

CAPE RANGE LIMITED

ABN: 43 009 289 481

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

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Corporate Information

Directors

Mr Wayne Johnson (Non-Executive Chairman)
Mr Michael Higginson (Non-Executive Director)
Mr John Georgiopoulos (Non-Executive Director)
Mr Rui Yuan Ong (Non-Executive Director – appointed 2 February 2017)

Company Secretary

Mr Michael Higginson

Registered Office

29 Brookside Place
Lota Queensland 4179
Tel: (07) 3901 0751
Fax: (07) 3901 0751

Share Registry

29 Brookside Place
Lota Queensland 4179
Tel: (07) 3901 0751
Fax: (07) 3901 0751

Principal Place of Business

29 Brookside Place
Lota Queensland 4179
Tel: (07) 3901 0751
Fax: (07) 3901 0751

Auditors

Hall Chadwick
Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 9263 2600
Fax: (02) 9263 2800

1. DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's Directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Wayne Johnson (Non-Executive Chairman)

Mr Johnson has over 30 years business and financial transaction experience gained in Australia, New Zealand, Asia and North America. He has extensive experience in corporate advisory, governance and compliance as a result of building, managing and directing public and private companies from start up to established public corporations.

Mr Johnson's hands on experience in business management and operations, often in markets undergoing significant change, is a rare attribute not held by many corporate advisors. The knowledge and skills accumulated through being at the helm of a range of successful enterprises has been at the core of his ability to drive many M & A transactions, restructures and re-capitalisations. Mr Johnson's expertise spanning a variety of industries, including telecommunications, electronic payments, financial services and the resources sector,

Mr Johnson is principal of Noblemen Ventures Pty Ltd, a Sydney based corporate and investment advisory firm providing services to select public and private entities, primarily in the middle market. He also provides services as a professional director to public companies.

Anthony Tascone (Non-Executive Director) (appointed 18 December 2014, resigned 1 December 2015)

Mr Tascone is an accredited securities advisor in Australia and most recently an institutional broker and wealth advisor.

Michael Higginson B.Bus (Non-Executive Director)

Mr Higginson holds a Bachelor of Business degree with majors in finance and corporate administration. Mr Higginson was formerly an executive officer with the Australian Securities Exchange. He has over 28 years expertise in public company administration, corporate finance and law, corporate governance, capital raisings, ASX Listing Rules and company secretarial duties.

Mr Higginson has held board, company secretarial and senior management positions with a number of resource exploration companies.

John Georgiopoulos (Non-Executive Director)

John Georgiopoulos has, over the last 30 years, accumulated extensive small business and contracting experience throughout Australia. John currently owns and operates a successful Melbourne based contracting business that provides services to both the government and private sectors. Prior to establishing his current business, John owned and operated a 23 store national chain that successfully operated in the highly competitive and high turnover retailing sector.

John is currently semi-retired and actively invests in the Australian equities market with long term shareholdings being maintained in a diversified investment portfolio.

Rui Yuan Ong (Non-Executive Director – appointed 2 February 2017)

Mr Ong is a director of Haisan Resources Berhad (HRB), a leading Malaysian provider of cold chain logistics and industrial refrigeration solutions.

Mr Ong holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree, majoring in accounting and finance from the University of Western Australia.

Upon his graduation in 2012, Mr Ong joined HRB as assistant to the CEO, providing strategic and administrative support and the leading of special projects. Subsequently, he was promoted to COO in 2014, wherein he oversaw HRB's day to day operations.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Michael Higginson has been the Company Secretary since 4 March 2010.

2. CURRENT DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS

The following table sets out each current Director's relevant interest in shares and rights or options to acquire shares of the Company or a related body corporate as at the date of this report.

	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Unlisted Share Options
W Johnson Director Ibarra Investments Limited no beneficial ownership	31,000	-
Director Baroda Hill Investments no beneficial ownership	2,802,200	-
M Higginson	1,490,000	-
J Georgiopoulos Director Rockdale Capital Pty Ltd	853,815	-
J Georgiopoulos Director Vigon Pty Ltd	22,637	-
R Ong	-	-

3. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Directors' meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each Director are:

	Directors' Meetings	
	No. Held	No. Attended
W Johnson	5	5
A Tascone	5	5
M Higginson	5	5
J Georgiopoulos	5	5

4. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activities in the course of the financial year was the search for and acquisition of a suitable business opportunity for the purposes of securing the re quotation of the Company's securities on the ASX. Please refer to Review of Operations and After Balance Sheet Date Events for details.

