DirectMoney Limited
(formerly Basper Limited)

ABN: 80 004 661 205

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited)

ABN: 80 004 661 205 **30 June 2015**

Financial report

Contents

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Discontinued Operations			
Revenue	2	6,303	686,218
Gain on sale of assets held for sale		-	316,674
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	3	-	(231,153)
Raw materials and consumables used	3	-	(481,424)
Employee benefits expense		(126,987)	(80,885)
Freight and cartage		-	(5,312)
Lease payments on operating leases		(169)	(12,456)
Sales and marketing		(41)	(12,981)
Insurance		(1,444)	(29,052)
Inventory impairment		-	(60,000)
Accounting fees		(136,581)	(69,450)
Legal fees		(447,254)	(33,759)
Public company costs		(147,010)	(43,081)
Other operating expenses		(52,908)	(97,867)
Loss before income tax		**(906,091)**	**(154,528)**
Income tax expense / (benefit)	4	-	-
Loss for the year		**(906,091)**	**(154,528)**
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(906,091)**	**(154,528)**
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited)		(906,091)	(154,528)
Total comprehensive income is attributable to:			
Owners of DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited)		(906,091)	(154,528)

		Cents	Cents
Earnings per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic earnings per share	18	(9.06)	(1.55)
Diluted earnings per share	18	(9.06)	(1.55)

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	488	5,503,075
Trade and other receivables	6	124,193	43,065
Total current assets		**124,681**	**5,546,140**
Non-current assets		**-**	**-**
TOTAL ASSETS		**124,681**	**5,546,140**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	854,724	5,220,084
Total current liabilities		**854,724**	**5,220,084**
Non-current liabilities		**-**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**854,724**	**5,220,084**
NET (LIABILITIES) / ASSETS		**(730,043)**	**326,056**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	8	3,599,774	3,599,774
Accumulated losses	9	(4,329,817)	(3,273,718)
TOTAL (DEFICIENCY IN EQUITY) / EQUITY		**(730,043)**	**326,056**

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2015

		Attributable to the owners of DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited)			
	Note	**Issued capital $**	**Accumulated losses $**	**Asset revaluation reserve $**	**Total $**
Balance at 1 July 2013		**8,700,000**	**(4,328,775)**	**1,709,607**	**6,080,832**
Loss for the year		-	(154,528)	-	(154,528)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	9	-	(154,528)	-	(154,528)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Repayment of share capital		(5,100,226)	-	-	(5,100,226)
Dividends paid	1(q)	-	(500,022)	-	(500,022)
Transfer to accumulated losses	9	-	1,709,607	(1,709,607)	-
Balance at 30 June 2014		**3,599,774**	**(3,273,718)**	**-**	**326,056**
Loss for the year		-	(906,091)	-	(906,091)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	9	-	(906,091)	-	(906,091)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends paid	1(q)	-	(150,008)	-	(150,008)
Balance at 30 June 2015		**3,599,774**	**(4,329,817)**	**-**	**(730,043)**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		192	1,440,194
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(258,848)	(1,151,139)
Interest received		6,303	49,518
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	17	**(252,353)**	**338,573**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		-	4,281,271
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**-**	**4,281,271**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(150,008)	(500,022)
Repayment of share capital		(5,100,226)	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(5,250,234)**	**(500,022)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(5,502,587)**	**4,119,822**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,503,075	1,383,253
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**488**	**5,503,075**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial report of DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited) (the Company) for the year ended 30 June 2015 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 31 August 2015. The directors have the power to amend and revise the financial report.

The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its controlled entities (the Group).

DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited) is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange.

Prior to the commencement of the period the Company divested its main undertaking and the Board commenced the process of liquidating the Company.

During the reporting period shareholders rejected resolutions to liquidate the Company and a new Board was installed.

On 19 June 2015, shareholders approved resolutions to:

- Acquire 100% of the issued capital of DirectMoney Finance Pty Ltd (formerly DirectMoney Pty Ltd) (referred to hereafter as DMF) for an amount of shares of the Company;
- Change its principal activities to the Marketplace Lending industry, acting as an intermediary company between borrowers and investors in relation to unsecured personal loans.

