

Introduction to QuickFee



- QuickFee provides a payments processing portal with pay in full (PayNow) and payment plans with monthly
 instalments (PayLater) options available to clients of accountants and lawyers (professional service firms).
- High credit quality as client loans guaranteed by professional firms, often with a personal guarantee. Australian loans covered by a credit protection insurance policy.
- QuickFee has a proven business model, operating 11 years in Australia and 4 years in the US.
- A\$60k lifetime bad debts from A\$250 million in lending since 2009

QuickFee journey post IPO

COVID-19 accelerating trend towards online payments

All things payments...

All things receivables....

...for professional services firms

From July-19 IPO to now

- Expanded leadership team
- Significantly grown the number of US firms on the platform (more than 25% of top 400) with strong continuing momentum
- Australian lending tracking to A\$50m per annum
- US lending up 131% pcp and annualised rate of US\$18m per annum
- Significant tech upgrade opportunities being progressed

Large opportunity to grow and capitalise on 'modernising' US market and our first mover advantage

- US transactional revenue growth at record levels and accelerating as a result of COVID-19 – doubled between February and April 2020
- Payment plans (loans) at record levels as more people move to pay online and momentum accelerating as a result of COVID-19
- Increased cash flow generated by QuickFee solutions even more important to professional firms during COVID-19 crisis
- New SaaS revenue opportunity will further embed QuickFee solution into professional firms



Executive summary

QuickFee overview	 QuickFee provides a payments processing portal with up front (PayNow) and loan instalment (PayLater) options available to clients of accountants and lawyers (professional service firms) QuickFee has a proven business model, having financed over A\$250m in loans, operating 11 years in Australia and 4 years in the US
Key highlights	 Record growth in lending to clients of professional services firms Australian lending reached A\$35.8 million in 9 months ended March 2020, up 26% on pcp (9 months ended March 2019) US lending reached US\$9.1 million in 9 months ended March 2020, up 63% on pcp Significant acceptance of QuickFee's online payment portal in the US Highly capable and experienced management team bolstered with additional key hires (CTO, Financial Controller, 6 new sales reps) since IPO to support continued business growth across the US and Australia
COVID-19 impact	 Since COVID-19, QuickFee has seen considerable growth, particularly in the US market due to the changing needs of professional services firms, more than 25% of top 400 US CPA firms now signed up to QuickFee QuickFee's unique payment plans have provided professional services firms with the tools to assist them in managing their own and their clients' cash flow Growth has been especially strong in the online portal with transaction volumes more than doubling since February 2020 as COVID-19 expedited shift to online payments in the US
Growth strategy	 Continue marketing and selling online payments and payment plans to professional firms Onboarding US professional services firms → Portal transaction processing → Loans Technology development to further embed QuickFee solution into professional services firms Additional equity alongside existing balance sheet liquidity to allow pro forma gross financing capacity to be up to US\$21m for QuickFee US
Capital raising	 To fund continued loan book growth and new growth initiatives, QuickFee is undertaking a placement of new shares as follows: A placement of A\$7.5 million to fund new loan volume and technology development



The journey so far

Rapid growth – United States

United States	IPO – 9 July 2019	March 2020	% increase
Up front (PayNow) monthly portal transaction value	US\$10.7m (FY 2019 average)	US\$30.1m (March) US\$45.5m (April)	▲ 325%
Lending (PayLater) monthly transaction value	US\$650k (FY 2019 average)	US\$1.5m (March)	▲ 131%

- US business established in 2016. Its revenue is split 50-50 between loans and transaction processing
- Transaction value annual run rate US\$546m (based on April 2020)
- Transaction revenue annual run rate US\$1.19m (based on \$99k revenue in March 2020;
 April transaction volumes up a further 51% over March)
- COVID-19 accelerated shift to online payments
 - Business owners require business survival and strategic advice
 - Take up of online payments (PayNow) drives take up of payment plans (PayLater)
- Significant growth with major firms
 - Top 400 US accounting firms more than than 25% signed up
 - 23 of top 100 US accounting firms signed

