

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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CONTENTS

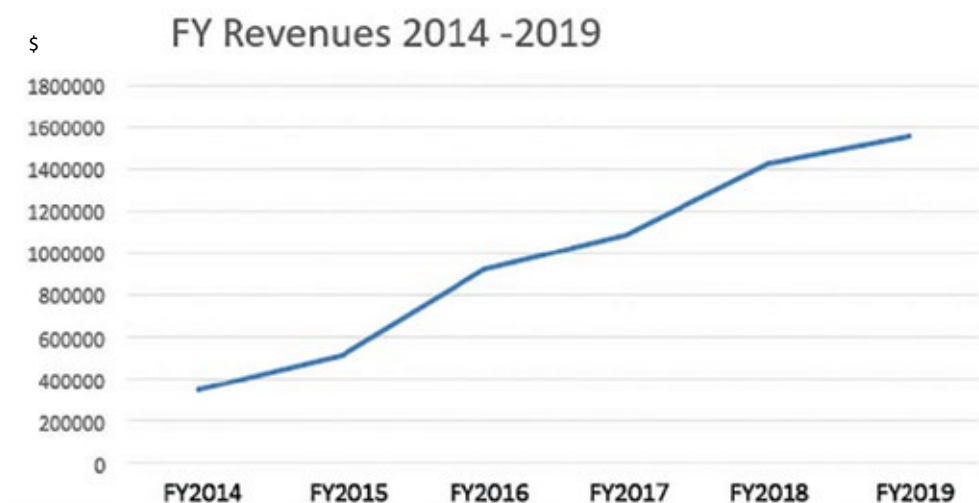
IV	HIGHLIGHTS
V	CHAIRMAN'S LETTER
VI	OVERVIEW OF RESULTS
VII	INTRODUCTION
VII	WHERE IS THE REVENUE COMING FROM?
VIII	GROWTH
VIII	Business as Usual
IX	Facilities Management
IX	Data
XII	GNIS
3	DIRECTORS' REPORT
8	REMUNERATION REPORT
11	AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
12	FINANCIALS
43	DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
44	AUDITOR'S REPORT
49	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES
51	CORPORATE DIRECTORY

HIGHLIGHTS 2019

- Annuity revenues representing 95% of total Aeeris Limited income, which continues to grow, with a 57% increase in cash receipts from FY2017 – FY 2019 (\$1,172,366.18 Vs \$1,842,976.00 Year on Year).
- Major customer retention 99%, only 1% lost due to finalisation of projects and changes to business areas.
- New customers have been signed from multiple industries ranging from steel and insurance to fertilisers and logistics.
- Aeeris Limited is actively providing services to New Zealand customers.
- The business is experiencing high penetration within the insurance market. This is the result of the capabilities delivered by its proprietary technology platform and round the clock operations.
- Revenue growth from long-served customers continues, with similar growth patterns evident in newer customer acquisitions.
- Aeeris Limited technology and data has come of age. Application of our historic and operational dataset within the global risk platform of one of the world's largest reinsurance companies has validated the value proposition of our primary IP which we are looking to commercialise shortly.
- The Esri Australia Pty Ltd (Esri) and MapData Services Pty Ltd (MDS) partnership has opened new opportunities introducing us to prospective new customers. Importantly, the hard work to scale and deliver Aeeris Limited data has been completed. This is realised in the launch of the Climate Risk and Reporting Platform. This incorporates a data flow that covers events going back as far as the 1800's, forecast, real time and immediate post-event.
- Growth and continued product development have been achieved without adding further cost.
- Business management continues to demonstrate strong cashflow management and financial control.

The loss of our largest customer following our listing has had the effect of obfuscating what has been a strong recovery from very low revenues and high expenditure to where we are today. Our customer retention since then has been exceptional. Revenues are now spread over more than one hundred blue chip customers. Coupled with cost cutting and other efficiency measures, this has allowed the business to enter a new stage of growth.

The chart below demonstrates this recovery with the customer loss removed. This is very modest growth in what we will refer to as 'Business as Usual' further in this report. It is the base from which we are working to add scale.



CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholder,

The last year has seen the business continue to add annuity revenue stream. We are now almost entirely annuity based and are currently in the process of adding several new customers. This accumulating subscription revenue validates the confidence management holds in the Company's growth. In addition, we have a lengthy pipeline of potential sales and three significant scaling opportunities which I detail below.

Despite some early setbacks in the business, it is important to note we have not gone back to the market to raise additional funds. Instead, we made the hard decisions, making critical cuts to the budget with both Board and management sharing in that pain.

Earlier this year we announced our shift from recovery to a quest for scale. This quest is comprised of four opportunities:

- Business as usual – continues growth trajectory.
- Data - the partnerships with Esri and MDS and subsequent validation of the data within these GIS environments by global reinsurers and our largest Australian insurance businesses.
- Facilities Management, and
- The licensing of our primary technology platform the GNIS.

In March 2019, we announced a partnership and collaboration with Esri/MDS. This has had a profound impact on the business through the visualization of our data within external environments and subsequent recognition of its value. This has resulted in a global Reinsurer tapping into our API to feed their international ArcGIS platform (Esri). This is an important validation of the data's integrity and application.

Over a decade's worth of non-stop location-based forecasting and alerting has realized its value today. Aeeris Limited accumulated and growing spatial risk data has new currency, with relevance and purpose in analysing risk tomorrow. This, combined with our proprietary technology that has enabled the mapping of risk as far back as the 1800's, is translating into new business. While businesses may consume our data through API's, now they have had the opportunity to 'see' its value as it is presented on the real-time and historic dashboards. This has resulted in the creation of new opportunities. One such example is within the claims management process of insurance companies.

Climate risk reporting has become a pressing regulatory issue for ASX-listed businesses and similarly designated reporting entities within Australia (Government departments, councils and agencies etc.) One half of the regulatory requirement driven by international standards and pursued by ASIC, APRA and the ASX is 'actual' risk. This relates to acute and extreme weather, fire and other natural hazards. Aeeris Limited maintains and continues to grow a unique and valuable spatial dataset available today which enables visualization and high-resolution analysis to calculate and measure this risk.

As described in the highlights, on a cashflow basis we continue to grow independently from support of grants, capital injections or large upfront fees to projects. We continue to consolidate the annuity business model with mostly blue-chip customers. Notably, revenue from insurance business has grown with the addition of well-known Australian and New Zealand brand names, an industry vertical with substantial potential.

Operationally and in direct support of growth, the Aeeris Limited leadership team led by the General Manager and CFO have been highly effective in managing the business on a day to day basis. From a personal perspective, this has freed valuable time to focus on innovation, sales, scale and associated growth strategies to help drive the business to the financial success we all want it to be.

On behalf of my fellow Directors I would like to thank the staff and shareholders for their continued support and look forward to a promising year ahead.

