COASSETS LIMITED

ACN 604 341 826

INTERIM REPORT

DECEMBER 2015

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors	Getty Goh Te-Win Chief Executive Officer Seh Huan Kiat Chief Technology Officer Nicholas Ong Non-executive Chairman Daniel Smith Non-executive Director Jeffrey Chi *Non-executive Director (Appointed 15 February 2016)* Siang-Chee Chew *Non-executive Director (Appointed 4 March 2016)*
Company Secretary	Daniel Smith
Registered Office	Office J, Level 2, 1139 Hay Street West Perth, Western Australia 6005 Telephone: 08 9486 4036 Facsimile: 08 9486 4799
Share Registry	Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd 770 Canning Highway Applecross, WA 6153 +61 8 9315 2333
Auditors	HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) Level 4, 130 Stirling Street Perth WA 6000
Stock Exchange Listing	CoAssets Limited shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia Code: CAX
Company Website	www.coassets.com

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of CoAssets Limited ("CAX" or the "Company") and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during the half year ended 31 December 2015 (together the "Group"). All amounts are stated in Singapore dollars (S$) unless otherwise noted.

DIRECTORS OF COASSETS LIMITED

The Directors and Company Secretary of the Company at any time during or since the end of the half-year period are as follows:

Getty Goh Te-Win (Chief Executive Officer)
Seh Huan Kiat (Chief Technology Officer)
Chen Chik (Nicholas) Ong (Independent Non-executive Chairman)
Daniel Smith (Independent Non-executive Director & Company Secretary)
Jeffrey Chi (Independent Non-executive Director) – Appointed 15 February 2016
Chew Siang-Chee (Independent Non-executive Director) – Appointed 4 March 2016

OPERATING RESULT

The profit from operations of the Group for the half year ended 31 December 2015 after providing for income tax was S$317,951 (1 September 2014 to 28 February 2015 Loss: S$19,602).
Additional information on the operations and financial position of the Group and its business strategies and prospects is set out in this directors' report and the interim financial report.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

CoAssets revenue for the half year to 31 December 2015 exceeded S$1.9 million. CoAssets earns its revenue from three primary sources:

- Charging Opportunity Providers (Property Developers or SME's) administration fees;
- Fees charged through conferences and tradeshows; and
- The publication and distribution of Crowdfunders Asia.

The key focus for revenue growth comes from administration fees charged to Opportunity Providers. Typically, these administration fees range from 3-5% of the funds raised by Opportunity Providers on the CoAssets platform.

Due to the greater adoption of crowdfunding and Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Lending globally, CoAssets believes that it will continue to experience growth in its revenue base and registered user numbers. Additionally, the Company is continually evaluating regional expansion opportunities, as well as changes in the regulatory environment of countries such as Australia, Malaysia and Indonesia.

KEY EVENTS DURING THE HALF YEAR

- CoAssets Limited successfully listed on the National Stock Exchange on 8 July, 2015
- The Company became the first Crowdfunding & P2P Lending platform to list in Australia
- The Company announced two key Joint Ventures to expand its platform into Indonesia and China

- A$2.7m was raised in the December quarter at A$0.20 per share, a 100% premium to the IPO price
- CoAssets held its inaugural Expo for Property Investing and Crowdfunding (EPIC) events in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and Surabaya, Indonesia
- Registered users exceeded 30,000

SUMMARY OF JOINT VENTURES

Indonesia
On 1 October, 2015, the Company announced a strategic Joint Venture ("**JV**") in Indonesia with a well-established local development group, Java Land Pte Ltd (**Java Land**). The JV structure (CoAssets 49%/Java Land 51%), which will commence its operations in Surabaya, will see CoAssets as the operator of the JV and Java Land utilise the CoAssets' platform for all of its property developments in Indonesia, as well as facilitating the introduction of new developers to the JV. CoAssets will retain control over all the IP (trademarks and branding) and receive an annual license fee of the greater of S$50,000 or 15% of the JV's net profit after tax. Under the key terms, the Company will appoint three directors, including the Chairman, while Java Land will appoint two directors to the proposed incorporated JV Company.

Indonesia is South-East Asia's largest economy (GDP of US$890bn), and PwC recently rated Jakarta as a top 3 destination for real estate investment in the Asia- Pacific region, and first for development potential.

At 31 December 2015, the JV company had not been incorporated.

China
On 19 November, 2015, CoAssets announced its second key JV, giving it access to the US$100bn+ per year real estate development funding market in China. The agreement with Fujian Yaosheng Zichan (**Yaosheng**) provides CoAssets with a great entry point in the People's Republic of China; Yaosheng is a well-established conglomerate, whose development-funding arm does in excess of S$200million deals annually in Fujian province alone.

The Joint Venture structure (CoAssets 40%/Yaosheng 60%), will see CoAssets as the operator of the JV and Yaosheng utilise the CoAssets' platform for all its property developments in China, as well as facilitating the introduction of new developers to the JV. Shortly after JV operations in Fujian commence, Yaosheng will assist the JV to expand crowdfunding operations to other neighbouring provinces. CoAssets will retain control over all the IP (trademarks and branding) and receive an annual license fee of the greater of S$50,000 or 15% of the JV's net profit after tax.

