

Phenix Jewellery Pty Ltd

2021





PHENIX

# **Phenix Jewellery Pty Ltd**

Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

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**Phenix Jewellery Pty Ltd**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

	Notes	Year Ended 30 June 2021	Year Ended 30 June 2020
		\$	\$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Insurance revenue		7,821,669	9,482,901
Validation revenue		333,357	243,172
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,155,026</b>	<b>9,726,073</b>
<b>Cost of goods sold</b>			
Cost of goods		5,510,186	6,467,458
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>2,644,840</b>	<b>3,258,615</b>
<b>Other Income</b>			
Other income	<b>3</b>	1,334,130	936,602
Interest received		529	2,080
Rent received		31,500	12,500
<b>Total other income</b>		<b>1,366,159</b>	<b>951,182</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Administration	<b>4</b>	1,736,044	1,313,429
Employee benefit expense	<b>5</b>	2,167,056	2,749,559
Depreciation		39,031	52,433
Amortisation		69,796	65,871
Other expense		42,917	47,354
Finance costs	<b>6</b>	61,421	80,739
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>4,116,265</b>	<b>4,309,385</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit)</b>		<b>(105,266)</b>	<b>(99,588)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Gain/(loss) on sale of plant and equipment		-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>(105,266)</b>	<b>(99,588)</b>

**Phenix Jewellery Pty Ltd**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 June 2021**

	Notes	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	212,786	220,758
Receivables	8	312,981	312,739
Inventories	9	1,643,940	1,819,069
Prepayments		13,891	44,928
Accrued revenue		818,303	678,600
Other current assets	10	387,201	405,263
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,389,102</b>	<b>3,481,357</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Other financial Assets		209,447	121,447
Property, plant, and equipment	11	245,215	284,246
Intangible assets	12	829,883	899,679
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,284,545</b>	<b>1,305,372</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,673,647</b>	<b>4,786,729</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	13	1,692,262	1,827,510
Accrued Expenses		29,700	49,277
BAS Payable		30,675	55,920
Employee benefits	14	221,556	114,292
Revenue received in advance		1,358,978	1,010,248
Borrowings	15	423,538	635,943
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>3,756,708</b>	<b>3,693,190</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee benefits	14	29,877	163,799
Borrowings	15	448,318	385,730
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>478,195</b>	<b>549,529</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>4,234,903</b>	<b>4,242,719</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>438,743</b>	<b>544,010</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	16	1,790,059	1,790,059
Retained earnings		(1,246,049)	(1,146,461)
Current earnings		(105,266)	(99,588)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>438,744</b>	<b>544,010</b>

**Phenix Jewellery Pty Ltd**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

	Notes	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
		\$	\$
<b>Issued capital</b>			
Balance at 01 July		1,790,059	1,790,059
Issued capital		-	-
Balance at 30 June	16	<b>1,790,059</b>	<b>1,790,059</b>
<b>Retained earnings</b>			
Balance at 01 July		(1,246,049)	(1,146,461)
Current year earnings		(105,266)	(99,588)
Dividends paid or provided for		-	-
Balance at 30 June		<b>(1,351,315)</b>	<b>(1,246,049)</b>
<b>Total Equity</b>			
Balance at 30 June		<b>438,744</b>	<b>544,010</b>

**Phenix Jewellery Pty Ltd**  
**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Period Ended 30 June 2021**

**1 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Directors' have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is a non-reporting entity as there are no users dependent on a general-purpose financial report. The financial report is therefore a special purpose financial report that has been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows, AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures.

**REPORTING ENTITY**

Phenix Jewellery Pty Ltd (Phenix) is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Phenix is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards.

**BASIS OF PREPARATION**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

**Statement of compliance**

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Phenix Board on 07 February 2022.

**Measurement basis**

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs.

**Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars (\$) which is the company's functional presentation currency, rounded to the nearest dollar.

There has been no change in the functional currency of the company during the year.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Income tax**

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income). The company does not apply deferred tax.

**Current tax**

Current income tax expense charged to the profit and loss is the tax payable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities/(assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to/(recovered from) the relevant taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur.

**Revenue**

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of time at which the entity transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the costs incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Phenix recognises revenue for special orders, workshop repairs and handmakes from the transfer of legal title as opposed to the passing of possession. In all other sale of goods, the transfer of the risk and reward coincides with the transfer of legal title and the passing of possession to the buyer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in first-out basis.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

### **Property, plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Company includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal amount, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

### **Disposals**

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in property revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to general funds.

