CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LTD

CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED

ACN 605 290 364

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
ACN 605 290 364

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS – 2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

This year, Central Purchasing Services (CPS) progressed the delivery of its 5-year plan to be owned by active members and return more money to those who support the Groups.

We recorded a solid financial and operational performance in FY'22 and made significant advances in growth and returns to members. Issues around supply chain interruptions, inflationary cost pressures, and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic presented challenges that required the resilience and commitment of members and staff to produce this year's solid achievements.

We have delivered an improved financial performance with record sales of $76 million, an increase of $10 million (15%) over the previous year. Our trading result before paying Special Rebates of $200,000 was $626,000.

Per our plan, we executed a buyback of Ordinary class shares through the year. This provided an exit for our inactive members and enabled our active Ordinary shareholders to move their holding to the new redeemable preference shares. At the time of writing, we have nine million redeemable preference shares in the hands of our active members.

Consistent with our commitment to rewarding active shareholders, and noting the results delivered by the company, the board recommend that the 0.5 cent preference dividend be paid to redeemable preference shareholders, which amounts to a total of $45,000.

The most significant achievement for the year was that $200,000 was returned to members by a Special Rebate. Since October 2021, $330,000 in Special Rebates has been distributed, and on the adoption of the recommended preference dividend, the total distribution will increase to $375,000 over the past thirteen months. The company has a robust balance sheet and the ability to keep progressing with our plan of accumulating like-minded Member focused groups which keep adding value to active shareholders.

The increased sales are encouraging and signal that we have our offer right. Stephen and the team deliver a low-cost model which enables competitive pricing and attractive rebates. We are seeing growth in new members in CPS and TradeSmart, which will further advantage new and existing members.

CPS acquired Paint Place in July this year, a part of our strategy to grow with like-minded people and groups to ensure we have a long and bright future together. We have welcomed Danny Slade onto the board, a proud Paint Place member and the former Chairman of the Paint Place group. In the following 12 months, Stephen and the Paint place team will be working on aligning them with our low-cost model and looking for growth opportunities.

I want to thank everyone, members, staff, and suppliers to CPS, TradeSmart and Paint Place, who have contributed to this year's good result and helped build a positive culture.

Tim Ellery
Chairman Central Purchasing Services Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS – 2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

Welcome to the Central Purchasing Services Ltd (CPS) 2022 Annual Report. We commence by acknowledging the members of Paint Place who recently joined their business with us. Our collective efforts, bolstered by their presence, will continue to make independent retailers more competitive. The addition of Paint Place further strengthens our buying, enhances the offering of the broader group, builds our market relevance, and provides further economies of scale opportunities.

We also welcomed during the year many TradeSmart and CPS members as new shareholders in our company. Over the financial year we achieved our long-held vision that all active members in all parts of our business have an equal opportunity to share in the ownership and success of the company, and our new shareholders have made this objective into reality.

YEAR IN REVIEW

The Australian economic upturn experienced in FY ’21 continued to propel us forward in FY ’22. The business sales growth was primarily driven by continuing members. Historically, new members have been a key driver in our growth success. The continuation of COVID related travel restriction through much of the year impeded our progress in growing the member base. In more recent months, as travel opportunities have increased, the flow of new members has substantially improved, and the start of the F’23 new financial year has been very successful in this regard.

The opportunity to hold member events was also impacted by the travel restrictions. The feedback from members and suppliers overwhelmingly has been that face-to-face events as opposed to virtual ones are the preferred option for gatherings. Consequently, plans are in place for the return of Trade Shows, commencing with the Gold Coast in March 2023.

During the year two competitors, United Tools and Synergy Business Systems, were acquired by major retailers. In both instances the acquiring organizations have sought to increase their scale and thereby deliver increasing profits to shareholders who are not as vested in the success of the independent retailers as what we are. The rationalisation of buying groups through all retail channels is a force that we cannot oppose. It is our strategy to use this force to our advantage in the pursuit of building scale, market relevance, and a compelling low-cost value adding offer in an environment of, member governed, and member owned.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

PURCHASES BY MEMBERS Up 15% to $76m

Member purchases through the group grew to $76m, an increase of $9.8m on FY’21. The hardware and building channel enjoyed exceptional growth of 22%, while industrials increased by 12%. The backlog of construction of new homes will have a positive impact on building materials for the first half, if not all of the current year. The outlook for volumes for discretionary items is less positive. But given the strong rate of inflation, it’s likely that the ground lost on volume will be balances by higher prices.