Real estate investment makes up roughly 15% of China's GDP, or ~US$1tn. Today, bank lending to the sector accounts for 20% of total loans. The addressable market for CoAssets in China is the US$100bn+ per year in real estate development funding for developers.

As at 31 December 2015, the JV company has not been incorporated.

CORPORATE

CAPITAL RAISINGS
During the half year to 31 December 2015, the Company raised approximately A$2.7m (after costs) by way of placing 13,500,000 shares in the Company at $0.20 per share to various sophisticated and

strategic investors (Placements). The funds raised via the Placements provided for growth in operations throughout the region, as well as working capital. As a result the Company's shares on issue increased from 130,630,010 to 144,130,510.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends were paid or are proposed to be paid to members during the financial period.

FINANCIAL POSITION
The profit for the financial period after providing for income tax amounted to S$317,951 (1 September 2014 to 28 February 2015 Loss: S$39,557). At 31 December 2015, the Company had S$1,769,392 cash at bank (30 June 2015: S$670,899) and no debt.

AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

- On 10 January 2016 the China JV entity was established.
- On 16 February, 2016, CoAssets announced the Appointment of two additional independent directors. Dr. Jeffrey Chi joined the board on 15 February 2016 while Mr Chew, Siang-Chee commenced with the Company on 4 March 2016. Both Dr. Chi and Mr Chew are highly experienced business executives.
- On 19 February, 2016, the Company announced its intention to seek a listing on the Australian Securities Exchange.
- On 1 March, 2016, the Company announced that it had successful raised A$2.1m via a placement of 6,018,084 shares at $0.35 per share.

Dr. Jeffrey Chien-Chuen Chi

Independent Non-executive Director
Dr. Chi is a Managing Director of Vickers Venture Partners, and a member of its Investment Committee and is currently the Chairman of the Singapore Venture Capital & Private Equity Association. Dr. Chi also sits on the Engineering & Technology Management Departmental Consultative Committee at the National University of Singapore. Dr. Chi is a Chartered Financial Analyst holder, and graduated from Cambridge University with 1st Class Honours in Engineering. He earned his PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Organizational Knowledge and Information Technology. His experience spans a variety of industries including information technology, healthcare, and media.

Mr. Chew, Siang-Chee

Independent Non-executive Director
Mr. Chew is a Certified Practising Accountant (CPA Australia). He completed his Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Accounting, Investment Finance and Corporate Finance at the University of Western Australia, as well as a 2nd Upper Honours in Finance.

Mr. Chew is currently the Asia Treasurer of Mercuria Energy Trading S.A, and is responsible for all Treasury activities in Asia. Formerly the Treasury Manager of Noble Group, and before that the Treasury Advisor of Cargill, he has vast experience with providing foreign exchange risk management, as well as other financial advisory expertise. He recently won The Corporate Treasurer Marquee Awards for being Asia's Best Treasurer.

Proposed ASX Listing
On 19 February, 2016, the Company announced its intention to seek a listing on the Australian Securities Exchange. The proposed ASX Listing is subject to shareholder approval, at a General Meeting

to be convened by the Company in late May 2016. The Company is required to give the National Stock Exchange (NSX) 90 days' notice of its intention to de-list from the NSX, pursuant to NSX Listing Rule 2.25. The Company's shares will continue to trade on the NSX as per normal up until the day of the General Meeting. The proposed migration to the ASX from the NSX involves, amongst other actions, CoAssets making an application for admission to the ASX's official list.

The Company listed on the NSX on 8 July 2015, and has since become one of the standout performers on the exchange. CoAssets' growth and share performance has been assisted by the receptive nature of the investment community to Australia's first listed crowdfunding platform, and the Company believes that migrating its shares to the ASX will further drive investor awareness, and the success of its operations.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial period.

OPTIONS

The Company has no options on issue.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

In accordance with the constitution, except as may be prohibited by the Corporations Act 2001 every Officer of the Company shall be indemnified out of the property of the Company against any liability incurred by him in his capacity as Officer, auditor or agent of the Company or any related corporation in respect of any act or omission whatsoever and howsoever occurring or in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal. During the period the Company paid S$14,625 in premiums for Directors and Officer Insurance.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings. No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

AUDITOR

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or Group are important.

The Board of Directors advises that no non-audit services were provided by the Group's auditors during the period. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for services provided during the period are set out below.

