

LIVEHIRE LTD (formerly Fifobids Pty Ltd)

ABN 59 153 266 605

Annual Report - 30 June 2013

Livehire Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2013

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Livehire Ltd (referred to hereafter as the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Livehire Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Patrick Grant Galvin (appointed 18 July 2014)
Antonluigi Gozzi
Michael Haywood
Adam Paul Zorzi
Geoff Morgan (appointed 27th Nov 2015)

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:

- Business intelligence and data services

Dividends

No dividends paid or declared during the financial year (2012: NIL).

Review of operations

The loss for the company for the year ended 30 June 2013 after providing for income tax amounted to \$447,049 (2012: \$261,422).

The company's increased loss position reflects the continued investment into research and development of the core product. This loss position continues to be financed by way of strong investment from industry veterans and investment backers who see the long term prospects of the company.

The development agreement with NowHiring also terminated in 2013, focusing the company on bringing technology development resources inhouse, and hiring new personnel.

Revenue and other income increased by 122% on the prior year as a result of initial commercialisation of the Live Talent Market product. The high level of research and development ("R&D") funding received is indicative of the unique nature of the core product (Live Market, Bid Auction, FIFObids Profile creation) in its development infancy. The company continued its product market fit research and developed the product towards more of a connections based network of companies and aspiring employees. The market in the resources and mining industry has also changed significantly, requiring the company to pivot its product to expend to new industry verticals across Australia, different employment dynamics and geographies.

The financial position of the entity is strong due to high levels of investment in the year and increased business intelligence and data services.

The Software as a Service ("SAAS") industry is a rapidly growing technological area heavily reliant on investor funding early in its lifespan. The main risk for such an entity is any potential low valuation for the entity in the future as this would affect the demand to invest, which currently funds the entities operational costs in a large way. Any future legislative changes (none of which are known nor announced) around R&D funding also pose a risk.

The future success of the business will continue to rely on developing the best product for matching employees with employers, and especially by finding the right product that enterprises would use in large scale, coupled with the agility and SaaS product security requirements.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

All performance rights issued to Brett Stevenson were cancelled on 27th January 2016 following written agreement between Livehire and Brett Stevenson.

Livehire is currently engaging broking firms in an aim to progress toward an initial public offering (IPO) on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) and list in June 2016.

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2013 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 periods.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Information on directors

Name:	Patrick Grant Galvin
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	BA (Economics), MBA, GDipAppFin
Experience and expertise:	20yrs with blue-chip organisations, including EY (Global), The Coca-Cola Company, Deloitte and American Express, in Consulting, Commercial Marketing and General Management, in Australia, Ireland, USA and UK.
Special responsibilities:	Executive Director with specific accountability for Commercial Execution

Name:	Antonluigi Gozzi
Title:	Managing Director
Qualifications:	Master's in Mechanical Engineering (Italy)
Experience and expertise:	Management consulting, strategy, product development, change management, performance management with small companies and large Top25 ASX companies in Australasia.
Special responsibilities:	Managing Director, Product Director, Finance, KPI analytics, Reporting, Client implementation.

Name:	Michael Haywood
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical) Bachelor of Commerce (HR) PhD Engineering (Materials)
Experience and expertise:	Early stage startup operator (3rd business founded, all remain going concerns). Focussed on growth, sales, marketing, networking and partnerships.
Special responsibilities:	Company Secretary

Name:	Adam Paul Zorzi
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Commerce (Property & Finance) Graduate Certificate in Financial Planning
Experience and expertise:	Company Director, specialising in Construction and Property & Construction Early stage start up investor in technology
Special responsibilities:	Non-Executive Director

Company secretary

Michael Haywood has held the role of Company Secretary since 16 September 2011.

Livehire Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2013

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2013, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full board		Audit Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Antonluigi Gozzi	2	2	0	0
Michael Haywood	2	2	0	0
Adam Paul Zorzi	2	2	0	0

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

The following ordinary shares of Livehire Ltd were issued up to the date of this report on the exercise of options granted:

	Exercise price	Number of shares issued
Date options		
21 July 2014	\$0.0757576	9,447,404
31 July 2014	\$0.1262920	5,915,007

Shares under option

There are no shares under option as at 30 June 2013 (2012: NIL).

Indemnity and insurance of officers

The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to 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 part of those proceedings.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on the following page.