Regards



Kerry Plowright
Chairman

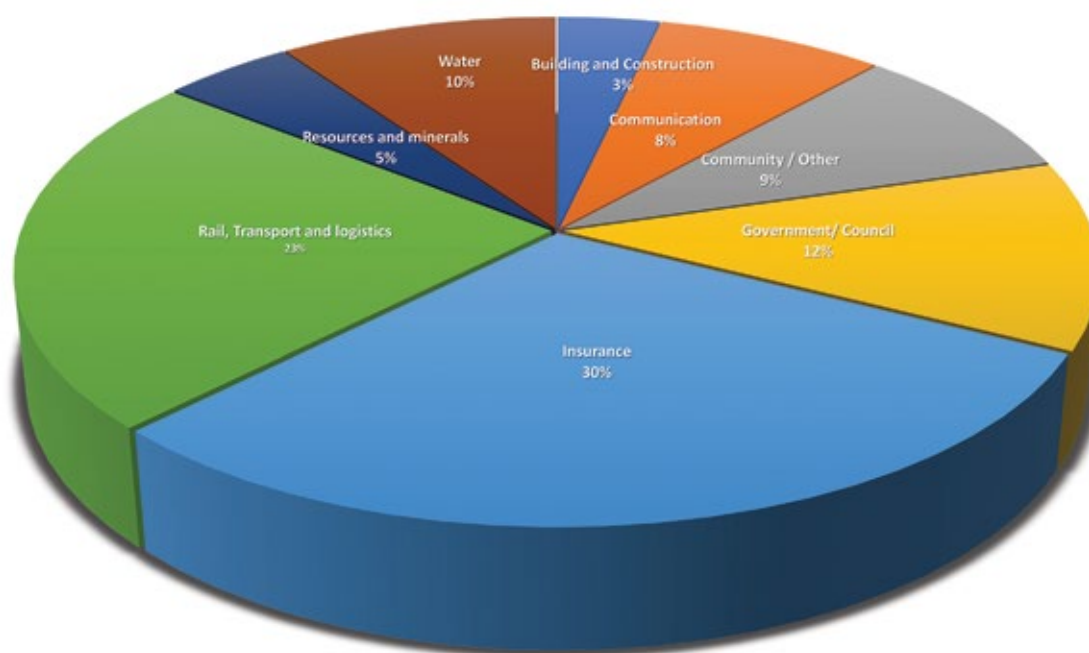
OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

The business and management team continue to demonstrate strong fiscal discipline. Importantly our client diversification over the last two years means that any single client represents less than ten percent of revenues.

Considering the business is not benefitting from any tax rebate or grant in the reporting period FY19, the loss incurred directly reflects the fact that large businesses operate differently than smaller businesses.

Aeeris doesn't own hardware, holes in the ground, buildings or other similar assets. We own cash flow in the form of annuity revenue and what a great asset that is. Customer retention is over 99% both in revenue and by number of customers with receipts continuing to grow.

REVENUE BY INDUSTRY TYPE



INTRODUCTION

The Early Warning Network Pty Ltd (EWN) a wholly owned subsidiary of Aeeris Limited, is Australia's leading authority in the mapping of historic and real-time risk data and is expert in the creation and **aggregation of geospatial risk data**. The business is **Australia's most experienced practitioner in the spatialisation and communication of all hazards**. EWN maintains a **round-the-clock monitoring and alerting operation** crewed by meteorologists and expert personnel utilising its world class Geographic Notification and Information System (GNIS). This capability extends the ability to map and track any operation or asset, measuring and analysing remote sensory data such as power outages and matters relating to worker safety to name a few.

This real-world experience accumulated over a long period of time has resulted in an unparalleled capability. The Company's proprietary GNIS technology platform **ingests, maps and records vast amounts of live data** from multiple sources regarding severe weather, fire, traffic, and other geospatial hazards. The **technology allows us to track and monitor** very large numbers of users, and communicate instantly with these users, especially about events which impact their safety.

The first warning issued by the GNIS was on 11 October 2007 following a year of initial development. **EWN operators and GNIS generate and record 500 to 1500 (seasonal) spatial events per month covering all sorts of risk**. This number does not include those spatial records automatically created by the GNIS.

The risk identification and mitigation benefits of our GNIS technology and products is priceless for our clients – because every loss avoided through appropriate notification and risk assessment systems like ours is of incalculable value.

WHERE IS THE REVENUE COMING FROM?

Public Alerts

This is the monitoring and issuing of alerts for severe weather, fire and other hazards to the public. It uses the GNIS to geolocate events, create the alert message and issue to recipients. The system applies branding to whoever owns the recipient. Customers are councils, insurance companies and water authorities.

GNIS

This is the use of our primary system by operators such as SEQ Water, NSW State Water, councils and others to manage and issue their own warnings.

Embargo

This involves the issue of spatial notifications to insurers of locations under imminent threat. This helps prevent exploitation of the system where cover notes are taken out at the last minute, only to be cancelled shortly after. It also offers the opportunity to accept business from locations not at-risk where people have become quickly sensitised to the need.

Operational and Asset Monitoring

For rail operators GWA and ARTC, we monitor thousands of track sensors which we threshold and analyse within our system. When parameters trigger alarms we validate against other data and issue colour coded warnings and descriptions which include specific procedures. For example, a Black notification requires trains to be stopped.

Facilities Management

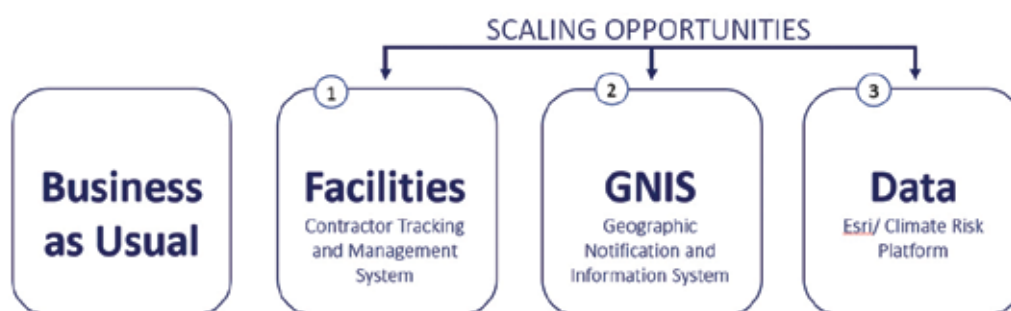
Described on a separate sheet, this is an entirely scalable solution using beacons and Router networks within facilities to map, track and monitor cleaners and contractors. The current completed solution has been under development for some time and successfully piloted. A roll out is imminent.

Data

EWN's historic data set is a unique (spatialised) operational data set of natural hazards. The added ability to rapidly map and spatially edit post event data has added to its value and application. This has been validated by an international Reinsurer and large insurance company for use within peril risk analysis and at the same time application within Suncorp Claims.

GROWTH

The development, hard work and critical business relationships have all been put in place to provide continued growth and the opportunity to scale. In addition to 'Business as usual' which covers the growth we have and continue to experience, the effort to scale beyond that is focused on our facilities management solution, licensing our primary technology platform and the sale and licensing of our historic, real time and post event spatial data sets.



BUSINESS AS USUAL

'Business as usual' is comprised of growth from services expanding within our current client base and new enquiry accretive to the EWN annuity revenue stream. Revenues from current customers have increased in addition to many new customers. This growth has primarily come from:

