Site Services Holdings Trust

Annual Report - 30 June 2019

Site Services Holdings Trust
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General information

The financial statements cover Site Services Holdings Trust ('the Trust') as a vehicle consisting of Site Services Holdings Trust and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Site Services Holdings Trust's functional and presentation currency.

Registered office

41-47 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

Principal place of business

273 Great Eastern Highway
Belmont WA 6104

A description of the nature of the Trust's operations and its principal activities are included in the director's report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of the sole director, on 3 April 2021.

The Director has the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Site Services Holdings Trust
Director's report
30 June 2019

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, SSH Group (WA) Pty Ltd (ABN 33 165 265 029), the responsible entity of Site Services Holdings Trust (referred to hereafter as the 'the Trust') provides this report for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

The following person was the sole director during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Daniel Cowley-Cooper

Units on issue

At 30 June 2019, 100 units of the Trust were on issue (2018: 100).

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the Trust consisted of:

- Security services, labour hire services, contracting services and traffic management services.

Trust information

The Site Services Holdings Trust ('the Trust') is a for profit unit trust, registered in Australia and constituted under a trust deed dated 19 May 2016, and acts as the sole unit holder for the following trusts (collectively 'the SSH Trust Group')

- Site Labour Hire Services Trust ('the SLHS Trust')
- Site Protective Services Trust ('the SPS Trust')
- Site Traffic Management Services Trust ('the STMS Trust')
- Site Facility Management Services Trust ('the SFMS Trust')

SSH Group (WA) Pty Ltd, the responsible entity of the Trust, is a company incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The ultimate unit holders of the Trust are the Prosperous Capital Trust and the Principle Investment Projects Trust.

Dividends

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

Review of operations

The loss for the Trust after providing for income tax amounted to $445,446 (30 June 2018: profit of $226,238).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

SSH Group Limited ('SSH') formerly known as Jacka Resources Limited ('Jacka') has executed a binding terms sheet agreement to acquire 100% of the entities which constitute the businesses known as Site Services Holdings Group ('SSH') which includes Site Services Holdings Pty Ltd, Complete Workforce Australia Pty Ltd and Site Services Holdings Trust. Completion of the acquisition of SSH will occur upon the Initial Public Offer ('IPO') of Jacka on the ASX including a capital raising of $6.25 million.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

Environmental regulation

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

Site Services Holdings Trust
Director's report
30 June 2019

Information on director

Name:	Daniel Cowley-Cooper
Title:	Chief Executive Officer
Experience and expertise:	Founder of Site Services Holdings Group ('SSH'), Daniel has been the driving force behind the business' year on year growth. Daniel has built SSH to over 720 staff and diversified its operations into an array of industry sectors within Western Australia. Daniel has an entrepreneurial character, setting the overall strategic direction, and developing growth paths for service offerings and people within the organisation. Daniel believes in the importance of planning and implementing long term business strategies to achieve the company's objectives by managing the direction of the company, navigating through economic landscapes, and guiding senior management to achieve the core objectives.

Company secretary
Daniel Cooper-Cowley

Meetings of Directors
No formal meetings of the Board were held during the financial period with matters being resolved by resolutions of the Director.

Indemnity and insurance of officers
The Trust has indemnified the directors and executives of the Trust for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

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

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

Proceedings on behalf of the Trust
No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Trust, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Trust is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Trust for all or part of those proceedings.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this director's report.

Site Services Holdings Trust
Director's report
30 June 2019

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the sole director of SSH Group (WA) Pty Ltd as responsible entity, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Daniel Cowley-Cooper
Director

3 April 2021
Perth

Bentleys
THINKING AHEAD

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To The Board of Directors

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

As lead audit Partner for the audit of the financial statements of Site Services Holdings Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2019. I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully

