

Annual Financial Report  
MSSL Australia Pty Ltd  
and Controlled Entities

ABN 65 122 085 287

31 March 2019

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# Directors' Report

The Directors present their report of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd and its controlled entities (the Group) for the year ended 31 March 2019.

## **Corporate Information**

MSSL Australia Pty Ltd is registered at:

Unit 4, 18-22 Lexia Place  
Mulgrave, VIC 3170  
AUSTRALIA

## **Directors and company secretary**

The names of the directors in office during or since the end of the financial year are:

Ken Salter (Resigned 18<sup>th</sup> March 2019)  
Ramesh Dhar  
Bharat Kumar Garg  
Gordon Stuart Hardcastle (Appointed 18<sup>th</sup> March 2019)

## **Principal Activities**

The principal activity of the consolidated entity during the financial period consisted of manufacturing rubber compounds and components principally for the mining and automotive industries.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

## **Review of Results and Operations**

The profit of the Group after providing for income tax for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to \$ 2,241,432 (31 March 2018: \$2,138,274). The Group achieved revenues and other income for the year of \$53,463,362 (31 March 2018: \$46,163,809).

## **Dividends**

Dividends were declared for \$2,710,000 during the period (31 March 2018: NIL).

## **Significant Events after Balance Date**

There have been no significant events after balance date which may affect either the Group's operations or results of these operations or the company's state of affairs, other than that noted above.

## **Significant Changes in State of Affairs**

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

## **Employee Numbers**

The number of full-time equivalents employed, as at 31 March 2019 is 48 (2018: 33).

## **Environmental Regulation**

The company is not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation.

# Directors' Report (continued)

## **Likely Developments and Future Results**

The directors have excluded from this report any further information on the likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years, as the directors believe that it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the entity.

## **Directors' Benefits**

Since 1 April 2018, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit, other than benefits disclosed in the financial report as emoluments or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Group, by reason of a contract made by the company with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with an entity in which he has a substantial financial interest.

## **Options**

No options over issued shares the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

## **Indemnifications of Officers and Auditors**

During or since the end of the financial year, the Group has given indemnity or entered an agreement to indemnify, or paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums.

Further disclosure required under section 300(9) of the Corporations law is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

## **Proceedings on Behalf of the Economic Entity**

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

## **Auditor's Independence Declaration**

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under Section 307c of the Corporations Act 2001 follows the audit report.

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



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Bharat Kumar Garg  
Director

Melbourne  
Dated this day 20 June 2019

## Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019		CONSOLIDATED	CONSOLIDATED
	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Sale of goods		52,373,618	45,029,320
Services rendered		924,282	1,002,259
<b>Other income</b>			
Interest revenue		4,881	927
Other miscellaneous income		160,581	131,303
<b>Total Revenue and Other Income</b>		<b>53,463,362</b>	<b>46,163,809</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Materials consumed		(41,422,441)	(34,742,026)
Personnel costs		(4,691,115)	(4,772,187)
Repairs and maintenance		(598,907)	(525,464)
Depreciation expenses	3(b)	(316,228)	(298,631)
Occupancy expense		(1,541,413)	(1,332,903)
Selling and distribution expense		(2,363)	(6,055)
Administration expenses		(1,670,873)	(1,365,096)
Finance costs	3(a)	(32,802)	(47,320)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>3,187,220</b>	<b>3,074,137</b>
Income tax expense	4	(945,788)	(935,863)
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>2,241,432</b>	<b>2,138,274</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>2,241,432</b>	<b>2,138,274</b>

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

# Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019		CONSOLIDATED 2019 \$	CONSOLIDATED 2018 \$
	Notes		
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,289,240	526,096
Trade and other receivables	6	11,230,745	14,493,660
Inventories	7	3,594,559	6,205,291
Other current assets	8	92,542	108,942
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>18,207,086</b>	<b>21,333,989</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Deferred tax asset	4	477,157	461,625
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,206,682	4,376,559
Intangibles		4	4
<b>Total Non-Current assets</b>		<b>4,683,843</b>	<b>4,838,188</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>22,890,929</b>	<b>26,172,177</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	10,428,389	12,676,660
Income tax payable		350,531	172,602
Interest bearing loans	12	-	761,000
Government grants deferred		584	822
Provisions	11	624,374	596,627
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>11,403,878</b>	<b>14,207,711</b>
<b>Non -Current Liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liability	4	399,208	408,055
<b>Total Non -Current Liabilities</b>		<b>399,208</b>	<b>408,055</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>11,803,086</b>	<b>14,615,766</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>11,087,843</b>	<b>11,556,411</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	13	3,500,000	3,500,000
Retained earnings		7,587,843	8,056,411
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>11,087,843</b>	<b>11,556,411</b>