	CONSOLIDATED	**COASSETS PTE LTD**
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15	**1/9/14 to 28/2/15**
	S$	**S$**
Audit Services		
HLB Mann Judd	16,680	-
Other auditors	18,172	-
Non-Audit Services	-	**-**
Total	**34,852**	**-**

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 9 of the annual report, and forms part of the directors' report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors

Daniel Smith
Director
Perth
11 March 2016

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of CoAssets Limited for the period ended 31 December 2015, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia	**L Di Giallonardo**
11 March 2016	**Partner**

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CoAssets Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the period ended 31 December 2015

	Note	CONSOLIDATED	COASSETS PTE LTD
		1/7/15 to 31/12/15 S$	**1/9/14 to 28/2/15 S$**
		Audited	**Unaudited**
Revenue	3	1,972,017	422,228
General administration costs	4	(627,813)	(117,006)
Advertising and marketing		(150,575)	(47,086)
Directors' fees		(117,877)	(54,000)
Employee benefits expense		(395,084)	(131,503)
Events expenses		(171,954)	(30,025)
Legal and professional fees		(1,570)	(2,371)
Training expenses		(108,000)	(69,517)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(19,993)	(10,277)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**379,151**	**(39,557)**
Income tax expense	5	(61,200)	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax		**317,951**	**(39,557)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(53,170)	-
Other comprehensive loss for the period net of tax		**(53,170)**	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		264,781	**(39,557)**
Basic profit/(loss) per share for the period	13	0.24	(3.95)

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CoAssets Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2015

	Note	CONSOLIDATED 31/12/15 S$ (Audited)	CONSOLIDATED 30/06/15 S$ (Audited) (Restated) (Note 25)
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,769,392	670,899
Trade and other receivables	7	2,576,148	528,277
Held-to-maturity financial assets	8	305,300	-
Total current assets		4,650,840	1,199,176
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	9	34,355	15,245
Intangible assets	10	139,073	93,441
Total non-current assets		173,428	108,686
Total assets		**4,824,268**	**1,307,862**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	802,246	391,252
Current income tax payable		61,200	-
Total current liabilities		863,446	391,252
Total liabilities		**863,446**	**391,252**
Net assets		**3,960,822**	**916,610**
Equity			
Issued capital	12	3,968,432	1,189,001
Reserves	14	(54,463)	(1,293)
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)	15	46,853	(271,098)
Total equity		**3,960,822**	**916,610**

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CoAssets Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period ended 31 December 2015

COASSETS PTE LTD (Unaudited)

	Issued Capital - Ordinary	Preference shares	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Balance at 1 September 2014	**10,000**	**15,000**	**-**	**(19,602)**	**5,398**
Loss attributable to members of parent entity	-	-	-	(39,557)	(39,557)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(39,557)	(39,557)
Shares issued	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 28 February 2015	**10,000**	**15,000**	**-**	**(59,159)**	**(34,159)**

CONSOLIDATED (Audited)

	Issued Capital - Ordinary	Preference shares	Foreign Currency Translation Reserves	Accumulated Losses	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Balance at 1 July 2015	**1,189,001**	**-**	**(1,293)**	**(271,098)**	**916,610**
Profit attributable to members of parent entity	-	-	-	317,951	317,951
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(53,170)	-	(53,170)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(53,170)	317,951	264,781
Shares issued (net of costs)	2,779,431		-	-	2,779,431
Balance at 31 December 2015	**3,968,432**	**-**	**(54,463)**	**46,853**	**3,960,822**

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

CoAssets Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the period ended 31 December 2015

	CONSOLIDATED 1/7/15 to 31/12/15 S$	COASSETS PTE LTD 1/9/14 to 28/2/15 S$
	Audited	**Unaudited**
Operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	379,151	(39,557)
Adjustments for:		
Allowance for impairment loss on third parties trade receivables	23,850	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	10,457	5,191
Depreciation of plant and equipment	9,536	5,086
Interest expense	14,148	-
Interest income	(49,848)	(35)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	387,294	(29,315)
Working capital changes:		
Trade and other receivables	(2,005,725)	(173,582)
Non-trade payables	(373,082)	(177,765)
Cash absorbed by operations, representing net cash used in operating activities	(1,991,513)	(380,662)
Investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(28,646)	(1,306)
Purchase of intangible assets	(56,088)	(35,000)
Subscription of shares in subsidiary		-
Purchase of held-to-maturity financial assets	(305,300)	-
Interest received	49,848	35
Net cash used in investing activities	(340,186)	(36,271)
Financing activities		
Issue of shares	2,779,431	-
Advances from third parties	514,500	-
Advances from directors	-	115,000
Advances from related parties	-	1,063,000
Interest paid	(14,148)	-
Net cash from financing activities	3,279,783	1,178,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	948,084	761,067
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial period	670,899	28,227
Effects of foreign exchange	150,409	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial period	1,769,392	789,294

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation
The interim financial statements of CoAssets Limited ("Company") for the period ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of directors on 11 March 2016.

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

CoAssets Limited is a public company listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX), incorporated in Australia and operating in Singapore. CoAssets Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial report of CoAssets Limited complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements, which are presented in Singapore Dollar (S$), have been prepared on an historical cost basis.

Going Concern

The Group reports a net profit of S$317,951 (1 September 2014 to 28 February 2015 Loss: S$39,557) and has net current assets of S$3,787,394 (30 June 2015: S$807,924).

The Group's cash position at 31 December 2015 was S$1,769,392 (30 June 2015: S$670,899).

The Directors have reviewed the business outlook and the assets and liabilities of the Group and are of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate.