OPERATING PROFITS Up 55% to $626,000

The net profit, after all rebates and before tax, improved by $152,000 to a total of $426,000. The net cash position of the business in the wake of this strong result increased to $2.6m, which is exclusive of the companies holding in financial instruments which are valued at $0.4m.

The underlying trading result, before the payment of Special Rebates, increased by $220,000 to $626,000 which is an increase of 55%.

BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS Up 22% to $3.929m

The total rebates paid to members increased from $3.232m to $3.929m. This in inclusive of $200,000 in Special Rebates paid to active redeemable preference shareholders. The total Special Rebate paid in the previous year was $130,000.

In addition to the increasing payment of rebates, the company continued with its strategy of reducing the impost of fees to members. On a like-for-like basis, the level of fees charged was $52,370 below the rate of the previous year.

The average rebate on purchases across the business rose from 4.88% to 5.17%.

PAINT PLACE

In August 2022, the offer for CPS to acquire the Paint Place business became unconditional. Under the terms of the agreement between the companies, Paint Place accepted shares in CPS in exchange for the assets and intellectual property of the group. The members of Paint Place now stand alongside those in CPS and TradeSmart as shareholders in our company.

CPS recognizes that scale provides resources. While CPS has enjoyed outstanding growth over recent years, the addition of Paint Place enables us to leap forward. As noted above, we intend to be the organizer of rationalization in buying groups, thereby ensuring that our members are interests are protected and that the objective of the business remains focused on maximizing opportunities to improve the competitive position of independents.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge the board of Paint Place who have put their trust in us. We also thank the staff of the group for their efforts in the past, their support in the transition, and we look forward to them continuing to be an integral part of our business.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The addition of the Paint Place operation is a key focus for us in the opening half of the year. We are intent on further strengthening the value proposition of the business through natural evolutions as opposed to revolution. The successful integration will provide mutual benefits to all three groups, CPS, TradeSmart and Paint Place.

The present inflationary cycle and the increasing nationalising of retailers are our greatest external challenges. Our tactic is to grow the business as a defense to these forces. We are fortunate that the timing of our “member owned, member governed” strategy has improved the value proposition of our business at a time when it is most needed. Our staff are committed to the on-going improvement of our offer that sets us apart from our competition and provides us with a valuable point of difference.

STAFF

Over the past three year, our collective business volume has increased by 54% ($49m to $76m) while our employee expenditure has increased by 7%.

I trust that members would agree that the staff of the company are dedicated, professional and hard working. Their collective contributions to improvements to the company and willingness to adapt and lead change is demonstrated in the results. The stability of the business is a reflection of the stability of the staff, and I thank them for their loyalty, support, and above all, their undying efforts to make improvements to members businesses.

IN CLOSING

Our success in recent years has not come in a single action. It's been the collective, relentless pushing of a giant, heavy flywheel by members and staff, turn upon turn, building momentum until a point of breakthrough.

Thank you for pushing on the CPS, TradeSmart and Paint Place flywheel. Please help us to continue building momentum in the business that is owned by you, by supporting the group.

Stephen Wren
General Manager Central Purchasing Services Ltd.

CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors

The names of the Directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Timothy John Ellery

Graeme Harold Norrish

Thomas Henry Wilson

Christopher John Langslow

Paul Price (Resigned August 2022)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of entity secretary at the end of the financial year:

Elizabeth Vassi – Secretary.

Information on Directors

Timothy John Ellery – Chairman

Tim was appointed to the CPS Board in June 2003 and was elected chairman February 2019

Tim is the 2nd generation owner operator of Midstream Hardware, a trade focused business which was founded in 1979 and located in Mandurah. Tim has now been in the hardware industry for over 35 years and during this time Tim has acquired a in depth knowledge of all facets of running a business from still spending time on the floor or out greeting clients, sales and marketing, administration, accounting, strategic planning and change management. Tim served on the Promotional Committee for 6 years and was awarded CPS Member of the year in 2007 for contributions to CPS. Tim was appointed Chairman on 24 April 2019.

Graeme Harold Norrish

Graeme was appointed to the CPS Board in July 1994.

