2,410,430	2,760,094
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities	14	928,897	693,300
Provisions	13	, <u>.</u>	9,947
Deferred tax liabilities	15 _	111,899	162,096
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	1,040,796	865,343
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,451,226	3,625,437
	h		,
NET ASSETS		1,184,154	1,655,311
EQUITY			
Share capital	17	1	4
Retained earnings	16	1,184,153	1,655,310
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TOTAL EQUITY	=	1,184,154	1,655,311

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2015	1	2,161,616	2,161,617
Profit / (Loss) after income tax	-	(506,306)	(506,306)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(506,306)	(506,306)
Balance at 30 June 2016	1	1,655,310	1,655,311
Balance at 1 July 2016	1	1,655,310	1,655,311
Profit / (Loss) after income tax	-	(471, 157)	(471,157)
Other comprehensive income	-	_	
Total comprehensive income	-	(471,157)	(471,157)
Balance at 30 June 2017	1	1,184,153	1,184,154

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2017 \$	2016
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		Ş	\$
Receipts from customers		12,367,224	15,849,767
Payments to suppliers and employees		(12,224,431)	(14,483,807)
Interest and Finance Costs Paid		(59,858)	(43,820)
GST recovered/ (paid)	-	(1,106)	(111,489)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18(ii) _	81,829	1,210,651
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for Plant and equipment		(328,502)	(814,072)
Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment		453,413	245,550
Payments for software	_		(4,421)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	_	124,911	(572,943)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of borrowings - finance lease	_	(491,892)	(416,051)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	-	(491,892)	(416,051)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(285,152)	221,657
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		602,272	380,615
CASH AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	18(i)	317,120	602,272
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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. INTRODUCTION

This financial report covers the company of Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd. Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd is a proprietary company limited by shares and is incorporated in Australia. The financial statements of Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd is for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

Operations and Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company was the provision of fleet management services within Australia.

Currency

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Registered Office

The registered office of Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd is situated at 11 Dryandra Road, Brisbane Airport, Queensland.

Authorisation of Financial Report

The financial report was authorised for issue on 24 October 2017

Ultimate Parent Entity

The ultimate parent entity of the Company is Black & White Holdings Limited.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of preparation

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.

The financial report is a special purpose financial report prepared to satisfy the financial report preparation requirements of the members. The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity. The company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The company is not a reporting entity because, in the directors' opinion, there is unlikely to exist users who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs and these financial statements are therefore a "Special Purpose Financial Report" that has been prepared to satisfy the reporting requirements of members.

These accounting policies have been consistently applied and there have been no changes in accounting policy during the current financial year except as stated in note 2(i) below.

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the company

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.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

(ii) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets, financial assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Basis of preparation (cont'd)

(iii) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the entities accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the statement of financial position are disclosed below.

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the statement of financial position based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events.

Key Estimates - Impairment

The company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company that may lead to impairment of assets. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date. These calculations require the use of assumptions. There is a risk that changes in some of the assumptions used could result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets.

(a) 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.

Fleet Services income

Fleet services income is derived from Taxi fare payments processed through dockets, EFTPOS and cash and is disclosed net of Goods and Services Tax and third party credit card fees. Fleet services income is recognised at the time the payment is processed.

Also included in Fleet services income is income generated fromworkshop related repairs to taxis and third party insurance recoveries. Workshop revenue is recognised when the services are rendered and insurance recoverires is recognised when payments are processed.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the percentage of the services performed.

(b) Inventory

Consumables are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(c) Receivables

Trade accounts receivable 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. An allowance is made for doubtful debts where there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms.

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

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) Plant and Equipment

Leasehold improvements and plant and equipment under lease are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

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.

All plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the diminishing value and straight line method commencing from the time the assets are held ready for use. The average depreciation rates per class of asset are as follows:

Plant and equipment 10% - 27.5% (DV) Leasehold improvements 22.5% - 50% (DV)

An item of 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. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained earnings.

(e) Income Tax

Income taxes are accounted for using the comprehensive balance sheet liability method whereby:

- (i) the tax consequences of recovering (settling) all assets (liabilities) are reflected in the financial statements;
- (ii) current and deferred tax is recognised as income or expense except to the extent that the tax relates to equity items or to a business combination;
- (iii) a deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to realise the asset;
- (iv) deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability settled.

Tax Consolidation

For the purposes of income taxation, the company is part of a tax consolidated group. Black & White Holdings Limited is head company in the tax consolidated group. Tax sharing arrangements are in place as at the date of this report.