5. OPERATING RESULTS

The loss after tax for the year attributable to the members of the Company was \$158,583 (2014: \$392,698).

6. DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been declared or paid to shareholders at the date of this report.

7. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2015 attributable to the member of the Company was \$158,583 (31 December 2014: loss of \$392,698). The loss for the year ended 31 December 2015 was mainly attributable to the review and evaluation of projects of interest to the Company.

On 19 January 2015, the Company announced a proposed merger with "internet of things" company Quantify Technology Pty Ltd (Quantify) following the signing of a binding Heads of Agreement.

Pursuant to the Heads of Agreement (as amended), Quantify was to merge with Cape Range via the issue of 107,000,000 Cape Range shares and, subject to the attainment of pre-determined milestones, the issue of up to an additional 25,000,000 Cape Range Performance Shares and the payment of up to \$1,500,000 in cash. Cape Range was to issue up to 10,700,000 Options, each exercisable at \$0.20 and expiring 30 December 2018, to be granted to parties that hold options in Quantify on similar terms.

On 23 April 2015, the Company announced that the Quantify transaction would not be proceeding.

On 27 November 2015, the Company announced a proposed merger with financial services company Woolwich Capital Limited (Woolwich) following the signing of a binding Heads of Agreement.

Pursuant to the Heads of Agreement, Woolwich was to merge with Cape Range via the issue of 750,000,000 Cape Range shares and, subject to the attainment of pre-determined milestones, the issue of up to an additional 250,000,000 Cape Range Performance Shares. On 23 March 2016, the Company announced that the proposed merger with Woolwich will not be proceeding.

8. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Apart from the events stated in the "Review of Operations", there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs throughout the financial year.

9. AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE EVENTS

On 23 March 2016, the Company announced that the proposed merger with Woolwich will not be proceeding.

On 24 March 2016, the ASX removed the Company from the Official List.

On 22 June 2017, the Company entered into a binding Heads of Agreement for the acquisition of 100% of the issued share capital of Biztrak Business Solutions Sdn Bhd (Biztrak). Biztrak is a Malaysian private company that is a leading provider of accounting and business intelligence software solutions.

Pursuant to the Heads of Agreement, Biztrak was to merge with Cape Range via the issue of 30,000,000 post 1 for 8 consolidation Cape Range shares and, subject to the attainment of pre-determined milestones, the issue of up to an additional 30,000,000 post consolidation Cape Range Performance Rights.

The Heads of Agreement is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including the raising of \$350,000 for the Company via the issue of convertible notes (this raising has now been completed), Cape Range shareholder approval, a 1 for 8 consolidation of share capital and Cape Range preparing a prospectus to raise a minimum of \$4,000,000.

On 28 April 2017, the Company entered into convertible note deeds for the raising of \$350,000 (\$100,000 of which was received during the year and the balance of \$250,000 was received subsequent to the end of the year). The convertible notes are non-redeemable, interest free and can only be converted to equity on the date that the Company is admitted to the official list of the ASX. The conversion price of the convertible notes will be \$0.10 per post 1 for 8 consolidation share (ie 3,500,000 post 1 for 8 consolidation shares).

There has not been any other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

10. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

Likely developments in the operation of the Company and the expected results of those operations are included under the "Review of Operations" and "After Balance Sheet Date Events" in this Directors' Report.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation. The Board is not aware of any breach of environmental requirements as they apply to the Company.

12. SHARES UNDER OPTION

As at the date of this report, there are no unissued ordinary shares of Cape Range Limited under option.

No options to acquire ordinary shares expired during the year.

On 30 November 2016, 3,000,000 options each exercisable at \$0.20 expired

13. PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

14. INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring all its Directors and current and former executive officers against a liability incurred as such a director or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

15. NON-AUDIT SERVICES

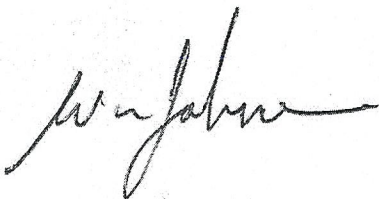
The Board of Directors, advises that no non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditors during the year. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below:

		\$
Audit services		
Hall Chadwick		30,500
Remuneration for other services		
Hall Chadwick		-

16. AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2015 has been received and can be found on page 6.

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



Wayne Johnson

Non-Executive Chairman

Date: 5th day of July 2017

CAPE RANGE LIMITED
ABN 43 009 289 481
AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF CAPE RANGE LIMITED

SYDNEY
Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 3555
Sydney NSW 2001

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx : (612) 9263 2800

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2015 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.