Graeme has over 40 years' experience in the retailing industry and Co-operative movement and was the General Manager of BKW Co-operative Ltd, a founding member of CPS, for 30 years before retiring in 2017. Graeme has experience in accounting, business and sales management, as well as holding other Director positions.

Thomas Wilson

Tom was appointed to the CPS Board in September 2013.

Tom is the proprietor of T&C Supplies in Albany which over the years has multiplied in size and is now a primary provider of tools and industrial supplies to the southwest of WA. Tom is experienced in developing successful and growing business based on the principals of service and range. Tom has previously served on the CPS board as an observer and has also been a member of the MAKIT Marketing Committee.

Christopher John Langslow

Chris was appointed to the CPS Board in June 2015.

Chris has been the CEO of Denmark Co-operative since 2008, during which time its retail activities in hardware and rural supplies have grown strongly. Denmark Co-operative has been a member of CPS Ltd since its inception. Chris has 20 years of experience in the field of corporate advisory, structuring and capital raising, primarily through his first career in international investment banking in Europe, Asia and Australia.

Paul Price (Ceased being a director 17th August 2022)

Directors' meetings attended during financial year:-

	Number of meetings eligible to attend	Number of meetings attended
Timothy John Ellery	15	15
Graeme Harold Norrish	15	14
Thomas Henry Wilson	15	15
Christopher John Langslow	15	15
Paul Price	10	9

Directors' Interests

The relevant interest of each Director in the shares of the company are:

	Ordinary Shares
Graeme Harold Norrish	-
Timothy John Ellery as a Director of Ragra Pty Ltd	20,000
Thomas Wilson	500
Christopher John Langslow	-
Paul Price	-

No Director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the end of the financial period, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, or related company with a Director outside of those relationships that generally exist between active members and the company, of which a Director is a member or an entity in which a Director has substantial financial interest, other than the benefits as disclosed in the notes to and forming part of the accounts.

Review of Operations

The profit of the group for the financial year after providing for income tax increased by $36k to $341k (2021: $305k) and total revenue increased for the financial year to $21.74 million (2021: $17.77 million).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the Company's state of affairs during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were the supply of hardware goods, industrial supplies and services to members.

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

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

The company has acquired the Paint Place buying group (Paint Place Group Ltd) as a going concern, effective from 1 July 2022. CPS issued 930,000 redeemable preference shares in exchange for the operations, IP, and assets of the business. Completion of settlement is expected to be prior to December 2022. The expected value of net assets acquired, comprising primarily of cash, is expected to be approximately $250,000.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Through the year, the company has offered active members the opportunity to purchase 40,000 Redeemable Preference Share (RPS) at a cost of $0.01c per share.

Applications to purchase a total of 4,720,000 RPS have been received. Share certificates for 1,840,000 shares have been issued at a value of $18,400. The remaining balance of 2,880,000 shares, at a value of $28,800 are in the process of being issued to members.

CPS continues to repurchase Ordinary shares held by members for $0.10c per share payable via the issue of RPS in accordance with the Special Resolution approved by shareholders in May 2022. We have received applications for the repurchase of 437,458 Ordinary shares.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental Regulation

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Dividends

a. No Dividends were paid this financial year.

b. No Dividends were declared for this financial year.

Options

No options over issued shares or interests in 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.

No shares were issued during or since the end of the year as a result of the exercise of an option over unissued shares or interests.

Indemnification of Officers

Directors and Officers Indemnity Insurance was amended during the year at a cost of $5,363. This renewed policy expires on 30 June 2023.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

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 s 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 9.

Rounding of Amounts

The amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars under ASIC Class Order CI 2016/191.

This Directors' Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

....

Director ....
Timothy John Ellery

Dated this 28nd day of October 2022

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
ACN 605 290 364

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2022, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in 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.

Neil Pace

NEIL PACE
PARTNER

Moore Australia

MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Signed at Perth this 28th day of October 2022.

