

RPM Automotive Group

Consolidated Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2016



RPM Automotive Group Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss For the Year ended 30 June 2016

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	\$
Income	21,119,329
Cost of Goods Sold	13,091,330
Gross Profit	8,027,999
Other Revenue	227,278
Distribution Expenses	230,613
Selling Expenses	382,900
Administration Expenses	1,940,156
Finance Costs	344,882
Occupancy Costs	843,293
Employments Costs	4,610,794
Other Expenses	
Profit before Income Tax Expense	(97,361)
Income Tax Expenses	119,745
Profit from Operations	(217,106)



RPM Automotive Group Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	447,374
Trade and Other Receivables	4	2,417,078
Inventories Other Current Assets	5 7	3,512,186
Total Current Assets	/	42,095 6,418,733
Total Current Assets		0,418,733
Non-Current Assets		
Trade and Other Receivables	4	78,904
Property, Plant and Equipment Intangible Assets	8	1,182,276
3	9	909,698
Total Non-Current Assets		2,170,878
Total Assets		8,589,611
Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	10	3,858,423
Current Tax Liabilities	6	304,403
Financial Liabilities	11	703,205
Short Term Provisions	12	564,389
Total Current Liabilities		5,430,420
Non-Current Liabilities	,	
Financial Liabilities	11	1,589,614
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,589,614
Total Liabilities		7,020,034
Net Assets		1,569,577
Equity		
Issued Capital		4,189,902
Reserves	13	(2,156,745)
(Accumulated Losses)/Retained Profits	14	(463,580)
Total Equity		1,569,577
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1 Significant Accounting Policies

The directors of RPM Australasia Pty Ltd have prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the needs of members.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the statements are as follows:

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(b) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(c) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, independent or management valuation. All assets, excluding freehold land and buildings held for investment, are depreciated over their useful lives.

The depreciation method and useful life used for items of property, plant and equipment (excluding freehold land) reflects the pattern in which their future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by RPM Automotive Group. Depreciation commences from the time the asset is held ready for use. Any leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are considered to fall within standard parameters. Standard rates of depreciation have been used for each class of asset.

The carrying value of plant and equipment is reviewed annually to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted in determining recoverable amounts.

\$



(e) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances Functional and Presentation Currency

Both the functional and presentation currency for the company is Australian dollars.

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction.

(f) Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the reporting period comprises current income tax expense (income). The company does not apply deferred tax.

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

(g) Borrowings

Loans are carried at their principal amounts which represent the present value of future cash flows associated with servicing the debt. Interest is accrued over the period it becomes due and is recorded as part of current payables.

(h) Intangibles

Goodwill is initially recorded at the amount by which the purchase price for a business combination exceeds the fair value attributed to the interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired at date of acquisition.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(i) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price (i.e. cost) and are subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying value of trade and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the financial statements.



(j) Impairment of Assets

Property (including investment property), plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments measured at cost are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated by reference to disposal value and compared with its carrying value. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the asset's future cash flows discounted at the expected rate of return. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying value is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(k) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis and include direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenses.

(l) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to entities in the consolidated group, are classified as finance leases.

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the reporting period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the company will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease.

(m) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. For this purpose, deferred consideration is not discounted to present values when recognising revenue.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).



(n) Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms and do not bear interest. They are recognised at their transaction price.

(o) 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 (ATO). 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. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

(p) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the entities. A list of the entities is provided in the Notes.

The assets, liabilities and results of all entities are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of entities have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

2	Revenue	2016 \$
	Sales Revenue Sale of Goods	21,119,329
		21,119,329
	Other Income	
	Dividends Received	530
	Interest Received	2,349
	Rebates	71,935
	Recoveries	77,886
	Other Revenue	36,627
	Foreign Currency Exchange Gain	26,912
	Profit on Sale of Non-current Assets	11,039
		227,278
		21,346,607



3	Cash and Cash Equivalents	2016 \$
	Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash on Hand Cash in transit Petty Cash Imprest Cash at Bank	706 4,511 2,389 244,109 51,024 78,120 792 65,723
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	447,374
	Cash Reconciliation Cash and Cash Equivalents Bank Overdrafts	447,374 (17,644) 429,730
4	Trade and Other Receivables	2016 \$
	Current Sundry Debtors Trade Debtors Less Provision for Doubtful Debts Loans - Unsecured Loans - Related Parties	7,549 2,372,633 (3,200) 22,861 17,235
	Non-Current Deposits	78,904 78,904
	Total Trade and Other Receivables	2,495,982
5	Inventories	2016 \$
	Current Stock on Hand Stock on Hand Finished Goods Raw Materials	3,154,649 64,000 172,535 121,002
	Total Inventories	3,512,186



