

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Page
Financial Statements	
Directors' Report	1
Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8
Directors' Declaration	19
Independent Audit Report	20

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Directors' Report 30 June 2019

The directors present their report on Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

1. General information

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Thomas Berryman

Jacob Carr Resigned 30 April 2020

Alexander West Appointed 30 April 2020

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd during the financial year was providing internet and telecommunication services.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating results

The(profit)/profit of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$ 64,427 (2018: \$ (90,797)).

Review of operations

The operating result of the Company has increased to a Net Profit of \$64,427 (2018: Net Loss of \$90,797); this is mainly due to increased turnover as the Company continues to grow its customer base year on year. In addition, key staff members were brought into the team during the course of the year which places the Company in a strong position to continue to expand its operations.

3. Other items

Events after the reporting date

On the 30th April 2020, Bosley Holdings Pty LTD was 100% acquired by Cirrus Communications Pty Ltd, alongside Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd for a total consideration of \$7,025,000.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575


Directors' Report

30 June 2019

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

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


Director: [Thomas Berryman \(Oct 30, 2020 16:24 GMT+11\)](#)
Thomas Berryman

Dated 30 October 2020

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd
ACN 613 948 575

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



PKF



PAUL PEARMAN
PARTNER

DATE 30TH OCTOBER 2020
SYDNEY, NSW

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	3	6,277,439	5,631,714
Other income	3	120,058	280,774
Cost of sales		(3,968,819)	(3,869,345)
Employee benefits expense		(1,552,563)	(1,452,165)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(228,491)	(143,083)
Administrative expenses		(118,735)	(120,145)
Finance expenses		(100,060)	(95,887)
Other expenses		(364,402)	(314,969)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		64,427	(83,106)
Income tax expense		-	(7,691)
Profit/(loss) for the year		64,427	(90,797)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		64,427	(90,797)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	84,406	113,460
Trade and other receivables	5	49,027	161,885
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		133,433	275,345
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	570,497	530,673
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		570,497	530,673
TOTAL ASSETS		703,930	806,018
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	660,332	760,289
Current tax liabilities		-	7,691
Employee benefits	8	75,721	108,337
Financial liabilities	9	119,125	87,523
Other liabilities	10	15,330	20,487
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		870,508	984,327
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	8	15,897	15,897
Financial liabilities	9	242,394	296,678
Other liabilities	10	292,713	291,125
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		551,004	603,700
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,421,512	1,588,027
NET ASSETS		(717,582)	(782,009)
EQUITY			
Issued capital	11	120	120
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)		(717,702)	(782,129)
TOTAL EQUITY		(717,582)	(782,009)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2019

	Ordinary Shares	Retained Earnings	Total
Note	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	120	(782,129)	(782,009)
Profit attributable to the members	-	64,427	64,427
Balance at 30 June 2019	120	(717,702)	(717,582)

2018

	Ordinary Shares	Retained Earnings	Total
Note	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	120	(691,332)	(691,212)
Loss attributable to the members	-	(90,797)	(90,797)
Balance at 30 June 2018	120	(782,129)	(782,009)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from customers	7,160,344	6,336,361
Payments to suppliers and employees	(6,788,032)	(5,601,431)
Finance costs	(84,101)	(88,794)
Income taxes	(7,691)	(60,840)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	14 <u>280,520</u>	<u>585,296</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(205,643)	(169,768)
Proceeds from sale of PPE	46,541	3,174
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>(159,102)</u>	<u>(166,594)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of financial liabilities	(146,903)	(48,822)
Repayment of other liabilities	(3,569)	(288,529)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u>(150,472)</u>	<u>(337,351)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(29,054)	81,351
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>113,460</u>	<u>32,109</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4 <u>84,406</u>	<u>113,460</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial report covers Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd as an individual entity. Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd is a for-profit proprietary Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the Directors' opinion, the Company is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. This special purpose financial report has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, 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* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Going concern

Notwithstanding the Company's deficiency in net assets and working capital, the financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis. This basis has been adopted as the Company has received a guarantee of continuing financial support from the directors to allow the Company to meet its liabilities and it is the belief of the company that such financial support will continue to be made available.

Subsequent to the reporting period, Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd has been acquired by Cirrus Communications Pty Ltd. In subsequent reporting periods, Cirrus Communications Group has reported a positive net asset position.

