REFFIND Ltd
Appendix 4D
Half-year report

1. Company details

Name of entity:	REFFIND Ltd
ABN:	64 600 717 539
Reporting period:	For the half-year ended 31 December 2018
Previous period:	For the half-year ended 31 December 2017

2. Results for announcement to the market

The group has adopted Accounting Standards AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' and AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' for the half-year ended 31 December 2018. The Accounting Standards were adopted using the fully retrospective approach. Comparatives have been realigned to the new terminology as a result with no impact on the net result of the group.

				$
Revenues from ordinary activities	down	58.8%	to	54,483
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the owners of REFFIND Ltd	down	14.1%	to	(654,212)
Loss for the half-year attributable to the owners of REFFIND Ltd	down	14.1%	to	(654,212)

Dividends
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial period.

Comments
The loss for the group after providing for income tax amounted to $654,212 (31 December 2017: $761,335).

3. Net tangible assets

	Reporting period Cents	Previous period Cents
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	0.75	0.88

4. Control gained over entities

Not applicable.

5. Loss of control over entities

Not applicable.

6. Dividends

Current period
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current financial period.

Previous period
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the previous financial period.

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7. Dividend reinvestment plans

Not applicable.

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8. Details of associates and joint venture entities

Not applicable.

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9. Foreign entities

Details of origin of accounting standards used in compiling the report:

Not applicable.

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10. Audit qualification or review

Details of audit/review dispute or qualification (if any):

The interim financial statements were subject to a review by the auditors and the review report, which contains an Emphasis of Matter section relating to going concern, is attached thereto.

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11. Attachments

Details of attachments (if any):

The Interim Report of REFFIND Ltd for the half-year ended 31 December 2018 is attached.

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12. Signed

Signed ______________________________ Date: 28 February 2019

David Jackson
Executive Chairman
Sydney

REFFIND Ltd

ABN 64 600 717 539

Interim Report - 31 December 2018

REFFIND

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'group') consisting of REFFIND Ltd (referred to hereafter as the 'company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the half-year ended 31 December 2018.

Directors
The following persons were directors of REFFIND Ltd during the whole of the financial half-year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

David Jackson - Executive Chairman
Eugene Loy (appointed on 19 November 2018)
Declan Jarrett (appointed on 19 November 2018)
Nicholas Diamond (resigned on 19 November 2018)
Robert Lees (appointed on 28 September 2018 and resigned on 19 November 2018)
Anthony Dunlop (resigned on 26 September 2018)

Principal activities
During the financial half-year the principal continuing activities of the group consisted of the development of cloud based Software-as-a-Service ('SaaS') products that enabled subscribed companies to communicate with their employees in an innovative, engaging and effective manner.

The attached financial statements detail the performance and financial position of the group for the financial half-year ended 31 December 2018. It also includes the directors' assessment of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements.

Review of operations
The loss for the group after providing for income tax amounted to $654,212 (31 December 2017: $761,335).

The group has a targeted strategic focus on cloud based SaaS solutions in the Employee Rewards, Recognition and Loyalty space and other supply chain stakeholders. In addition, the group has identified that major un-met opportunities exist in the Employee Rewards, Recognition and Loyalty space. The WooBoard platform provides the group with a strong offering and presence in this market and maximising the WooBoard offering and market opportunity are key priorities. As announced on 22 November 2018, the group engaged Loyalty & Reward Co, a leading expert in blockchain loyalty, as consultants. The engagement would support their role as exclusive Network Operator and Value-Added Reseller (VAR) of Loyyal's innovative platform for Australia and New Zealand.

The attached financial statements detail the performance and financial position of the group for the financial half-year ended 31 December 2018.

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the group during the financial half-year.

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

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 306(3)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

David Jackson
Executive Chairman

28 February 2019
Sydney

Nexia Australia

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

TO THE DIRECTORS OF REFFIND LIMITED

As lead auditor for the review of the financial report of Reffind Limited for the half-year ended 31 December 2018, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been:

i. No contraventions of the auditors independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

ii. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct.