N M Chadwick

Hall Chadwick
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

G Webb

GRAHAM WEBB
Partner
Date: 5 July 2017

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CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	Company 2015 \$	Company 2014 \$
Continuing operations			
Other income	7	84,344	28,503
Share registry fees		(18,184)	(12,924)
Accounting and audit fees		(45,265)	(42,831)
Consultants fees		(105,547)	(163,088)
Legal and professional fees		(34,845)	(74,861)
Occupancy expenses		(4,800)	(13,685)
Travel and accommodation		(2,987)	(21,583)
Interest expense		-	(10,125)
Share based payment expense		-	(48,090)
Other expenses		(31,299)	(34,014)
Loss before income tax benefit	7	(158,583)	(392,698)
Income tax benefit	8	-	-
Net loss for the year		(158,583)	(392,698)
Basic loss per share	15	(0.003)	(0.009)
Diluted loss per share	15	(0.003)	(0.009)

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



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	Company 2015 \$	Company 2014 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	683	56,187
Trade and other receivables	10	22,186	22,024
Total Current Assets		<u>22,869</u>	<u>78,211</u>
Total Assets		<u>22,869</u>	<u>78,211</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	395,588	292,347
Total Current Liabilities		<u>395,588</u>	<u>292,347</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>395,588</u>	<u>292,347</u>
Net Assets		<u>(372,719)</u>	<u>(214,136)</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	12	8,262,733	8,262,733
Reserves	13	48,090	48,090
Accumulated losses		(8,683,542)	(8,524,959)
Total Equity		<u>(372,719)</u>	<u>(214,136)</u>

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



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Issued Capital \$	Share-based Payment Reserves \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total \$
Company				
Balance as at 1 January 2014	7,272,733	54,000	(8,186,261)	(859,528)
Net loss for the year	-	-	(392,698)	(392,698)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(392,698)	(392,698)
Share based payment (grant of options)	-	48,090	-	48,090
New shares issues (net of capital raising costs)	990,000	-	-	990,000
Options lapsed transferred to retained earnings	-	(54,000)	54,000	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	8,262,733	48,090	(8,524,959)	(214,136)
Balance as at 1 January 2015	8,262,733	48,090	(8,524,959)	(214,136)
Net loss for the year	-	-	(158,583)	(158,583)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(158,583)	(158,583)
New shares issues (net of capital raising costs)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	8,262,733	48,090	(8,683,542)	(372,719)

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



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	Company 2015 \$	Company 2014 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Other income		13,970	13,970
Payments to suppliers and employees		(69,479)	(533,407)
Interest received		5	563
Interest paid		-	(10,125)
Income tax refund		-	62,386
Net cash used in operating activities	9(b)	<u>(55,504)</u>	<u>(466,613)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		56,187	522,800
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9(a)	<u>683</u>	<u>56,187</u>

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



1. Reporting Entity

Cape Range Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia. The Company's registered office is 29 Brookside Place, Lota, Queensland Australia.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 July 2017.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on the historical cost basis except where stated, does not take into account changing money values or fair valuations of non-current assets.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the current year, the Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operation and effective for the current reporting period.

The adoption of these standards did not have any impact on the current period or on any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods.

5. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Company. Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

(a) Income tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from 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 the accounting profit nor taxable profit; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.



The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities shall be offset only if:

- (a) there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - (i) the same taxable entity; or
 - (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

(b) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- (a) Where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- (b) Receivables and payables are stated with amounts of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

(c) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, management assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, management makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs to sell and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(d) Leases

Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

Operating Leases

The minimum lease payments made under operating leases are charged against profits in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term where the lessor effectively retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item.

The cost of improvements to or on leasehold property is capitalised, disclosed as leasehold improvements and amortised.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.



(f) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(g) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

(i) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight –line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Plant and equipment – over 5 to 10 years

Furniture and fixtures – over 5 to 10 years

Computers – over 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

(ii) Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount. The impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the year the item is derecognised.