(b) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(b) Revenue and other income (cont'd)

4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period. If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Revenue from internet services is generally recognised once the service has been delivered

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

(c) Income Tax

The tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises current income tax expense plus deferred tax expense.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (loss) for the year and is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred tax is not provided for the following:

- The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.
- Temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(c) Income Tax (cont'd)

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 is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and losses can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period except where the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

(d) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(e) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the cost model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(g) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(g) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(g) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due. Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will consider both external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of that asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(j) 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 that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Employee benefits (cont'd)

measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(k) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options which vest immediately are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(l) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2019, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

(m) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards.

AASB 16 - Leases

AASB 16 Leases, issued in February 2016, includes significant changes for lease accounting, particularly for lessees. For lessees, almost all leases go on the statement of financial position as the distinction between operating and financing leases has been removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exemptions from this are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors have not significantly changed.

This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted for entities that apply AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers at or before the date of initial application of this standard. This standard is expected to have a material impact on the Company's accounting policies and the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

3 Revenue and Other Income

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Revenue		
- Sale of services	6,277,439	5,631,714
	<u>6,277,439</u>	<u>5,631,714</u>
Other Income		
- Interest income	1,911	1,152
- Other income	118,147	279,622
	<u>120,058</u>	<u>280,774</u>
Total Revenue	<u>6,397,497</u>	<u>5,912,488</u>

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	<u>84,406</u>	113,460
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5 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables	-	153,640
GST receivable	41,603	-
Other receivables	7,424	8,245
Total trade and other receivables	<u>49,027</u>	<u>161,885</u>

6 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment		
At cost	903,731	745,105
Accumulated depreciation	(505,309)	(364,072)
Total plant and equipment	<u>398,422</u>	<u>381,033</u>
Motor vehicles		
At cost	210,831	156,740
Accumulated depreciation	(58,289)	(13,024)
Total motor vehicles	<u>152,542</u>	<u>143,716</u>
Office equipment		
At cost	23,808	6,720
Accumulated depreciation	(4,275)	(796)
Total office equipment	<u>19,533</u>	<u>5,924</u>
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>570,497</u>	<u>530,673</u>

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

7 Trade and Other Payables

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	651,553	544,788
GST payable	-	39,247
Accrued expenses	-	176,254
Other payables	8,779	-
	<u>660,332</u>	<u>760,289</u>

8 Employee Benefits

CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits	67,556	100,260
Long service leave	8,165	8,077
	<u>75,721</u>	<u>108,337</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	15,897	15,897

9 Financial Liabilities

CURRENT		
Hire purchases liabilities	119,125	87,523
NON-CURRENT		
Hire purchases liabilities	242,394	296,678

10 Other Liabilities

CURRENT		
Credit cards payable	15,330	20,487
NON-CURRENT		
Loans from related parties	292,713	291,125

11 Issued Capital

1200 (2018: 1200) Ordinary shares	120	120
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Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

12 Capital and Leasing Commitments

(a) Operating Leases

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- not later than one year	65,761	46,072
- between one year and five years	218,804	167,450
	<u>284,565</u>	<u>213,522</u>

Operating leases are in place for Land and Building and Network assets and normally have a term of between 1 and 8 years. Lease payments are increased on an annual basis to reflect market rentals.

13 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018:None).

14 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Profit for the year	64,427	(90,797)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	228,491	142,132
- interest on hire purchase	15,008	7,108
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	112,858	(152,224)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	-	14,265
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(99,957)	635,607
- increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liability	(7,691)	(53,149)
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	(32,616)	81,354
Cashflows from operations	<u>280,520</u>	<u>584,296</u>

15 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

On the 30th April 2019, Anycast Holdings Pty LTD was 100% acquired by Cirrus Communications Pty Ltd, alongside Anycast Holdings Pty Ltd for a total consideration of \$7,025,000.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

16 Statutory Information

The registered office of the company is:

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd
61 Victoria Street
Warragul
VIC 3820

The principal place of business is:

Unit 1A, 155 Queen Street
Warragul
VIC 3820

Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd

ACN 613 948 575


Directors' Declaration

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 described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 18, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards as stated in Note 1; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.
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 with the continuing support of creditors.

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

Director 
.....
Thomas Berryman

Dated 30 October 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BOSLEY HOLDINGS PTY LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Bosley Holdings Pty Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, 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, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the declaration by directors.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2019, and of 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

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

Emphasis of Matter – Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2(a) to the financial report, which describes the Company's going concern position at 30 June 2019. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019 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, 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 Directors for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 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 the financial report.

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

- 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont'd)

- 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.

We also provide the management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



PKF



PAUL PEARMAN
PARTNER

DATE 30TH OCTOBER 2020
SYDNEY, NSW