Moore Australia Audit (WA) – ABN 16 874 357 907.
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CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
Revenue	2	21,737	17,766
Cost of sales	3	(22,010)	(18,031)
Gross (loss) / profit		(273)	(265)
Other income	2	2,669	2,326
Employee expenses		(1,192)	(1,127)
Marketing expenses		(100)	(54)
Occupancy expenses		(43)	(35)
Depreciation expenses		(93)	(80)
Administration expenses		(38)	(47)
Finance costs		(4)	(22)
Other expenses	3	(499)	(422)
Profit before income tax		426	274
Income tax (expense)/credit	4	(85)	31
Profit for the year		341	305
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive profit for the year		341	305
Total comprehensive profit attributable to members of the entity		341	305

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,624	2,150
Trade and other receivables	8	3,257	2,771
Other assets	9	215	215
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		6,096	5,110
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	205	211
Lease assets – right-of-use	11	84	112
Investment	12	396	272
Intangible assets	13	431	431
Deferred tax assets	16	78	68
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,194	1,094
TOTAL ASSETS		7,290	6,204
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	3,661	2,885
Provisions	15	170	143
Lease liabilities	11	27	27
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,858	3,055
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	11	66	92
Deferred tax liabilities	16	71	49
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		137	141
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,995	3,196
NET ASSETS		3,295	3,008
EQUITY			
Issued capital	17	1,856	2,396
Accumulated profit/(losses)		1,439	612
TOTAL EQUITY		3,295	3,008

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Issued Capital $'000	Accumulated Profit/(Losses) $'000	Total $'000
Consolidated			
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,401	307	2,708
Shares issued and allotted during the year	(5)	-	(5)
Shares cancelled during the year	-	-	-
Share buy back	-	-	-
Profit attributable to members of the entity	-	305	305
Balance as at 30 June 2021	2,396	612	3,008
Balance at 1 July 2021	2,396	612	3,008
Shares issued and allotted during the year	-	-	-
Shares cancelled during the year	(540)	-	(540)
Share buy back	-	486	486
Profit attributable to members of the entity	-	341	341
Balance as at 30 June 2022	1,856	1,439	3,295

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		23,882	19,564
Payments to suppliers and employees		(23,118)	(18,933)
Interest received		8	13
Finance costs		(4)	(22)
Income tax paid		(31)	(3)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	20	737	619
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(60)	(72)
Purchase of investments		(149)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(209)	(72)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Share Buyback		(54)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(54)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		474	547
Cash at beginning of financial year		2,150	1,603
Cash at end of financial year		2,624	2,150

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Central Purchasing Services Limited and controlled entities (the "consolidated group" or "group"). The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Central Purchasing Services Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. Central Purchasing Services Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 28 October 2022 by the directors of the company.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). The group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

a. Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the group in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

a. Income Tax (cont'd)

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. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Reduction in corporate tax

The corporate tax rate for eligible companies will reduce from 30% to 25% by 30 June 2022 providing certain turnover thresholds and other criteria are met. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are required to be measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply in the future income year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. The Directors have determined that the deferred tax balances be measured at the tax rates stated.

b. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of manufactured products includes direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate portion of variable and fixed overheads. Overheads are applied on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned on the basis of weighted average costs.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

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 entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight-line or diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Furniture and fittings	11.25%
Leasehold improvements	20%
Plant and equipment	15 — 40%
Motor Vehicles	20 — 22.5%

c. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

d. Leases

The group as lessee

At inception of a contract, the group assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the group where the group is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the group uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the group anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

e. Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or the sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified “at fair value through profit or loss”, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:
• amortised cost; or
• fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:
- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:
- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the Company made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investments will still be recognised in profit or loss.
Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (e.g. amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Company uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Company assessed whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.
This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and which do not contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For a financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Company measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (e.g. default or past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Company assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.
In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Company applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

e. Financial Instruments (continued)

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.
Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.
For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g. loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

f. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

g. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

h. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the group’s liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employees may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

i. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result, and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

j. 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 borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

k. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Where the group acts as an agent, turnover represents commission receivable relating to the supply of goods and does not include the cost of goods supplied.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which, for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

l. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

m. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent company Central Purchasing Services Limited and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 25.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the group from the date on which control is obtained by the group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

Business combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses.
A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is attained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain limited exemptions).

m. Principles of Consolidation (cont'd)

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured in each reporting period to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to business combinations, other than those associated with the issue of a financial instrument, are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of:

- the consideration transferred;
- any non-controlling interest (determined under either the full goodwill or proportionate interest method); and
- the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest;

over the acquisition date fair value of net identifiable assets acquired.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements.

Fair value re-measurements in any pre-existing equity holdings are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is allocated to the group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units, representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored being not larger than an operating segment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the entity disposed of.