(iii) Derecognition and disposal

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

(h) Revenue recognition

Interest Revenue

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.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

(j) Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recognised as the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequent measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred, except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

(k) Share-based payment transactions

The Company issues share options to Directors of the Company. The cost of the share-based payment is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. An external value using an option-pricing model determines the fair value. Options granted have been valued using an option pricing model which takes into account the factors including option exercise price, the current level and volatility of the underlying share price, the risk-free interest rate, expected dividends on the underlying share, current market price of the underlying share, the expected life of the option, and any barriers associated with vesting.

The fair value of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on that date on which the relevant Directors become fully entitled to the option ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects:

- (i) The extent to which the vesting period has expired; and
- (ii) The number of options that, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest, except for options where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where the terms of an equity-settled option are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms have not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled option is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the option is recognised immediately. However, if a new option is substituted for the cancelled option, and designated as a replacement option on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new option are treated as if they were a modification of the original option, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

(l) New accounting standards for application in future periods

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Company, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Company when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) and AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).

These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these



investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument;

- requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on: (a) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows; and
- requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, except when that would create an accounting mismatch. If such a mismatch would be created or enlarged, the entity is required to present all changes in fair value (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss.

These Standards are mandatorily applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015. Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7 may have a significant impact on the Company's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- AASB 2011-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2013).

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures to remove the individual key management personnel disclosure requirements (including paragraphs Aus29.1 to Aus29.9.3).

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Company's financial report as a whole because it is anticipated that such disclosure will be contained in the directors' report.

- AASB 2012-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

This Standard provides clarifying guidance relating to the offsetting of financial instruments, which is not expected to impact the Company's financial statements.

- Interpretation 21: Levies (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

Interpretation 21 clarifies the circumstances under which a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government should be recognised, and whether that liability should be recognised in full at a specific date or progressively over a period of time. This Interpretation is not expected to significantly impact the Company's financial statements.

- AASB 2013-3: Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

This Standard amends the disclosure requirements in AASB 136: Impairment of Assets pertaining to the use of fair value in impairment assessment and is not expected to significantly impact the Company's financial statements.

- AASB 2013-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

AASB 2013-4 makes amendments to AASB 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to permit the continuation of hedge accounting in circumstances where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated from one counterparty to a central counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations. This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Company's financial statements.

- AASB 2013-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

6. Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Company incurred an operating loss after tax of \$158,583 (31 December 2014: \$392,698) for the year and had negative net assets of \$372,719 (31 December 2014: \$214,136) as at 31 December 2015. In addition, as at 31 December 2015 the Company had \$683 (31 December 2014: \$56,187) in cash.

With the Company's current cash reserves, its ability to continue paying its debts as and when they fall due is dependent upon it continuing to secure additional debt/equity funding and the ultimate establishment of profitable operations. The Directors have provided ongoing support to the Company through the deferral of the payment of their fees and expenses.

The Company is evaluating the merger with Biztrak Business Solutions Sdn Bhd and is planning to secure additional funding and have its securities re-instated by the ASX following completion of the proposed merger. If the merger and reinstatement by the ASX of the Company's securities is not successful, then there is significant uncertainty whether the Company can continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts recognised in the financial report. In the event that the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise all assets at amounts different from that



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

recorded in the statement of financial position, settle liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business and make provision for other costs which may arise as a result of cessation or curtailment of normal business procedures.

7. Revenue and Expenses

	Company 2015	Company 2014
	\$	\$
Other income		
Interest received – Bank	5	563
Prior year directors fees written back	76,000	-
Other	8,339	27,940
	<u>84,334</u>	<u>28,503</u>

Loss before tax includes the following specific items

Depreciation	-	-
ASX fees	27,564	27,640
Consultants fees	105,547	163,088
Legal and professional fees	34,845	74,861
Accounting and audit fees	45,265	42,831
Office lease & occupancy expenses	4,800	13,685
Share registry fees	18,185	12,924
Travel, meals and entertainment	2,987	21,583
Interest expense	-	10,125
Share based payment expense	-	48,090
Other expenses	<u>3,734</u>	<u>6,374</u>

8. Income Tax Benefit

(a) Income tax benefit

Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax benefit to prima facie tax payable

Loss before income tax	(158,583)	(392,698)
Income tax benefit @30%	<u>(47,575)</u>	<u>(117,809)</u>
Income tax benefit not recognised	<u>47,575</u>	<u>117,809</u>
Income tax benefit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

(c) Tax losses

The taxation benefits of tax losses brought to account will only be obtained if:

- (a) assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions to be realised;
- (b) conditions for deductibility imposed by the law are complied with; and
- (c) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the realisation of the benefit from the deductions.