The journey so far

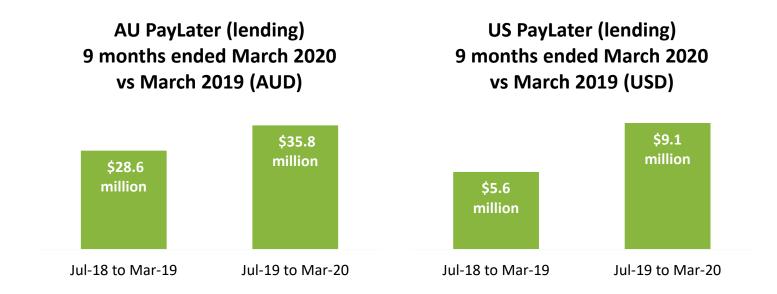
Continued growth – Australia

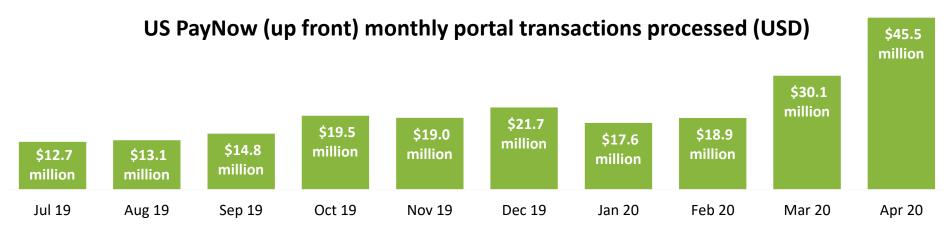
Australia	IPO – 9 July 2019	March 2020	% increase
Up front (PayNow) monthly portal transaction value	A\$2.4m (FY 2019 average)	A\$3.6m	▲ 50%
Lending (PayLater) monthly transaction value	A\$3.5m (FY 2019 average)	A\$4.0m (FY 2020 YTD average)	▲ 14 %

- Established, profitable business, operating since 2009
- Australian law firms seeing changes in demand during COVID-19, but...
 - Increased demand for QuickFee payment plans
 - Increased enquiry and signup of law firms
- Accounting segment remains resilient throughout COVID-19
 - Proactively culled some smaller firms
 - Accounting has some countercyclical elements
- Limited impact of payment deferrals and arrears in COVID-19 shown to date due to professional firm guarantees, followed by personal guarantee for smaller firms, and credit protection insurance

AU and US charts

Increased activity across all metrics





Revenue sources

Multiple revenue sources

Source	Australian market	US market
Interest and fee income from lending	YES	YES
Platform fees	Some	YES
Transaction income	NO	YES
Credit card processing income	NO	YES
SaaS e-invoicing tool revenue	Q3 release	Q3 release

US – strong growth from both existing and new firms

- Strong increase in US lending (PayLater) and US transaction volumes (PayNow)
- Approximately half the growth in PayNow from existing firms and half from new firms signed up in the past 12 months

	PayNow transaction volume 4 months ended April 2020 (USD)	PayNow transaction volume 4 months ended April 2019 (USD)	\$ growth	% growth
Firms signed with QuickFee US before 1 May 2019	\$81.5m	\$49.2m	\$32.3m	66%
Firms signed with QuickFee US since 1 May 2019	\$30.7m	-	\$30.7m	N/A
TOTAL	\$112.2m	\$49.2m	\$63.0m	128%

Big data and automation opportunities

Significant upside potential through offering e-invoicing (introducing new SaaS revenue opportunity)

- Delivery of every invoice for every firm electronically
- Ability to upsell to existing client base as more modules are added to technology platform:
 - Automating late invoice reminders while offering QuickFee payment plans
 - Replacing/shrinking accounts receivable teams in professional firms utilising increased automation
 - E-invoicing with integration into accounting software and ERPs increases barriers to entry for potential market entrants

Marketing during COVID-19

- In person conferences cancelled QuickFee proactively introduced virtual conferences
- Significant attendances at QuickFee organised webinars
 - 1,100 attendees in week commencing 20 April
 - Positions QuickFee as thought leader
- Increased inbound enquiry



https://www.guickfee.com/resources/webinars/profit-making-technology/#Video



United States – since IPO

Strong sales momentum being achieved

- Substantial growth in lending up 63% to US\$9.1 million in 9 months to 31 March 2020
- Enormous growth in PayNow transaction volumes up 325% to US\$45.5 million in April 2020 (vs US\$10.7 million monthly average in FY 2019)
- Increased headcount to accelerate growth
- Appointed CTO in January 2020

