ACN 112 291 960

Appendix 4E
Unaudited Preliminary Final Report
for the Year Ended 31 January 2016

Appendix 4E and Unaudited Preliminary Final Report for the Year Ended 31 January 2016

Contents

Results for Announcement to the Market

Reporting Period

Financial year ended:	Previous corresponding period:
31 January 2016	13 months to 31 January 2015

Results for announcement to the market

Description	31 January 2016 ($)	31 January 2015 ($)	% change
Revenue from ordinary activities	412,629	130,214	+216.9%
Loss from ordinary activities	(14,336,409)	(11,276,727)	+27.1%
Loss for the period attributable to members	(14,336,409)	(11,276,727)	+27.1%

Commentary on results for the period

At 31 January 2016, 1-Page's consolidated statement of financial position shows total assets of $70,942,864, total liabilities of $1,020,739, and net assets of $69,922,125.

The Company had $48.7m in cash as at 31 January 2016, with expenditure in line with forecasts.

The company had the following significant transactions during the period:

- Completed a $9.63m strategic placement through the issue of 9,000,000 shares at $1.07 per share
- Completed a $50m placement through the issue of 11,111,111 shares at $4.50 per share.
- Acquired Marianas Labs Inc.
- Issued 5,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares as a result of the vesting of Performance Rights.
- Issued 1,000 shares per prospectus.
- Issued 2,028,372 unlisted options with various exercise prices.

1-Page was founded in 2011 based on the founding principles of a one-page proposal. Our Assessment solution offers companies a new system of engagement. Potential candidates are enabled to pitch their value in the form of a "1-Page proposal" for companies to assess their skills and passions beyond resumes. The period ended 31 January 2016, or FY 2015, includes results of the sale and delivery of our Assessment solution.

In FY 2015, the Company launched its Sourcing solution to deliver candidate pools based on the number of open roles, providing customers significant time and cost savings. 1-Page has achieved significant growth with our Sourcing solution over a short period of time. Today our diverse customer base includes large, global companies across multiple industries.

We define new bookings as our annualized contract revenue, recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. We recognize a new booking upon the execution of a contract. New bookings are indicative of revenue that will be recognized and cash receipts that will be collected in future periods. Revenues lag new bookings by one to three months due to a customer deployment period, which the Company believes is typical for enterprise customers to ensure customer success. Cash receipts will lag revenues by another one to three months due to the typical payment terms of our clients.

New bookings in FY 2015 grew to $4.2m from $178,843 in FY 2014. Revenues grew 217% to $412,629 in FY 2015 from $130,214 in FY 2014. The increase in new bookings and revenues were both driven primarily by the success of our Sourcing solution. The retention rate for our Sourcing solution was over 90% as of FY 2015.

Operating loss was $14.3m in FY 2015 compared to a loss of $11.3m in FY 2014. The change was driven primarily from investments in research and development and sales and marketing as we began to scale the business to support the strong demand for our Sourcing solution. There was also an increase in share based payment expense as a result of the issues of options and performance rights to attract a high caliber of employees.

The company sells its solutions directly through our own sales force and indirectly through our channel partners. Our sales force targets enterprises with more than 1,000 employees and global enterprise with more than 10,000. Our customers typically start with 10-25 pools per month and add more over time. Since our launch, we have received strong demand in the amount of talent pools requested. A significant amount of our growth comes from pipeline of the enterprise segment. Our focus is it to continue to grow the Enterprise base and expand into SMB, through online demand generation efforts.

We work closely with more than 16 nationwide and global partners, including leading talent acquisitions and HR vendors. The endorsements of our partners have further enhanced the adoption of our sourcing solution. Our partner program contributed to 30% of new bookings for FY 2015.

We believe our ability to compete depends in large on our continuous investment in product development. We acquired BranchOut in December 2014 to grow our profile base, and we acquired Marianas Labs in December 2015 to grow our data enrichment capabilities and the delivery of candidate pools for new customer growth. Marianas Labs develops core machine learning technology and further enhances the usability and functionality of our existing applications. We expect to continue to invest in product development efforts to rapidly respond to customer and market-driven feedback.

Our current financial focus is to increase bookings and revenue with great attention to the utilization of cash. We believe growth will come from customer adoption and further penetration of our existing customer base. We have invested and will continue to invest in product development to further our technological advantage.

Dividends

1-Page Limited did not declare a dividend during the reporting or previous corresponding period.

Net Tangible Asset per Share

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Net tangible asset per share (cents per share)	31.58	3.35

Details of Entities Where Control has been Gained or Lost during the Period

On 24 December 2015, 1-Page Limited completed the acquisition of 100% of issued capital in Marianas Labs Inc.