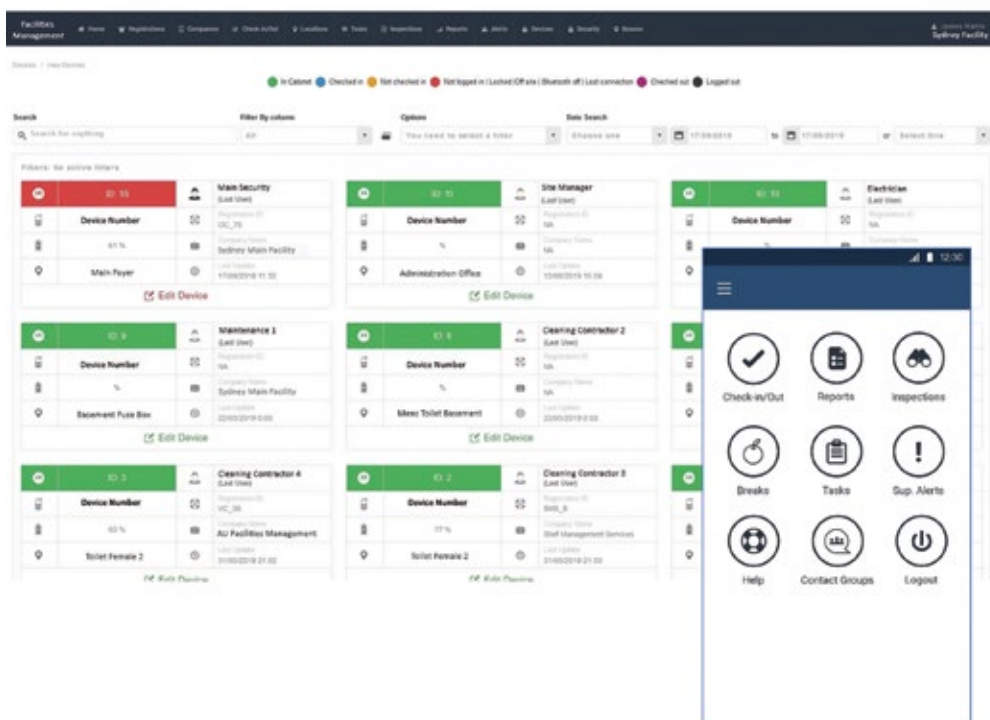
- Insurance
- Heavy Haul
- Telecommunications
- Councils and state government

EWN has established an exceptional record of performance and delivery with its customers. We have brand recognition and credibility. We experience continued growth from our current customer base and new inbound enquiry through word of mouth. The EWN website also pulls enquiries due to its high ranking. The dynamic nature of alert content being posted to the site has established popularity scores which rank us highly on search engine result pages within our subject area.

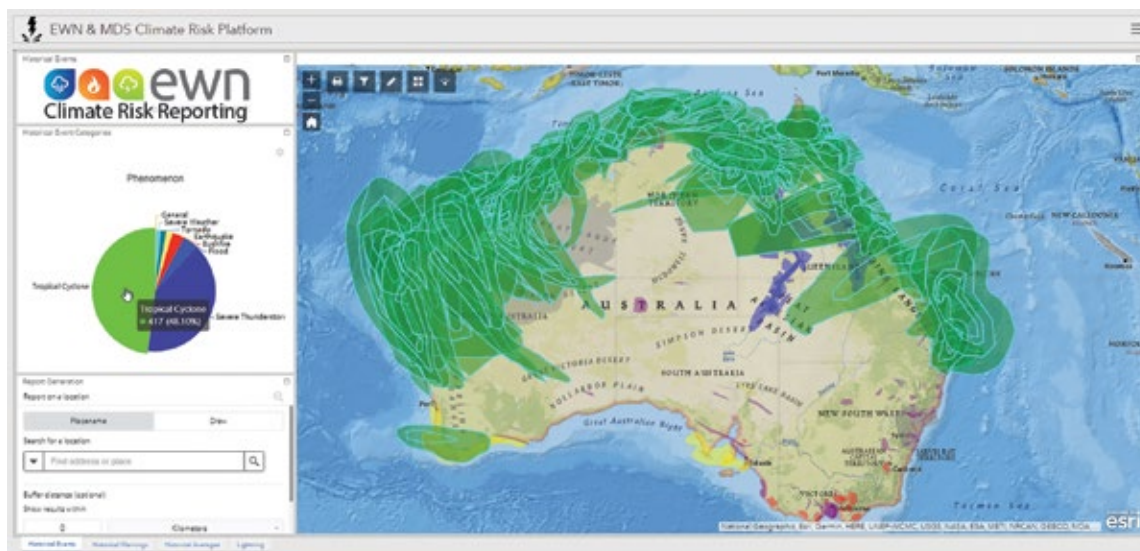


FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

The facilities management project developed in collaboration with Esri is now being implemented having met all of its KPIs to date. Successful piloting of the project has advanced this work to a stage where commercialisation and roll out schedules will be planned and progressed in this second quarter of FY2020.



DATA



The Climate Risk Reporting platform and dashboard includes historic spatial event data, EWN operational alert history, lightning and real-time alerting for all risks.

The Data opportunity represents a significant avenue to scale through the following verticals:

1. Insurance
2. Listed Entities
3. All reporting government agencies from local councils, state to federal
4. Other entities requiring financial reporting

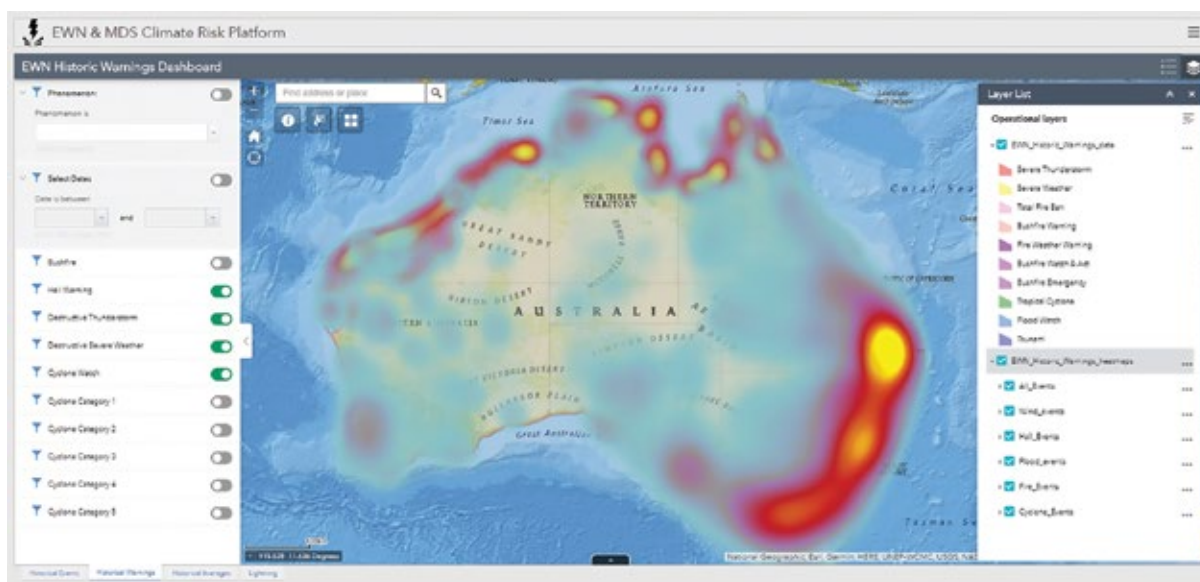
The application of EWN's warnings and warning data has been the primary source of revenue since inception. This is very much based on forecasting and alerting customers to imminent threat based on their individual vulnerabilities. The platform used to accomplish this task and accumulated dataset has introduced entirely new opportunities. There is a growing demand to quantify and measure real risk within financial reporting from regulatory authorities.

'Actual' risk event data has been accurately mapped going back to the 1800's, and it also includes current, real-time, impending and forecast events. Severity is categorised, tracked and spatialised measuring hail size, wind, flooding and fire to name a few. This can then be cross referenced and analysed against vulnerabilities to report financial asset or operational risk. The Climate Risk Reporter is a dynamic system that updates in real-time providing continuous analysis and risk disclosure.

Through our partnership with Esri and MDS, we visualized the IP through the development of dedicated dashboards. While used for a variety of purposes including post event assessment and claims, the multitude of applications are embraced within what we call the Climate Risk Reporting Platform.