On 3 July 2015, the Company completed its acquisition of DirectMoney Finance Pty Ltd and commenced operations in the Marketplace Lending industry.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied within this context.

a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited) is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

i) Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited) group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

ii) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise stated in the notes.

iii) Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared under a going concern basis due to the following circumstances:

- On 26 May 2015, the Company entered into an Underwriting Agreement with Bell Potter Securities Ltd under which they agreed to underwrite 50,000,000 new shares in a public offering

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

iii) Going concern (cont.)

to raise $10,000,000 for the Company.

- The Company raised $11.29 million in a public offering in July 2015;
- Current cash balance against forecast annual spend for FY2016 indicates at least two years' funding.

iv) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current data available to the Group. Those matters of current significance are outlined within the Notes to the Financial Statements.

v) Early adoption of standards

The Group has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2014.

vi) New and revised accounting standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted reflect the change in basis of preparation of the financial report and set out in this note. The Group has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.
Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity.

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

AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
The Group has applied AASB 2012-3 from 1 July 2014. The amendments add application guidance to address inconsistencies in the application of the offsetting criteria in AASB 132 'Financial Instruments: Presentation', by clarifying the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; and clarifies that some gross settlement systems may be considered to be equivalent to net settlement.

AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Parts A to C)
The Group has applied Parts A to C of AASB 2014-1 from 1 July 2014. These amendments affect the following standards: AASB 3 'Business Combinations': clarifies that contingent consideration in a business combination is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is within the scope of AASB 9; AASB 116 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and AASB 138 'Intangible Assets': clarifies that on revaluation, restatement of accumulated depreciation will not necessarily be in the same proportion to the change in the gross carrying value of the asset; AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures': extends the definition of 'related party' to include a management entity that provides KMP services to the entity or its parent and requires disclosure of the fees paid to the management entity.

vii) New accounting standards for application in future periods

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

vii) New accounting standards for application in future periods (cont.)

30 June 2015 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments
This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The Group will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Group.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The Group will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Group.

b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of the Company and all subsidiaries as at 30 June 2015, and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

b) Principles of consolidation (cont.)

effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

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

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the individual financial statements of the Company, less any impairment charges.

c) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited)'s functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised through profit or loss, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

i) Sale of goods
Control of the goods has passed to the buyer upon delivery of the goods to the customer.

ii) Interest income
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

e) Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable / refundable on the current period's taxable income based on the national income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

e) Income tax (cont.)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability.

An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited) and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation as of 1 January 2004.

The head entity, DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited), and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a standalone taxpayer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited) also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly owned tax consolidated entities.

f) Impairment of assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, and as a minimum, annually. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

f) Impairment of assets (cont.)

assets, other than goodwill, that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

g) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the consolidated entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

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

i) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

i) Financial Assets
Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on the purpose of the acquisition and subsequent reclassification to other categories is restricted.

ii) Financial liabilities
Due to their short term nature trade and other payables are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

iii) Impairment
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectable in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. Unless otherwise disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Group's financial instruments approximates their fair value.

k) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. Unless otherwise disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Group's financial instruments approximates their fair value.

l) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are expensed as incurred.

m) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the result attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

n) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

o) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments have been identified based on the information provided to the chief operating decision makers – being the Board of Directors.

p) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited), has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except that investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost net of impairment in the parent financial statements.

q) Capital management

(i) Risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to maximize shareholder value and to maintain an optimal capital structure. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders. Management gives particular regard to conservation of liquidity in its recommendations as to the declaration of dividends.

(ii) Dividends paid during the year

Ordinary shares

	2015 $	**2014 $**
Final unfranked dividend of $0.015 per fully paid share (2014: $0.05 per fully paid share)	150,008	500,022

(iii) Franking credits

Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 30% (2014 - 30%)	1,543,000	1,543,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

q) Capital management (cont.)

(iii) Franking credits (cont.)