US PayLater (lending) 9 months ended March 2020 vs March 2019 (USD)



US market is modernising

Creating significant opportunities for QuickFee

- Large opportunity to grow both lending revenue and transactional revenue through the modernisation of the US market
- In Australia, 14.3% of transactions on QuickFee's portal are loans
- Extrapolating this to the US, where March 2020 transactions were US\$30.1m, this represents lending of US\$4.2m
 - Compared to US\$1.5m achieved in March 2020
 - This suggests that even without further customer acquisitions, we should expect to see rapid growth in lending in the US
- The trend towards electronic invoices also represents significant upside
 - In Australia, around 84% of invoices are sent electronically vs 32% in the US
 - As this increases in the US, we expect this to lead to more loans, and to generate more transactional revenue
- QuickFee well positioned to capitalise on the trend



Transaction volume growth charts

Annualised run rate now US\$546 million

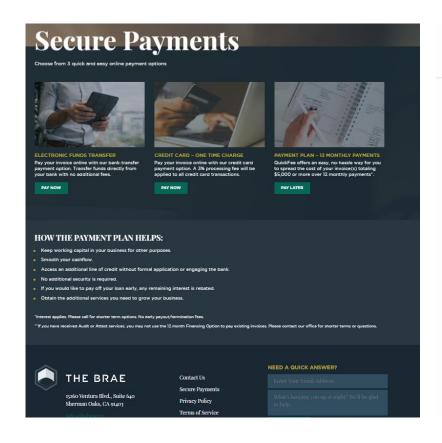


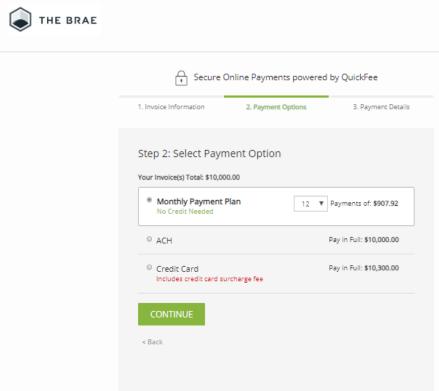


Value of electronic payments processed by QuickFee US (USD)	
Week commencing:	
9 March:	\$4.4 million ▲
16 March:	\$4.9 million ▲
23 March:	\$6.4 million ▲
30 March:	\$7.2 million ▲
6 April:	\$7.6 million ▲
13 April:	\$8.2 million ▲
20 April:	\$8.4 million ▲

COVID-19 accelerated shift to online payments

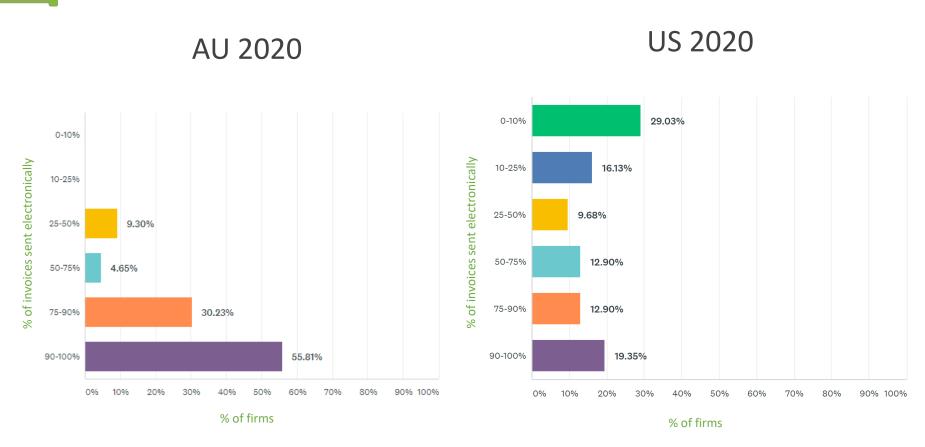
US user experience – easy-to-use online payment portal 24/7