Bentleys

BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants

Mark Dealurentis

MARK DEALURENTIS CA
Partner

Dated at Perth this 3rd day of April 2021

Site Services Holdings Trust
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Revenue	4	7,234,141	5,704,879
Interest revenue		102	37
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(562,669)	(1,435,295)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(37,579)	(43,817)
Loss on disposal of assets		(3,854)	-
Bad debts		(11,972)	-
Direct costs		(157,139)	(146,899)
Management fees		(1,025,025)	(418,137)
Contract labour		(5,443,539)	(3,124,781)
Occupancy		-	(81,069)
Administration		(247,780)	(168,991)
Finance costs		(190,132)	(59,689)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		(445,446)	226,238
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	13	(445,446)	226,238
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(445,446)	226,238

		$	$
Basic earnings/(loss) per unit	19	(4,454.46)	2,262.38
Diluted earnings/(loss) per unit	19	(4,454.46)	2,262.38

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

Site Services Holdings Trust
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2019

	Note	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	835	54,500
Trade and other receivables	7	2,217,333	990,001
Total current assets		2,218,168	1,044,501
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	431,363	36,465
Total non-current assets		431,363	36,465
Total assets		2,649,531	1,080,966
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	1,516,844	808,195
Borrowings	10	97,495	15,673
Provisions	11	8,447	11,557
Total current liabilities		1,622,786	835,425
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	10	1,549,375	303,559
Total non-current liabilities		1,549,375	303,559
Total liabilities		3,172,161	1,138,984
Net liabilities		(522,630)	(58,018)
Equity			
Issued units		100	100
Reserves	12	36,761	17,793
Undistributed income	13	(559,491)	(75,911)
Total deficiency in equity		(522,630)	(58,018)

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

Site Services Holdings Trust
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2019

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Undistributed income $	Total deficiency in equity $
Balance at 1 July 2017	100	-	(41,845)	(41,745)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	226,238	226,238
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	226,238	226,238
Transactions with unitholders in their capacity as unitholders:				
Distributions to unitholders	-	17,793	(260,304)	(242,511)
Balance at 30 June 2018	100	17,793	(75,911)	(58,018)

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Undistributed income $	Total deficiency in equity $
Balance at 1 July 2018	100	17,793	(75,911)	(58,018)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(445,446)	(445,446)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(445,446)	(445,446)
Transactions with unitholders in their capacity as unitholders:				
Distributions to unitholders	-	18,968	(38,134)	(19,166)
Balance at 30 June 2019	100	36,761	(559,491)	(522,630)

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

Site Services Holdings Trust
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		5,994,837	5,328,202
Payments to suppliers and employees		(6,730,613)	(5,450,463)
		(735,776)	(122,261)
Interest received		102	37
Interest and other finance costs paid		(190,132)	(59,689)
Net cash used in operating activities	18	(925,806)	(181,913)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(93,726)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		13,453	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(80,273)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		979,459	299,233
Repayment of borrowings		(7,880)	(3,534)
Trust distributions		(19,165)	(242,512)
Net cash from financing activities		952,414	53,187
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(53,665)	(128,726)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		54,500	183,226
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	835	54,500

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

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

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

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
The Trust has adopted AASB 15 since 1 January 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.

Going concern
The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Trust incurred a loss after tax of $445,446 (2018: net profit after tax $226,238) for the year ended 30 June 2019, net cash outflows from operating activities of $925,806 (2018: outflows $181,913) and had a working capital surplus of $595,382 (2018: $209,076).

The ability of the Trust to continue as a going concern is principally dependent upon the ability of the Trust to generate profit from its activities, raise funds from capital raising and manage cashflow in line with available funds. These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Trust to continue as a going concern.