(a) Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company ("Group"). Control is achieved when the Company:
- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has the power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether the Company's voting rights are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties, rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholder meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the period included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.
Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the controlling interest having a deficit balance.

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

(b) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

Standards and Interpretations applicable to 31 December 2015
In the period ended 31 December 2015, the directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group and effective for the current reporting period.

As a result of this review, the directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted
The directors have also reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the period ended 31 December 2015. As a result of this review, other than as set out below, the directors have determined that there is no material impact, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and, therefore, no change is necessary to Group accounting policies. The potential impact of AASB 15: Revenue from Customers, AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15 , has not yet been determined.

(c) Reverse acquisition accounting
In the prior year, the company acquired 100% of the issued share capital of CoAssets Pte Ltd. The acquisition of CoAssets Pte Ltd has the features of a reverse acquisition under Australian Accounting Standard AASB 3 "Business Combinations", notwithstanding CoAssets Limited being the legal parent of the Group. This transaction is outside the scope of AASB 3 as CoAssets Limited does not constitute a business as defined by this standard. In this instance, the principles of reverse acquisition accounting are applied to determine the accounting acquirer but the acquisition is accounted for as a share-based payment by the accounting acquirer for the net identifiable assets of the accounting acquiree in accordance with AASB 2 "Share-based Payment".

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The comparative financial information presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows is the financial information of CoAssets Pte Ltd for the period 1 September 2014 to 28 February 2015, being the first six months of the previous financial period.

The legal structure of the Group subsequent to the acquisition of CoAssets Pte Ltd will be that CoAssets Limited will be the parent entity. However, the principles of reverse acquisition accounting are applicable where the owners of the acquired entity (in this case, CoAssets Pte Ltd) obtain control of the acquiring entity (in this case, CoAssets Limited) as a result of the business combination (Note 23).

Under reverse acquisition accounting, the consolidated financial statements are issued under the name of the legal parent (CoAssets Limited) but are a continuation of the financial statements of the legal subsidiary (CoAssets Pte Ltd), with the assets and liabilities of the legal subsidiary being recognised and measured at their pre-combination carrying amounts rather than their fair values.

(d) Income Tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the result for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or any substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the consolidated entity will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

Current income tax liabilities for current and prior periods are recognised at the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities, using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax assets / liabilities are recognised for all deductible taxable temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at:

(a) the tax rates that are expected to be applied when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance date; and

(b) the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

(e) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company (the “functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (S$), which is the functional currency of the Group.

(f) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction.

The functional currency of the foreign operations, CoAssets Limited is Australian dollars (AUD).

As at balance date, the assets and liabilities are translated into the presentation currency at the rate of exchange ruling at balance date and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the period.

The exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity, being recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured.

Revenue from all types of the Group’s income is recognised when the service relating to those types of income are rendered.

(h) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of asset if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration costs is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset. Expenditure for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditure for maintenance and repairs are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income in the period the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost less residual value of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer and software	3 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years

Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.
Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively as appropriate, at each financial period end.

Impairment
The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each balance date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to approximate fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the cost of sales line item.

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial period end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the profit or loss and other statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development costs of crowdfunding platform

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Deferred development costs arising from development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete and the ability to measure reliably the expenditures during the development.

Following initial recognition of the deferred development costs as an intangible asset, it is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the intangible asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. Deferred development costs have a finite useful life and are amortised over the period of expected sales from the related project of 5 years on a straight line basis.

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured on initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate bad and doubtful debts for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The bad and doubtful debts recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed subsequent to initial recognition.

(k) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

(l) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Group's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to reporting date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

(m) 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 results and that outflow can be reliably measured.

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

(o) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial period that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months.

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Issued Capital

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

(q) Earnings/loss per share

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

(ii) Diluted earnings/loss per share
Diluted earnings/loss per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings/loss per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and by the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(r) Borrowing Costs

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

(s) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office/Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown exclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(t) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. Refer to Note 1 (c) – Reverse acquisition accounting.

1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(u) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

(v) Share-based Payment Transactions

Under AASB 2 Share-based Payment, the Group must recognise the fair value of options granted to directors, employees and consultants as remuneration as an expense on a pro-rata basis over the vesting period in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The Group can provide 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 (including directors) is measured by reference to fair value at the date they are granted. The fair value is determined using the Black Scholes option pricing model.

(w) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report 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 by the Company.

Impairment
The Group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. No impairment has been recognised for the period ended 31 December 2015.

(x) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, CoAssets Limited, disclosed in Note 25 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements.

2 Segment Information

The Group operates in one industry, being the web-based real estate education, research, and advertising platform. The Company operated in one geographical segment, that being Singapore. The chief operating decision maker, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Board of Directors. Intersegment pricing is on an "arms-length" basis.