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

# Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019		CONSOLIDATED	CONSOLIDATED
		2019	2018
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts from customers		61,883,450	44,332,014
Payments to suppliers and employees		(54,727,311)	(42,446,332)
Finance costs		(11,645)	(6,278)
Income tax paid		(747,722)	(596,337)
<b>Net cash flows from /(used by) operating activities</b>	5	<b>6,396,772</b>	<b>1,283,067</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(146,351)	(563,193)
Interest received – third party		4,880	-
<b>Net cash flows used by investing activities</b>		<b>(141,471)</b>	<b>(563,193)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Borrowings taken/ (repaid)		(761,000)	(276,000)
Interest paid		(21,157)	(41,042)
Dividends paid		(2,710,000)	-
<b>Net cash flow from/(used by) financing activities</b>		<b>(3,492,157)</b>	<b>(317,042)</b>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,763,144</b>	<b>402,832</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		526,096	123,264
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	5	<b>3,289,240</b>	<b>526,096</b>

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

# Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

CONSOLIDATED	Issued capital	Retained earnings	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April 2017	3,500,000	5,918,137	9,418,137
Profit for the year	-	2,138,274	2,138,274
Dividend	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	3,500,000	8,056,411	11,556,411
Balance at 1 April 2018	3,500,000	8,056,411	11,556,411
Profit for the year	-	2,241,432	2,241,432
Dividend	-	(2,710,000)	(2,710,000)
Balance at 31 March 2019	3,500,000	7,587,843	11,087,843

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



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1. Corporate Information

MSSL Australia Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The company's ultimate holding company is Motherson Sumi Systems Limited which is incorporated in India.

The principal activity of the consolidated entity during the financial period consisted of manufacturing rubber compounds and components principally for the mining and automotive industries.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### a) General information and statement of compliance

The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Act 2001.

General purpose financial statements have been prepared as a requirement of section 3CA of the Tax Administration Act 1953 as MSSL Australia Pty Ltd is defined as a Significant Global entity.

MSSL Australia Pty Ltd is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and the going concern assumption. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

#### New Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted as at 1 April 2018

##### AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers AASB 15 replaces AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and several revenue-related Interpretations. Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The adoption did not have an impact on these financial statements.

##### AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 Financial Instruments AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. It makes major changes to the previous guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for impairment of financial assets. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on these financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### Accounting standards issued but not yet effective for 31 March 2019

The following significant pronouncements have been issued and will become effective for future financial reporting periods and have not yet been adopted by the Company.

The IASB issued AASB 16 'Leases'. The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. AASB 16 supersedes AASB 117 'Leases' and related interpretations and is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' has also been applied.

There are no other standards and interpretations issued but not yet adopted that the management anticipate will have a material effect on the reported income or net assets of the Company.

The Company has yet to assess the impact of these standards on the financial statements of the Company.

### b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2019.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The purchase method of accounting involves allocating cost of the business combination to the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

### c) Business combinations

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given, shares issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange plus costs directly attributable to the combination.

All identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### d) Revenue

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Consolidated entity satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

The Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations in a contract based on the input method which requires revenue recognition on the basis of the Company's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligations.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised, this gives rise to a contract liability.

#### *Sale of goods*

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods to the customer. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery.

#### *Rendering of Services and Consulting Services*

Revenue is recognised over time monthly as work is performed.

### e) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred. The Group does not currently hold qualifying assets but, if it did, the borrowing costs directly associated with this asset would be capitalised (including any other associated costs directly attributable to the borrowing and temporary investment income earned on the borrowing).