The Climate Risk Reporting Platform deals with real event data. It is made up of five data sets:

- 1. Historic.** The historic database maps events in high resolution, spatially separated by parameters of severity to enable risk analysis and stress tests. Frequency is critical to risk calculation. This data goes back to the 1800s.
- 2. Forecast.** EWN issues spatial threat maps of severe weather, fire and other risk out to ten days.
- 3. Real-time.** EWN issues warnings for imminent severe weather and other risks. The GNIS communicates over multiple channels, is Locationally aware and permits complex user specifications regarding how, what, where and when messages are received.
- 4. Post Event.** This is the event track and mapping of severity during and immediately after. The GNIS platform allows continual curation, meaning as more and more information becomes available, the post event mapping is continually updated.
- 5. Alert History.** This data set is huge. It includes EWN's entire operational alert history. Importantly, this data set not only illustrates where events have occurred, it also highlights areas where a warning has been issued but the event has not transpired. In other words where something might occur. This is heat mapped based on event query and informs probability.



Heat mapping of the historic and real time spatial database by selecting events or specific peril, quickly visualises and measures actual risk

Regulators are in lockstep on approaching climate change as a financial risk issue. The Reserve Bank of Australia has joined APRA, ASIC and the ASX in considering the implications of climate change through an overtly economic risk lens. **Australian regulators identify climate risk in two flavours, emissions related disclosures and physical peril.** A review by ASIC of ASX reporting entities has identified that none of them have accounted or specifically reported for physical peril, 'None of the prospectuses we reviewed expressly identified any physical climate risks'¹. The framework developed by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), identifies specific financial reporting relating to 'actual' risk as a result of exposure to extreme events impacting operations, assets and other measurable vulnerabilities.

¹ ASIC Media Release ASIC Reports on climate risk disclosure by Australia's Listed Companies. Retrieved from <https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/news-centre/find-a-media-release/2018-releases/18-273mr-asic-reports-on-climate-risk-disclosure-by-australia-s-listed-companies/>

The TCFD is an international body set up in 2015 by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to develop voluntary, consistent climate-related financial risk disclosures for use by companies in providing information to investors, lenders, insurers, and other stakeholders.

What is Climate Risk?

The TCFD divided climate-related risks into two main categories, risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy and risks related to the physical impacts of climate change:

1. **Transition risks** – transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change.
2. **Physical risks** – physical risks resulting from climate change can be acute or chronic. Acute physical risks refer to those that are event-driven, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones or floods. Chronic physical risks refer to longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g. sustained higher temperatures) that may cause sea level rises or chronic heat waves.

Regulators are seeking 'specific' financial disclosure of climate risk. This includes 'actual' exposure to acute or chronic natural disasters and weather-related events. EWN has created an easy to use solution to enable businesses of all sizes and within any industry to quickly and effectively report on their exposure to acute and chronic natural disaster and weather-related events.



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GNIS

EWN's proprietary technology platform, the Geographic Notification and Information System (GNIS), is a multi-user B2B and public platform. The system maps and tracks devices, assets and operations built into a layered and stacked environment. Completing this stack is a location based multi-channel communication engine. The platform is already used by major government departments to communicate with the public and staff, both administratively and in times of emergency. The GNIS is global and entirely scalable.

THREAT
WARNINGS
24/7

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Aeeris Ltd
ABN 18 166 705 595
and Controlled Entities

Directors Report

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity ('the Group') consisting of Aeeris Ltd and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

General Information

Directors

The following persons were directors of Aeeris Ltd during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Mr Kerry Plowright – Executive Chairman and CEO
Mr Bryce Reynolds – Non-Executive Director
Mr Nathan Young – Non-Executive Director

Particulars of each director's experience and qualifications are:

Kerry Plowright

Qualifications

None

Experience

In 2007 Kerry founded the Early Warning Network's Geographical Notification and Information System (GNIS) and has been the key driver behind the development of the Group's technology platform. Kerry is responsible for leading the Aeeris team in both the operation and further technical evolution of the EWN platform. He has a depth of experience in establishing and growing successful businesses. In 1995 he founded a digital publishing and software business called Ezimerchant, which created one of the world's first out-of-the-box e-commerce and DIY products and payments platforms.

Interest in Shares and Options

22,376,622 Shares
2,250,000 Options
1,900,000 Performance Rights

Special Responsibilities

Executive Chairman and CEO

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year

None

Bryce Reynolds

Qualifications

B. Comm (Accounting/Finance) UNSW

Experience

In 2006, Bryce established Veritas Securities Limited as a founding director after working for a large investment bank and two mid tiered Australian securities firms. Since then he has further added to his skill base by being an active company director for numerous private ventures in the funds management and IT/digital field.

Interest in Shares and Options

3,843,708 Shares
3,490,000 Options
1,250,000 Performance Rights

Special Responsibilities

Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year

None

Nathan Young

Qualifications

B. Comm

Experience

Nathan began his career in financial markets over 20 years ago. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce from The University of Melbourne and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment. He has previously been employed by a large Investment Bank and Hedge Fund focused on trading and investment strategies. In these organisations one of his roles was to evaluate seed capital, pre-IPO and listed investment opportunities in the technology sector.

Interest in Shares and Options

1,000,000 Performance Rights

Special Responsibilities

Non-Executive Director

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year

Bora Bora Resources Limited

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Elissa Hansen and details of her experience and qualifications are:

Elissa Hansen

Qualifications

B.Com, Gdip.AppCorGov, GAICD, FGIA

Experience

Elissa is a Chartered Secretary with over fifteen years' experience advising management and boards of ASX listed companies on governance, investor relations and other corporate issues. She has extensive company secretarial experience, acting as Company Secretary for a number of public, ASX listed and private companies.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the consolidated group during the financial year was enterprise asset and people protection technologies.

Significant Changes to Activities

No significant changes in the nature of the principal activities occurred during the financial year.

Operating Results

The consolidated loss of the consolidated group amounted to \$251,940 (2018 Profit: \$50,254) after providing for income tax.

Review of Operations

Aeris Limited is one of the World's leading aggregators of geospatial data and provides unique location based Safety, Operations Management, Severe Weather and All Hazards data and content services.

The Group's Early Warning Network (EWN) platform and proprietary GNIS technology system enable Aeris to provide a range of critical services - Live data on natural and man-made hazards affecting our clients, various applications to protect workers and assets, aerial and ground based imaging of facilities and infrastructure, and digital tracking, mapping and monitoring of assets and personnel.

Additionally, the Group provides corporate and government clients with specific digital alerts and other content in real time regarding a range of disruptive geospatial events including storms, floods, damaging wind, hail, hurricanes and cyclones, as well as non-atmospheric hazards such as fire, tsunami, solar radiation, traffic and power outages.

Its services solve natural disaster awareness problems and promote personal and employee safety, asset protection, risk management, as well as helping to mitigate the financial impact of adverse events. The GNIS system is globally scalable.

Aeris is listed on ASX with the ticker code AER.

Financial Position

The net assets of the consolidated group have decreased by \$251,940 from 30 June 2018 to \$584,795 in 2019. This increase is largely due to the following factors:

- A decrease of \$171,659 in cash and cash equivalents.
- An increase in trade payables of \$71,360.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the parent entity during the financial year.

Events After the Reporting Period

On 1 August 2019, Mr Kerry Plowright converted 625,000 performance rights into ordinary shares valued at \$106,250, Mr Bryce Reynolds converted 625,000 performance rights into ordinary shares valued at \$106,250 and Mr Nathan Young converted 500,000 performance rights into ordinary shares valued at \$85,000.

Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies

Current areas of strategic focus of the Group include the following:

- Focus on converting significant pipeline of potential clients and on-boarding new customer referrals and lines of enquiry.
- Focus on distribution of our core IP (data) through established GIS platforms.
- Pursue white labelling opportunities to leverage the Aeeris completed products.
- Product, service and technology innovation.

Environmental Issues

The Group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under the laws of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory in Australia.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial period. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

Insurance of Directors and Officers

The company has entered into an agreement to insure the directors and officers of the company. The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the directors and officers in their capacity as officers of the entity, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else or to cause detriment to the company.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

The company has agreed to indemnify and keep indemnified Directors and officers against any liability: incurred in connection with, or as a consequence of the director or officer acting in that capacity, including representing the company on any body corporate; and for legal costs incurred in defending an action in connection with or as a consequence of the Director or officer acting in that capacity.

The indemnity only applies to the extent of the amount that the Directors are not indemnified under any other indemnity, including an indemnity contained in any insurance policy taken out by the company, under the general law or otherwise.

The indemnity does not extend to any liability:

- to the company or a related body corporate of the company;
- arising out of conduct of the Directors or officers involving a lack of good faith; or
- which is in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which the directors or officers may be guilty in relation to the company or related body corporate.

No liability has arisen under these indemnities as at the date of this report. No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an auditor of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 11 of the financial report.

Options

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Aeeris Ltd under option are as follows:

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
9/10/2014	31/12/2019	\$0.40	1,950,000
9/10/2014	31/12/2019	\$0.60	4,500,000
01/04/2015	31/12/2019	\$0.40	2,740,000

There have been no options granted over unissued shares or interests of any controlled entity within the Group during or since the end of the reporting period.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 12 meetings of directors, excluding committee of directors were held.

Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		Audit & Risk Committee	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Kerry Plowright	12	12	3	3
Bryce Reynolds	12	12	3	3
Nathan Young	12	11	3	3

The board comprises of three Directors. All directors attend the Audit & Risk Committee meetings.

Corporate Governance Statement

The company's corporate governance practices and policies have been made publicly available on the Company's website at www.aeeris.com/corporate_governance.html.

Aeeris Ltd
ABN 18 166 705 595
and Controlled Entities

Remuneration Report

Remuneration Policy

All key management personnel (KMP) and directors of Aeeris Ltd were engaged on fixed remuneration consultancy agreements for the provision of services with no performance incentives. The Board of Aeeris Ltd believes, given the size and operations of the company during the period, that the remuneration policy to be appropriate. All KMP and directors are large shareholders in the company in their own right, providing them with appropriate incentives for outstanding performance.

All remuneration paid to KMP is valued at the cost to the company and expensed.

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for their time, commitment and responsibilities. The remuneration committee determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting.

Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Group KMP	Position held as at 30 June 2019 and any Change during the Year	Contract Details (Duration and Termination)	Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Related to Performance	Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance
Mr K Plowright	Executive Chairman and CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Executive Consulting contract with no fixed term. Can be terminated with 3 months notice.As Managing Director, exempt from the requirement to stand for re-election as a director.	-	100%
Mr B Reynolds	Non Executive Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Re-election as director required every 3 years.	-	100%
Mr N Young	Non Executive Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Re-election as director required every 3 years.	-	100%

The employment terms and conditions of all KMP are formalised in contracts of employment.

Changes in Directors and Executives Subsequent to Year-end

Nil

Remuneration Expense Details for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The following table of benefits and payments represents the components of the current year and comparative year remuneration expenses for each member of KMP and director of the consolidated group. Such amounts have been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Table of Benefits and Payments for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Short Term Benefits	Equity-settled Share-based Payments	2019
	Remuneration	Shares/Options/Rights	Total
Mr. K Plowright *	\$135,758	-	\$135,758
Mr. B Reynolds *	\$24,000	-	\$24,000
Mr. N Young *	\$24,000	-	\$24,000
	\$183,758	-	\$183,758

Table of Benefits and Payments for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Short Term Benefits	Equity-settled Share-based Payments	2018
	Remuneration	Shares/Options/Rights	Total
Mr. K Plowright *	\$116,500	\$15,000	\$131,500
Mr. B Reynolds *	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$27,000
Mr. N Young *	\$8,500	-	\$8,500
Mr. B Loiterton *	\$14,463	\$15,000	\$29,463
	\$151,463	\$45,000	\$196,463

* Paid through their related entities, refer Note 24.

Securities Received that are Not Performance-Related

No members of KMP and directors are entitled to receive securities that are not performance-based as part of their remuneration package.

Cash Bonuses, Performance-related Bonuses and Share-Based Payments

There were no cash bonuses, performance-related bonuses and share based payments paid as remuneration to KMP.

Options and Rights Granted as Remuneration

There were no options or rights issued as remuneration to KMP.

KMP Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Aeeris Ltd held by each KMP and director of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at 1 July 2018	Granted as Remuneration during the Year	Issued on Exercise of Options during the Year	Other Changes during the Year	Balance at 30 June 2019
Mr. K Plowright	22,376,622	-	-	-	22,376,622
Mr. B Reynolds	3,843,708	-	-	-	3,843,708
Mr. N Young	-	-	-	-	-

Other Equity-related KMP Transactions

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above relating to options, rights and shareholdings.

Other Transactions with KMP and/or their Related Parties

There were no other transactions conducted between the Group and KMP or their related parties, apart from those disclosed above relating to equity, compensation and loans, that were conducted other than in accordance with normal employee, customer or supplier relationships on terms no more favourable than those reasonably expected under arm's length dealings with unrelated persons.

This directors' report, incorporating the remuneration report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Chairman:

Mr Kerry Plowright

Dated this 26th day of August 2019



**AEERIS LIMITED ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Aeeris Limited and controlled entities.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019 there have been no contraventions of:

- i. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MNSA Pty Ltd

MNSA Pty Ltd

Mark Schiliro

Sydney
26th August 2019

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
Revenue from continuing operations			
Revenue	3	1,526,814	1,382,208
Other income	3	109,418	13,725
R & D refund		-	487,179
Total Revenue		1,636,232	1,883,112
Expenses			
Consultants and subcontractors		(584,497)	(529,056)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(6,352)	(10,642)
Employee benefits expense	4	(587,974)	(678,178)
Finance costs		(1,015)	(1,114)
Share based payments	22	-	(45,000)
SMS communication		(120,503)	(130,393)
Weather reports		(227,778)	(109,440)
Other expenses from ordinary activities	5	(360,053)	(329,035)
Total Expenses		(1,888,172)	(1,832,858)
(Loss)/profit before income tax		(251,940)	50,254
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Net (loss)/profit for the year		(251,940)	50,254
Earnings per share			
From continuing operations			
Basic (loss)/ earnings per share (cents)	10	(0.44)	0.09
Diluted (loss)/ earnings per share (cents)	10	(0.44)	0.09

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
Current Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	11	878,735	1,050,394
Trade & other receivables	12	152,604	146,038
Prepayments		7,289	15,786
Total Current Assets		<u>1,038,628</u>	<u>1,212,218</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant & equipment	14	<u>15,335</u>	<u>21,687</u>
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>15,335</u>	<u>21,687</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,053,963</u>	<u>1,233,905</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade & other payables	15	436,584	365,224
Provisions	16	<u>32,584</u>	<u>31,946</u>
Total Current Liabilities		<u>469,168</u>	<u>397,170</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>469,168</u>	<u>397,170</u>
Net Assets		<u>584,795</u>	<u>836,735</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	17	5,019,351	5,019,351
Options reserve	27	94,967	94,967
Accumulated losses	28	<u>(4,529,523)</u>	<u>(4,277,583)</u>
Total Equity		<u>584,795</u>	<u>836,735</u>

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

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Consolidated Group	Notes	Issued capital \$	Options reserve \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017		4,921,017	94,967	(4,327,837)	688,147
Profit for the financial year	28	-	-	50,254	50,254
Issue of shares	22	98,334	-	-	98,334
Balance at 30 June 2018		5,019,351	94,967	(4,277,583)	836,735
Balance at 1 July 2018		5,019,351	94,967	(4,277,583)	836,735
Loss for the financial year	28	-	-	(251,940)	(251,940)
Balance at 30 June 2019		5,019,351	94,967	(4,529,523)	584,795

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

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
Cash flow from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,662,715	1,429,295
Payments to suppliers & employees		(1,834,374)	(1,616,638)
R&D tax incentive		-	487,179
Net cash (used in)/ provided by operating activities	21	(171,659)	299,836
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Purchases of property, plant & equipment		-	(726)
Payments for Intangibles		-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		-	(726)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of shares		-	-
Fund raising expense		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(171,659)	299,110
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,050,394	751,284
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	878,735	1,050,394

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

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Aeeris Ltd and Controlled Entities (the “consolidated group” or “group”).