(f) 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 ownership of the leased property, without transferring the legal ownership, and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all the 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(g) Employee Entitlements

Wages and Salaries, and Annual Leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised, and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' service up to that date.

Long Service Leave

The provision is measured at the present value of the estimated future cashflows in respect to services provided up to balance date. Liabilities are determined after taking into consideration estimated future increases in wages and salaries and past experience regarding staff departures. Related on costs are included.

(h) Impairment

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested 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.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(i) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or are transferred and no longer controlled by the company.

A financial liability is removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(j) 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 not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(k) Intangibles

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangibles are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(k) Intangibles (cont'd)

Goodwill

Where a company or operation is acquired in a business combination, the identifiable net assets acquired are measured at fair value. The excess of the fair value of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is brought to account as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are taken to profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

Software

Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 2.5 years.

(I) Share 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.

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

(n) 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 statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within the borrowings in current and non-current liabilities on the statement of financial position

(o) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

Relevant accounting standards and interpretations that have recently beein issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2017, are as follows:

Standard/ Interpretation	Application Date*
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
AASB 16 Leases	1 January 2019

^{*} Application date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the date shown in the above table. The Directors have not yet assessed the impact on the adoption of the above standards on the Company.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

- 2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)
- (p) Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and liabilities will occur in the normal course of business.

For the year ended 30 June 2017 the company made a net loss of \$471,157 (2016: \$506,306). Current liabilities exceed current assets by \$372,429 (2016: \$306,572). Confirmation has been obtained from the parent entity indicating that they will not call upon the amount outstanding until such time as the company can meet repayments from its working capital.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		2017 \$	2016 \$
3.	REVENUE		
	Revenue: Fleet service income Gain on sale of asset Other Income	11,068,669 103,715 2,434,952 13,607,336	13,962,938 56,554 3,076,622 17,096,114
4.	EXPENSES		
	Motor Vehicle Running Costs Depreciation and amortisation expense Taxi service licence lease cost Subcontractor & group driver costs Maintenance Rental Expense Radio service fees Other operating expenses Employee expenses	2,368,815 1,097,919 4,371,473 392,835 810,905 348,354 1,719,822 499,023 511,888 12,121,034	2,677,640 1,282,734 6,223,216 504,698 790,678 345,320 1,737,324 646,480 765,747 14,973,837
	Auditors Remuneration Financial Statements Preparation Financial Audit Services	10,000 2,500 12,500	10,000 2,500 12,500
5.	ITEMS INCLUDED IN PROFIT		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense Bad debts expense Minimum payments from operating lease expense Net loss/(gain) on disposal of Plant and equipment	1,097,919 - 348,354 (103,715)	1,282,734 - 345,320 (56,554)
6.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Trade debtors Less: Provision for doubtful debts Loan receivable - related Other receivables	225,579 - 5,848 266,862 498,289	148,093 - 402,168 181,353 731,614
7.	INVENTORIES		
	Consumables	39,124	65,472
8.	OTHER ASSETS		
	Prepayments	1,183,468	1,054,164

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

				2017	2016
9	INTANGIBLES			\$	\$
9	Computer Software & Licences			131,099	131,108
	Less: Accumulated depreciation			(110,401)	(97,983)
			_	20,698	33,125
	Goodwill		_	88,208	88,208
	Total intangibles		=	108,906	121,333
4.0	DI ANTA FAMBUSIA				
10.	PLANT & EQUIPMENT Plant and equipment - at cost			7,236,878	7,228,396
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		_	(4,768,932)	(4,561,822)
				2,467,946	2,666,574
	Leasehold improvements- at cost			41,685	56,773
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		-	(37,092)	(48,639)
			_	4,593	8,134
	Total plant and equipment	•		2,472,539	2,674,708
MOVEM	ENTS IN PLANT & EQUIPMENT				
2017			Plant & Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Openin	g written down value		\$ 2,666,574	\$ 8,134	\$ 2,674,708
	ns at cost		1,233,030	-	1,233,030
	ls at written down value ation Expense		(349,698) (1,081,960)	(3,541)	(349,698) (1,085,501)
	written down value		2,467,946	4,593	2,472,539
11.	DEFERRED TAX ASSET				
11.	Deferred tax asset			15,934	31,185
			=		
12.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES Creditors and accruals (unsecured)			342,583	356,090
	Loan payable - related		_	1,521,819	1,994,130
	•		=	1,864,402	2,350,220
13,	PROVISIONS				
13,	Current				
	Annual leave			42,150	78,496
	Long service leave		-	10,966 53,116	15,505 94,001
			==	33,110	77,001
	Non Current				
	Long service leave		=	-	9,947
14.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
	Current Line purchase liabilities (secured)			402.042	245 072
	Hire purchase liabilities (secured)			492,912	315,873
	Non-Current			029 907	(03.300
	Hire purchase liabilities (secured)	15	=	928,897	693,300