Auditor

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd has been appointed auditors in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Livehire Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2013

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Antonluigi Gozzi
Director

19 April 2016
Perth

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY DEAN JUST TO THE DIRECTORS OF LIVEHIRE LTD

As lead auditor of Livehire Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2013, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Dean Just

Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

Perth, 19 April 2016

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General information

The financial statements cover Livehire Ltd as a single entity during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Livehire Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Livehire Ltd is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office

Level 13
114 William Street
Melbourne
VIC 3000

Principal place of business

Level 13
114 William Street
Melbourne
VIC 3000

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 19 April 2016. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Livehire Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Revenue			
Revenue from continuing operations	3	11,056	-
Other income	3	<u>2,707</u>	<u>6,196</u>
Total revenue		13,763	6,196
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	4	(181,034)	(81,402)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(6,426)	(2,903)
Operating expenses	4	(271,992)	(183,313)
Finance costs		<u>(1,361)</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss before income tax expense		(447,049)	(261,422)
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss after income tax expense for the year		(447,049)	(261,422)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>(447,049)</u>	<u>(261,422)</u>
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Livehire Ltd		<u>(447,049)</u>	<u>(261,422)</u>
 Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Livehire Ltd		<u>(447,049)</u>	<u>(261,422)</u>

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

Livehire Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	45,701	286,429
Loans receivable	6	42,973	-
Other current assets	7	17,654	29,463
Total current assets		<u>106,328</u>	<u>315,892</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	<u>3,289</u>	<u>1,575</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>3,289</u>	<u>1,575</u>
Total assets		<u>109,617</u>	<u>317,467</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	42,621	72,174
Loans payable	10	-	3,975
Total current liabilities		<u>42,621</u>	<u>76,149</u>
Total liabilities		<u>42,621</u>	<u>76,149</u>
Net assets		<u>66,996</u>	<u>241,318</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	11	775,467	502,740
Accumulated losses	12	<u>(708,471)</u>	<u>(261,422)</u>
Equity attributable to the owners of Livehire Ltd		<u>66,996</u>	<u>241,318</u>
Total equity		<u>66,996</u>	<u>241,318</u>

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

Livehire Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2011	-	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	(261,422)	(261,422)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(261,422)	(261,422)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>			
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	502,740	-	502,740
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2012	<u>502,740</u>	<u>(261,422)</u>	<u>241,318</u>
	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2012	502,740	(261,422)	241,318
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	(447,049)	(447,049)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(447,049)	(447,049)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>			
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	272,727	-	272,727
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2013	<u>775,467</u>	<u>(708,471)</u>	<u>66,996</u>

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

Livehire Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		12,162	-
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(476,025)	(224,793)
Payments for loans to related parties		(46,948)	-
Proceeds from loans from related parties		-	3,975
Interest received		2,707	6,196
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash used in operating activities	17	<u>(508,104)</u>	<u>(214,622)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		<u>(5,351)</u>	<u>(1,689)</u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(5,351)</u>	<u>(1,689)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		<u>272,727</u>	<u>502,740</u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>272,727</u>	<u>502,740</u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(240,728)	286,429
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>286,429</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	<u><u>45,701</u></u>	<u><u>286,429</u></u>

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

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 years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Basis of preparation

In the directors' opinion, the company is not a reporting entity 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 Livehire Ltd. The directors have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the owners of Livehire 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 110 'Events After the End of the Reporting Period', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Rendering of services

Rendering of services revenue from business intelligence and data services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contracts.

Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. Where the contract outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is only recognised to the extent of the recoverable costs incurred to date.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 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 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.

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 provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments (more than 60 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable may be impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment using depreciation rates as follows:

Office furniture and equipment	20 – 66.67%
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The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the entity 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Issued capital

Ordinary shares and Class A 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.

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.

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 2013. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

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.

Provision for impairment of receivables

The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtors financial position.

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. 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.

Note 3. Revenue

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
<i>Sales revenue</i>		
Business intelligence and data services	11,056	-
	<u>11,056</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Interest received	2,707	6,196
	<u>2,707</u>	<u>6,196</u>
Revenue	<u><u>13,763</u></u>	<u><u>6,196</u></u>