Changes in the ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and do not affect the carrying amounts of goodwill.

n. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

o. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

p. Goods and Services Tax (GST) (cont'd)

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

q. Comparative Figures

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

Where the group has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

r. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the group.

Key estimates

(i) Impairment — general
The group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key judgments

(i) Provision for impairment of receivables
Included in trade receivables at the end of the reporting period is a provision for impairment of $35k relating to trade debtor balances where full recovery is unlikely.

s. Application of New and Revised Accounting Standards

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

The Directors have reviewed new accounting standards and interpretations that have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2022 reporting periods. As a result of this review, the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Company and, therefore, no material change is likely to company accounting policies.

Standards and Interpretations applicable to 30 June 2022

In the 12-month period ended 30 June 2022, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the current annual reporting period, the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of any new and revised Standards.

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
Revenue			
- Sales of goods		21,737	17,766
Other income			
- Other revenue	2a	2,661	2,262
- Interest received		8	13
- Government subsidies – COVID 19		-	51
		2,669	2,326
		24,406	20,092

a. Other revenue relates to rebates, marketing and membership activities.

NOTE 3: PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2022	2021
Cost of Sales	22,010	18,032
Other Expenses		
- IT Costs	72	78
- Directors Fees & Associated Expenses	125	112
- Lease of Equipment	1	1
- Member Distribution	202	133
- Other	99	98
	499	422

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

		Consolidated	
		2022	**2021**
		$'000	**$'000**
a.	**The components of tax expense/(benefit) at 25% (2021: 26%) comprise Note 1a:**		
	Current tax	72	9
	Deferred tax	(8)	(42)
	Under provision of income tax	(5)	1
	Losses recouped previously not recognised	26	-
	Change in tax rate	-	1
	Income tax expense/(benefit)	85	(31)
b.	**The prima facie tax expense/(benefit) on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:**		
	Prima facie tax expense/(benefit) on profit from continuing operations before income tax at 25% (2021: 26%) Note 1a	106	71
	Add/(less) tax effect of:		
	- Other non-assessable items	(41)	(35)
	- Other assessable items	42	17
	- Losses recouped previously not recognised	(27)	(86)
	- Under/(Over) provision of prior year income tax	5	1
	- Change in tax rate	-	1
	Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from continuing operations	85	(31)

NOTE 5: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The totals of remuneration paid to key management (KMP) of the Company during the year are as follows:

	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
Short-term employee benefits	306	305
Post-employment benefits (superannuation)	31	25
	337	330

NOTE 6: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Remuneration of the auditor for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	27	26
- taxation services provided by related practice of auditor	2	2
- other services	-	-
	29	28

NOTE 7: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank and on hand	2,596	2,122
Short-term bank deposits	28	28
	2,624	2,150

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash at bank and on hand	2,596	2,122
Short-term bank deposits	28	28
	2,624	2,150

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	3,276	2,806
Provision for impairment	(19)	(35)
	3,257	2,771

a. Provision for impairment of receivables

Movement in the provision for impairment of receivables as follows:

	Opening Balance 30 June 2021 $	Amounts Recovered $	Amounts Written Off $	Closing Balance 30 June 2022 $
Current trade receivables	(35)	16	-	(19)

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

Credit risk

The group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 8. The main source of credit risk to the group is considered to relate to the class of assets described as 'trade and other receivables'.

The following table details the group's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered "past due" when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the group and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the group.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

			Past Due but Not Impaired				
	Gross Amount	Past Due and Impaired	<30	31-60	61-90	>90	Within Initial Trade Terms
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Consolidated	$	$	$				$
2022							
Trade and term receivables	3,257	(19)	497	178	19	35	2,547
Total	3,257	(19)	497	178	19	35	2,547
Consolidated							
2021							
Trade and term receivables	2,771	(35)	424	93	15	29	2,245
Total	2,771	(35)	424	93	15	29	2,245

The group does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated and would otherwise be past due or impaired.

b. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
Trade and other receivables:		
- total current	3,257	2,771
Total financial assets classified as loans and receivables	3,257	2,771

c. Collaterals held as security

No collateral is held over trade and other receivables.