The Company has determined that it may not be able to use the income tax losses due to the change in beneficial ownership of the Company and potential problem with the same business test.

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Company 2015	Company 2014
	\$	\$
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	<u>683</u>	<u>56,187</u>
(b) Reconciliation of loss from continuing operations after income tax to net cash flows used in operations		
Loss after income tax	(158,583)	(392,698)
Share based payment	-	48,090
Changes in net assets and liabilities:		-
<i>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</i>		
Current trade and other receivables	(162)	48,416
<i>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</i>		
Current trade and other payables	103,241	(170,421)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	<u>(55,504)</u>	<u>(466,613)</u>

Non-cash financing and investing activities

There were no non-cash financing and investing activities during the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

10. Trade and Other Receivables

Current

Sundry receivables	-	16,335
GST receivables	22,186	5,689
	<u>22,186</u>	<u>22,024</u>

(a) Trade receivables past due but not impaired

There were no trade receivables past due but not impaired.

(b) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to note 17 for more information on the risk management policy of the Company and the credit quality of the Company's trade receivables.



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

11. Trade and Other Payables

	Company 2015 \$	Company 2014 \$
Accounts payable (i)	163,070	54,047
Accruals (ii)	232,518	238,300
	<u>395,588</u>	<u>292,347</u>

(i) Accounts payable are non-interest bearing and are predominantly settled on 30-day terms.

(ii) Accruals include \$212,300 payable to Directors and management as at 31 December 2015 (2014: \$118,300).

12. Issued Capital

	2015 No.	2015 \$	2014 No.	2014 \$
Fully paid ordinary shares	<u>51,296,812</u>	<u>8,262,733</u>	<u>51,296,812</u>	<u>8,262,733</u>

31 December

No \$

Issue of ordinary shares during the year

Balance as at 1 January 2015	51,296,812	8,262,733
New shares issued	-	-
Capital raising costs	-	-
Issued capital as at 31 December 2015	<u>51,296,812</u>	<u>8,262,733</u>

Issued capital as at 1 January 2014

	31,496,812	7,272,733
New shares issued (i)	19,800,000	990,000
Capital raising costs	-	-
Issued capital as at 31 December 2014	<u>51,296,812</u>	<u>8,262,733</u>

(i) On 3 February 2014 the Company allotted 13,500,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of \$0.05 per share to convert a \$675,000 convertible note and on 20 October 2014 the Company allotted a further 6,300,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of \$0.05 per share to convert debt totalling \$315,000 to equity.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds of winding up of the Company in proportion to the number and amounts paid on the shares held. On show of hands every shareholder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Options

As at 31 December 2015, 3,000,000 options over unissued ordinary shares each exercisable at \$0.20 and expiring 30 November 2016 were on issue.

During the year no options were issued (2014: nil).



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the Company or any other entity. The options are exercisable at any time on or before the expiry date.

During the year no options lapsed (2014: nil).

13. Reserves

	Company 2015 \$	Company 2014 \$
Opening balance	48,090	54,000
Expiry of options	-	(54,000)
Issue of 3,000,000 options(i)	-	48,090
Closing balance	<u>48,090</u>	<u>48,090</u>

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

(i) Share Based Payment Reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of options issued for other than cash. When the options are exercised the amount recorded in the Share Based Payment Reserve relevant to those options is transferred to retained earnings. The fair value of the options granted during the year was \$48,090. This value was calculated using Black Scholes option pricing model applying the following inputs:

Share price	\$0.05
Weighted average exercise price	\$0.20
Weighted average life of the options	2 years and 8 months
Expected share price volatility	100%
Risk free interest rate	2.5%

14. Segment Information

AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. The adoption of AASB 8 has not resulted in any changes to the segments that are disclosed in the annual financial statements, as the segments are consistent with the internal management reporting information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker.