AU vs US – % of invoices sent electronically

Enormous transformation opportunity in US



Source: QuickFee CSAT survey (February 2020)



Australian update

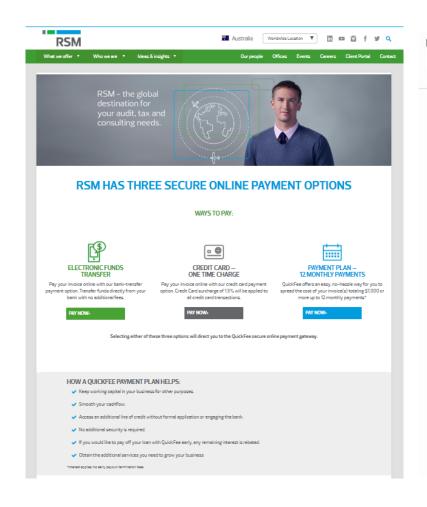
Gaining strong traction in the legal market

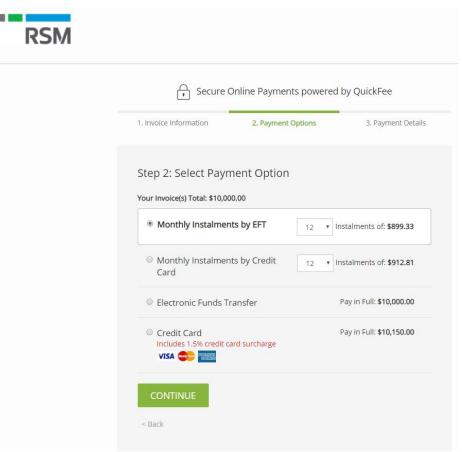
- Continued growth building on lending
 - \$35.8 million lent in 9 months 31 March 2020 up 25% on comparative period
- Delivered pre-tax profit of \$1 million in 9 months ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited)
- Firms demanding increased sophistication and automation
- 2 of the 'Big 4' accounting firms on the platform

AU PayLater (lending) 9 months ended March 2020 vs March 2019 (AUD)



Australian user experience







Use of funds

- A\$6.0 million Fund increased loan book
 - Strong anticipated growth of lending book (equity portion of loans) as a result of the impact of COVID-19 crisis on accounting firms and their clients' cash flows:
 - Reduce risk of any potential COVID-19 impact of restriction on credit availability and lower gearing levels
 - Don't want to lose momentum and first mover advantage due to capital constraints
- A\$1.1 million Technology
 - New payment platform to improve capital efficiency → US revenues from payments processing now match those from US lending and represent the highest margin on capital invested for QuickFee.
 - E-invoicing technology to be added to platform
- A\$0.4 million Transaction costs

Offer structure and indicative timetable

Equity raising	 QuickFee will undertake an institutional placement ("Offer") to eligible institutional investors to raise A\$7.5m With a A\$7.5m capital raising, pro forma gross financing capacity post the completion of the Offer will be US\$21m
Use of proceeds	 The proceeds of the Placement will be used as follows: Lending book growth - A\$6m Technology development - A\$1.1m Costs of the Offer - A\$0.4m
Ranking	New shares issued under the Placement will rank pari passu with existing securities
Underwriting	The placement is not underwritten

Description	Date
Trading halt	10 am (Sydney time), Tuesday, 5 May 2020 – Wednesday, 6 May 2020
Trading halt lifted, investor presentation and ASX announcement released	10 am (Sydney time), Thursday, 7 May 2020
Settlement of new shares under the Placement	Thursday, 14 May 2020
Allotment and commencement of trading of new shares under the Placement	Friday, 15 May 2020





Risks

QuickFee specific risks¹

An investment in QuickFee ("Company") is not risk free. Below are some of the risk factors that should be considered.