	Singapore	Unallocated	Total
		1/7/15 to 31/12/15	
	S$	S$	S$
	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
Revenue	1,971,437	580	1,972,017
Total revenue	**1,971,437**	**580**	**1,972,017**
Expenses			
Operating activities	1,422,501	170,365	1,592,866
Total expenses	1,422,501	170,365	1,592,866
Result			
Segment result	**548,936**	**(169,785)**	**379,151**
Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense	548,936	(169,785)	379,151
Income tax expense	(61,200)	-	(61,200)
Net profit (loss)	**487,736**	**(169,785)**	**317,951**

	31/12/15	31/12/15	31/12/15
	S$	S$	S$
Assets	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
Segment assets	4,391,606	432,662	4,824,268
Total assets	**4,391,606**	**432,662**	**4,824,268**
Liabilities			
Segment liabilities	(810,996)	(52,450)	(863,446)
Total liabilities	**(810,996)**	**(52,450)**	**(863,446)**

2 Segment Information (Continued)

	Singapore	Unallocated	Total
		1/9/14 to 28/02/15	
	S$	S$	S$
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Revenue	422,228	-	422,228
Total revenue	**422,228**	**-**	**422,228**
Expenses			
Operating activities	461,785	-	461,785
Total expenses	461,785	-	461,785
Result			
Segment result	**(39,557)**	**-**	**(39,557)**
Profit (Loss) before income tax expense	(39,557)	-	(39,557)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Net profit (loss)	**(39,557)**	**-**	**(39,557)**
	30/06/15	**30/06/15**	**30/06/15**
	S$	**S$**	**S$**
Assets	**(Audited)**	**(Audited)**	**(Audited)**
Segment assets	1,285,521	22,341	1,307,862
Total assets	**1,285,521**	**22,341**	**1,307,862**
Liabilities			
Segment liabilities	(302,251)	(89,001)	(391,252)
Total liabilities	**(302,251)**	**(89,001)**	**(391,252)**

3 Revenue from continuing operations

	CONSOLIDATED	COASSETS PTE LTD
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15	1/9/14 to 28/2/15
	S$	S$
	(Audited)	(Unaudited)
Administrative income	303,570	89,552
Commission income	114,120	219,790
Event income	754,114	88,888
Crowdfunding microsite development income	700,000	-
Interest Income	49,848	35
Other income	50,365	23,963
	1,972,017	422,228

4 Expenses

	CONSOLIDATED	COASSETS PTE LTD
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15	1/9/14 to 28/2/15
	S$	S$
	(Audited)	(Unaudited)
Audit fees	34,852	-
Consultancy charges	251,163	-
Occupancy costs	58,049	22,979
Internet expenses	57,972	13,579
Travelling and transport	42,018	-
Other administration costs	183,759	80,448
	627,813	117,006

5 Income Tax

The tax expense / (benefit) on profit / (loss) before income tax differs from the amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	COASSETS PTE LTD
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15	1/9/14 to 28/2/15
	S$	S$
	(Audited)	(Unaudited)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	379,151	(39,557)
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 30% (2014: 17%)[1]	113,745	(11,867)
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,810	1,038
- Income not taxable for tax purpose	(2,981)	(4,027)
-Tax effect of tax exempt income	(12,963)	-
-Corporate tax rebate	(10,000)	-
-Utilisation of deferred tax assets previously not recognised	(9,859)	-
-Others	874	9,714
Effect of overseas tax rate of 17%	(20,426)	5,142
Income tax expense	61,200	-

[1] Corporate tax rate in Singapore

6 Cash and Other Financial Assets

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31/12/15	30/6/15
	S$	S$
	(Audited)	(Audited)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,769,392	670,899

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in note 16. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of cash at bank and on hand.

7 Trade and other receivables

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31/12/15	**30/06/15**
	$S	**$S**
	(Audited)	**(Audited)**
Trade receivables		
- third parties	1,730,939	348,864
- related parties	-	15,327
	1,730,939	364,191
Allowance for impairment loss on third party trade receivables	(23,850)	-
	1,707,089	364,191
Non-trade receivables		
- third parties	755,898	68,812
- related parties	82,281	67,884
Rental deposits	30,880	27,390
	2,576,148	528,277

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and generally repayable upon issuance of invoice.

Non-trade amounts due from third parties included an amount of S$650,000 (30 June 2015: S$Nil) which bear interest at the rate of 7.5% to 15% (30 June 2015: Nil%) per annum and maturity period ranging from 3 to 6 months (30 June 2015: Nil).

8. Held-to maturity financial assets

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31/12/15	**30/06/15**
	$S	**$S**
	(Audited)	**(Audited)**
Unquoted debt securities – at amortised cost	305,300	-

As at 31 December 2015, the unquoted debt securities which comprise promissory notes to opportunity providers have nominal values amounting to S$305,300, with effective interest rates ranging from 6% to 15% and maturity periods of approximately 12 months.

There were no disposals or allowances for impairment for these unquoted debt securities.

The currency profile of held-to-maturity financial assets as at the end of the reporting period is Singapore dollars.