6	Tax Assets and Liabilities	2016 \$
	Liabilities Current Tax Liability PAYG Withholding Payable PAYG Instalment Payable	50,532 237,673 16,198
	NA 4 W A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	304,403
	Net Tax Liabilities	(304,403)
7	Other Assets	2016 \$
	Current Prepayments	38,176
	Prepaid Borrowing Expenses Less Amortisation	6,531 (2,612)
		3,919
		42,095
	Total Other Assets	42,095
8	Property, Plant and Equipment	2016 \$
	Property Improvements Less Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment	267,834 (56,634)
		211,200
	Total Land and Buildings	211,200
	Plant & Equipment Less: Accumulated Depreciation	1,584,615 (1,002,195)
		582,420
	Motor Vehicles Less: Accumulated Depreciation	536,635 (304,606)
		232,029
	Office Furniture & Equipment Less: Accumulated Depreciation	348,514 (206,575)
		141,939
	Low Value Pool	14,688
	Low Value Pool Total Plant and Equipment	,



9	Intangible Assets	2016 \$
	Formation Expenses	33,378
	Goodwill	872,727
	Patents & Trademarks	3,593
	Total Intangible Assets	909,698
10	Trade and Other Payables	2016 \$
	Current Sundry Creditors Trade Creditors Other Creditors Customer Deposits Provision for GST	15,094 3,514,361 49,445 7,604 271,919
	Total Trade and Other Payables	3,858,423
11	Financial Liabilities	2016 \$
	Current	
	Credit Cards Credit Cards	17,644
	Related Parties Loans Loans - Related Parties	214,149
	Hire Purchase	55.000
	Hire Purchase Liability Less Unexpired Charges	52,928 6,537
	Less offende charges	46,391
	Loans - Bank	425,021
	Total Current	703,205
	Non-current	
	Hire Purchase	
	Hire Purchase Liability	113,968
	Less Unexpired Charges	14,522
	Language Bourt	99,446
	Loans - Bank Loans - Unsecured	229,709 601,681
	Loans - Related Parties	658,778
	Total Non-current	1,589,614
	Total Financial Liabilities	2,292,819



12	Provisions	2016 \$
	Current	
	Other Provision Opening Balance for the year Provisions used	11,512 (310)
	Provision for Holiday Pay Opening Balance for the year Provisions added Provisions used	244,723 31,249 (75,443)
	Provision for Long Service Leave Opening Balance for the year Provisions used	135,870 (2,418)
	Superannuation Contributions Surcharge Superannuation Contributions Surcharge Opening Balance for the year Provisions added Provisions used	173,793 45,813 4,137 (4,537) 564,389
	Total Provisions	564,389
13	Reserves	2016 \$
	Capital Redemption Reserve Opening Balance Movements Closing Balance	(3,000,022) (77,634) (3,077,656)
	Share Premium Reserve Opening Balance	920,911
	Closing Balance	920,911
	Total Reserves	(2,156,745)
14	Retained Profits / Accumulated Losses	2016 \$
	Accumulated Losses at Beginning of Financial Year	(246,474)
	Less Net loss attributable to members Income Tax Expense	97,361 119,745
	Retained Profits at 30 June 2016	(463,580)



15 Company Details

The principal place of business is:

RPM Automotive Group 592 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham Victoria 3132

The principal activities of the company include:

Tyre wholesale and retail Specialised Automotive Accessory Manufacturers Motor racing accessory suppliers

The consolidated financial statement include the assets, liabilities and result of:

- Revolution Racegear Pty Ltd (ABN 31 144 082 262)
- EJ Anywhere Pty Ltd (ABN 36 601 183 984)
- Fix My Truck Pty Ltd (ABN 19 608 713 631)
- W&M Patterson Trust (ABN 64 799 819 374)
- Riley Street Automotive Pty Ltd (ABN 52 069 219 894)
- Spider GT Pty Ltd (ABN 97 156 074 289)
- Wildcat (Aust) Pty Ltd (ABN 21 112 579 772)



RPM Automotive Group Directors' Declaration For the Year ended 30 June 2016

The Directors have determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out in the financial report present fairly the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and its performance for the reporting period ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in the Notes to the Financial Statements; and
- 2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Lawrence Warren Jaffe

Director

Clive Gary Finkelstein Director

Dated this _____ day of _____OCTOBER _____2018



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RPM AUTOMOTIVE GROUP

Qualified Opinion We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of RPM Automotive Group, which comprises the consolidated Statement of financial position at 30 June 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the entity as at 30 June 2016 and its performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 of the financial statements.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We were not appointed as auditors for the entity until after 30 June 2017 and thus did not observe the counting of physical inventories at the beginning and end of the year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities held at 30 June 2016, which are stated in the statements of consolidated financial position at \$3,512,186. We therefore are unable to express an opinion on the existence of the recorded inventory and since inventories enter into the determination of the financial performance, we were unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect of the income for the year reported in the statement of profit or loss.

We were not appointed as auditors for the entity until after 30 June 2017 and were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the opening balances carried forward from the unaudited 30 June 2015 balances. We were therefore unable to determine whether adjustments to the results of operations and opening retained earnings might be necessary for the year ended 30 June 2016.

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 group in accordance with the auditor independence the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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







INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RPM AUTOMOTIVE GROUP (Continued)

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the group are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the stakeholders and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the group'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 the directors either intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for 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.

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

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RPM AUTOMOTIVE GROUP (Continued)

We conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

WALKER WAYLAND ADVANTAGE AUDIT PARTNERSHIP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Dated in Melbourne on this ## day of October 2018

BEN BESTER PARTNER