The Director has prepared a cash flow forecast, which has an allowance for further capital to be raised and indicates that the Trust will have sufficient cash flows to meet all commitments and working capital requirements for the 12- month period from the date of signing this financial report. The Director believes it is appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis because:

- The Trust, as part of the Site Services Holdings Group ('SSH') is in advanced discussions regarding a proposed listing on the Australian Securities Exchange via a reverse takeover. The proposed transaction will require compliance with Chapters 1 and 2 of the ASX Listing Rules and completion of a proposed capital raising of approximately $6.25 million (before costs)

Should the Trust be unable to continue as a going concern it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or to the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Trust be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they fall due.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Site Services Holdings Trust ('Trust' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2019 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Site Services Holdings Trust and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'Trust'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Trust has control. The Trust controls an entity when the Trust is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Trust. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Trust are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Trust.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Where the Trust loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The Trust recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Revenue recognition
The Trust recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Trust is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Trust: 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 recognised as a refund liability.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

Income tax
The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:
- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Trust's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Trust's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The Trust has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Investments and other financial assets
Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Trust has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets
The Trust recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Trust's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment
Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Plant and equipment	3-10 years
Motor Vehicles	8-9 years

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

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.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Trust. 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 profits.

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

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

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Trust prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Finance costs
Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Earnings per unit

Basic earnings per unit
Basic earnings per unit is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the unitholders of Site Services Holdings Trust, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary units, by the weighted average number of ordinary units outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary units issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per unit
Diluted earnings per unit adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per unit to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary units and the weighted average number of units assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary units.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Trust for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2019. The Trust's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the Trust, are set out below.

AASB 16 Leases
This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will be improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The Trust will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Trust.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based payment transactions
The Trust measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Allowance for expected credit losses
The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Provision for impairment of inventories
The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Fair value measurement hierarchy
The Trust is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

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

Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The Trust tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

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

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Income tax
The Trust is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Trust recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Trust's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the Trust considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

Note 3. Segment information

The Director's determined that the Trust has one reportable segment, being security, labour hire, contracting and traffic management services in Australia, consequently the Trust does not report segmented operations.

Note 4. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales	-	25,272
Services income	6,949,986	5,205,786
	6,949,986	5,231,058
Other revenue		
Management fees	284,155	320,935
Trust distributions	-	152,886
	284,155	473,821
Revenue	7,234,141	5,704,879

Note 5. Income tax

The Site Services Holdings Trust ('the Trust') is a for profit unit trust, constituted under a trust deed dated 19 May 2016, and acts as the sole unit holder for the following trusts (collectively 'the SSH Trust Group')

- Site Labour Hire Services Trust ('the SLHS Trust')
- Site Protective Services Trust ('the SPS Trust')
- Site Traffic Management Services Trust ('the STMS Trust')
- Site Facility Management Services Trust ('the SFMS Trust')

The ultimate unit holders of the Trust are the Prosperous Capital Trust and the Principle Investment Projects Trust. The SSH Trust Group is domiciled in Australia.

Note 5. Income tax (continued)

Under current Australian income tax legislation, the Trust is not liable for income tax, provided that its taxable income (including any realised capital gains) is fully attributable to unit holders each year.

Potential future income tax benefits net of deferred tax liabilities attributable to tax losses have not been brought to account because the Director does not believe it is appropriate given the SSH Trust Group is not assessed in its own right for income tax. However, we note that the following carried forward losses existed:

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
The SLHS Trust	351,933	59,988
The SPS Trust	181,560	-
The STMS Trust	11,861	-
	545,354	59,988

We note that the benefits of these tax losses will only be obtained if:
(i) future assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;
(ii) the conditions for deductibility imposed by taxation legislation are complied with; and
(iii) no changes in taxation legislation adversely affect the SSH Trust Group in realising the benefit.

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Cash on hand	100	100
Cash at bank	735	54,400
	835	54,500

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Trade receivables	1,498,356	528,966
Related parties' receivables (i)	718,977	461,035
	2,217,333	990,001

(i) See note 16 for terms.

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements - at cost	478	-
Plant and equipment - at cost	299,840	53,769
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(192,895)	(37,050)
	106,945	16,719
Motor vehicles - at cost	356,058	32,835
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(32,118)	(13,089)
	323,940	19,746
	431,363	36,465

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Leasehold improvements $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	-	16,719	19,746	36,465
Additions	478	93,247	356,058	449,783
Disposals	-	-	(17,307)	(17,307)
Depreciation expense	-	(3,021)	(34,557)	(37,578)
Balance at 30 June 2019	478	106,945	323,940	431,363

Note 9. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	252,656	35,425
Related parties' payable (i)	848,125	277,715
GST and PAYG payable	359,786	407,745
Other payables	56,277	87,310
	1,516,844	808,195

Refer to note 14 for further information on financial instruments.