9 Plant and Equipment

	CONSOLIDATED		
	Computer and software	**Furniture and fittings**	**Total**
	$S	**$S**	**$S**
(Audited)			
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2015	30,375	233	30,608
Additions	23,788	4,858	28,646
Balance at 31 December 2015	54,163	5,091	59,254

9 Plant and Equipment (Continued)

	CONSOLIDATED		
	Computer and software $S	Furniture and fittings $S	Total $S
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at 1 July 2015	15,269	94	15,363
Depreciation charge	9,027	509	9,536
Balance at 31 December 2015	24,296	603	24,899
Net carrying amount			
Balance at 31 December 2015	29,867	4,488	34,355
(Audited)			
Cost			
Balance at 1 September 2014	15,434	233	15,667
Additions	14,941	-	14,941
Balance at 30 June 2015	30,375	233	30,608
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at 1 September 2014	5,144	47	5,191
Depreciation charge	10,125	47	10,172
Balance at 30 June 2015	15,269	94	15,363
Net carrying amount			
Balance at 30 June 2015	15,106	139	15,245

10 Intangible assets

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31 December 2015 $S (Audited)	30 June 2015 $S (Audited)
Crowdfunding platform		
Cost		
Balance at beginning of financial period	103,823	40,800
Additions	56,089	63,023
Balance at end of financial period	159,912	103,823
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at beginning of financial period	10,382	-
Amortisation for the financial period	10,457	10,382
Balance at end of financial period	20,839	10,382
Carrying amount		
Balance at end of financial period	139,073	93,441

As at 31 December 2015, the remaining amortisation period of the crowdfunding platform is approximately 4 years (30 June 2015: 5 years).

11. Non-trade payables

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31 December 2015 $ (Audited)	30 June 2015 $ (Audited) (Restated) (Note 25)
Non-trade payables		
- third parties	673,997	128,724
- a related party	563	-
Accrued expenses	91,626	48,028
Deferred revenue	-	214,500
Goods and services tax payables	36,060	-
	802,246	391,252

Non-trade amounts due to third parties included an amount of S$514,500 (30 June 2015: $Nil) which bears interest at the rate of 3% to 10% (30 June 2015: Nil%) per annum and maturity period ranging from 6 to 12 months (30 June 2015: Nil).

Deferred revenue represents unrecognized revenue for services delivered subsequent to the end of the financial period.

The currency profile of non-trade payables as at the end of the reporting period is Singapore dollars.

12 Issued Capital

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31/12/15 $ (Audited)	30/6/15 $ (Audited)
Share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares (a)	3,968,432	1,189,001

		CONSOLIDATED	
(a) Movement in shares - period ended 31 December 2015 *(1) Fully paid ordinary shares*	**Date**	**1/7/15 to 31/12/15 No.**	**1/7/15 to 31/12/15 S$**
Opening balance	1/7/15	130,630,010	1,189,001
Issue of Shares	26/10/15	8,500,000	1,754,910
Issue of Shares	19/11/15	5,000,500	1,032,403
		144,130,510	3,976,314
Equity raising costs		-	(7,882)
Closing balance	**30/6/2015**	**144,130,510**	**3,968,432**

12 Issued Capital (Continued)

(b) Movement in shares - period ended 30 June 2015 *(1) Fully paid ordinary shares*	**Date**	**CONSOLIDATED 1/9/14 to 30/6/15 No.**	**CONSOLIDATED 1/9/14 to 30/6/15 S$**
Opening balance	1/9/2014	10,000	10,000
Share Issued	03/03/15	11,356,784	1,064,000
Conversion of preference shares	03/03/15	1,696,217	115,001
		13,063,001	1,189,001
Share for share acquisition of CoAssets Pte Ltd (10 shares for every 1 shares held in CoAssets Pte Ltd)	12/05/15	117,567,009	-
Equity raising costs		-	-
Closing balance	**30/6/2015**	**130,630,010**	**1,189,001**

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held. At shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

13 Loss Per Share

	CONSOLIDATED	**COASSETS PTE LTD**
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15 No. (Audited)	**1/9/14 to 28/2/15 No. (Unaudited)**
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic loss per share	134,843,240	10,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted loss per share	134,843,240	10,000

Reconciliation of profit / (loss) used in calculating loss per share:	**CONSOLIDATED**	**COASSETS PTE LTD**
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15 S$ (Audited)	**1/9/14 to 28/2/15 S$ (Unaudited)**
Basic profit/(loss) per share from continuing operations:	0.24	(3.95)
Net profit/(loss) from continuing operations	317,951	(39,557)

14 Reserves

	CONSOLIDATED (Audited) 31/12/15 S$	**CONSOLIDATED (Unaudited) 30/6/15 S$**
Foreign currency translation reserve (a)	(54,463)	(1,293)

14 Reserves (Continued)	**CONSOLIDATED**	**COASSETS PTE LTD**
(a) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	**1/7/15 to 31/12/15**	**1/9/14 to 28/2/15**
	S$	**S$**
	(Audited)	**(Unaudited)**
Balance at beginning of the period	(1,293)	-
Reserve arising on translation of foreign subsidiaries	(53,170)	-
Balance at end of the period	(54,463)	-

Nature and purpose of Reserves

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries. It is also used to record the effect of hedging net investments in foreign operations.