### f) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

#### Group as a lessee

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as an expense in profit and loss.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating lease incentives are recognised as a liability when received and substantially reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expenses and reduction of the liability.

### g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

### h) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. For trade receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available. There is no material effect on the Group recognition or measurement of financial assets or liabilities trade receivables, there is no change to the impairment allowance at 31 March 2018 (of nil) and no impairment allowance has been recognised at 31 March 2019 based on customer credit history. Based on the information available to the Company, management believes the allowance for doubtful accounts as of March 31, 2019 is adequate. Bad debts are written off when identified.

### i) Other financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

### j) Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Both the functional and presentation currency of the MSSL Australia Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries is in Australian dollars (A\$).

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### k) Inventories

Inventories including raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials- purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of purchase comprises the purchase price including import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), transport, handling and other cost directly attributable to the acquisition of raw materials.

Finished goods and work in progress- cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of the variable and fixed manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned on the basis of weighted average costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

### l) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except, when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### m) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

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

### n) Government grants

When the grant relates to an expense item (research and development grants directed to the production of automotive components and tooling or directed to facilitating the provision of automotive services), it is recognised as income immediately to match the incurred costs that it is intended to compensate.

When the grant relates to an asset (investment grants relating to plant and equipment that is used to produce automotive components and tools or facilitate the provision of automotive services), the fair value is credited to deferred income and is released to the income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

### o) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation. All other R&M are recognised in profit and loss as incurred.

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

	<u>Useful life</u>	<u>Method</u>
Plant and machinery	1 – 20 years	Straight-line method
Furniture & fittings, office & IT equipment	1 – 5 years	Straight-line method
Motor vehicles	5 years	Straight-line method
Leasehold improvements	5 years	Straight-line method

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

### De-recognition

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### **p) Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill**

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Group conducts an annual internal review of asset values, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indicators of impairment. External factors, such as changes in expected future processes, technology and economic conditions, are also monitored to assess for indicators of impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. 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 that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

### **q) Trade and other payables**

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs due to their short term nature they 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.

### **r) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings**

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

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 sheet date.

### **s) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date using a discounted cash flow methodology. The risks specific to the provision are factored into the cash flows and as such a risk-free government bond rate relative to the expected life of the provision is used as a discount rate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### t) **Employee leave benefits**

Provision is made for employee leave benefits accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the reporting date. These benefits include wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave.

#### (i) **Wages, salaries, and annual leave**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

#### (ii) **Long service leave**

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

### u) **Financial instruments**

#### **Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### **Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets**

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable)

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivable which is presented within other expenses.



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

Classifications are determined by both:

- The entities business model for managing the financial asset
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables, which is presented within other expenses

### Subsequent measurement financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments as well as government bonds that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

### Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

As the accounting for financial liabilities remains largely unchanged from AASB 139, the Group's financial liabilities were not impacted by the adoption of AASB 9. However, for completeness, the accounting policy is disclosed below.

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

### v) **Contributed equity**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, if substantial, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

### w) **Non-cumulative redeemable preference shares**

The non-cumulative redeemable preference shares are recognised as shareholders' equity. For the terms and conditions of the non-cumulative redeemable preference shares refer to note 13.

### x) **Prior year comparatives**

Certain financial statement line items have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

### y) **Critical accounting estimates**

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

#### *Carrying value of inventory*

The consolidated entity assesses whether inventory is recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value and ensures all obsolete or slow moving stock is appropriately provided for at each reporting date. These calculations involve estimates and assumptions around specific inventories and to the best of management's knowledge inventories have been correctly and fairly recorded as at 31 March 2019.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

**For the year ended 31 March 2019**

## **z) Parent entity financial information**

The financial information for the parent entity, MSSL Australia Pty Ltd, disclosed in note 17 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

### *(i) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities*

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

### *(ii) Tax consolidation legislation*

MSSL Australia Pty Ltd formed a tax consolidated group with its wholly-owned subsidiaries with effect from 23 February 2007.

