

**NODE1 PTY LTD**  
**ABN 43 620 671 374**

**Financial Report**  
**For the Year ended 30 June 2019**

**NODE1 PTY LTD**

30 June 2019

**CONTENTS**

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Changes in Equity	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6
Directors Declaration	13
Independent Auditor's Report	14
Auditor's Independence Declaration	17

**NODE1 PTY LTD**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income  
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Sales		4,649,518	3,494,200
<b>Cost</b>			
Purchases		(216,430)	(202,790)
Sub-contractors		(233,437)	(395,945)
Network access fees		(4,027,932)	(2,525,590)
		<u>(4,477,799)</u>	<u>(3,124,325)</u>
Gross profit		<u>171,719</u>	<u>369,875</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Administration expenses		(56,280)	(29,918)
Bad debts / provision for expected credit losses		(12,842)	(12,442)
Discounts allowed		(99,835)	(56,553)
Interest		(238)	-
Professional fees		(7,616)	(2,490)
Marketing expenses		(86,810)	(78,259)
Office expenses		(26,509)	(5,240)
		<u>(290,130)</u>	<u>(184,902)</u>
<b>Profit (loss) before income tax expense</b>		<u>(118,411)</u>	<u>184,973</u>
<b>Income tax expense</b>		-	(50,867)
<b>Profit (loss) after income tax expense</b>		<u>(118,411)</u>	<u>134,106</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<u>(118,411)</u>	<u>134,106</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**NODE1 PTY LTD**

## Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	30,874	29,076
Trade and other receivables	4	295,683	246,394
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>326,557</u>	<u>275,470</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade and other receivables	4	108,342	175,000
Intangible assets	5	12,000	-
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>120,342</u>	<u>175,000</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>446,899</u>	<u>450,470</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	6	388,598	265,496
Tax liabilities	7	42,605	50,867
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>431,203</u>	<u>316,363</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u>431,203</u>	<u>316,363</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>15,696</u>	<u>134,107</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Issued capital		1	1
Retained earnings		15,695	134,106
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<u>15,696</u>	<u>134,107</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**NODE1 PTY LTD**

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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	<b>Issued Capital</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2017</b>	1	-	1
Net surplus for the year		134,106	134,106
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>134,106</u>	<u>134,107</u>
Net surplus for the year		(118,411)	(118,411)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>15,695</u>	<u>15,696</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**NODE1 PTY LTD**

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
Note	\$	\$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Receipts from Customers	4,608,497	3,072,806
Payments to suppliers and employees	(4,586,199)	(3,043,731)
Interest received	-	-
Interest paid	(238)	-
Income tax paid	(8,262)	-
Net cash flows generated by operating activities	<u>13,798</u>	<u>29,075</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Payments from Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(12,000)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(12,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Payments of financial liabilities	-	-
Proceeds from Share Issue	-	1
Share Issue Expenses	-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,798	29,076
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	<u>29,076</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	<u>30,874</u>	<u>29,076</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## **NODE1 PTY LTD**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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### **Note 1. Significant accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### **New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted**

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

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

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations including AASB 9 and AASB 15 did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

#### **Basis of preparation**

In the directors' opinion, the company is not a reporting entities because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Corporations Act 2001 requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the owners of Node1 Pty Ltd. The directors have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the owners of Node1 Pty Ltd.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

#### *Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

#### *Critical accounting estimates*

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

## **NODE1 PTY LTD**

Notes to the Financial Statement  
For the year ended 30 June 2019

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### **Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **Revenue recognition**

The company recognises revenue as follows:

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

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

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

##### *Sale of goods*

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

##### *Rendering of services*

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or a monthly rate.

##### *Interest*

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

##### *Other revenue*

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

#### **Income tax**

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.



## **NODE1 PTY LTD**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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### **Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **Current and non-current classification**

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### **Trade and other receivables**

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

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

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

#### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

#### *IP Addresses*

Significant costs associated with IP Addresses are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

## **NODE1 PTY LTD**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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### **Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

#### **Trade and other payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### **Fair value measurement**

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

#### **Issued capital**

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.

## **NODE1 PTY LTD**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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### **Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

#### **New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted**

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020.

### **Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### *Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic*

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the company operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date.

#### *Estimation of useful lives of assets*

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

**NODE1 PTY LTD**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2019

**Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)***Income tax*

The company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<b>Note 3. Cash and Cash Equivalent</b>		
Cash on hand bank	321	686
Cash at bank	30,553	28,390
	<u>30,874</u>	<u>29,076</u>

**Note 4. Trade and Other Receivables**

Trade and other receivables - current	295,683	246,394
Trade and other receivables – non-current	108,342	175,000
	<u>404,025</u>	<u>421,394</u>

**Note 5. Intangible Assets**

IP Addresses	12,000	-
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>-</u>

**Note 6. Trade and Other Payables**

Trade creditors	381,543	247,172
Other creditors	7,055	18,324
	<u>388,598</u>	<u>265,496</u>

**Note 7. Tax Liability**

Provision for income tax	42,605	50,867
	<u>42,605</u>	<u>50,867</u>

**NODE1 PTY LTD**

Notes to the Financial Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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**Note 8. Contingent Liability**

The company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

**Note 9. Events After the Reporting Period**

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while it has been financially positive for the company up to 30 June 2020, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

In the directors' opinion:

- the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. Accordingly, as described in note 1 to the financial statements, the attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Corporations Act 2001 requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the owners of Node1 Pty Ltd;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards as detailed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the period ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and


Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



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Mr Nicholas Van Namen  
Director



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Mrs Jodee Van Namen  
Director

22nd October 2020  
Perth, Western Australia

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NODE 1 PTY LTD

### Opinion

We have audited the financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Node 1 Pty Ltd (the "Company"), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2019 and profit or loss statement, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and the Directors' Declaration

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Node 1 Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2019 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial report.

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

### Independence

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

### Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the entity's Constitution. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Other Information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

### Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the Constitution and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report management is 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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Client's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management and the members of the Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

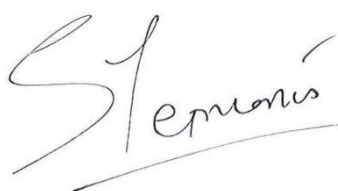


We communicate with management and the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



PKF PERTH



SIMON FERMANIS

PARTNER

22 October 2020

WEST PERTH,

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

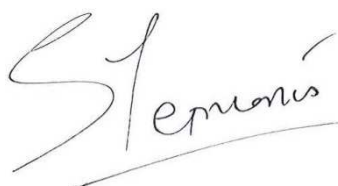
## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

### TO THE DIRECTORS OF NODE1 PTY LTD

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Node1 Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2019, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.



PKF PERTH



SIMON FERMANIS

PARTNER

22 October 2020

WEST PERTH,

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