Associates and Joint Ventures

1-Page Limited does not have any holdings in joint ventures or associates.

Audit Report

This preliminary final report is based on unaudited financial statements which are currently in the process of being audited.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 January 2016

	Note	Consolidated Group	
		31 January 2016 $	31 January 2015 $
Income			
Revenue – rendering of services		412,629	130,214
Other income		-	41,652
Interest income		167,658	53,569
Foreign exchange gain		364,609	128,056
		944,895	**353,491**
Expenses			
Administration expenses		(2,610,927)	(512,410)
Employee benefits		(3,804,414)	(1,826,071)
Depreciation expenses		(1,008,392)	(2,372)
Directors fees		(336,850)	(100,331)
Finance costs		-	(34,017)
Legal fees		(136,164)	(356,224)
Marketing expenses		(643,358)	(202,857)
Share based payments		(6,740,932)	(3,208,408)
Forgiveness of related party loans		(267)	(2,768)
Loss on extinguishment of loan		-	(66,799)
Listing fee expense on acquisition of 1-Page		-	(5,317,960)
(Loss) / profit before income tax		**(14,336,409)**	**(11,276,727)**
Income tax benefit		-	-
(Loss) / profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of 1-Page Limited		**(14,336,409)**	**(11,276,727)**
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		6,803,633	(251,479)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		**(7,505,776)**	**(11,528,206)**
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year attributable to equity holders of 1-Page Limited:		**(7,505,776)**	**(11,528,206)**
(Loss)/Earnings per share for (loss) / profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company			
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (cents per share)		(10.51)	(16.44)
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (cents per share)		(9.58)	(16.44)

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 January 2016

	Note	Consolidated Group	
		31 January 2016 $	31 January 2015 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	48,727,295	3,831,362
Trade receivables	3	126,123	35,519
Other current assets	3	396,969	123,814
Total Current Assets		49,250,387	3,990,695
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment		181,186	34,015
Intangible assets	4	16,857,125	9,283,210
Research and development	5	4,519,067	202,180
Other non-current assets		135,099	52,366
Total Non-Current Assets		21,692,477	9,571,771
Total Assets		**70,942,864**	**13,562,466**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6	1,020,739	285,428
Deferred revenue	7	-	12,870
Total Current Liabilities		1,020,739	298,298
Total Liabilities		**1,020,739**	**298,298**
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		**69,922,125**	**13,264,168**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	8	82,360,568	24,938,268
Reserves		16,085,746	2,513,681
Accumulated losses		(28,524,188)	(14,187,781)
Total Equity / (Deficit)		**69,922,125**	**13,264,168**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 January 2016

	Note	Consolidated Group	
		31 January 2016 $	31 January 2015 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		309,156	94,144
Payments to suppliers and employees		(6,861,412)	(3,150,624)
Interest received		167,658	53,569
Net cash used in operating activities		**(6,384,598)**	**(3,002,911)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash acquired with acquisition of 1-Page Limited		-	198,995
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(185,027)	(36,755)
Payments for research and development		(4,165,424)	(202,180)
Payment for BranchOut Inc.		-	(2,413,760)
Payment for Acquisition of Mariana Labs Inc.		(2,155,926)	-
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**(6,506,377)**	**(2,453,700)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from share issue		60,040,409	8,500,000
Payments for cost of share issue		(2,618,109)	(756,286)
Proceeds from options		-	8,613
Proceeds from related party loan		-	1,442,592
Net cash provided by financing activities		**57,422,300**	**9,194,919**
Net increase in cash held		44,531,325	3,738,308
Foreign exchange movement in cash		364,608	22,337
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		3,831,362	70,717
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	2	**48,727,295**	**3,831,362**

