



# RAPTIS GROUP LIMITED

ABN 43 010 472 858

ASX CODE: (RPG)

## APPENDIX 4D

Half Year report for the 6 months ended 31 December 2018

Results for announcement to the market

					\$AUD
Revenues from ordinary activities.					Nil
Profit from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	Down	92.5%	to		35,110
Net Profit for the period attributable to members	Down	92.5%	to		35,110
Dividends (distributions)		Amount per security		Franked amount per security	
Final dividend		Nil		Nil	
Previous corresponding period		Nil		Nil	
Record date for determining entitlements to the dividend					
		N/A			

Earnings per security (EPS)	Current period	Previous corresponding period
Basic and Diluted EPS	0.023 cents	0.305 cents

Net Tangible Assets Per Security	Current period	Previous corresponding Period
Net Tangible Assets	1.34 cents	1.27 cents



# Raptis Group Limited

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Details of basic and diluted EPS reported separately in accordance with paragraph 9 and 19 of AASB 133: *Earnings Per Share* are as follows.

<u>Earnings reconciliation:</u>	<b><u>2018</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Net profit (loss) for basic earnings	35,110	466,283
<u>Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator:</u>	Number	Number
Ordinary shares for basic EPS	152,842,427	152,842,427

## Dividends

Date the dividend is payable

N/A

+Record date to determine entitlements to the dividend (distribution) (ie, on the basis of proper instruments of transfer received by 5.00 pm if +securities are not +CHESS approved, or security holding balances established by 5.00 pm or such later time permitted by SCH Business Rules if +securities are +CHESS approved)

N/A

If it is a final dividend, has it been declared?  
(*Preliminary final report only*)

N/A

## Comments on Half-Year Results

Raptis Group Limited has provided property consulting services during the period.

The company has earned a profit of \$35,110 down from a 2017 half year profit of \$466,283.

The company continues to research other future development opportunities on the Gold Coast and in Brisbane.



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# **RAPTIS GROUP LIMITED**

## **Condensed Financial Report 31 December 2018**



# Raptis Group Limited

ABN 43 010 472 858

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

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The directors present their report on the entity of Raptis Group Limited ("the Company") for half-year ended 31 December 2018 and the Auditor's review report thereon.

### Principal Activities

During the period the company provided property consulting services.

### Result

A profit of \$35,110 was recognised in the current half year to 31 December 2018. (2017: profit of \$466,283).

### Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividends were paid or declared in the period.

### Review of Operations

The company is currently undertaking feasibility studies with a view of commencing a new development in the next 12 months.

### After Balance Date Events

The Directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the interim period that might materially affect the financial position or results from operations in future periods.

### Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5, and forms part of the Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31 December 2018.

### Directors

The directors of the Company in office during or since the end of the half-year are, James Raptis, OBE; Helen Raptis; and Malcolm Cory.

Dated at Surfers Paradise this 28th day of February 2019

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

James Raptis, OBE  
Director

To the Board of Directors of Raptis Group Limited

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

As lead audit director for review of the financial statements of Raptis Group Limited for the half-year ended 31 December 2018, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and
- (b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

Yours sincerely



**Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd**



**Andrew Hoffmann**  
Director

Date: 28 February 2019

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS & OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
for the half-year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018 \$	1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from Property Sales		-	25,544,427
Other revenue - Interest		10,510	11,300
Other Income – Consulting Services		50,000	-
<b>Total revenue</b>		60,510	25,555,727
Cost of properties sold		-	20,932,939
Borrowing Costs		-	3,496,787
Marketing expenses		-	632,106
Administration and other expenses		25,400	27,612
Profit for the period		35,110	466,283
Income tax expense	2	-	-
Profit attributable to members of the entity		35,110	466,283
Other comprehensive income for the half year		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the half year attributable to members of the entity</b>		35,110	466,283
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents per share)		0.023	0.305

The Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss & Other Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2018

	31 December 2018 \$	30 June 2018 \$
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,001,750	1,969,442
Accounts Receivable	57,000	61,237
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>2,058,750</u>	<u>2,030,679</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	16,960	24,000
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u>16,960</u>	<u>24,000</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Issued capital	29,811,518	29,811,518
(Accumulated losses)	(27,769,728)	(27,804,839)
Total equity	<u>2,041,790</u>	<u>2,006,679</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<u>2,058,750</u>	<u>2,030,679</u>

The Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial position is to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
for the half-year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018 \$	1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017 \$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		59,236	27,089,620
Interest received		10,510	11,300
Interest paid		-	(3,496,787)
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(37,438)	(4,481,622)
<b>Net cash flows (used in)/ from operating activities</b>		<b>32,308</b>	<b>19,122,511</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(12,891,737)
Repayment of loans - director related entities		-	(1,690,714)
<b>Net cash from / (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(14,582,451)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash held</b>		<b>32,308</b>	<b>4,540,060</b>
<b>Cash at the beginning of the half year</b>		<b>1,969,442</b>	<b>125,387</b>
<b>Cash at the end of the half year</b>		<b>2,001,750</b>	<b>4,665,447</b>

The Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
for the half-year ended 31 December 2018

	\$ Issued Capital	\$ Accumulated Losses	\$ Total
<b>Balance at 1 July 2017</b>	29,811,518	(28,334,039)	1,477,479
Profit attributable to members of the entity	-	466,283	466,283
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	<u>29,811,518</u>	<u>(27,867,756)</u>	<u>1,943,762</u>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2018</b>	29,811,518	(27,804,838)	2,006,680
Profit attributable to members of the entity	-	35,110	35,110
<b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>	<u>29,811,518</u>	<u>(27,769,728)</u>	<u>2,041,790</u>

The Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements.

**CONDENSED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the half-year ended 31 December 2018

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**1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT**

The interim financial report does not include all of the information normally included within the annual financial report and therefore cannot be expected to provide as full an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and financing and investing activities of the entity as the full financial report.

The half-year report should be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report of Raptis Group Limited at 30 June 2018. It is also recommended that the interim financial report be considered together with any public announcements made by Raptis Group Limited during the half year ended 31 December 2018 and subsequently up to the time of signing this financial report in accordance with the continuous disclosure obligations arising under the Corporations Act 2001.

**(a) Basis of Accounting**

The interim financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, applicable Accounting Standards including AASB 134 "Interim Financial Reporting" and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

The half-year financial report has been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention. For the purpose of preparing the interim financial report, the half-year has been treated as a discrete reporting period.

**(b) Going Concern**

The net assets of the company comprise cash and a receivable (received since period end) amounting to \$2,041,790. Mr James Raptis has agreed to continue to arrange support, should this be necessary, to set in place development funding finance adequate to undertake the next development project in the coming year.

Accordingly, the Directors are confident the company will be able to continue as a going concern and believe it appropriate this report is prepared on that basis.

**(c) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The accounting policies for the results for the half-year ended 31 December 2018 and the comparative half year have been prepared as they apply on a going concern basis.

**(i) Income Tax**

The charge for current income tax expenses is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or are substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit and loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the income statement except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the economic entity will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

**(ii) Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

**CONDENSED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the half-year ended 31 December 2018

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**(b) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

**(iii) Estimates**

The preparation of the half-year financial report requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In relation to the Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income the significant judgements made by management in applying the entity's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the financial report as at and for the year ended 30 June 2018.

**(iv) Comparative Figures**

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures are adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

**New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted**

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

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

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the consolidated entity:

*AASB 9 Financial Instruments*

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 9 from 1 July 2018. The standard introduced new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest. A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading or contingent consideration recognised in a business combination) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment is measured using a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

**(b) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

*AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2018. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

The impact of these changes is expected to be minimal.

**Revenue recognition**

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

*Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

*Sale of goods*

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

*Rendering of services*

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

*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.

## **2. INCOME TAX**

### **Unrecognised Tax Losses**

At the time of signing this Half-Year Financial Report the company is not able to accurately determine the quantum of its carry forward losses. This results from the restructuring of former debt where certain assets are still being held in previously controlled entities with security documentation still in effect in respect of the secured creditors or their assignors. Whilst the disposal of these assets will have no impact on the current or future accounting results due to the effect of the restructuring, the treatment of the associated debt is anticipated to have tax loss implications, which may materially affect the calculation of carry forward losses from prior years.

The interim tax loss calculation indicates a potential future income tax benefit from carry forward losses of \$46,609,818 (at the current tax rate of 27.5%). However, the security positions that have not yet been resolved are material and may substantially reduce this interim calculation.

## **3. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE**

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2018 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial periods.

## **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

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In the opinion of the directors of Raptis Group Limited:

1. the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 11:-
  - a) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance, for the half-year ended on that date; and
  - b) comply with Accounting Standard AASB 134 "Interim Financial Reporting" and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

Dated at Brisbane this 28<sup>th</sup> day of February 2019.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.



James Raptis  
Director

## **Independent Auditor's Review Report to the Members of Raptis Group Limited**

### **Report on the Half-Year Financial Report**

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of Raptis Group Limited, which comprises the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the half-year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' declaration, of the group comprising Raptis Group Limited and the entities it controlled at the half-year's end or from time to time during the half-year.

### **Directors' Responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report**

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*. As the auditor of Raptis Group Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

### **Independence**

In conducting our review, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, has been given to the directors of Raptis Group Limited.

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## Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half year financial report of Raptis Group Limited and its controlled entities is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.



**Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd**



**Andrew Hoffmann**  
Director

Sydney  
Dated: 28 February 2019