Note 4. Expenses

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Employee benefits expenses</i>		
Salaries and wages – R&D	73,310	51,882
Salaries and wages	91,211	23,806
Superannuation contributions	16,025	5,714
Other	488	-
	<u>181,034</u>	<u>81,402</u>
Total employee benefits expenses		
<i>Depreciation and amortisation expenses</i>		
Office furniture and equipment depreciation	3,637	114
Formation costs	2,789	2,789
	<u>6,426</u>	<u>2,903</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation		
<i>Operating expenses</i>		
Accounting and bookkeeping expenses	12,075	4,850
Advertising and marketing expenses	65,187	35,422
Computer expenses	15,976	4,108
Consultancy fees	24,213	28,302
Rent expenses	19,293	11,751
Research and development costs	113,374	77,322
Travel expenses	12,791	11,548
Other	9,083	10,010
	<u>271,992</u>	<u>183,313</u>
Total operating expenses		

Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	240	240
Cash at bank	45,461	286,189
	<u>45,701</u>	<u>286,429</u>

Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year

The above figures are reconciled to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

Balances as above	45,701	286,429
Balance as per statement of cash flows	<u>45,701</u>	<u>286,429</u>

Note 6. Current assets – related party loans

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Loans to directors	42,973	-
	<u>42,973</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 7. Current assets – other current assets

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
GST refundable	6,786	11,157
Other assets	10,868	18,306
	<u>17,654</u>	<u>29,463</u>

Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Office furniture and equipment - at cost	7,040	1,689
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,751)	(114)
	<u>3,289</u>	<u>1,575</u>

Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Office furniture and equipment	Total
Balance at 1 July 2011	-	-
Additions	1,689	1,689
Depreciation expense	(114)	(114)
Balance at 30 June 2012	1,575	1,575
Additions	5,351	5,351
Depreciation expense	(3,637)	(3,637)
Balance at 30 June 2013	<u>3,289</u>	<u>3,289</u>

Note 9. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2013	2012
Trade payables	-	49,450
Superannuation payables	21,739	5,714
PAYG payables	20,882	17,010
	<u>42,621</u>	<u>72,174</u>

Note 10. Current liabilities – related party loans

	2013 \$	2012 \$
Loans from directors	-	3,975
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,975</u>

Note 11. Equity - issued capital

	2013 Shares	2012 Shares	2013	2012
Ordinary shares - fully paid	600	600	502,740	502,740
A Class shares - partially paid	3,720,000	-	272,727	-
	<u>3,720,600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>775,467</u>	<u>502,740</u>

Note 11. Equity - issued capital (continued)

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	No of shares	Issue price	\$
Balance	16 September 2011	2		2
Issue of shares	27 October 2011	178		178
Issue of shares	10 February 2012	30		30
Issue of shares	10 February 2012	30		2,500
Issue of shares	4 April 2012	30		30
Issue of shares	4 April 2012	114		475,000
Issue of shares	4 April 2012	216		25,000
Balance	30 June 2012	600		502,740
Issue of shares		-		-
Balance	30 June 2013	600		502,740

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Movements in A Class share capital

Details	Date	No of shares	Issue price	\$
Balance	30 June 2012	-		-
Balance	30 June 2013	-		-

A Class shares

A Class shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The A Class shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

In 2013 financial year, the company received payment of \$272,727 for the 3,720,000 A Class shares. The shares were issued on 26 November 2013 and 9 December 2013.

Note 12. Equity – accumulated losses

	2013 \$	2012 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(261,422)	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(447,049)	(261,422)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(708,471)	(261,422)

Note 13. Remuneration of auditors

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Audit services – BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd		
Audit of financial statements	4,500	1,500
	<u>4,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>

Note 14. Contingent assets

The company does not have contingent assets as at 30 June 2013 and 2012.

Note 15. Contingent liabilities

The company does not have contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2013 and 2012.

Note 16. Events after the reporting period

All performance rights issued to Brett Stevenson were cancelled on 27th January 2016 following written agreement between Livehire and Brett Stevenson.

Livehire is currently engaging broking firms in an aim to progress toward an initial public offering (IPO) on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) and list in June 2016.

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2013 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.

Note 17. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(447,049)	(261,422)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	6,426	2,903
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	9,020	(32,252)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(29,553)	72,174
Proceeds from/payments to related parties	<u>(46,948)</u>	<u>3,975</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(508,104)</u>	<u>(214,622)</u>

Livehire Ltd
Directors' declaration
30 June 2013

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 Livehire Ltd;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards as described 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 company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the financial year 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



Antonluigi Gozzi
Director

19 April 2016
Perth

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Livehire Ltd

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Livehire Ltd which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility 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 and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Livehire Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.



Opinion

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*

Basis of accounting

Without modifying our opinion, 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 *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'Dean Just', is written over a faint, stylized 'BDO' logo.

Dean Just
Director

Perth, 19 April 2016