There is a risk of potential failure of clients or firms to meet their obligations at the appropriate time with respect to loans granted to them. The Company will seek to monitor and manage counterparty risk through internal controls and protocols. Three main drivers for why a client or firm may not repay their financial obligations include: (i) a deterioration in that client or firm's business' financial performance or the client or firm prioritises other financial payments ahead of their payments to the Company; (ii) a general economic slow-down resulting in a deterioration of the financial performance of the client or firm and a resulting inability to pay; (iii) failure by the Company to assess appropriately which clients and firms can and will repay their obligations and as a consequence, money has been lent to clients or firms who have not repaid, and who do not have the capacity to repay, their loans.
A loss of, or adverse impact to one or more of the Company's funding sources, could limit the Company's ability to write new loans or to write new loans on favourable terms. This includes an inability to extend or refinance expiring facilities, an inability to set up new funding platforms to fund growth in loans, or an increase in funding costs which reduces the Company's revenues or cash flow. This risk is mitigated by the funding from the proposed capital raising, which will be used to grow the lending book of the Company supplementing debt facilities for loan book growth.
The Company plans to achieve high rates of growth by executing its strategies, which include achieving a high level of repeat rates from existing firms and further penetration and activation of its distribution network. There is no guarantee that all or any of the Company's growth strategies will be successfully implemented, deliver the expected returns or ultimately be profitable. There is also a risk that the growth strategies may be subjected to unexpected delays and additional implementation costs. Furthermore, the Company may also fail to adopt and execute growth strategies that will enable it to successfully maintain or improve its product offering and match any change in customer preferences. Failure in achieving growth strategies is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the Company's share price.
The commercial lending sector in the US is regulated on a State by State basis. QuickFee US's loan contract designates California as the state law that governs the transaction. US States fall into two categories: (i) States where the law does not generally apply to or regulate commercial non-real estate lending, either through licensing or substantive restrictions (Permissive States); and (ii) States where there may be a licensing law or interest rate limitation applicable to business-purpose loans (Choice-of-Law States) such that enforcement of the California choice-of-law clause has enhanced importance. QuickFee US may be subject to regulatory changes which may adversely affect its ability to advance funding. QuickFee US's competitors may also experience favourable regulatory changes to their funding arrangements which could result in increased competition.

^{1.} The above details some of the risk factors that should be considered in participating in the investment, it is strongly recommended that potential investors review QuickFee's prospectus lodged to ASX on 10 July 2019 for detailed explanations.



Australian regulatory risk	The financial services sector in Australia is undergoing a significant period of political and regulatory scrutiny and expected regulatory change. Future changes to law or regulation, or potential changes to law or regulation which oblige industry participants to proactively change their business models, alter their funding arrangements or change their pricing disclosure could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, operating and financial performance, and/or growth. There are a number of current regulatory developments that could impact the Company, including: (i) Banking Royal Commission (Commission) into Australia's banking, superannuation and financial services sectors. (ii) ASIC has released a report regarding Credit for Small Business. Among its recommendations, the report suggests that legislative change should occur to impose more specific requirements for entities assessing a customer's ability to repay a loan when that customer is a small business. (iii) In the future, protections, similar to the kind provided to consumers under the National Consumer Credit Protection Act, may be extended to include small businesses. (iv) Legislation that commenced on 1 July 2018 and as a result of recent changes put into effect due to COVID-19 limiting the ability of creditors to exercise rights (including to demand payment and enforce security) as a result of certain insolvency and related processes occurring in respect its customers could impact the timing of recoveries by QuickFee AU from insolvent clients and firms (including guarantors).
Competition risk	There are various companies providing services similar to QuickFee AU within the Australian market. Large finance providers maintain broad market presence and economies of scale not accessible for smaller players such as the Company. If a larger, better funded company markets or creates a comparable product at a lower price point, this could negatively impact the Company's growth in the US market or could diminish the Company's market share in the Australian market. QuickFee US is targeting a new segment within the US professional services market, which introduces unknowns, such as potential downward impacts to expected interest rates, retention rates, and firm adoption. QuickFee US may also not have accurately forecasted demand for its product in this market segment, given the unknowns of new market segments. Providing fee financing for clients and firms is available to potential competitors, of which are number currently exist in the Australian market. The Company will need to continue to differentiate itself on the fee financing front over time. It may prove difficult for the Company to establish itself as a well-known brand in the competitive financing space, and the product may be in a market where customers will not have brand loyalty. If competitors develop equal or better platforms and products, or competitors with existing platform on a pricing basis, which could negatively affect its revenue.
Reliance on key management	The responsibility of overseeing the day-to-day operations and the strategic management of the Company depends substantially on its senior management and its key personnel. Several senior managers have been hired since the IPO and there can be no assurance given that there will be no detrimental impact on the Company if one or more of these employees cease their employment.