(i) Refer to note 16 for terms.

Note 10. Borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Hire purchase	97,495	15,673
Non-current liabilities		
Bank loans (i)	1,278,692	299,233
Hire purchase	270,683	4,326
	1,549,375	303,559
	1,646,870	319,232

Refer to note 14 for further information on financial instruments.

(i) Bank loans includes a Debtor Finance Factoring Facility with Scottish Pacific Business Finance Pty Ltd ('ScotPac')

The Debtor Factoring Facility has been in existence since 14 July 2017 and was put in place to provide consistent cashflow to the Site Services Holdings Group ('SSH') given the extensive trading terms that may be associated with contracts. This enables SSH to maintain sufficient working capital to meet its debts as and when they fall due.

The minimum term of the facility is 12 months and the notice period required to end the facility after the end of the minimum term of the facility is 1 month.

The Group Facility Limit on 30 June 2019 was $1.5m (2018: $1.5m)

ScotPac have a general security agreement over all entities within SSH, with the directors of Site Services Holdings Pty Ltd, Daniel Cowley-Cooper and Stefan Finney also providing guarantees in their own capacity and through their personal entities Prosperous Capital Pty Ltd as trustee for Prosperous Capital Trust and Principle Investment Projects Pty Ltd as trustee for Principle Investment Projects Trust.

Note 11. Provisions

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	8,447	11,557

Note 12. Reserves

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Share of profits reserve	36,761	17,793

Note 12. Reserves (continued)

Movements in reserves
Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Share of profits reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2017	-	-
Trust distribution	17,793	17,793
Balance at 30 June 2018	17,793	17,793
Trust distribution	18,968	18,968
Balance at 30 June 2019	36,761	36,761

Note 13. Undistributed income

	Consolidated	
	2019 **$**	**2018** **$**
Undistributed income at the beginning of the financial year	(75,911)	(41,845)
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	(445,446)	226,238
Trust distributions to beneficiaries	(38,134)	(260,304)
Undistributed income at the end of the financial year	(559,491)	(75,911)

Note 14. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The Trust's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Trust's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Trust. The Trust uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks, ageing analysis for credit risk and beta analysis in respect of investment portfolios to determine market risk.

Risk management is carried out by senior finance executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the Trust and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks within the Trust's operating units. Finance reports to the Board on a monthly basis.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk
The Trust is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

Price risk
The Trust is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk
Changes in interest rates have an insignificant effect on the Trust's results.

Note 14. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Trust. The Trust has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The Trust obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The Trust does not hold any collateral.

The Trust has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the Trust based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

Liquidity risk
Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the Trust to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Trust manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities
The following tables detail the Trust's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Consolidated - 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	252,656	-	-	-	252,656
GST and PAYG payable	-	359,786	-	-	-	359,786
Other payables	-	56,277	-	-	-	56,277
Related parties	-	848,125	-	-	-	848,125
Interest-bearing						
Bank loans	-	-	1,278,692	-	-	1,278,692
Hire purchase	6.46%	97,495	270,683	-	-	368,178
Total non-derivatives		1,614,339	1,549,375	-	-	3,163,714

Note 14. Financial instruments (continued)

Consolidated - 2018	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	35,425	-	-	-	35,425
GST and PAYG payable	-	407,745	-	-	-	407,745
Other payables	-	87,310	-	-	-	87,310
Related parties	-	277,715	-	-	-	277,715
Interest-bearing						
Bank loans	-	299,233	-	-	-	299,233
Hire purchase	8.77%	15,673	4,326	-	-	19,999
Total non-derivatives		1,123,101	4,326	-	-	1,127,427

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Note 15. Key management personnel disclosures

Directors
The following person was the sole director of SSH Group (WA) Pty Ltd, the responsible entity of Site Services Holdings Trust during the financial year:

Daniel Cowley-Cooper

Compensation
Key management personnel services were provided by Site Services Holdings Pty Ltd which is a related party, see note 16.