	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
NOTE 9: OTHER ASSETS		
Prepayments	29	33
Accrued Income	186	154
Other Receivable	-	2
	215	189

NOTE 10: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS		
- Cost	23	19
- Accumulated Depreciation	(17)	(13)
Total leasehold improvements	6	6
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
- Cost	382	326
- Accumulated Depreciation	(213)	(157)
Total plant and equipment	169	169
MOTOR VEHICLES		
- Cost	42	42
- Accumulated Depreciation	(12)	(6)
Total motor vehicles	30	36
Total property, plant and equipment	205	211

NOTE 10: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

a. Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year

	Furniture and Fittings	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance as at 1 July 2021	**-**	**10**	**168**	**41**	**219**
Additions	-	-	38	-	38
Disposals – written-down value	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(4)	(37)	(5)	(46)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	**-**	**6**	**169**	**36**	**211**
Additions	-	4	56	-	60
Disposals – written-down value	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(4)	(56)	(6)	(66)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	**-**	**6**	**169**	**30**	**205**

NOTE 11: RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS / LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group's lease portfolio includes one property and one equipment lease.

The property lease runs for a period of 4 years with an option to renew for a further 4-year periods after that period. The extension option which management were reasonably certain to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the lease liability. Previously, the lease was classified as an operating lease under AASB 17.

The equipment lease runs for a period of 5 years. Previously, the lease was classified as an operating lease under AASB 17.

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2022	**2021**
	$'000	**$'000**
a. AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet		
Right-of-Use Assets		
- Balance at 1 July	168	164
- Revaluation adjustment	-	4
- Accumulated Depreciation	(84)	(56)
Balance at 30 June	84	112
Lease Liabilities		
- Balance at 1 July	119	140
- Revaluation adjustment	-	4
- Payments	(29)	(29)
- Interest charges	3	4
Balance at 30 June	93	119

	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
NOTE 11: RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS / LEASE LIABILITIES (cont'd)		
b. Lease Liability recognised		
- Current lease liability	27	27
- Non-current lease liability	66	92
Total lease liability	93	119
c. AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
- Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	27	28
- Interest expense on lease liabilities	3	4
	30	32

NOTE 12: INVESTMENTS

Bonds (at fair value)	396	272
	396	272

NOTE 13: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Purchased Goodwill:		
- Cash paid	250	250
- Deferred consideration paid	181	181
Purchased Goodwill	431	431

The goodwill is attributable to the profitability of the acquired business and the significant synergies arising on the Group's acquisition of the business of TradeSmart Industrial Group Pty Ltd.

No impairment has been recognised in respect of purchased goodwill for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021. The key assumptions used in calculating the recoverable amount include current revenue derived from the TradeSmart business and the residual profits of the TradeSmart business accruing to the Group. In performing the impairment assessment, cash flow forecasts and related assumptions have been reviewed. Management have adopted a conservative approach and not forecast any increase in revenue compared to the year ended 30 June 2022, which exceeded expectations.

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
NOTE 14: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities:			
Trade payables	14a	2,443	2,118
Accrued expenses		111	115
Current tax payable		44	2
Other creditors		1,063	650
		3,661	2,885
a. Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables			
Trade and other payables			
- total current		2,443	2,118
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables		2,443	2,118

NOTE 15: PROVISIONS

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
CURRENT		
Employee entitlements	136	101
Other provisions	34	42
Total current provisions	170	143
NON-CURRENT		
Other provisions	-	-
Total non-current provisions	-	-

Analysis of provisions:	**Employee Entitlements $'000**	**Other Provisions $'000**	**Total $'000**
Opening balance at 1 July 2021	101	42	143
Movement during the year	35	(8)	27
Balance at 30 June 2022	136	34	170

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave. Based on past experience, the group does not expect the full amount of annual leave classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, this amount must be classified as current liability since the group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of this amount in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