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 January 2016

Consolidated Group	*Contributed equity*	*Foreign Currency Translation Reserve*	*Option and share based payment reserve*	*Accumulated Losses*	*Total*
	$			**$**	**$**
Balance at 31 December 2013	1,636,311	(131,861)	-	(2,911,054)	(1,406,604)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(11,276,727)	(11,276,727)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(251,479)	-	-	(251,479)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Shares issued to One Page	8,140,300	-	-	-	8,140,300
Issue of shares - Prospectus	8,500,000	-	-	-	8,500,000
Shares to be issued - BranchOut	6,862,500	-	-	-	6,862,500
Issue of shares – Intro fee	320,000	-	-	-	320,000
Issue of shares – Satisfaction of debt	178,130	-	-	-	178,130
Share issue costs	(698,973)	-	-	-	(698,973)
Share based payments	-	-	2,897,021	-	2,897,022
Balance at 31 January 2015	**24,938,268**	**(383,340)**	**2,897,021**	**(14,187,781)**	**13,264,168**
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(14,336,409)	(14,336,409)
Other comprehensive gain – Foreign Currency Translation	-	6,803,633	-	-	6,803,633
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Issue of shares - Placement	9,630,000	-	-	-	9,630,000
Issue of shares - Prospectus	1,070	-	-	-	1,070
Issue of shares - Placement	50,000,000	-	-	-	50,000,000
Share issue costs	(2,618,109)	-	-	-	(2,618,109)
Issue of shares on exercise of options	409,339	-	-	-	409,339
Issue of options	-	-	500	-	500
Share based payments	-	-	6,740,932	-	6,740,932
Balance at 31 January 2016	**82,360,568**	**7,220,893**	**9,638,453**	**(28,523,843)**	**69,922,125**

The above consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

These preliminary consolidated financial statements relate to 1-Page Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during the year ended 31 January 2016 and has been prepared in accordance with rule 4.3A of the ASX listing rules (Appendix 4E).

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the preliminary final report of the Company and its consolidated entities (Consolidated Entity or Group) for the year ended 31 January 2016 are stated to assist in a general understanding of the financial report. For the purposes of preparing the preliminary final report, the Company is a for-profit entity.

1-Page Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

a) Compliance with IFRS

The Consolidated Preliminary Final Report of the 1-Page Limited group also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

b) Historical cost convention

The Consolidated Preliminary Final Report has been prepared under the historical cost convention.

c) Principles of consolidation

The Consolidated Preliminary Final Report incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of 1-Page Limited (Company or Parent Entity) as at period end and the results of all subsidiaries for the period then ended. 1-Page Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to as the Group or the Consolidated Entity.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Principles of consolidation (continued)

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

d) Foreign currency

i) Presentation currency

The Preliminary Final Report is presented in Australian dollars.

ii) Functional currency

The individual financial statements of each Group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each group entity are expressed in Australian dollars (‘AUD$’), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity’s functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

e) Revenue recognition

Rendering of services

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. All service offerings are provided on a subscription basis and are recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Revenue recognition (continued)

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

f) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

h) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

i) Intangible assets

Research and development costs

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense when incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Development costs in respect of enhancements on existing suites of software applications are capitalised and written off over a 3 year period. Development costs on technically and commercially feasible new products are capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over a period of 3 years commencing at the time of commercial release of the new product.

Development costs include cost directly attributable to the development activities.

At each balance date, a review of the carrying value of the capitalised development costs being carried forward is undertaken to ensure the carrying value is recoverable from future revenue generated by the sale of the software.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Deferred revenue

Revenue earned from maintenance and support services provided on sales of certain products by the consolidated entity are deferred and then recognised in profit or loss over the contract period as the services are performed, normally 12 months.

k) Trade payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

l) Financial Instruments

Short-term obligations

Provision is made for the Company'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.

Long-term employee benefit obligations

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period 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 employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

The fair value of options granted under the plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

m) Contributed equity

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of AASB 139 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are fair valued using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation techniques.

o) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income or tax loss based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Tax expense/income, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences of the members of the tax-consolidated group are recognised in the separate financial reports of the members of the tax-consolidated group using the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach, by reference to the carrying amounts in the separate financial reports of each entity and the tax values applying under tax consolidation. Any current tax liabilities (or assets) and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the wholly-owned entities are assumed by the head entity in the tax-consolidated group and are recognised as amounts payable (receivable) to (from) other entities in the tax-consolidated group in conjunction with any tax funding arrangement amounts. The head entity recognises deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the tax-consolidated group to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits of the tax-consolidated group will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

p) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Plant and equipment are depreciated or amortised on a reducing balance or straight line basis at rates based upon their expected useful lives as follows:

- Computer equipment – 2 – 3 years
- Plant and equipment – 5 – 10 years

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives. The estimated residual value of plant and equipment has been assessed to be zero. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation rate and methods shall be reviewed at least annually and, where changed, shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. Where depreciation rates or methods are changed, the net written down value of the asset is depreciated from the date of the change in accordance with the new depreciation rate or method. Depreciation recognised in prior financial years shall not be changed, that is, the change in depreciation rate or method shall be accounted for on a "prospective" basis.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. 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. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount.

q) 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 the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

r) Goods and services

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated 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 part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST.