### **Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on either a straight-line or diminishing value basis over their useful lives to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leased assets and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5 to 40 years	2-20%
Office equipment	10 to 20 years	5-10%
Computer hardware	3 to 4 years	25-33%
Plant and equipment	10 to 40 years	2-13%
Vehicles	8 years	12.5%
Lease Improvements	5 to 15 years	6.67-20%

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

### **Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangibles are reviewed annually. Changes in expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

#### **Patents and trademarks**

Significant costs associated with patents and trademarks are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of twenty (20) years.

#### **Software**

Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of ten (10) years.

#### **Audio-visual**

Significant costs associated with audio visual are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of ten (5) years

### **Leases**

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to entities in the Company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

### **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.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

#### **Receivables and loans**

Receivables and loans are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Receivables and loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Receivables and loans comprise of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and concessionary loans issued.

Cash and cash equivalents represent highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into a known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value, with maturities of 3 months or less.

### **Employee benefits**

#### *Short-term employee entitlements*

Short-term employee benefits are benefits, other than termination benefits, that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Examples of such benefits include wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

#### *Long-Term Employee Benefits*

The Company's liabilities for annual leave and long service leave are included in other long-term benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. The Company presents employee benefit obligations as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period, irrespective of when the actual settlement is expected to take place.

#### *Presentation of employee entitlements*

Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date, are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

### **Finance costs**

Finance costs comprise interest expense on financial liabilities, borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in surplus or deficit using the effective interest method, otherwise borrowing costs are capitalised as part of a qualifying asset's initial cost.

### **Payables**

Short-term creditors and other short-term payables are recorded at their face value.

### **Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value net of transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

### **Provisions**

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in "finance costs" within the surplus or deficit.

### **Equity**

Equity is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

### **Goods and services tax**

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recovered as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from the ATO, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

**Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

In preparing these financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities with the next financial year are discussed below

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

## 2 REVENUE

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Insurance	6,889,669	8,771,556
Private sale	932,000	711,345
Validations	333,357	243,172
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>8,155,026</b>	<b>9,726,073</b>

## 3 OTHER INCOME

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Management fee	156,000	75,000.00
Rebates	157,766	263,384
Refining	70,158	114,754
Other income	950,206	483,464
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>1,334,130</b>	<b>936,602</b>

## 4 ADMINISTRATION

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Accounting fees	6,130	5,081
Advertising and marketing	82,920	13,664
Asset write off	28,717	-
Bad Debts	16,333	-
Board and strategy	-	545
Consultant fees	12,237	6,698
Cost of goods other	612,928	124,118
Director fees	25,000	25,000
Electricity	18,410	28,411
Information technology	194,499	219,586
Internet	61,551	68,867
Insurance expense	50,112	53,224
Legal fees	1,870	1,721
Office lease	523,319	619,543
Office and stationery	55,695	54,702
Subscriptions	6,190	4,301
Travel	6,211	22,095
Telephone	20,166	25,403
Administration other	13,756	40,470
<b>Total administration costs</b>	<b>1,736,044</b>	<b>1,313,429</b>

## 5 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Employee remuneration	1,933,266	2,357,508
Superannuation expense	197,450	233,186
Long service leave expense	(14,619)	50,186
Employee training and recruitment	6,365	7,389
Payroll tax	19,237	74,449
Fringe benefits tax	13,378	9,129
Other employee expense	11,979	17,712
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>2,167,056</b>	<b>2,749,559</b>

## 6 FINANCE COSTS

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Interest	30,966	47,682
Bank fees	15,934	17,078
Merchant fees	14,521	15,979
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>61,421</b>	<b>80,739</b>

## 7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	3,582	3,768
Short-term bank deposits	209,204	216,990
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>212,786</b>	<b>220,758</b>

The carrying value of cash at bank and term deposits with maturities less than twelve months approximates their fair value

## 8 RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	312,981	312,739
Allowance for impairment	-	-
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>312,981</b>	<b>312,739</b>

The carrying value of receivables approximates their fair value

## 9 INVENTORIES

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Inventory on hand	964,552	978,125
Raw materials	124,579	164,366
Work in Progress	434,062	668,600
Packaging	83,655	59,130
Stock in transit	37,092	(51,152)
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>1,643,940</b>	<b>1,819,069</b>

## 10 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Phenix International	387,128	385,474
Asset low value pool	-	16,444
Other assets	73	3,345
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>387,201</b>	<b>405,263</b>

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movement of each class of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