Nexia

Nexia Sydney Partnership

Lester Wills

Partner

Sydney

Dated: 28 February 2019

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General information

The financial statements cover REFFIND Ltd as a group consisting of REFFIND Ltd and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the half-year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is REFFIND Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

REFFIND Ltd is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

50 Holt Street
Surry Hills, NSW 2010
Australia

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 28 February 2019.

	Note	Consolidated 6 months to 31 Dec 2018 $	Consolidated 6 months to 31 Dec 2017 $
Revenue	3	54,483	132,371
Other income	4	148,460	64,471
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		13,915	922
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(253,065)	(253,877)
Administration expenses		(299,179)	(325,755)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(7,910)	(11,521)
Advertising and marketing expenses		(49,676)	(21,938)
Professional and consulting expenses		(235,119)	(296,542)
Other expenses		(26,121)	(49,466)
Loss before income tax expense		(654,212)	(761,335)
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the half-year attributable to the owners of REFFIND Ltd		(654,212)	(761,335)
Other comprehensive income for the half-year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the half-year attributable to the owners of REFFIND Ltd		(654,212)	(761,335)
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	11	(0.13)	(0.20)
Diluted earnings per share	11	(0.13)	(0.20)

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

REFFIND Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	Consolidated 31 Dec 2018 $	Consolidated 30 Jun 2018 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	679,582	1,462,172
Trade and other receivables		69,648	85,288
Prepayments		-	1,201
Total current assets		749,230	1,548,661
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	3,260,733	3,112,273
Property, plant and equipment		-	7,910
Total non-current assets		3,260,733	3,120,183
Total assets		4,009,963	4,668,844
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		125,029	116,251
Contract liabilities		2,027	5,098
Employee benefits		4,007	14,383
Total current liabilities		131,063	135,732
Total liabilities		131,063	135,732
Net assets		3,878,900	4,533,112
Equity			
Issued capital	7	16,131,818	16,131,818
Reserves		179,174	179,174
Accumulated losses		(12,432,092)	(11,777,880)
Total equity		3,878,900	4,533,112

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

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2017	12,777,666	977,754	(11,320,607)	2,434,813
Loss after income tax expense for the half-year	-	-	(761,335)	(761,335)
Other comprehensive income for the half-year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the half-year	-	-	(761,335)	(761,335)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	3,387,882	-	-	3,387,882
Transfer of share-based payments to accumulated losses	-	(243,171)	243,171	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	16,165,548	734,583	(11,838,771)	5,061,360

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2018	16,131,818	179,174	(11,777,880)	4,533,112
Loss after income tax expense for the half-year	-	-	(654,212)	(654,212)
Other comprehensive income for the half-year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the half-year	-	-	(654,212)	(654,212)
Balance at 31 December 2018	16,131,818	179,174	(12,432,092)	3,878,900

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

REFFIND

	Consolidated 6 months to 31 Dec 2018 $	Consolidated 6 months to 31 Dec 2017 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)	86,223	188,400
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)	(868,813)	(1,089,608)
	(782,590)	(901,208)
Interest received	-	922
Net cash used in operating activities	(782,590)	(900,286)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	835
Net cash from investing activities	-	835
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	3,615,052
Share issue transaction costs	-	(227,170)
Net cash from financing activities	-	3,387,882
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(782,590)	2,488,431
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial half-year	1,462,172	2,523,731
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial half-year	679,582	5,012,162

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

These general purpose financial statements for the interim half-year reporting period ended 31 December 2018 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 'Interim Financial Reporting' and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. Compliance with AASB 134 ensures compliance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

These general purpose financial statements do not include all the notes of the type normally included in annual financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018 and any public announcements made by the company during the interim reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

The principal accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period, except as set out below.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The group has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

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

AASB 9 Financial Instruments
The group has adopted AASB 9 from 1 July 2018, using the fully retrospective approach The standard introduced 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 that are solely principal and interest. A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are 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 or contingent consideration recognised in a business combination) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, 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 use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment is measured using 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. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
The group has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2018, using the fully retrospective approach. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

The adoption of these standards resulted in the following adjustments:
- interest income is now shown on the face of profit or loss;
- provision for impairment of receivables is now reclassified as allowance for expected credit losses; and
- deferred revenue is now reclassified as contract liabilities.