The head entity, MSSL Australia Pty Ltd and the wholly owned subsidiaries in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The Group has applied the group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes and deferred taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, MSSL Australia Pty Ltd 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

**For the year ended 31 March 2019**

## 3. Other Expenses

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2019 \$	CONSOLIDATED 2018 \$
<b>a) Finance costs</b>			
External interest		(22,091)	(41,042)
Bank charges		(10,711)	(6,278)
		(32,802)	(47,320)
<b>b) Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>			
Plant and equipment		(159,459)	(156,529)
Buildings		(125,531)	(125,531)
Furniture, fittings and IT equipment		(17,854)	(16,417)
Leasehold improvements		(1,849)	(154)
Motor vehicles		(11,535)	-
		(316,228)	(298,631)

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

## 4. Income Tax

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2019 \$	CONSOLIDATED 2018 \$
Current income tax expense		(970,165)	(906,104)
Deferred income tax relating to temporary difference		24,377	(29,759)
<b>Income tax reported in income statement</b>		<b>(945,788)</b>	<b>(935,863)</b>

A reconciliation of income tax income (expense) applicable to accounting profit before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the company's effective income tax rate is as follows:

<b>Accounting profit (loss) before income tax</b>	<b>3,187,220</b>	<b>3,074,138</b>
Statutory income tax rate of 30%	(956,166)	(922,241)
Adjustment for:		
Non temporary differences	10,378	(13,922)
Permanent items	-	300
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>(945,788)</b>	<b>(935,863)</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets/liabilities</b>		
Deferred tax assets from temporary differences on:		
Sales return provision	6,830	2,604
Accruals	28,696	26,621
ACIS grant	(302)	(2,377)
Employee provisions	213,245	208,467
Fixed assets	168,014	185,254
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	(2,626)	(22,244)
Provision for stock obsolescence	63,300	63,300
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>477,157</b>	<b>461,625</b>
Deferred tax liabilities from temporary differences on:		
Buildings	388,772	399,912
Other assets	10,436	8,143
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>399,208</b>	<b>408,055</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets / (liability)</b>	<b>77,949</b>	<b>53,570</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

**For the year ended 31 March 2019**

## 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2019 \$	CONSOLIDATED 2018 \$
Cash at bank and in hand		3,289,240	526,096
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>3,289,240</b>	<b>526,096</b>

Cash at bank and in hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

For the purposes of Cash Flow Statement, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and deposits at call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

<b>Net profit after income tax</b>	<b>2,241,432</b>	2,138,274
<b>Adjustments for non-cash income and expense items:</b>		
Depreciation	316,228	298,631
Government grant	6,917	6,078
Provision for stock obsolescence	-	(90,441)
Interest expense classified as financing	16,276	41,042
<b>Increase/decrease in assets and liabilities:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	3,255,760	(5,200,238)
(Increase)/ decrease in Inventories	2,610,732	(2,698,185)
Decrease in other assets	16,400	(53,308)
(Increase)/ decrease in deferred tax assets	(15,533)	42,340
Increase/ (decrease) in trade & other payables & loans accruals	(2,248,271)	6,399,473
Increase/ (decrease) in income tax payable	177,929	311,380
(Decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(8,846)	(12,581)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions for Employee entitlements	27,748	100,602
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>6,396,772</b>	<b>1,283,067</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

**For the year ended 31 March 2019**

## 6. Trade and Other Receivables

		CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
	Notes	\$	\$
Trade receivables, third parties	(i)	11,074,013	14,326,881
Provision for bad debts		-	-
<b>Total trade receivables</b>		<b>11,074,013</b>	<b>14,326,881</b>
Other receivables - government grants	(ii)	1,590	8,745
Other receivables – related parties	(iii)	155,142	158,034
<b>Total other receivables</b>		<b>156,732</b>	<b>166,779</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>		<b>11,230,745</b>	<b>14,493,660</b>

### Terms and conditions

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments

- (i) Trade debtors are non-interest bearing and generally on 30-60 day terms
- (ii) Other receivables are non-interest bearing and have repayment terms between 30 and 90 days.
- (iii) Other receivables- related parties are non-interest bearing.