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	The Company operates in Australia and the US, and may do business in other international jurisdictions at a later date.
International operations	The Company's operations could therefore be subject to a number of risks inherent in global operations, including political and economic instability in foreign markets, inconsistent product regulation by foreign agencies or governments, imposition of product tariffs and burdens, cost of complying with a wide variety of international regulatory requirements, risks stemming from the Company's lack of local business experience in specific foreign countries, foreign currency fluctuations, difficulty in enforcing intellectual property rights, foreign taxes, and language and other cultural barriers.
Protection of intellectual property rights	The commercial value of the Company's intellectual property assets is dependent on any relevant legal protections. These legal mechanisms, however, do not guarantee that the intellectual property will be protected or that the Company's competitive position will be maintained. No assurance can be given that employees or third parties will not breach confidentiality agreements, infringe or misappropriate the Company's intellectual property or commercially sensitive information, or that competitors will not be able to produce non-infringing competitive products. Competition in retaining and sustaining protection of technologies and the complex nature of technologies can lead to expensive and lengthy disputes for which there can be no guaranteed outcome. There can be no assurance that any intellectual property which the Company (or entities it deals with) may have an interest in now or in the future will afford the Company commercially significant protection of technologies, or that any of the projects that may arise from technologies will have commercial applications. It is possible that third parties may assert intellectual property infringement, unfair competition or like claims against the Company under copyright, trade secret, patent, or other laws. While the Company is not aware of any claims of this nature in relation to any of the intellectual property rights in which it has or will acquire an interest, such claims, if made, may harm, directly or indirectly, the Company's business. If the Company is forced to defend claims of intellectual property infringement, whether they are with or without merit or are determined in the Company's favour, the costs of such litigation may be potentially significant and may divert management's attention from normal commercial operations.
Taxation risk	The acquisition and disposal of Shares will have tax consequences for investors, which will vary depending on the individual financial affairs of each investor. All potential investors in the Company are urged to obtain independent professional taxation and financial advice about the consequences of acquiring and disposing of Shares from a taxation viewpoint and generally.
Strategies	There are no limits on strategies that the Company may pursue. The strategy may evolve over time due to, among other things, market developments and trends, technical challenges, the emergence of new or enhanced technology, changing regulation and/or industry practice, and otherwise in the Company's sole discretion. As a result, the strategy, approaches, markets and products described in this document may not reflect the strategies, approaches, markets and products relevant to, or pursued by, the Company at a later date.
Product liability	As with all products, there is no assurance that unforeseen adverse events or defects will not arise in the Company's products. Adverse events could expose the Company to product liability claims or litigation, resulting in the removal of regulatory approval for the relevant products and/or monetary damages being awarded against the Company. In such event, the Company's liability may exceed the Company's insurance coverage, if any.