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Aeeris Ltd, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 26 August 2019 by the directors of the company.

NOTE 1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board in compliance with and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent (Aeeris Ltd) and all of the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 13.

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

Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is obtained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed are recognised.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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

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

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

Goodwill

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

- i. The consideration transferred;
- ii. Any non-controlling interest (determined under either the full goodwill or proportionate interest method); and
- iii. The acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest; over the acquisition date fair value of any identifiable assets acquired.

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

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

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates.

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

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

Income Tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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

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

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

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

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

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

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period.

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

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

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Leasehold improvements	2.5-5%
Plant and equipment	5-33%
Plant and equipment leased to external parties	10-20%
Leased plant and equipment	15%

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

The Group does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at “fair value through profit or loss” when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

ii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

iii. Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group’s intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

iv. Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

v. *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Impairment of Assets

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

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

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

Intangibles Other Than Goodwill

IT Research and Development

Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project is expected to deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably. IT research and development costs are amortised over 5 years using the prime cost method.

Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Group's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, superannuation and leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Group's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

At this stage there are no long-term leave entitlements.

Equity-Settled Compensation

The Group provides compensation benefits to employees (including directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by a Black Scholes model.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Revenue and Other Income

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

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Subscription Income

Revenue from subscriptions is recognised over the period which the relevant service is provided.

Interest Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Rendering of Services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services depends on whether the outcome of the services can be measured reliably. If this is the case, then the stage of completion of the service is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period. If the outcome cannot be reliably measured, then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Trade and Other Receivables

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

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Trade and Other Payables

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Comparative Figures

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

Where the Group retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

Key Estimates

Capitalisation of development costs

Development costs associated with intangible assets are only capitalised by the Group when it can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale, how the asset will generate future economic benefits and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Impairment

The Group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key Judgements

Share-based payment transactions

The directors measure the cost of equity-settled share-based payment transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at grant date. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using the Black Scholes Model simulation. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

Revenue

The directors have assessed the impact of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on the financial statements and have determined that other than unearned revenue, the Group has recognised revenue to depict the transfer of services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the services.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Group when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

- AASB 16: *Leases* (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019)

When effective, this standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: *Leases* and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lease accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard are as follows:

- Recognition of a right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets in line with AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment* in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
- Inclusion of variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- Application of practical expedient to permit a lease to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- Inclusion of additional disclosure requirements

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lease to either retrospectively apply the standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108 or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

The directors have assessed and have determined that the adoption of AASB 16 will have no material impact on the financial statements.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 2. Parent Information

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Statement of Financial Position		
ASSETS		
Current Assets	560,993	901,204
Non Current Assets	4,562,793	4,210,841
TOTAL ASSETS	5,123,786	5,112,045
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-
EQUITY		
Issued Capital	5,019,351	5,019,351
Options Reserve	94,967	94,967
Retained Earnings	9,468	(2,273)
TOTAL EQUITY	5,123,786	5,112,045
Statement of Profit or Loss		
Total Profit	11,741	12,524

Guarantees

Aeeris Ltd did not enter into any deed of cross guarantees during the reporting period.

Contingent Liabilities

Aeeris Ltd does not have any contingent liabilities.

Contractual Commitments

Aeeris Ltd does not have any contractual commitments.

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018
	\$	\$
NOTE 3. Revenue and Other Income		
Revenue from ordinary activities		
Sales Revenue:		
Subscription Income	1,386,852	1,301,521
Rendering of services	139,962	80,687
	1,526,814	1,382,208
Other income:		
Interest received	11,792	13,725
Other income	97,626	-
	109,418	13,725
Total revenue and other income	1,636,232	1,395,933

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
NOTE 4. Employee Benefits Expense		
Total wages, salary, super and employee expense	587,974	678,178
Expensed wages, salary, super and employee expense	587,974	678,178
Total wages, salary, super and employee expense	<u>587,974</u>	<u>678,178</u>

NOTE 5. Other Expenses

Expenses included in other expenses

Internet & Hosting Charges	101,513	114,887
Legal Costs	5,009	669
Rent	-	12,907
Travelling & Accommodation	24,095	32,693
Corporate Expenses	51,117	42,421
Corporate Secretarial	27,600	19,873
Other Administration & Operating Costs	150,719	105,585
Total Other Expenses	<u>360,053</u>	<u>329,035</u>

NOTE 6. Income Tax Expense

The components of tax (expense) income comprise:

Current year tax expense	-	15,272
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	-	(15,272)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Prima Facie income tax credit on loss from ordinary activities at 27.5% is (\$69,284) has not been brought to account.

NOTE 7. Key Management Personnel Compensation

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the directors' report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 June 2019.

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the company and the Group during the year are as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Short-term employee benefits	183,758	151,463
Share-based payments	-	45,000
Total KMP compensation	<u>183,758</u>	<u>196,463</u>

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the executive chair and non-executive directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive directors and other KMP.

Share-based Payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of KMP in equity-settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

Further information in relation to KMP remuneration can be found in the directors' report.

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
NOTE 8. Auditors' Remuneration		
Remuneration of the auditor for:		
• Auditing or reviewing the financial statements	20,000	20,000

NOTE 9. Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the 2019 financial year.

NOTE 10. Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share (cents)	(0.44)	0.09
Earnings/(loss) used to calculate basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	(251,940)	50,254
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share	56,658,858	55,990,025

The potential ordinary shares, being its options granted, are not considered dilutive as the conversion of these options would result in a decrease in the net gain/(loss) per share.

NOTE 11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at Bank	878,735	1,050,394
	<u>878,735</u>	<u>1,050,394</u>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash Equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash at Bank	878,735	1,050,394
	<u>878,735</u>	<u>1,050,394</u>

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
NOTE 12. Trade and Other Receivables		
Current		
Trade Receivables	126,903	139,546
GST Paid	25,701	6,492
Total current trade and other receivables	152,604	146,038

Credit Risk

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 26. The class of assets described as "trade and other receivables" is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Group.

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

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms are considered to be of high credit quality.