REFFIND

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

There was no change in the carrying amounts on adoption of the standards as at 1 July 2018.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

During the half-year ended 31 December 2018 the group incurred a loss of $654,212 (31 December 2017: loss of $761,335). The cash outflow from operating activities was $782,590 (31 December 2017: $900,286). As at 31 December 2018 the group has cash reserves of $679,582 (30 June 2018: $1,462,172) and net current assets of $618,167 (30 June 2018: $1,412,929).

The Directors anticipate in order to meet its working capital requirements and progress its planned operational expenditure, further funding will be required within the next twelve (12) months. Having prepared a cash flow budget of the group's working capital requirements for the next 12 months to February 2020, the group has already commenced planning to access additional funding. The Board believes it would be able to negotiate with interested parties, regarding a number of funding options that includes further debt and capital raisings. Should the group be unable to raise sufficient funds, it would consider selectively reducing administrative costs. It is recognised that in the event that the group is unable to secure additional funding, it is likely to result in the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the accounts. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements relating to the recoverability and classification of the asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the group not continue as a going concern. At this time, the directors are of the opinion that no asset is likely to be realised for an amount less than the amount at which it is recorded in the financial statements at 31 December 2018.

Revenue recognition

The group recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the group: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

Subscription fees
Subscription fees from licence of Software-as-a-Service ('SaaS') products are recognised over time, being on a straight-line basis over the period the performance obligation is satisfied, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

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

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables

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

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

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

Investments and other financial assets

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments

Investments includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the group has the positive intention and ability to hold the financial asset to maturity. This category excludes financial assets that are held for an undefined period. Investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method adjusted for any principal repayments. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the group recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the group has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Note 2. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments
The group is organised into two operating segments: REFFIND and WooBoard Software-as-a-Service products ('WooBoard'). These operating segments are based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM')) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. There is no aggregation of operating segments.

The CODM reviews adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation adjusted for impairment of assets). The accounting policies adopted for internal reporting to the CODM are consistent with those adopted in the financial statements.

The information reported to the CODM is on a monthly basis.

The CODM does not review segment assets and liabilities.

Operating segment information

Consolidated - 6 months to 31 Dec 2018	REFFIND $	WooBoard $	Total $
Revenue			
Sales to external customers	8,500	45,983	54,483
Interest	13,915	-	13,915
Total revenue	22,415	45,983	68,398
Adjusted EBITDA	(696,353)	36,136	(660,217)
Depreciation and amortisation			(7,910)
Interest revenue			13,915
Loss before income tax expense			(654,212)
Income tax expense			-
Loss after income tax expense			(654,212)

Consolidated - 6 months to 31 Dec 2017	REFFIND $	WooBoard $	Total $
Revenue			
Sales to external customers	83,933	48,438	132,371
Interest	922	-	922
Total revenue	84,855	48,438	133,293
Adjusted EBITDA	(813,230)	62,494	(750,736)
Depreciation and amortisation			(11,521)
Interest revenue			922
Loss before income tax expense			(761,335)
Income tax expense			-
Loss after income tax expense			(761,335)

Note 3. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	6 months to 31 Dec 2018 $	6 months to 31 Dec 2017 $
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Rendering of services - subscription fees recognised over time	52,555	132,371
Other revenue		
Other revenue	1,928	-
Revenue	54,483	132,371

Disaggregation of revenue
All revenue from contracts with customers is recognised over time and in Australia. Revenue by product line is disclosed in note 2.

Note 4. Other income

	Consolidated	
	6 months to 31 Dec 2018 $	6 months to 31 Dec 2017 $
Net foreign exchange gain	148,460	-
Reversal of expense for trade debtors previously written off	-	63,971
Other income	-	500
Other income	148,460	64,471

Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2018 $	30 Jun 2018 $
Cash at bank	638,915	1,421,505
Cash on deposit	40,667	40,667
	679,582	1,462,172

Note 6. Non-current assets - financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2018 $	30 Jun 2018 $
Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in Loyyal Corporation	3,260,733	3,112,273

Refer to note 9 for further information on fair value measurement.