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Disputes	The activities of the Company may result in disputes with third parties, including, without limitation, the Company's investors, competitors, regulators, partners, distributors, customers, directors, officers and employees, and service providers. The Company may incur substantial costs in connection with such disputes. Further, a change in strategy may involve material and as yet unanticipated risks, as well as a high degree of risk, including a higher degree of risk than the		
	Company's strategy in place as of the date hereof.		
Loss of customers	QuickFee AU and QuickFee US have established important customer relationships through development of their businesses to date. The loss of one or more customers through termination or expiry of contracts may adversely affect the operating results of the Company.		
Litigation	The Company is exposed to possible litigation risks including, but not limited to, intellectual property ownership disputes, contractual claims, environmental claims, occupational health and safety claims and employee claims. Further, the Company may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future which may result in litigation. Any such claim or dispute if proven, may impact adversely on the Company's operations, financial performance and financial position. The Company is not currently engaged in any litigation.		
The Company will store data in its own systems and networks and also with a variety of third party service providers. Exploitation or Company's systems or networks could lead to corruption, theft or loss of the data which could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition and results. Further, if the Company's systems, networks or technology are subject to any type of 'cyber' crime, its perceived as unsecure which may lead to a decrease in the number of customers.			
	The Company has not been hacked, but it is possible that the Company may experience negative publicity if their systems are able to be hacked at some point in the future.		
Foreign exchange	The Company will be operating in a variety of jurisdictions, including the US and Australia, and as such, expects to generate revenue and incur costs and expenses in US dollars. Consequently, movements in currency exchange rates may adversely or beneficially affect the Company's results or operations and cash flows. For example, the appreciation or depreciation of the US dollar relative to the Australian dollar would result in a foreign currency loss or gain. Any depreciation of currencies in foreign jurisdictions in which the Company operates may result in lower than anticipated revenue, profit and earnings of the Company.		

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Insurance coverage	The Company faces various risks in conducting its business and may lack adequate insurance coverage or may not have the relevant insurance coverage. The Company proposes to arrange and maintain insurance coverage for its employees, as well as directors and officers liability insurance. The Company will need to review its insurance requirements periodically. If the Company incurs substantial losses or liabilities and its insurance coverage is unavailable or inadequate to cover such losses or liabilities, the Company's financial position and financial performance may be adversely affected. Investors should note that the Company currently has no insurance policies in place in respect of its business or assets. The Company intends to insure its operations in accordance with industry practice (including obtaining credit insurance if commercially acceptable terms are available) once the Company's operations are of a sufficient magnitude. The occurrence of an event that is not covered or fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of the Company.	
Additional requirements for capital	The Company's capital requirements depend on numerous factors. Depending on the Company's ability to generate income from its operations, the Company may require further financing in addition to amounts raised under the Offer. Any additional equity financing will dilute shareholdings, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations and scale back its development and research programmes as the case may be. There is however no guarantee that the Company will be able to secure any additional funding or be able to secure funding on terms favourable to the Company.	
Shareholder dilution	In the future, the Company may elect to issue Shares or other securities. While the Company will be subject to the constraints of the ASX Listing Rules regarding the issue of Shares or other securities, Shareholders may be diluted as a result of issues of Shares or other securities.	

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Economic conditions and other global or national issues	General economic conditions, laws relating to taxation, new legislation, trade barriers, movements in interest and inflation rates, currency exchange controls and rates, national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts, sabotage, subversive activities, security operations, labour unrest, civil disorder, and states of emergency), natural disasters (including fires, earthquakes and floods), and quarantine restrictions, epidemics and pandemics, may have an adverse effect on the Company's operations.	
Market conditions	Share market conditions may affect the value of the Company's quoted securities regardless of the Company's operating performance. Share market conditions are affected by many factors such as: (i) general economic outlook; (ii) introduction of tax reform or other new legislation; (iii) interest rates and inflation rates; (iv) changes in investor sentiment toward particular market sectors; (v) the demand for, and supply of, capital; and (vi) terrorism or other hostilities. The market price of securities can fall as well as rise and may be subject to varied and unpredictable influences on the market for equities in general and technology or defence stocks in particular. Neither the Company nor the Directors warrant the future performance of the Company or any return on an investment in the Company. Further, the value of the Shares may fluctuate more sharply than that of other securities, given the fact that investment in the Company is highly speculative.	
Price of Shares	As a publicly-listed company on ASX, the Company is subject to general market risk that is inherent in all securities listed on a stock exchange. After the end of the relevant escrow periods affecting Shares in the Company, a significant sale of then tradeable Shares (or the market perception that such a sale migroccur) could have an adverse effect on the Company's Share price.	
Investment speculative	Shares to be issued pursuant to this Offer carry no guarantee with respect to the payment of dividends, returns of capital or the market value of those Shares. Potential investors should consider that the investment in the Company is highly speculative.	

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Why clients choose QuickFee payment plans



"We knew we needed a level of accounting advice we couldn't afford whilst also investing in the product development itself; QuickFee meant we could set up the business foundations the right way because it helped us spread the cost."