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

15.	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY)17 \$	20 \$		
, = 0	Deferred tax liability		=		111,899		162,096	<u>,</u>
16.	RETAINED EARNINGS Balance at beginning of year Net profit Balance at end of year		- =		1,655,310 (471,157) 1,184,153	(!	161,616 506,306) 655,310	<u>.</u>
17.	SHARE CAPITAL Ordinary Shares 1 (2016: 1) Ordinary shares fully paid	2017 No. of Shares 1	No. of	2016 Shares 1		4		
	Movement in parent company shares on issue	20 No. of Shares	17 \$		No. of Shar	2016 es	\$	
	Beginning of the financial year Shares issued Shares bought back End of financial year	1 - 1	•	1 - - 1		1 1	*	1 - - 1

Ordinary shares have equal rights to vote, participate in dividends and share in the distribution of surplus assets in the event of the company winding up.

18. NOTES TO STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(i) For the purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash Overdraft	317,120	602,272
	-	
	317,120	602,272

(ii) Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Profit from Ordinary Activities After Income Tax

Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(471,157)	(506,306) -
Depreciation and amortisation	1,097,928	1,282,764
(Gain)/loss on sale of plant and equipment	(103,715)	(56,554)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Trade and other receivables	233,326	120,327
Prepayments	(129,304)	51,430
Inventories	26,348	9,128
Trade payables and other liabilities	(485,819)	316,519
Tax payable	(50,197)	(13,579)
Deferred tax asset	15,251	(2,968)
Provision for employee entitlements	(50,832)	9,890
	81,829	1,210,651

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

19. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

20. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

Finance Lease Commitments

Time expected to lapse to expected date of payment

2017 Future payments Future finance charges Liability (Note 14)	< 1 year	1-5 years	Total
	562,338	993,681	1,556,019
	(69,426)	(64,784)	(134,210)
	492,912	928,897	1,421,809
2016 Future payments Future finance charges Liability (Note 14)	< 1 year	1-5 years	Total
	362,481	739,161	1,101,642
	(46,608)	(45,861)	(92,469)
	315,873	693,300	1,009,173

Finance leases relate to motor vehicles and plant and equipment.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Non-cancellable operating leases - relating to the rental of commercial premises		
Payable:		
Not later than 1 year	381, 4 59	283,159
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	1,876,613	999,533
Later than 5 years	832,200	-
	3,090,272	1,282,692

Non-cancellable operating leases - relating to the rental of commercial premises

Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd (Coopers Plains) entered into a five year lease with Runlee Waters Pty Ltd for its Coopers Plains premises commencing 12 August 2010. An option was exercised to renew the lease for a period of five years (which has been taken up), with a second option for a further five years available. Annual rentals are subject to review per the terms specified in the lease agreement.

Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd (Gold Coast) entered into a three year lease with Ansoneve Pty Ltd for its Gold Coast premises commencing 10 August 2010. The lease expired on 09 August 2013. However, an option exists to renew the lease for a period of three years (which has been taken up). Annual rentals are subject to review per the terms specified in the lease agreement.

Black & White Cabs Taxi Management Pty Ltd (Albion) entered into a ten year lease with Runlee Waters Pty Ltd for its Albion premises at Nariel Street commencing 01 April 2017. Lease expires 31 March 2027. Annual rentals are subject to review per the terms specified in the lease agreement.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Parent entity

The Company is controlled by the following entity:

	•		Ownership Interest	
Name	Туре	Place of Incorporation	2017	2016
Black & White Holdings	Ultimate parent entity	Australia	100%	100%
Limited	and controlling			

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

As described in the basis of preparation accounting policy included in note 2 to the financial statements, the company is not a reporting company and these are special purpose financial statements.

The directors of the company declare that the financial statements and notes:

- (a) comply with the accounting policies as detailed in note 2 to the financial statements; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the period ended on that date.

In the directors opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the company's constitution; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors

Director

Dated at Brisbane this 24th day of October 2017.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Black & White Taxi Management Pty Ltd (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 2.

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 Entity in accordance with 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 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 2 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist the Entity to meet the requirements of members. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the Directors report, 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 management and those charged with governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 2 is appropriate to meet the requirements of members and for such internal control as management determines 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.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

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 (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

T R Mann Director

Brisbane, 24 October 2017