NOTE 16: TAX NON-CURRENT

Analysis of provisions:	**Opening Balance**	**Tax Rate Differential**	**Charged / Credited to Profit or Loss**	**Over and Under**	**Closing Balance**
Consolidated	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
2022 at 25% (2021: 25%) **Note 1a**					
Deferred tax assets on:					
Provisions – employee benefits	25	9	-	-	34
Provision for doubtful debts	9	(4)	-	-	5
Accruals	33	-	-	-	33
Unrealised gain on investments	- -	4 4	- -	-	4 4
Net Right of use/Lease liability	2	-	-	-	2
	69	9	-	-	78
Deferred tax liabilities on:					
Accrued income	(37)	(8)	-	-	(46)
Prepayments	(1)	(1)	-	-	(2)
Plant and equipment	(9)	(10)	(5)	-	(23)
Unrealised gain on investments	(1)	1		-	-
	(49)	(18)	(5)	-	(71)
Consolidated					
2021					
Deferred tax assets on:					
Provisions – employee benefits	21	(1)	4	-	24
Provision for doubtful debts	18	(1)	16	-	33
Accruals	5	-	4	-	9
Property, plant and equipment	1	1	-	-	2
	45	(1)	24	-	68
Deferred tax liabilities on:					
Property, plant and equipment					
Other	(54)	2	13	-	(39)
Accrued income	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Prepayments	(10)	-	1	1	(8)
Unrealised gain on investments	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
	(66)	2	14	1	(49)

NOTE 17: ISSUED CAPITAL

	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
Fully paid ordinary shares at 1 July 2021	2,396	2,401
Shares cancelled	(540)	-
Shares allotted but not issued	-	(5)
Total ordinary shares issued and allotted	1,856	2,396

During the 2022 year the company offered a parcel of 40,000 redeemable preference shares to members who satisfied the activity test in the 2021 financial year at a cost of one cent per share ($400). As at 30 June 2022, 1,840,000 preference shares have been issued, which are not reflected above.

The company has authorised share capital amounting to 10,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value.

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

At the shareholders' meetings each ordinary and each redeemable preference share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

Capital management

Management controls the capital of the group in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and to ensure that the group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The group's debt and capital include ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the group's capital by assessing the group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

NOTE 18: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's main related parties are as follows:

a. Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel. For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 5: Key Management Personnel Compensation.

b. Other related parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their close family members.

There were no transactions with other related parties during the year ended 30 June 2022.

NOTE 19: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The company has acquired the Paint Place buying group (Paint Place Group Ltd) as a going concern, effective from 1 July 2022. CPS issued 930,000 redeemable preference shares in exchange for the operations, IP, and assets of the business. Completion of settlement is expected to be prior to December 2022. The expected value of net assets acquired, comprising primarily of cash, is expected to be approximately $250,000.

Through the year, the company has offered active members the opportunity to purchase 40,000 Redeemable Preference Share (RPS) at a cost of $0.01c per share.

Applications to purchase a total of 4,720,000 RPS have been received. Share certificates for 1,840,000 shares have been issued at a value of $18,400. The remaining balance of 2,880,000 shares, at a value of $28,800 are in the process of being issued to members.

CPS continues to repurchase Ordinary shares held by members for $0.10c per share payable via the issue of RPS in accordance with the Special Resolution approved by shareholders in May 2022. We have received applications for the repurchase of 437,458 Ordinary shares.

Other than the above, the directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 20: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after tax		
Profit after income tax	341	305
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- Depreciation	93	80
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(516)	(515)
- decrease/(increase) in prepayments	4	17
- increase in deferred tax	12	(40)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	734	733
- increase in current tax payable	42	5
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	27	34
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	737	619

NOTE 21: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, bank loans and overdrafts.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $'000	Consolidated 2021 $'000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,624	2,150
Trade and other receivables	8	3,257	2,771
Investment in Bonds	12	396	272
Total financial assets		6,277	5,193
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- Trade and other payables	14	3,661	2,885
Total financial liabilities		3,661	2,885

Financial Risk Management Policies

The directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the group in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimizing potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for group operations. The group does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2022.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the group is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk.

There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the group is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

a. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the group.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Depending on the division within the group, credit terms are generally 14 to 45 days from the date of invoice.

NOTE 21: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the finance committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound. Where the group is unable to ascertain a satisfactory credit risk profile in relation to a customer or counterparty, the risk may be further managed through title retention clauses over goods or obtaining security by way of personal or commercial guarantees over assets of sufficient value which can be claimed against in the event of any default.