## 7. Inventories

		CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
	Notes	\$	\$
Raw Material		2,505,298	3,596,806
Work in Progress		277,957	161,307
Finished Goods		616,920	605,468
Stock in transit		405,384	2,052,710
Provision for obsolete inventory items		(211,000)	(211,000)
<b>Total inventories</b>		<b>3,594,559</b>	<b>6,205,291</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

**For the year ended 31 March 2019**

## 8. Other Current Assets

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2019 \$	CONSOLIDATED 2018 \$
Prepayments		92,542	108,942
<b>Total other current assets</b>		<b>92,542</b>	<b>108,942</b>

## 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2019 \$	CONSOLIDATED 2018 \$
Land		1,561,343	1,561,343
Buildings		3,138,286	3,138,286
Less: accumulated depreciation		(1,401,435)	(1,275,903)
		1,736,851	1,862,383
Plant & equipment at cost		6,608,300	6,061,031
Less: accumulated depreciation		(5,835,195)	(5,675,735)
		773,105	385,296
Furniture & Fittings, Office and IT equipment - cost		213,182	205,043
Less: accumulated depreciation		(178,054)	(160,200)
		35,128	44,843
Motor vehicles-cost		94,830	-
Less: accumulated depreciation		(11,535)	-
		83,295	-
Leasehold Improvement-cost		594,566	594,566
Less: accumulated depreciation		(585,442)	(583,596)
		9,124	10,970
Capital work in progress		7,836	511,724
<b>Total plant and equipment</b>		<b>4,206,682</b>	<b>4,376,559</b>



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### CONSOLIDATED

2019	Land \$	Buildings \$	Plant & equipment \$	Furniture & fittings, Office & IT Equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Leasehold Improvement \$	Capital work in progress \$	Total \$
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,561,343	1,862,383	385,296	44,843	-	10,970	511,724	4,376,559
Additions/ (disposals) during the year	-	-	547,270	8,139	94,830	-	(503,888)	146,351
Depreciation expense	-	(125,532)	(159,461)	(17,854)	(11,535)	(1,846)	-	(316,228)
Carrying amount at end of the year	1,561,343	1,736,851	773,105	35,128	83,295	9,124	7,836	4,206,682

2018	Land \$	Buildings \$	Plant & equipment \$	Furniture & fittings, Office & IT Equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Leasehold Improvement \$	Capital work in progress \$	Total \$
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,561,343	1,987,916	518,256	42,881	-	-	1,600	4,111,996
Additions/ (disposals) during the year	-	-	23,569	18,379	-	11,124	510,124	563,196
Depreciation expense	-	(125,531)	(156,529)	(16,417)	-	(154)	-	(298,631)
Carrying amount at end of the year	1,561,343	1,862,383	385,296	44,843	-	10,970	511,724	4,376,559

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

## 10. Trade and Other Payables

		CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
	<b>Notes</b>		
Trade payables, third parties	(i)	10,204,438	11,337,488
<b>Total trade payables</b>		<b>10,204,438</b>	<b>11,337,488</b>
Other payables and accruals , third parties	(ii)	-	1,198,139
Other payables, related parties		223,951	141,033
<b>Total other payables</b>		<b>223,951</b>	<b>1,339,172</b>
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>		<b>10,428,389</b>	<b>12,676,660</b>

### Terms and conditions

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:

- (i) Third Party Trade creditors are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.
- (ii) Other payables and accruals are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 2 months.

## 11. Provisions

		CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Employee entitlements</b>			
Current		624,374	596,627
<b>Total</b>		<b>624,374</b>	<b>596,627</b>

		CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Opening carrying amount		596,627	496,021
Charge for the year		246,589	139,177
Amount utilised		(274,336)	(239,782)
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>		<b>624,374</b>	<b>596,627</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

## 12. Interest Bearing Loans

		CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>Current</b>			
Loan from National Australia Bank		-	761,000
<b>Total current loans</b>		-	761,000
<b>Total interest bearing loans</b>		-	761,000

## 13. Issued Capital

		CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
	Notes	\$	\$
Ordinary shares (issued and fully paid)	(a)	10,000	10,000
Redeemable preference shares (issued and fully paid)	(b)	3,490,000	3,490,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>

(a) 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 of and amounts paid up on shares held.