Year ended 30 June 2021	Opening Cost	Opening Accumulated Depreciation	Opening Net Book Value	Additions	Disposals	Accumulated Depreciation Reversed	Depreciation Charge	Impairment Charge	Transfers to Assets Available for Sale	Closing Cost	Closing Accumulated Depreciation	Closing Net Book Value
Fixtures and fittings	292,123	188,869	103,254	-	-	-	11,284	-	-	292,123	200,153	91,970
Office equipment	38,301	29,163	9,138	-	-	-	1,583	-	-	38,301	30,746	7,555
Computer hardware	116,538	101,192	15,346	-	-	-	7,679	-	-	116,538	108,871	7,667
Plant and equipment	21,726	15,707	6,019	-	-	-	547	-	-	21,726	16,254	5,473
Vehicles	55,836	25,737	30,099	-	-	-	7,525	-	-	55,836	33,262	22,574
Lease improvements	144,994	24,605	120,389	-	-	-	10,413	-	-	144,994	35,018	109,976
<b>Total</b>	<b>669,518</b>	<b>385,273</b>	<b>284,245</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,031</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>669,518</b>	<b>424,303</b>	<b>245,215</b>

Year ended 30 June 2020	Opening Cost	Opening Accumulated Depreciation	Opening Net Book Value	Additions	Disposals	Accumulated Depreciation Reversed	Depreciation Charge	Impairment Charge	Transfers to Assets Available for Sale	Closing Cost	Closing Accumulated Depreciation	Closing Net Book Value
Fixtures and fittings	292,123	174,827	117,296	-	-	-	14,042	-	-	292,123	188,869	103,254
Office equipment	38,301	27,221	11,080	-	-	-	1,941	-	-	38,301	29,163	9,138
Computer hardware	116,538	85,811	30,727	-	-	-	15,381	-	-	116,538	101,192	15,346
Plant and equipment	21,726	15,085	6,641	-	-	-	623	-	-	21,726	15,707	6,019
Vehicles	55,836	15,703	40,133	-	-	-	10,033	-	-	55,836	25,737	30,099
Lease improvements	144,994	14,192	130,802	-	-	-	10,413	-	-	144,994	24,605	120,389
<b>Total</b>	<b>669,518</b>	<b>332,839</b>	<b>336,679</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>669,518</b>	<b>385,273</b>	<b>284,246</b>

## 12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
<b>Software</b>		
Cost	802,502	708,334
Transfer in additions	230,481	94,168
Disposals	-	-
Accumulated amortisation	(313,986)	(246,103)
<b>Net carrying value</b>	<b>718,997</b>	<b>556,399</b>
<b>Audiovisual material</b>		
Cost	7,442	7,442
additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Accumulated amortisation	(3,101)	(1,613)
<b>Net carrying value</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>5,829</b>
<b>Trademarks</b>		
Cost	8,492	8,492
additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Accumulated amortisation	(1,681)	(1,257)
<b>Net carrying value</b>	<b>6,811</b>	<b>7,235</b>
<b>Work in progress - software</b>		
Cost	330,216	395,008
Transfer out additions	(230,481)	(94,168)
Disposals	-	29,376
Accumulated amortisation	-	-
<b>Net carrying value</b>	<b>99,735</b>	<b>330,216</b>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>829,884</b>	<b>899,679</b>

## 13 PAYABLES

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Trade payables	1,499,657	1,721,597
Consignment liability	90,681	3,583
Compliance and other	101,924	102,330
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>1,692,262</b>	<b>1,827,510</b>

Payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore the carrying value of payables approximates their fair value.

## 14 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
<b>Current</b>		
Annual leave	113,627	125,666
Long service leave	107,929	75,107
<b>Total current portion</b>	<b>221,556</b>	<b>114,292</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Long service leave	29,877	77,318
<b>Total non current portion</b>	<b>29,877</b>	<b>163,799</b>

The current portion of these liabilities represents obligations to which the employee has a current legal entitlement. These liabilities arise mainly from accrued annual leave entitlement at reporting date.

## 15 BORROWINGS

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
<b>Current portion</b>		
Bank overdraft	253,308	305,750
ANZ credit card	88,124	127,007
Director loan	-	156,000
Lease liability	9,301	12,566
Secured loans	72,804	34,620
<b>Total current portion</b>	<b>423,538</b>	<b>635,943</b>
<b>Non-current portion</b>		
Director Loan	157,000.00	25,000
Lease liability	27,027	33,811
Secured loans	264,291	326,919
<b>Total non-current portion</b>	<b>448,318</b>	<b>385,730</b>
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>871,856</b>	<b>1,021,673</b>

## 16 ISSUED CAPITAL

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Class "B" shares, issued 34,485	304,183	304,183
Ordinary shares, issued 310,367	1,485,876	1,485,876
<b>Total issued capital</b>	<b>1,790,059</b>	<b>1,790,059</b>

The Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

Class B shareholders have rights in addition to that of ordinary shareholders.

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders' meetings every member present is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member has one vote on a show of hands.

## 17 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

## Directors' Declaration

The Directors have determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The Directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 14, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:
  - a. Comply with Accounting Standards as described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
  - b. Give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements; and
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director  
Leslie Riley



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Dated the 07th day of February 2022

Director  
Michael Veivers A.M



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Dated the 07th day of February 2022