Note 16. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 15.

Transactions with related parties
The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Other income:		
Pozitive Pulze Trust	89,266	-
Prosperous Capital Trust	216,393	-
Payment for goods and services:		
Site Services Holdings Pty Ltd	1,045,439	583,726
Complete Workforce Australia Pty Ltd	393,535	-

Note 16. Related party transactions (continued)

Receivable from and payable to related parties
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Current receivables:		
Site Services Holdings Pty Ltd	391,679	14,622
Daniel Cowley-Cooper	242,298	271,448
Pozitive Pulze Trust	-	89,965
Primed Projects Pty Ltd	85,000	85,000
Current payables:		
Pozitive Pulze Trust	378,948	-
Site Security Services Trust	85,917	-
Thirty Hands Pty Ltd	86,842	-
Site Integrated Services Trust	296,418	277,715

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions. Loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable within 12 months.

Note 17. Events after the reporting period

SSH Group Limited ('SSH') formerly known as Jacka Resources Limited ('Jacka') has executed a binding terms sheet agreement to acquire 100% of the entities which constitute the businesses known as Site Services Holdings Group ('SSH') which includes Site Services Holdings Pty Ltd, Complete Workforce Australia Pty Ltd and Site Services Holdings Trust. Completion of the acquisition of SSH will occur upon the Initial Public Offer ('IPO') of Jacka on the ASX including a capital raising of $6.25 million.

Note 18. Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	(445,446)	226,238
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	37,579	43,817
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,854	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,227,332)	(376,676)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	708,649	(70,022)
Decrease in other provisions	(3,110)	(5,270)
Net cash used in operating activities	(925,806)	(181,913)

Site Services Holdings Trust
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2019

Note 19. Earnings per unit

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Profit/(loss) after income tax	(445,446)	226,238
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary units used in calculating basic earnings per unit	100	100
Weighted average number of ordinary units used in calculating diluted earnings per unit	100	100
	$	**$**
Basic earnings/(loss) per unit	(4,454.46)	2,262.38
Diluted earnings/(loss) per unit	(4,454.46)	2,262.38

Site Services Holdings Trust
Director's declaration
30 June 2019

In accordance with a resolution as the sole Director of SSH Group (WA) Pty Ltd, responsible entity for the Site Services Holdings Trust ('the Trust'), I state that:

(1) In my opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the Trust are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
   (i) giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and
   (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001.

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(c) the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 1.

(2) Signed in accordance with a resolution as sole director made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial period ended 30 June 2019.

Daniel Cowley-Cooper
Director

3 April 2021
Perth

Bentleys
THINKING AHEAD

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Site Services Holdings Trust

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Qualified Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Site Services Holdings Trust ("the Trust"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows 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 matters identified above:

a. the accompanying financial report of the Trust is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Basis of Qualified Opinion

Opening Balances

The financial report of The Trust for the year ended 30 June 2017 has not been audited. We have not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence in relation to the Company to enable us to gather all information and explanations we require in order to form an opinion on the 30 June 2017 financial report. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect to opening balances and therefore as the opening balances enter into the determination of the results of operations and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2018, we have been unable to determine whether any adjustments to the results of operations, cash flows and retained earnings for the year ended 30 June 2018 might be necessary.

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 Trust in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report which indicates that the Trust incurred a net loss after tax of $445,446 during the year ended 30 June 2019. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in this respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trust'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 the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Trust are responsible for the preparation of the 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 financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard *AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

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.

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.

– 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 Trust's internal control.

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

– 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 Trust'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 Trust 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.

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

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 directors 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, related safeguards.

Bentleys

BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants

Mark Delaurentis

MARK DELAURENTIS CA
Partner

Dated at Perth this 3rd day of April 2021