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

(b) The terms and conditions of the non-cumulative redeemable preference shares are the following:

- The redemption of the redeemable preference shares by cash payment to the shareholders is at the discretion of the issuer of the shares (the Group)
- 6% non-cumulative dividend is payable to the holder of the shares at the discretion of the Group.

## 14. Commitments

The Group does not have any significant commitments as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

## 15. Events After The Balance Sheet Date

No events occurred between the balance sheet date and the date when these financial statements were authorised for issue.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 16. Auditors' Remuneration

The following total remuneration was received, or is due and receivable, by the auditor of the Group in respect of:

Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2019 \$	CONSOLIDATED 2018 \$
Amounts received or due and receivable:		
Audit of the financial statements	46,500	42,000
Audit related services	11,250	3,000
<b>Total remuneration</b>	<b>57,750</b>	<b>45,000</b>

### 17. Parent entity financial information

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

	2019	2018
<b>Balance sheet</b>		
Current assets	3,562,559	5,285,221
Total assets	3,675,109	5,318,252
Current liabilities	(333,364)	(751,291)
Total liabilities	(333,364)	(751,291)
<i>Shareholders' equity</i>		
Contributed equity	3,500,000	3,500,000
(Accumulated losses)/Retained Earnings	(158,255)	1,066,961
<b>Total Shareholder's equity</b>	<b>3,341,745</b>	<b>4,566,961</b>
<b>Profit /(loss) for the year</b>	<b>1,484,783</b>	<b>167,664</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income /(loss)</b>	<b>1,484,783</b>	<b>167,664</b>

#### (a) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

The Group entity has not provided financial guarantees as at 31 March 2019 (2018: Nil)

#### (b) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The Group entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2019 (2018: Nil). For information about guarantees given by the parent entity, please see above.

#### (c) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment

As at 31 March 2019 the Group entity had no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment (31 March 2018: nil).

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

**For the year ended 31 March 2019**

## 18. Related party transactions

The Company's related parties include its ultimate parent, associates and key management as described below.

a) Parent entity

The company is controlled by Motherson Sumi Systems Limited.

b) Transactions with related parties

The following significant transactions occurred with related parties. Transactions are made on mutually agreed commercial terms and conditions and no amounts owed by related parties have been written off or forgiven during the year.

	CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
Notes	\$	\$
Other income from fellow subsidiaries and joint ventures	978,173	1,001,064
Expenses recharged from other commonly controlled entities	969,686	897,349
Purchases made from fellow subsidiaries and joint ventures	336,867	392,276

	CONSOLIDATED 2019	CONSOLIDATED 2018
Notes	\$	\$

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

Current receivables:

Other receivables – related parties	155,142	158,034
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Current payables:

Other payables, related parties	223,951	141,033
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## Key Management Personnel Compensation

The Key Management Personnel of the Group during the period are the company's three directors. The Key Management Personnel Compensation of the company is paid by related parties and is not recharged to the group.

## 19. Contingent liabilities

The Group does not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2019.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 20. Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets at amortised cost	Notes	CONSOLIDATED	CONSOLIDATED
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,289,240	526,096
Trade and other receivables	6	11,230,745	14,493,660
		<b>14,519,985</b>	<b>15,019,756</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	10,428,389	12,676,660
Interest bearing loans	12	-	761,000
		<b>10,428,389</b>	<b>13,437,660</b>

## 21. Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk and liquidity risk. The Group has no significant exposure to market risk through exchange rate risk and market interest rates and liquidity risk exposure is from other financial assets and liabilities such as receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. The financial instruments and the principal categories of financial instrument used by the group are: Cash at bank, Trade and other receivables, Interest bearing loans and Trade and other payables.

# Director's Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- a the financial statements and notes of the Company and of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
  - i giving a true and fair view of the Company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 March 2019 and of their performance for the period ended on that date; and
  - ii complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board



---

Bharat Kumar Garg  
Director

Melbourne

Dated 20 June 2019

## Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD  
Chartered Accountants



A J Pititto  
Partner - Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 20 June 2019

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# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial report

## Opinion

We have audited the financial report of MSSL Australia Pty Ltd (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

## Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 March 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Responsibilities of the Directors' for the financial report**

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar3.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf). This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd  
Chartered Accountants



A J Pititto  
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 20 June 2019