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 presented on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the period.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2. Cash and cash equivalents

	31-Jan 2016 $	31-Jan 2015 $
Cash at bank and in hand	48,727,295	3,831,362
	48,727,295	**3,831,362**

3. Trade and other current assets

Trade receivables	**126,123**	**35,519**
Other current assets		
Other receivables	274,955	22,632
Prepayments	122,014	101,182
Total other current assets	**396,969**	**123,814**

4. Intangible assets

Balance as at 1 February	9,283,210	-
Additions	8,347,516	9,283,210
Amortisation	(773,601)	-
Total intangibles	**16,857,125**	**9,283,210**

5. Research and development

Balance at the beginning of the period	202,180	-
Additions	4,521,118	202,180
Amortisation	(204,231)	-
Carrying amount at end of period	**4,519,067**	**202,180**

6. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	758,454	136,663
Other payables	262,285	148,765
	1,020,739	**285,428**

The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

7. Deferred revenue

	31-Jan 2016 $	31-Jan 2015 $
Deferred Revenue	-	12,870
	-	**12,870**

The deferred revenue refers to an amount received in advance for sales.

8. Contributed equity

	Consolidated Group	
	31-Jan 2016 $	31-Jan 2015 $
Issued and paid up capital	85,677,649	25,637,241
Share issue costs	(3,317,081)	(698,973)
	82,360,568	**24,938,268**
Ordinary shares		
Balance as at beginning of period	24,938,268	1,636,311
Issued during the year		
Shares issued to One Page shareholders and note holders	-	8,140,300
Fully paid ordinary shares pursuant to prospectus	-	8,500,000
Shares to be issued to shareholders of BranchOut Inc.	-	6,862,500
Issue of shares – Introductory fee	-	320,000
Issue of shares – Satisfaction of debt	-	178,130
Issue of shares - Placement	9,630,000	-
Issue of shares - Prospectus	1,070	-
Issue of shares - Placement	50,000,000	-
Issue of shares on exercise of options	409,339	-
Share issue costs	(2,618,109)	(698,973)
Balance at end of period	**82,360,568**	**24,938,268**

8. Contributed equity (continued)

	31 January 2016 Number	31 January 2015 Number
Ordinary shares		
Balance as at beginning of period	119,495,091	4,266,176
Issued during the period		
Elimination of the issued share capital of One Page on reverse acquisition	-	(4,266,176)
Existing post consolidation 1-Page shares at Acquisition	-	25,438,436
50,000,000 shares for the acquisition of One Page on reverse acquisition	-	50,000,000
42,500,000 shares issued @ $0.20 per share	-	42,500,000
1,000,000 shares for introductory fee @ $0.20 per share	-	1,000,000
556,655 shares to satisfy debt @ $0.20 per share	-	556,655
9,000,000 shares issued @ $1.07 per share	9,000,000	-
Conversion of performance rights to shares	5,000,000	-
1,070 shares issued @ $1.07 per share	1,000	-
Issue of shares on exercise of options	876,705	-
Issue of shares to UST Global	414,117	-
11,111,111 shares issued @ $4.50 per share	11,111,111	-
Issue of shares on conversion of options	315,434	-
Issue of 7,500,000 shares for final tranche to BranchOut Inc.	7,500,000	-
Balance at end of period	**153,713,458**	**119,495,091**

Shares terms and conditions

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders meetings. In the event of winding up the company, ordinary shareholders rank after all creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital. This is in accordance with AASB 101(79)(a)(i),(iii).

9. Controlled Entities

All controlled entities are included in the consolidated preliminary final report.

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Class of Share	Equity Holding 31 January 2016	Equity Holding 31 January 2015
Controlled entities			%	%
The One-Page Company Inc.	United States	Ordinary	100	100
BranchOut Inc.	United States	Ordinary	100	100
Mariana's Labs Inc.	United States	Ordinary	100	-
International Metals Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	-	100
International Metals (Qld) Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	-	100
International Metals (Burra) Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	-	100

The proportion of ownership interest is equal to the proportion of voting power held.

Acquisition of Mariana's Labs

On 24 December 2015, the company acquired Mariana's Labs Inc. The acquisition has been accounted for as an asset acquisition.

The key terms of the acquisition were as follows:

- 1-Page Limited acquired 100% of the share capital in Mariana's Labs
- The acquisition price was:
  - $2,155,926 cash
  - Options and performance rights with various hurdles – $5,960,800

(a) Summary of acquisition	**$**
Fair value of purchase consideration	
Cash	2,155,926
Options and Performance Rights	5,960,800
Total Consideration	8,116,726
Acquisition costs	230,790
Intangible assets	**8,347,516**

There were no further acquisitions in the year ended 31 January 2016.

Corporate Information

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Bankers

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Web Site

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