"It allowed us to deal with a cashflow shortage. We required a lot of work to be carried out by our accountants which without QuickFee we would not have been able to finance."



"I could maintain the accountant of my choice and free up cashflow in my business."

Leadership team

Investment in the US and AU team



Barry Lewin
Non-Executive Chairman



Bruce CoombesChief Executive Officer



Dale SmorgonNon-Executive Director



James Drummond
Chief Operating Officer



Francesco Fabbrocino Chief Technology Officer



Richard Formoe Chief Revenue Officer



Andreas Dewing
Marketing Director



Corey Struve Financial Controller

QuickFee Australia Pty Ltd (QuickFee AU)

Profit or loss (unaudited)

For the 9 months ended 31 March 2020

	31 March 2020
	A\$
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate method	3,345,075
Revenue from contracts with customers	605,644
Cost of sales	(1,313,166)
Gross profit	2,637,553
Other income	7,844
Other gains/(losses) – net	22,476
Operating expenses	(1,277,591)
Operating profit before customer acquisition costs	1,390,282
Customer acquisition costs	(391,639)
Profit before income tax	998,643

The above profit or loss is unaudited and does not necessarily comply with Australian Accounting Standards. It should be read in conjunction with the 31 December 2019 half-year report and 30 June 2019 annual report.

QuickFee Australia Pty Ltd (QuickFee AU)

Balance sheet (unaudited)

As at 31 March 2020

	31 March 2020
	A\$
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	633,534
Loan receivables	26,983,877
Other receivables	47,682
Other current assets	99,872
Total current assets	27,764,965
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	71,664
Deferred tax assets	42,371
Other non-current assets	31,013
Total non-current assets	145,048
Total assets	27,910,013
Total assets	27,310,013
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Loan settlements outstanding	2,851,744
Trade and other payables	153,937
Contract liabilities	1,534,451
Borrowings	17,076,571
Employee benefit obligations	125,817
Total current liabilities	21,742,520
Non-current liabilities	
Intergroup loans	3,157,166
Total non-current liabilities	3,157,166
Total liabilities	24,899,686
Net assets	3,010,327
EQUITY	
Contributed equity	820,002
Retained earnings	2,190,325
Total equity	3,010,327

The above balance sheet is unaudited and does not necessarily comply with Australian Accounting Standards. It should be read in conjunction with the 31 December 2019 half-year report and 30 June 2019 annual report.

QuickFee Group LLC (QuickFee US)

Profit or loss (unaudited)

For the 9 months ended 31 March 2020

	31 March 2020
	US\$
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate method	576,621
Revenue from contracts with customers	767,857
Cost of sales	(236,362)
Gross profit	1,108,116
Other income	1,858
Other gains/(losses) – net	(36,028)
Operating expenses	(1,185,387)
Operating loss before customer acquisition costs	(111,441)
Customer acquisition costs	(848,131)
Loss before income tax	(959,572)

The above profit or loss is unaudited and does not necessarily comply with Australian Accounting Standards. It should be read in conjunction with the 31 December 2019 half-year report and 30 June 2019 annual report.

QuickFee Group LLC (QuickFee US)

Balance sheet (unaudited)

As at 31 March 2020

	31 March 2020
	US\$
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	4,725,171
Loan receivables	5,969,443
Other receivables	74,865
Other current assets	42,385
Total current assets	10,811,864
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	97,871
Other non-current assets	58,147
Total non-current assets	156,018
Total assets	10,967,882
	10,001,001
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Loan settlements outstanding	3,662,814
Trade and other payables	18,470
Contract liabilities	360,055
Borrowings	3,468,875
Total current liabilities	7,510,214
Non-current liabilities	
Intergroup loans	4,732,734
Total non-current liabilities	4,732,734
Total liabilities	12,242,948
Net (deficiency of) assets	(1,275,066)
EQUITY	
Contributed equity	2,100,026
Accumulated losses	(3,375,092)
Total equity	(1,275,066)

The above balance sheet is unaudited and does not necessarily comply with Australian Accounting Standards. It should be read in conjunction with the 31 December 2019 half-year report and 30 June 2019 annual report.

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