15 Accumulated Losses	**CONSOLIDATED**	**COASSETS PTE LTD**
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15	**1/9/14 to 28/2/15**
	S$	**S$**
	(Audited)	**(Unaudited)**
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the period	(271,098)	(19,602)
Net profit attributable to members of the Company	317,951	(39,557)
Accumulated losses at the end of the period	46,853	(59,159)

16 Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, foreign currency risks and liquidity risk arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not have any exposure to interest rate risk as the Company does not have any significant interest bearing assets and liabilities that are at floating rates. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the volatility of financial markets on its financial performance.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Company. Management then establishes the detailed policies such as risk identification and measurement, exposure limits and hedging strategies, in accordance with the objectives and underlying principles approved by the Board of Directors.

There has been no change to the Company's exposures to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes, if any, in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

16.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

16 Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (Continued)

16.1 Credit risk (Continued)

The Company has significant credit exposure arising from the trade amounts due from 2 (30 June 2015: Nil) third party customers amounting to approximately S$942,000 (30 June 2015: $Nil) as at 31 December 2015. As at 31 December 2015, the Company has significant credit exposure arising from the amounts due from related parties amounting to S$285,499 (30 June 2015: S$83,211).

The carrying amounts of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, grossed up for any allowances for losses, represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Company's major classes of financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets.

Cash and cash equivalents are mainly deposit with reputable bank with minimum risk of default.

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with good collection track record with the Company.

The age analysis of trade receivables that are past due but not impaired as at end of the reporting period is as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31 December 2015 S$ (Audited)	**30 June 2015 S$ (Audited)**
Past due less than 1 month	478,000	137,412
Past due 1 to 2 months	80,525	4,000
Past due 2 to 3 months	55,260	-
Past due over 3 months	388,804	166,452
	1,002,589	307,864

16.2 Foreign currency risk

Currency risk arises from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company. The currencies that give rise to this risk are primarily United States dollar and Australian dollar.

The Company monitors its foreign currency exchange risks closely. Currency translation risk arises when commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities were as follows:

16. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (Continued)

16.2 Foreign currency risk (Continued)

	Monetary assets		Monetary liabilities	
	31 December 2015 S$ (Audited)	30 June 2015 S$ (Audited)	31 December 2015 S$ (Audited)	30 June 2015 S$ (Audited)
United States dollar	14,192	-	-	-
Australian dollar	363,890	-	-	-

No sensitivity analysis of the Company's exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates has been disclosed as management considers the exposure to be insignificant.

16.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the Company encounters difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations. Liquidity risks are managed by matching the payment and receipt cycle.

The Company actively manages its operating cash flows so as to ensure that all payments are met. As part of its overall prudent liquidity management, the Company maintains sufficient levels of cash to meet its working capital requirements.

Contractual maturity analysis

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial instruments. The table has been drawn up based on undiscounted cash flows of financial instruments based on the earlier of the contractual date or when the Company is expected to receive or pay.

Contractual maturity analysis (Continued)

	Within one financial year	
	31 December 2015 S$ (Audited)	30 June 2015 S$ (Audited) (Restated Note 25)
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	2,576,148	528,277
Held-to-maturity financial assets	305,300	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,769,392	670,899
Total undiscounted financial assets	4,650,840	1,199,176
Financial liabilities		
Non-trade payables, representing total undiscounted financial liabilities	863,446	391,252

16. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (Continued)

16.4 Capital management policies and objectives

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as going concern and maintains optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The Company constantly reviews the capital structure to ensure that it is able to service any debt obligations (include principal repayment and interests) based on its operating cash flows. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from June 2015.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements for the financial period ended 31 December 2015.

16.5 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices; and

- the fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair values of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and current financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value approximate their respective fair values as at the end of the reporting period due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

16. Financial instruments, financial risks and capital management (Continued)

Fair values of financial instruments that are carried at fair value
The Company has no financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value as at end of reporting period.

16.6 Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31 December 2015 S$ (Audited)	**30 June 2015 S$ (Audited) (Restated Note 25)**
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,769,392	670,899
Held-to-maturity financial assets	305,300	-
Loan and receivables	2,576,148	528,277
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities, at amortised cost	863,446	391,252

17 Remuneration of Auditor

	CONSOLIDATED	**COASSETS PTE LTD**
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15 S$ (Audited)	**1/9/14 to 28/2/15 S$ (Unaudited)**
Audit Services		
HLB Mann Judd	16,680	-
Other auditors	18,172	-
Non-Audit Services	-	-
Total	34,852	-

18 Related Parties

Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	**COASSETS PTE LTD**
	1/7/15 to 31/12/15 S$ (Audited)	**1/9/14 to 28/2/15 S$ (Unaudited)**
Short-term benefits	117,877	54,000
Post-employment benefits	5,100	-
Share-based payments	-	-
	122,977	54,000

18 Related Parties (continued)

On 17 February 2015, CoAssets Pte Ltd entered into a Services Agreement with Minerva Corporate Pty Ltd (Minerva) of which Daniel Smith and Chen Chik (Nicholas) Ong (each a Director) are directors and shareholders. Pursuant to this agreement and subsequent variation, Minerva provides company secretarial and accounting services to the Company for a monthly retainer of A$8,000 (excl GST). Minerva will also be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the discharge of its obligations under the agreement.