Credit risk exposures
The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position. Credit risk also arises through the provision of financial guarantees, as approved at board level, given to third parties in relation to obligations under its bank bill facility. The group has no significant concentrations of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables is provided in Note 8.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 8.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the finance committee in accordance with approved board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard and Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $ '000	Consolidated 2021 $ '000
Cash and cash equivalents			
- Cash on hand	7	2,624	2,150
		2,624	2,150

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The group manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- using derivatives that are only traded in highly liquid markets;
- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets. The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. Bank overdrafts have been deducted in the analysis as management does not consider that there is any material risk that the bank will terminate such facilities. The bank does however maintain the right to terminate the facilities without notice and therefore the balances of overdrafts outstanding at year-end could become repayable within 12 months. The group does not hold any derivative financial liabilities directly.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

NOTE 21: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	Consolidated		Consolidated		Consolidated		Consolidated	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	3,661	2,885	-	-	-	-	3,661	2,885
Total contractual outflows	3,661	2,885	-	-	-	-	3,661	2,885
Less bank overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows	3,661	2,885	-	-	-	-	3,661	2,885
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	2,624	2,150	-	-	-	-	2,624	2,150
Trade and other receivables	3,257	2,771	-	-	-	-	3,257	2,771
Investment in Bonds	-	-	-	-	396	275	396	272
Total anticipated inflows	5,881	4,921	-	-	396	275	6,277	5,193
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	2,220	2,036	-	-	396	275	2,616	2,308

c. Market risk

i. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period, whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The group is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments. The financial instruments that expose the group to interest rate risk are limited to borrowings, listed shares, investment in bonds and cash and cash equivalents.

ii. Other price risk

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) of securities held.

The group is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

NOTE 21: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis
The following table illustrates sensitivities to the group's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact of how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
	$ '000	$ '000
Year ended 30 June 2022		
+/- 2% in interest rates	52	52
Year ended 30 June 2021		
+/- 2% in interest rates	43	43

There have been no changes in any of the assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair value may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Differences between fair values and carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the group. Most of these instruments which are carried at amortised cost (ie trade receivables, loan liabilities) are to be held until maturity and therefore the fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the group.

		Consolidated		Consolidated	
	Note	2022		2021	
		Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value
		$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	2,624	2,624	2,150	2,150
Trade and other receivables	(i)	3,257	3,257	2,771	2,771
Investment in bonds	(iii)	396	396	272	272
Total financial assets		6,277	6,277	5,193	5,193
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(i)	3,661	3,661	2,885	2,885
Borrowings	(ii)	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		3,661	3,661	2,885	2,885

NOTE 21: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

i. Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision of annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 9 and AASB 7.

ii. Fair values are determined using a discounted cash flow model incorporating current commercial borrowing rates. The fair value of fixed rate bank debt will differ from carrying amounts.

iii. Fair values are determined using market rates based on trading in an active market.

NOTE 22: COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Central Purchasing Services Limited

2/7 Kintail Road

APPLECROSS WA 6153

NOTE 23: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The group does not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022.

NOTE 24: CONTROLLED ENTITIES

	Country of Incorporation	**Percentage Owned (%)***	
Parent entity:		**2022**	**2021**
Central Purchasing Services Limited	Australia		
Subsidiaries:			
TradeSmart Industrial Group Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000

NOTE 26: PARENT INFORMATION

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Statement of Financial Position		
ASSETS		
Current assets	5,169	4,249
Non-current assets	1,151	1,093
TOTAL ASSETS	6,320	5,342
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	5,103	4,048
Non-current liabilities	137	142
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,240	4,190
NET ASSETS	1,080	1,152
EQUITY		
Issued capital	1,856	2,396
Retained earnings	(776)	(1,244)
TOTAL EQUITY	1,080	1,152
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		
Total profit/(loss)	396	153
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	396	153

Guarantees

The parent entity has not entered into any guarantees during the year ended 30 June 2022.

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity does not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022.

Contractual commitments

The parent entity does not have any contractual liabilities as at 30 June 2022.

CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
ACN 605 290 364

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Central Purchasing Services Limited, the Directors declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 11 to 42 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and

    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated entity.

2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Director ....
Timothy John Ellery

Dated this 22nd day of October 2022

Moore Australia Audit (WA)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
ACN 605 290 364

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Central Purchasing Services Limited ("the Company") which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year..

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Central Purchasing Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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 and *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRAL PURCHASING SERVICES LIMITED
ACN 605 290 364 (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibility 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 include the economic decisions of the 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 Standard Board website at http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf This description forms part of our audit report.

Neil Pace

NEIL PACE
PARTNER

Moore Australia

MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Signed at Perth this 28th day of October 2022.