The Company engages in one business activity, being project evaluation and search, and its results are analysed as a whole by the chief operating decision maker. Consequently revenue, profit and net assets for the operating segment are the amounts reflected in the annual report.

15. Earnings per Share

	Company 2015 \$	Company 2014 \$
Net loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(158,583)	(392,698)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted per share	51,296,812	44,982,017
Loss per share:		
- Basic loss per share	(0.003)	(0.009)
- Diluted loss per share	<u>(0.003)</u>	<u>(0.009)</u>



16. Share Based Payments

3,000,000 share options were outstanding at the end of the year. The options were valued at \$48,090. Refer Note 12 for more details.

17. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management approach seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

Risk management is carried out in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Directors

(a) Capital risk management

The Company's capital includes share capital, reserves and accumulated losses. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to achieve this, the Company may issue new shares in order to meet its financial obligations.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	2015 \$	2014 \$
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Trade and other receivables	22,186	22,024
Cash and cash equivalents	683	56,187
<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</u>		
Trade and other payables	395,370	292,347
Borrowings		-

The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans and receivables.

All cash balances held at banks are held at internationally recognised institutions.

Financial assets that are neither past due and not impaired are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	683	56,187
---------------------------	-----	--------

(c) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Company 2015	Weighted Average Interest Rate %	<6 months \$	>6 - 12 months \$	> 12 months \$	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$	Carrying Amount \$
Financial assets						
Non-interest bearing	-	22,185	-	-	22,185	22,185
Cash	0.00%	683	-	-	683	683
		22,869	-	-	22,869	22,869
Financial liabilities						
Non-interest bearing	-	395,370	-	-	395,370	395,370
		395,370	-	-	395,370	395,370

Company 2014	Weighted Average Interest Rate %	<6 months \$	>6 - 12 months \$	> 12 months \$	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$	Carrying Amount \$
Financial assets						
Non-interest bearing	-	22,024	-	-	22,024	22,024
Cash	0.05%	56,187	-	-	56,187	56,187
		78,211	-	-	78,211	78,211
Financial liabilities						
Non-interest bearing	-	292,347	-	-	292,347	292,347
		292,347	-	-	292,347	292,347

(d) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

Based on the amendments for AASB 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures, there are three levels of fair value measurement hierarchy required for financial instruments measured at fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets and liabilities;
- 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: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Since the Company did not have financial instruments measured at fair value, no such disclosures were noted for the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: Nil).

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short term nature.

The Company's principle financial instruments consist of cash and deposits with banks, accounts receivable, trade payables and loans payable. The main purpose of these non-derivative financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations.



18. Related Party Disclosure

(a) Subsidiaries

The Company has no subsidiaries.

(b) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to Directors and executives are set out in note 19.

(c) Transactions and balances with related parties

Refer to the Key Management Personnel disclosure at note 19(c) and 19(f).

19. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

(a) Key management personnel

The following persons were key management personnel of Cape Range Limited during the financial year:

(i) Directors

Wayne Johnson, Anthony Tascone (appointed 18 December 2014, resigned 1 December 2015), Michael Higginson and John Georgiopoulos.

No other key management personnel were noted for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Short-term employee benefits	111,105	160,138
Total KMP compensation	111,105	160,138

(c) Material contracts

On appointment, the Non-Executive Chairman entered into a service agreement with the Company in the form of a letter of appointment. The letter outlines the broad policies and terms, including remuneration relevant to the office of Director.

Wayne Johnson

Mr Johnson entered into a service agreement with the Company on 14 September 2009. The agreement outlines the broad policies and terms, including \$42,000 director's fees per annum. It was resolved in the meeting of the Directors on 18 March 2010, the remuneration to Mr Johnson increased to \$50,000 per annum effective on 1 March 2010. As of January 2013, the Board resolved that fees will be paid at \$2,000 per month and that commercial consultancy services relating to strategic transactions be paid.

Michael Higginson

Mr Higginson was appointed as a Director on 16 June 2011. Since his appointment, Mr Higginson was paid fees at the rate of \$3,000 per month. As of January 2013, the Board resolved that these fees be paid at \$2,000 per month.

John Georgiopoulos

Mr Georgiopoulos is to be paid fees at \$2,000 per month.

(d) Equity instruments disclosures relating to key management personnel

(i) Options provided as remuneration and shares issued on exercise of such options

No option was provided to key management personnel as remuneration during the financial year. Please refer to note 12.