The above amounts are calculated from the balance of the franking account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for franking credits and debits that will arise from the settlement of liabilities or receivables for income tax and dividends after the end of the year.

r) Financial risk management

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables.

Through the current and past financial years the Group's activities exposed it to a range of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. Throughout the year the Group used different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it was exposed. Risk management was and remains carried out by the board of directors under policies approved by them, against the objective of supporting the delivery of the Group's financial targets whilst continuing to protect its financial security. The financial risks noted below are those of on-going focus to the board of directors.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and outstanding trade and other receivables. The Group has assessed that there is minimal risk that the cash and trade and other receivables balances are impaired.

Receivables balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's experience of bad debts has not been significant. Any uncollectible amounts are provided for on a debtor specific basis. The Group has recorded a provision for doubtful debts totalling $nil (2014: $nil).

(ii) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to ensure the ability to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining a cash reserve and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Given current circumstances it is anticipated that financial liabilities will mature within six months of the reporting date, and that receivables will mature within the same timeframe. Due to their short term nature, the carrying amount of financial instruments is assumed to approximate their fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

2. Revenue from discontinued operations

	2015 $	2014 $
Sale of goods	-	636,700
Interest income	6,303	49,518
	6,303	686,218

3. Expenses

	2015 $	2014 $
Cost of sales		
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	-	231,153
Raw materials and consumables used	-	481,424
Total cost of sales	-	712,577

4. Income tax

Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2015 $	2014 $
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	(906,091)	(154,528)
Tax at the tax rate of 30% (2014: 30%)	(271,827)	(46,358)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
- non-recognition of current year tax losses	271,827	46,358
Income tax expense / (benefit)	-	-

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash at bank	488	5,503,075
	488	5,503,075

Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year
The above figures are reconciled to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Balance as above	488	5,503,075
Balance as per statement of cash flows	488	5,503,075

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

6. Current assets - Trade and other receivables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade receivables	-	192
Provision for impairment of receivables	-	-
	-	192
GST receivable	106,387	18,232
Other receivables	17,806	24,641
	124,193	43,065

a) Allowance for impairment loss

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 day terms. A provision for impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. At 30 June the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

Current	-	192
30 days	-	-
60 days	-	-
90+ days	-	-
	-	192

A provision for doubtful debts of $nil (2014: $nil) has been made as at 30 June 2015. Other balances within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these other balances will be received when due.

b) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of receivables. Collateral is not held as security.

7. Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade and other payables	679,388	119,859
Amounts owed to related parties	175,336	-
Repayment of share capital	-	5,100,225
	854,724	5,220,084

Fair value

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

	2015 $	2014 $

8. Contributed Equity

a) Share capital

	2015 $	2014 $
10,000,443 (2014: 10,000,443) Ordinary shares, fully paid	3,599,774	3,599,774

b) Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	**Number of shares**	**$**
Opening balance 1 July 2014 and closing balance at 30 June 2015	10,000,443	3,599,774

c) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number and amounts paid on shares held. Ordinary shares have no par value. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a general meeting of the Company.

9. Equity - Reserves

	2015 $	2014 $
Movement in reserves		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	-	1,709,607
Transfer of asset revaluation reserve to accumulated losses	-	(1,709,607)
Total	-	-
Accumulated losses		
Opening balance	(3,273,718)	(4,328,775)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(906,091)	(154,528)
Dividends paid for ordinary shares during the financial year	(150,008)	(500,022)
Transfer of asset revaluation reserve to accumulated losses	-	1,709,607
Total	(4,329,817)	(3,273,718)

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

10. Remuneration of auditors

During the year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor:

	2015 $	2014 $
BDO East Coast Partnership		
- Audit of the financial report	15,000	-
- Taxation services and due diligence investigations	36,425	-
- Investigating accountant services	90,885	-
	142,310	-
RSM Bird Cameron Partners (previous auditor)		
- Audit of the financial report	-	26,500
- Review of the interim financial report	12,300	17,958
	12,300	44,458

11. Contingencies and commitments

The parent entity and Group had neither contingent liabilities / assets nor any financial commitments as at 30 June 2015.

12. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1:

Name	Status	Country of incorporation	Percentage Owned 2015	Percentage Owned 2014
Berklee Retail Pty Ltd	Deregistered 5 August 2015	Australia	100%	100%
Undacar Parts (VIC) Pty Ltd	Deregistered 5 August 2015	Australia	100%	100%
Undacar Parts (NSW) Pty Ltd	In external administration	Australia	100%	100%
Undacar Parts (QLD) Pty Ltd	Deregistered 5 August 2015	Australia	100%	100%
Undacar Parts (SA) Pty Ltd	Deregistered 5 August 2015	Australia	100%	100%
Undacar Parts (WA) Pty Ltd	In external administration	Australia	100%	100%
Undacar Parts (TAS) Pty Ltd	Deregistered 5 August 2015	Australia	100%	100%
Undacar Parts Pty Ltd	Deregistered 5 August 2015	Australia	100%	100%

13. Events since the end of the financial year

Subsequent to 30 June 2015:

- On 3 July 2015 the Company completed its acquisition of 100% of the issued capital of DirectMoney Finance Pty Ltd;
- The Company also raised $11,297,000 via an Initial Public Offering of shares in July;
- On 13 July 2015 the Company was reinstated to trade on the ASX under the name “DirectMoney Limited” and under the code “DM1”.
- The Company has invested $500,000 into its in-house retail fund called DirectMoney Personal Loan Fund. The DirectMoney Personal Loan Fund is a registered managed investment scheme where investors’ money is pooled and invested into unsecured personal loans acquired from DirectMoney Finance Pty Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

14. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	2015 $	2014 $
Short-term employee benefits	113,799	266,693
Post-employment benefits	4,350	20,882
Long-term benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	12,472
Total KMP compensation	118,149	300,047

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive directors and other KMP

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current year’s estimated cost of providing for the Group’s defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the year and post-employment life insurance benefits.

Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the year, long-term disability benefits and deferred bonus payments.

Share-based payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of KMP in equity-settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

15. Related party transactions

a) Parent entity

DirectMoney Limited (formerly Basper Limited) is the parent entity.

b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 12.

c) Transactions with related parties

As at 30 June 2015, the parent entity owed $175,336 to DirectMoney Finance Pty Ltd (formerly DirectMoney Pty Ltd). This is a temporary, unsecured, interest-free loan.

DirectMoney Finance Pty Ltd is a related party of the parent entity as Mr Campbell McComb is a director of both entities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

16. Parent entity financial information

a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2015 $	2014 $
Statement of Financial Position		
Current assets	124,681	5,546,140
Non-current assets	-	-
Total assets	124,681	5,546,140
Current liabilities	854,724	5,220,084
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	854,724	5,220,084
Shareholders equity		
Issued capital	3,599,774	3,599,774
Accumulated losses	(4,329,817)	(3,273,718)
	(730,043)	326,056
Loss for the year	(906,091)	(88,564)
Total comprehensive income	(906,091)	(88,564)

b) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2015. (2014: nil)

c) *Contractual commitments*

On 24 March 2015, the parent entity entered into a Share Sale Agreement to acquire 100% of the share capital of DirectMoney Finance Pty Ltd (formerly DirectMoney Ltd). Completion of the acquisition took place on 3 July 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

17. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash outflows from operating activities

	2015 $	2014 $
Loss for the period	(906,091)	(154,528)
Profit on disposal of non-current assets	-	(316,673)
Repayment of share capital	5,100,226	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(81,128)	686,402
Decrease in inventories	-	712,577
Decrease in trade payables and accruals	(4,365,360)	(362,555)
Decrease in provisions	-	(226,650)
Net cash (outflows) / inflows from operating activities	(252,353)	338,573

18. Earnings per share

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	(9.06)	(1.55)
Diluted earnings per share	(9.06)	(1.55)

a) *Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator*

	Number of shares	Number of shares
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	10,000,443	10,000,443
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	10,000,443	10,000,443