	Gross Amount	Past Due and Impaired	Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue)				Within Initial Trade Terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
2019							
Trade Receivables	152,604	-	72,125	25,163	53,057	2,259	152,604
Total	152,604	-	72,125	25,163	53,057	2,259	152,604
2018							
Trade Receivables	146,038	-	118,876	5,915	2,130	19,117	146,038
Total	146,038	-	118,876	5,915	2,130	19,117	146,038

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 13. Interests in Subsidiary

Subsidiary

The subsidiary listed below has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

Name of Subsidiary	Principle Place of Business	Ownership Interest Held by the Group	
		2019	2018
Early Warning Network Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
		Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$

NOTE 14. Property, Plant and Equipment

Office Equipment			
At cost		31,137	31,137
Accumulated depreciation		(27,572)	(25,866)
		<u>3,565</u>	<u>5,271</u>
Camera Equipment			
At cost		50,288	50,288
Accumulated depreciation		(45,722)	(42,677)
		<u>4,566</u>	<u>7,611</u>
Furniture and Fittings			
At cost		5,640	5,640
Accumulated depreciation		(2,032)	(1,630)
		<u>3,608</u>	<u>4,010</u>
Motor Vehicles			
At cost		12,000	12,000
Accumulated depreciation		(8,404)	(7,205)
		<u>3,596</u>	<u>4,795</u>
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		<u>15,335</u>	<u>21,687</u>

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
NOTE 15. Trade and Other Payables		
Current		
Trade Payables	153,418	84,906
Superannuation Liability	-	4,386
GST Collected	39,950	24,480
PAYG Withholding	26,668	30,419
Sundry Creditors	27,370	80,888
Unearned Income	189,178	140,145
	436,584	365,224
NOTE 16. Provisions		
Employee Benefits		
Opening Balance at 1 July	31,946	40,686
Net movement during the year	638	(8,740)
Balance at 30 June	32,584	31,946

Provision for Employee Benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Group does not expect the full amount of annual leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
NOTE 17. Issued Capital		
56,658,858 (2018: 56,658,858) Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	5,019,351	5,019,351
	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 No.	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 No.
Ordinary Shares		
At the beginning of the reporting period	56,658,858	54,902,570
Shares Issued – 24 November 2017	-	1,756,288
At the end of the reporting period	56,658,858	56,658,858

Ordinary shareholders participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding-up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

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

Options

For more information relating to the Aeeris Ltd employee option plan, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and the options outstanding at year-end, refer to Note 22.

For information relating to share options issued to key management personnel during the financial year, refer to Note 24.

Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to maintain a sustainable debt to equity ratio, generate long-term shareholder value and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's debt and capital include financial liabilities and ordinary share capital and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

NOTE 18. Capital and Leasing Commitments

There are no capital or leasing commitments at the date of this report.

NOTE 19. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The company does not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Note 20. Operating Segments

The Group operates predominantly in one business and one geographical segment being early warning notifications within Australia.

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
Revenue		
Operating revenue	1,526,814	1,382,208
Interest revenue	11,792	13,725
Other revenue	97,626	487,179
Total revenue	1,636,232	1,883,112
Expenses		
Other expenses	(1,881,820)	(1,822,216)
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment expenses	(6,352)	(10,642)
Total expenses	(1,888,172)	(1,832,858)
Segment results	(251,940)	50,254
Assets		
Current assets	1,038,628	1,212,218
Property plant & equipment	15,335	21,687
Other non-current assets	-	-
Total Assets	1,053,963	1,233,905
Current Liabilities	469,168	397,170
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	469,168	397,170
Net Assets	584,795	836,735

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
NOTE 21. Cash Flow Information		
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
(Losses)/profit during the year	(251,940)	50,254
Non-Cash flows		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6,352	10,642
Share based payments - shares	-	45,000
Share based payments – trade and other payables	-	53,334
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(6,566)	33,362
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	8,497	(15,786)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	71,360	116,770
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	638	(8,740)
Proceeds from disposal of non-current asset	-	15,000
Cash flows from operating activities	(171,659)	299,836

NOTE 22. Share-Based Payments

A summary of the movements of all options issued is as follows:

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 No.	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 No.
Options Outstanding as at 1 July	9,190,000	9,190,000
Movements during the year	-	-
Options Outstanding at 30 June	9,190,000	9,190,000
Options exercisable as at 30 June	9,190,000	9,190,000

Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average
\$0.40	1,950,000	780,000
\$0.60	4,500,000	2,700,000
\$0.40	2,740,000	1,096,000
Total	9,190,000	4,576,000

All options outstanding at year end expire on the 31st of December 2019. The weighted average exercise price of outstanding options at the end of the reporting period was \$0.50. The weighted average exercise price is calculated by dividing the total weighted average over the total number of options.

There were no shares granted to key management personnel during the year. Last year, the following share-based payments were made:

Grant Date	Number	Value
24 November 2017	750,000	\$45,000

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

In addition, shares granted to KMP as share-based payments in payment of trade creditors are as follows:

Grant Date	Number	Value
24 November 2017	1,006,288	\$53,334

NOTE 23. Events after the Reporting Period

On 1 August 2019, Mr Kerry Plowright converted 625,000 performance rights into ordinary shares valued at \$106,250, Mr Bryce Reynolds converted 625,000 performance rights into ordinary shares valued at \$106,250 and Mr Nathan Young converted 500,000 performance rights into ordinary shares valued at \$85,000.

NOTE 24. Related Party Transactions

The Group's main related parties are as follows:

- *Key Management Personnel*
Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity are considered key management personnel.
For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 7.
- *Entities subject to significant influence by the Group*
An entity that has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but does not have control over those policies, is an entity that holds significant influence. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership statute or agreement.
- *Other Related Parties*
Other related parties include entities controlled by the ultimate parent entity and entities over which key management personnel have joint control.

Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Kerry Plowright through his controlled entity WASPZ Pty Ltd, was paid \$24,000 (2018: \$27,000) for director's fees including superannuation and \$111,758 (2018: \$104,500) for consulting services rendered during the year.

Bryce Reynolds through his related party entity Bluestar Management Pty Ltd, was paid \$24,000 (2018: \$27,000) for director's fees including superannuation during the year.

Nathan Young through his related party entity Mychi Le Investments Pty Ltd, was paid \$24,000 (2018: \$8,500) for director's fees including superannuation during the year.

Margo Plowright was paid \$81,278 (2018: \$76,000) for services rendered during the year.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 25. Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivables and payables and loans to subsidiaries.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	Consolidated Group 2019 \$	2018 \$
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	878,735	1,050,394
Loans and Receivables	12	152,604	146,038
Total Financial Assets		1,031,339	1,196,432
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	15	436,584	365,224
Total Financial Liabilities		436,584	365,224

Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The Group has no exposure through financial instruments and therefore has minimal credit risk and liquidity risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Group is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

a) Credit Risk

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

Credit risk is managed through the maintenance of procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties), ensuring to the extent possible that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Depending on the division within the Group, credit terms are generally 30 days from the invoice date.

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position. Credit risk also arises through the provision of financial guarantees, as approved at board level, given to parties securing the liabilities of certain subsidiaries.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 12.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed in Note 12.

b) Liquidity Risk

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

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

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

Consolidated Group	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Financial Liabilities due for Payment								
Trade and other Payables	436,584	365,224	-	-	-	-	436,584	365,224
Total Expected Outflows	436,584	365,224	-	-	-	-	436,584	365,224
Financial Assets – Cash Flows Realisable								
Trade and other Receivables	152,604	146,038	-	-	-	-	152,604	146,038
Total anticipated inflows	152,604	146,038	-	-	-	-	152,604	146,038
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	(283,980)	(219,186)	-	-	-	-	(283,980)	(219,186)

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Fair Value Estimations

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position. Refer to Note 26 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Consolidated Group	Note	2019		2018	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	878,735	878,735	1,050,394	1,050,394
Trade and Other Receivables	12	152,604	152,604	146,038	146,038
Total Financial Assets		1,031,339	1,031,339	1,196,432	1,196,432
Financial Liabilities					
Trade and Other Payables	15	436,584	436,584	365,224	365,224
Total Financial Liabilities		436,584	436,584	365,224	365,224

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amounts are equivalent to their fair values.