(ii) Shareholdings

The number of shares in the Company held by Directors or other key management personnel, including their related parties at the end of the financial year as follows:



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Directors and related Parties		Opening balance	Received during year on exercise of options	Net change other	Closing balance
W Johnson	2014	333,200	-	2,500,000 ¹	2,833,200
	2015	2,833,200	-	-	2,833,200
A Tascone (appointed 18 December 2014, resigned 1 December 2015)	2014	-	-	500,000	500,000
	2015	500,000	-	-	500,000
M Higginson	2014	90,000	-	1,400,000 ¹	1,490,000
	2015	1,490,000	-	-	1,490,000
J Georgiopoulos	2014	626,452	-	250,000 ²	876,452
	2015	876,452	-	-	876,452

1. Conversion of debt to equity, at an issue price of \$0.05 per share; and

2. Conversion of \$20,000 debt to equity at an issue price of \$0.05 per share and sale of 150,000 shares.

(e) Loans to Directors

There were no loans made to the Directors of the Company, including their related parties during the financial year (2014: nil).

(f) Other transactions with Directors

During the year the Company paid rent of \$4,800 at normal commercial rates to Mr Higginson for the provision of the Company's registered and principle office in Brisbane.

The above transactions were on commercial arms-length terms.

20. Subsequent Events

On 23 March 2016, the Company announced that the proposed merger with Woolwich will not be proceeding.

On 24 March 2016, the ASX removed the Company from the Official List.

On 22 June 2017, the Company entered into a binding Heads of Agreement for the acquisition of 100% of the issued share capital of Biztrak Business Solutions Sdn Bhd (Biztrak). Biztrak is a Malaysian private company that is a leading provider of accounting and business intelligence software solutions.

Pursuant to the Heads of Agreement, Biztrak was to merge with Cape Range via the issue of 30,000,000 post 1 for 8 consolidation Cape Range shares and, subject to the attainment of pre-determined milestones, the issue of up to an additional 30,000,000 post consolidation Cape Range Performance Rights.

The Heads of Agreement is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including the raising of \$350,000 for the Company via the issue of convertible notes (this raising has now been completed), Cape Range shareholder approval, a 1 for 8 consolidation of share capital and Cape Range preparing a prospectus to raise a minimum of \$4,000,000.

On 28 April 2017, the Company entered into convertible note deeds for the raising of \$350,000 (\$100,000 of which was received during the year and the balance of \$250,000 was received subsequent to the end of the year). The convertible notes are non-redeemable, interest free and can only be converted to equity on the date that the Company is admitted to the official list of the ASX. The conversion price of the convertible notes will be \$0.10 per post 1 for 8 consolidation share (ie 3,500,000 post 1 for 8 consolidation shares).

There has not been any other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

21. Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities.



CAPE RANGE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

22. Remuneration of Auditors

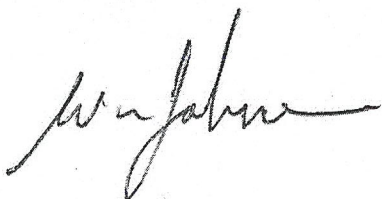
	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<i>Auditors of the Company: Hall Chadwick</i>		
- Audit and review of the financial report	30,500	32,500

In the opinion of the Directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes as set out on pages 7 to 24 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and:
 - i. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company; and
 - ii. comply with Accounting Standards;
- (b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standard as disclosed in note 2; and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with sections 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

On behalf of the Directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wayne Johnson', with a stylized, flowing script.

Wayne Johnson

Non-Executive Chairman

5th day of July 2017

CAPE RANGE LIMITED
ABN 43 009 289 481
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
CAPE RANGE LIMITED

SYDNEY
Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 3555
Sydney NSW 2001

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx : (612) 9263 2800

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Cape Range Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the company.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company 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 is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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 PrimeGlobal

CAPE RANGE LIMITED
ABN 43 009 289 481

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
CAPE RANGE LIMITED

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- a. the financial report of Cape Range Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 6 in the financial statements which indicates that the company incurred a net loss of \$158,583 for the year ended 31 December 2015 and as of that date the company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$372,719. These conditions along with other matters as set forth in Note 6, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Hall Chadwick

Hall Chadwick
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

Graham Webb

GRAHAM WEBB
Partner
Date: 5 July 2017