19 Operating lease commitments

CoAssets Pte Ltd leases office space under a non-cancellable operating lease. The operating lease commitments are based on existing rental rates. The lease has lease term of 2 years and rentals are fixed during the lease term.

As at the end of the reporting period, the future minimum lease payable under non-cancellable operating lease contracted for but not recognised as liabilities were as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	31 December 2015 $ (Audited)	30 June 2015 $ (Audited)
Within one financial year	125,280	-
After one financial year but within five financial years	93,960	-
	219,240	-

The above operating lease commitments are based on the existing rental rates as at the end of the reporting period.

20 Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015.

21 Commitments for Expenditure

There are no further commitments at 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015.

22 Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

- On 10 January 2016 the China JV entity was established.
- On 16 February, 2016, CoAssets announced the Appointment of two additional independent directors. Dr. Jeffrey Chi joined the board on 15 February 2016 while Mr Chew, Siang-Chee commenced with the Company on 4 March 2016. Both Dr. Chi and Mr Chew are highly experienced business executives.
- On 19 February, 2016, the Company announced its intention to seek a listing on the Australian Securities Exchange.
- On 1 March, 2016, the Company announced that it had successful raised A$2.1m via a placement of 6,018,084 shares at $0.35 per share.

23 Business Combination

On 12 May 2015, the Company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with each shareholder of CoAssets Pte Ltd under which the Company acquired all of the shares in CoAssets Pte Ltd on the basis of the issue of 10 Company shares for every one share held in CoAssets Pte Ltd.

The Agreement was subject to the following conditions:

(i) The holders of the shares in CoAssets Pte Ltd agree to sell their shares in accordance with the terms of the Agreement;

(ii) CoAssets Pte Ltd receiving (as escrow agents) original share certificates and executed share transfer forms for all of their shares; and

(iii) NSX issuing a conditional letter of admission of the Company's shares to the official list of NSX, subject to conditions satisfactory to the Company.

All conditions were met on 12 May 2015, therefore completing the transaction on that date.

Due to the nature of this acquisition, the acquisition of CoAssets Pte Ltd was considered as a reverse acquisition for accounting purposes. (Refer to Note 1(c)). As CoAssets Limited was incorporated on 18 March 2015 and was incorporated solely for the purpose of acquiring the shares of CoAssets Pte Ltd, the net assets at date of acquisition are NIL.

24 Parent entity disclosure

As set out in Note 1, the consolidated financial statements in this report have been prepared on the basis of reverse acquisition accounting. The statement of financial position of the parent company CoAssets Limited as at 30 June 2015, and the loss for the period then ended, is set out below. As CoAssets Limited was incorporated on 18 March 2015, no comparative information is applicable for the period 1 September 2014 to 28 February 2015.

Financial Position	**COASSETS LIMITED** **31/12/15** **S$** **(Audited)**
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	354,285
Trade and other receivables	2,141,983
Total Current Assets	2,496,268
Non-current assets (Intangible/Investments)	1,244,341
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,740,609**

24 Parent entity disclosure (Continued)

	COASSETS LIMITED 31/12/15 S$ (Audited)
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Trade and other payables	52,449
Total Current Liabilities	52,449
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**52,449**
NET ASSETS	**3,688,160**
EQUITY	
Issued capital	3,968,432
Reserves	(2,605)
Accumulated losses	(277,667)
TOTAL EQUITY	**3,688,160**

Financial Performance

	1/7/15 to 31/12/15 S$ (Audited)
Loss for the period	(169,785)

25 Prior Period Adjustments

The prior year's comparative figures for the subsidiary CoAssets Pte Ltd have been restated to adjust for the effects of the incorrect recognition of event and microsite development income in the correct accounting periods. Accordingly, restatement was made to decrease revenue for the financial period ended 30 June 2015 amounting to S$214,501, increase in deferred revenue included in non-trade payables as at 30 June 2015 by S$214,501 and accumulated losses at 1 July 2015 have been restated by S$214,501.

As a result of the above restatement to the comparative figures, certain line items have been amended on the face of the statement of financial position as follows:

	30 June 2015	
	As previously reported S$	After restatement S$
Statement of financial position		
Equity		
Retained earnings/(Accumulated losses)	(56,597)	(271,098)
Current liabilities		
Non-trade payables	176,751	391,252

The adjustment stated above has no impact on the comparative figures for the period 1 September 2014 to 28 February 2015.

Directors' Declaration

1 The financial statements and notes as set out on pages 10 to 37 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and

(i) comply with Accounting Standards, Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(ii) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2015 and of its performance for the financial period ended on that date.

2 In the opinion of the directors, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Daniel Smith
Director
Perth
11 March 2016

HLB Mann Judd

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of CoAssets Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of CoAssets Limited ("the company"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the period then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration for the Group. The Group comprises the company and the entities it controlled at the period's end or from time to time during the financial period.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of CoAssets Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2015 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Other Matter

The comparative balances in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows are not audited.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Giallonardo

L Di Giallonardo
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
11 March 2016