Note 6. Non-current assets - financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Investment in Loyyal Corporation represents the group's investments in Loyyal Corporation ('Loyyal'), a leading US based blockchain loyalty and rewards company. On 24 January 2018, the group invested a total of US$2,300,000 in Loyyal consisting of:

- US$1,500,000 worth of Series A-3 preferred shares giving the group 4,670,714 shares or 9.38% equity interest in Loyyal on a fully diluted basis; and
- US$800,000 in convertible notes, convertible into Series A-3 preferred shares, on 24 January 2020. Interest accrues at 2.5% per annum

During the half-year ended 31 December 2018, interest revenue totalling $13,915 (31 December 2017: $nil) was recognised on the convertible note component of the investment in Loyyal. As at 31 December 2018, no interest payment was received and interest receivable of $25,174 (30 June 2018: $11,259) is included in trade and other receivables.

Note 7. Equity - issued capital

	Consolidated			
	31 Dec 2018 Shares	30 Jun 2018 Shares	31 Dec 2018 $	30 Jun 2018 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	515,500,000	515,500,000	16,131,818	16,131,818

Share buy-back
There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Note 8. Equity - dividends

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

Note 9. Fair value measurement

The following tables detail the group's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Consolidated - 31 Dec 2018	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss - Investment in Loyyal Corporation	-	3,260,733	-	3,260,733
Total assets	-	3,260,733	-	3,260,733

Consolidated - 30 Jun 2018	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss - Investment in Loyyal Corporation	-	3,112,273	-	3,112,273
Total assets	-	3,112,273	-	3,112,273

There were no transfers between levels during the financial half-year.

REFFIND

Note 9. Fair value measurement (continued)

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value. The carrying amounts of trade receivables and trade payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the remaining contractual maturities at the current market interest rate that is available for similar financial instruments.

Valuation techniques for fair value measurements categorised within level 2 and level 3
Unquoted investments have been valued by an independent expert using:
- preferred stock - price of recent investment ('PORI') method; and
- convertible notes - PORI.

Note 10. Related party transactions

Parent entity
REFFIND Ltd is the parent entity.

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

	Consolidated	
	6 months to 31 Dec 2018 $	6 months to 31 Dec 2017 $
Payment for other expenses:		
Consulting fees paid to Chapman's Limited, a director related entity of Anthony Dunlop	-	93,156

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

	Consolidated	
	31 Dec 2018 $	30 Jun 2018 $
Current receivables:		
Receivable from Chapmans Limited, a director related entity of Anthony Dunlop	-	33,781
Receivable from Visual Amplifiers Pty Limited, a director related entity of Ben McGrath*	5,556	5,556

* receivable is impaired by $5,556 at 31 December 2018 and 30 June 2018

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 11. Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	6 months to 31 Dec 2018 $	6 months to 31 Dec 2017 $
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of REFFIND Ltd	(654,212)	(761,335)

Note 11. Earnings per share (continued)

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	515,500,000	375,433,342
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	515,500,000	375,433,342

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	(0.13)	(0.20)
Diluted earnings per share	(0.13)	(0.20)

For the purpose calculating the diluted earnings per share, options have been excluded as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Note 12. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2018 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the group's operations, the results of those operations, or the group's state of affairs in future financial years.

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 'Interim Financial Reporting', the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance for the financial half-year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 303(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

David Jackson
Executive Chairman

28 February 2019
Sydney

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REFFIND LIMITED

Report on the Half-Year Financial Report

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of REFFIND Limited, which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the half-year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising REFFIND Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled at the period's end or from time to time during the half year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Interim Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year 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 half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the interim financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and its performance for the half year ended on that date; and complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*. As auditor of REFFIND Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of an interim financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review, we complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, has been given to the directors of REFFIND Limited.

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Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of REFFIND Limited and controlled entities is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

Emphasis of matter – going concern

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report which indicates that the Company incurred net losses of $654,212 and cash outflows from operating activities of $782,590 for the half-year ended 31 December 2018.

The financial report had been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes continuity of normal business activities, the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary courses of business.

In Note 1, the directors state why they consider the going concern basis used in the preparation of the financial report is appropriate. As discussed in that note, if the company is unsuccessful in accessing additional sources of capital and/or reducing administrative costs, there are material uncertainties as to whether the company will be able to continue as a going concern and therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Nexia

Nexia Sydney Partnership

Lester Wills

Partner

Sydney

Dated: 28 February 2019