NOTE 26. Fair Value Measurements

The group does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: *Fair Value Measurement* requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Valuation Techniques

The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- *Market Approach*: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities
- *Income Approach*: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value
- *Cost Approach*: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Group's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

		30 June 2019			
Recurring Fair Value Measurements	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	878,735	-	-	878,735
Trade and other Receivables	12	152,604	-	-	152,604
Prepayments		7,289	-	-	7,289
Total Financial Assets		1,038,628	-	-	1,038,628
<i>Non Financial Assets</i>					
Property Plant and Equipment	14	15,335	-	-	15,335
Total Non Financial Assets		15,335	-	-	15,335
<i>Liabilities</i>					
Trade and other Payables	15	436,584	-	-	436,584
Provisions	16	32,584	-	-	32,584
Total Liabilities		469,168	-	-	469,168

There were no transfers between Level 1 and level 2 for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2018: no transfers).

AEERIS LTD
ABN 18 166 705 595
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Consolidated 30-Jun-2019 \$	Consolidated 30-Jun-2018 \$
Note 27. Reserves		
Option Reserve		
The option reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of employee share options.		
Options Reserve		
Opening Balance in Options Reserve	94,967	94,967
Options issued during the year	-	-
Options forfeited during the year	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	<u>94,967</u>	<u>94,967</u>
NOTE 28. Accumulated Losses		
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(4,277,583)	(4,327,837)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the group	(251,940)	50,254
Transfer from options reserve	-	-
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	<u>(4,529,523)</u>	<u>(4,277,583)</u>

NOTE 29. Company Details

The registered office of the Company is:

Level 12
225 George Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

The principle place of business is:

Level 1
261 George Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Aeeris Ltd, the directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 12 to 42, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group.
2. In the director's opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. The directors have been given the declarations required by s 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Chairman:



Mr Kerry Plowright

Dated this 26th day of August 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Sydney | Melbourne | Canberra



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AEERIS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Aeeris Limited (the company) and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated 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.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
- (b) the financial report also complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Basis for Opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Aeeris Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p><i>Revenue recognition – accuracy of revenue recorded given the complexity of systems</i></p> <p>Revenue represents a material balance and we have identified the following types of transactions and assertions related to revenue recognition which give rise to key risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the completeness of revenue recorded as a result of the reliance on output of the billing systems. <p>Refer to note 1 – Basis of preparation (Critical accounting estimates and judgments).</p>	<p>In responding to this area of focus, our audit approach included controls testing and substantive procedures covering, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> testing control procedures in place around systems that bill revenue streams; performing tests on the accuracy of customer bill generation on a sample basis and testing of a sample of the credits and discounts applied to enterprise customer bills; testing cash receipts for a sample of customers back to the customer invoice; and testing the costs associated to the delivery of sales. <p>We also considered the application of the Group's accounting policies to amounts billed.</p>



Going Concern

Following previous operating losses and cash flow deficits, there is a heightened degree of judgement as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern through the assessment period. Accordingly, we considered the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the question as to whether there is a material uncertainty and the adequacy of management's disclosure to be a key risk.

We have challenged the key assumptions in management's forecast cash flows for the next 12 months (base case and downside possibilities) by:

- comparing the cash flow forecasts with the Board approved budget, and obtaining explanations for any significant differences;
- ensuring consistency between the forecasts in the group going concern model and those used in the asset value-in-use calculations for impairment assessment purposes;
- assessing the historical accuracy of forecasts prepared by management;
- testing the mechanical accuracy of the model used;
- performing stress tests for a range of reasonably possible scenarios on management's cash flow for the going concern period;
- challenging management's plans for mitigating any identified exposures, obtain additional sources of Financing; and
- considering whether the disclosures relating to going concern referred to in the basis of preparation section of the accounting policies are balanced, proportionate and clear.

We have determined that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 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. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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:

- 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.
- 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 Group'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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



We communicate with 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included on pages 8 to 10 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion the remuneration report of Aeeris Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of Aeeris Limited are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

MNSA Pty Ltd

MNSA Pty Ltd

Mark Schiliro

Sydney
26th August 2019

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES

The following information is current as at 17 September 2019.

Shareholding			
Distribution of Shareholders		Number	
Category (size of holding)	Holders	Units	%
1-1,000	21	1,957	0.003
1,001-5,000	22	70,050	0.117
5,001-10,000	85	683,589	1.140
10,001-100,000	106	3,733,279	6.225
100,001-99,999,999,999	64	55,484,983	92.515
Totals	298	59,973,858	100.000

Voting Rights

Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands. There are no other classes of equity securities.

20 largest Shareholders

No.	Name	No. of Ordinary Shares held	% Issued Capital
1	Mr Kerry Maurice Plowright	8,089,990	13.49%
2	Jetosea Pty Limited	6,100,000	10.17%
3	K&M Plowright Super Pty Limited	5,487,858	9.15%
4	Ms Margo Plowright	5,485,000	9.15%
5	Waspz Pty Limited	4,085,000	6.81%
6	Jetosea Pty Ltd	2,648,943	4.42%
7	Teldar Corporation Pty Ltd<Teldar Investment A/C>	2,100,000	3.50%
8	UBS Nominees Pty Ltd	2,000,000	3.33%
9	Veritas Consolidated Pty Ltd	1,881,350	3.14%
10	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <IB AU Noms Retailclient DRP>	1,619,999	2.70%
11	Bluestar Management Pty Ltd	877,358	1.46%
12	Bluestar Management Pty Ltd	875,000	1.46%
13	Venturastar Pty Limited	788,572	1.31%
14	DMX Capital Partners Limited	721,814	1.20%
15	JP Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	683,375	1.14%
16	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	590,195	0.98%
17	Mambat Pty Ltd	513,596	0.86%
18	Veritas Securities Limited	500,000	0.83%
19	Nathan Young	500,000	0.83%
20	Mad Fish Management Pty Ltd	462,237	0.77%
Total Securities of Top 20 Holdings		46,010,287	76.72%
Total Securities		59,973,858	100.00%

The names of the substantial shareholders as disclosed in substantial holding notices given to the Company are:

Shareholder	Number of Shares	% Issued Capital
Mr Kerry Plowright#	22,376,622	39.49%
K & M Plowright Super Pty Limited	5,012,858	8.85%
Waspz Pty Limited	4,085,000	7.21%
Ms Margo Plowright	5,188,774	9.16%
Mr Bryce Reynolds*	3,843,708	6.78%
Jetosea Pty Limited	8,813,858	15.56%

Includes the substantial shareholders associates holdings being K & M Plowright Super Pty Limited, Waspz Pty Limited and Ms Margo Plowright

* Includes related parties

Unmarketable Holders

There are 40 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of shares based on the closing price of AUD 0.11 on 16 September 2019 representing a total of 59,973,858 shares.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors

Kerry Plowright
Executive Chairman & CEO

Bryce Reynolds
Non-Executive Director

Nathan Young
Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Elissa Hansen

Registered Office

Aeeris Limited
ACN 166 705 595
Level 12, 225 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Website: www.aeeris.com

Share Registry

Boardroom Pty Ltd
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Telephone +61 2 9290 9600
Facsimile +61 2 9279 0664

Corporate Advisor

Veritas Securities Limited
Level 4, 175 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Phone +61 2 8252 3201
Facsimile +61 2 8252 3299

Auditor

Mark Schiliro & Associates (MNSA) Pty Ltd
Level 1, 283 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

ASX Code

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