

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

ACN: 150 214 636

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

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Directors' Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the Group, being Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and its controlled entities, for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

The name of the company was changed from PAFtec Pty Ltd to Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd on the 28th of September 2018.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Dan Kao	Director	
Craig Lawn	Director	
Clement Doherty	Director	
William Highland	Director	
Dr Alex Birrell	Director	
Ronald Weinberger	Director	Appointed 3 July 2018

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the financial year were the design, manufacture and sale of respirators and related products and services.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating results

The consolidated loss of the Group amounted to \$1,064,292 (2018: loss of \$ 1,096,656).

Dividends paid or recommended

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

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of entities in the Group during the year.

Events after the reporting date

In August 2019, the subsidiary Cleanspace Technology Pty Ltd was awarded \$2.3 million from the NSW Health Medical Devices Fund. The funding is expected to be received by 31 October 2019.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

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Directors' Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Environmental issues

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


Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors


During the financial year, the Group paid a premium of \$10,089 (2018: \$10,381) to insure the directors and officers of the Group.

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director: 
.....
Dr Alex Birrell

Director: 
.....
William Highland

Dated: 22 August 2019

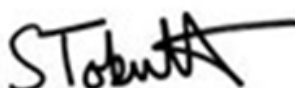
AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF CLEANSPACE HOLDINGS PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



PKF
Chartered Accountants



SCOTT TOBUTT
Partner

Level 8, 1 O'Connell Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Dated: 22 August 2019

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Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	11,057,846	7,723,662
Other income	4	1,215,435	1,474,410
Cost of sales	5	(3,547,876)	(2,372,076)
Employee benefits expense		(4,038,404)	(2,941,750)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(250,158)	(235,735)
Consulting fees		(245,621)	(227,499)
Marketing and sales expense		(2,136,308)	(1,598,094)
Administration expense		(831,550)	(517,591)
Travel expense		(1,013,997)	(750,761)
Research and development expense		(758,907)	(1,063,008)
Intellectual Property cost		(210,563)	(297,491)
Other expenses		(247,394)	(175,480)
Finance costs		(56,795)	(115,243)
Loss before income tax		(1,064,292)	(1,096,656)
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year		(1,064,292)	(1,096,656)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,064,292)	(1,096,656)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,806,217	4,251,724
Trade and other receivables	7	2,208,438	1,562,119
Financial assets	9	2,034,376	629,103
Inventories	8	829,619	683,102
Other assets	10	16,447	12,541
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>6,895,097</u>	<u>7,138,589</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	853,975	1,005,833
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>853,975</u>	<u>1,005,833</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>7,749,072</u>	<u>8,144,422</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	1,212,140	739,608
Borrowings	13	12,507	29,022
Short-term provisions	14	289,677	149,893
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,514,324</u>	<u>918,523</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	2,324,020	2,311,532
Long-term provisions	14	123,685	90,294
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>2,447,705</u>	<u>2,401,826</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>3,962,029</u>	<u>3,320,349</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>3,787,043</u>	<u>4,824,073</u>
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	14,331,884	14,304,622
Accumulated losses		(10,544,841)	(9,480,549)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>3,787,043</u>	<u>4,824,073</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Issued Capital	Accumulated losses	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	14,304,622	(9,480,549)	4,824,073
Loss for the year	-	(1,064,292)	(1,064,292)
Share based payment transactions	27,262	-	27,262
Balance at 30 June 2019	14,331,884	(10,544,841)	3,787,043
Balance at 1 July 2017	10,502,492	(8,383,893)	2,118,599
Loss for the year	-	(1,096,656)	(1,096,656)
Shares issued during the year, net of transaction costs	3,784,805	-	3,784,805
Share based payment transactions	17,325	-	17,325
Balance at 30 June 2018	14,304,622	(9,480,549)	4,824,073

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from customers	11,633,966	7,637,195
Payments to suppliers and employees	(13,556,943)	(9,972,554)
Grants and government subsidies received	961,319	1,365,927
Interest received	76,333	20,589
Finance costs	(56,795)	(115,243)
Net cash used in operating activities	17 <u>(942,120)</u>	<u>(1,064,086)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(95,425)	(180,676)
Purchase of /proceeds from financial assets	(1,405,273)	652,268
Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities	<u>(1,500,698)</u>	471,592
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issue of shares (net of transaction costs)	-	3,632,942
Net proceeds /(repayment) from borrowings	(2,689)	88,958
Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities	<u>(2,689)</u>	3,721,900
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(2,445,507)	3,129,406
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,251,724	1,122,318
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6 <u>1,806,217</u>	<u>4,251,724</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial report covers Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities ('the Group'). Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities is a for-profit Group limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the Directors opinion, the Group is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. This special purpose financial report has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

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.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial position and performance of controlled entities from the date on which control is obtained until the date that control is lost.

Intragroup assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cashflows relating to transactions between entities in the consolidated entity have been eliminated in full for the purpose of these financial statements.

Appropriate adjustments have been made to a controlled entity's financial position, performance and cash flows where the accounting policies used by that entity were different from those adopted by the consolidated entity. All controlled entities have a June financial year end.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 18 to the financial statements.

(b) Income Tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The amount of deferred income tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(b) Income Tax (cont'd)

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(c) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, 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 payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(d) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers - from 1 July 2018

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when control of the goods has transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(d) Revenue and other income (cont'd)

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Group is entitled to it.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the weighted average costs basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the costs necessary to make the sale. Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment of losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Group, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	13 - 25%
Motor vehicles	13%
Office equipment	7 - 33%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Group determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists and regardless for goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss, except for goodwill.

(i) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Group uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse to the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Trade receivables and contract assets

Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and contract asset and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Group renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Group comprise borrowings, trade and other payables and finance lease liabilities.

(j) Trade and other payables

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

(k) 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 at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(l) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to entities in the Group, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(m) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options which vest immediately are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Preference share capital is classified as equity as it is non-redeemable or redeemable only at the company's option, and any dividends are discretionary.

(n) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

During the current year, the Group adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

Impact of adoption

AASB 9 and AASB 15 (which make amendments to AASB 101) were adopted, however have not had a material impact on the recognition, measurement and disclosure of transactions.

(o) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Group has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Group where the standard is relevant:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 16 Leases	30 June 2020	Replaces AASB 117 Leases. Requires all leases to be accounted for "on-balance sheet" by leases, other than short-term and low value asset leases. Also requires new and different disclosures about leases.	Existing commitments in relation to operating leases will need to be recognised "on-balance sheet" rather than disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - provisions for employee benefits

Provisions for employee benefits are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Long term employee provisions are measured as the present value of future cash flows, accounting for inflation and probability factors.

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible, by considering the ageing of receivables, communication with the debtors and prior history.

Key estimates - provisions for warranties

Provision is made in respect of the Group's estimated liability on all products and services under warranty at the end of the reporting period. The provision is measured as the present value of future cash flows estimated to be required to settle the warranty obligation. The future cash flows have been estimated by reference to the Group's history of warranty claims.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

4 Revenue and other income

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Sale of goods	<u>11,057,846</u>	<u>7,723,662</u>
Other income		
Government grants	67,057	72,159
Research and development tax incentive	894,262	1,293,768
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(10,119)	8,908
Interest income	76,333	20,589
Other income	<u>187,902</u>	<u>78,986</u>
	<u>1,215,435</u>	<u>1,474,410</u>

5 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Cost of sales		
Cost of sales - sale of goods	2,624,122	1,912,060
Freight	381,432	141,308
Other cost of sales	<u>542,322</u>	<u>318,708</u>
	<u>3,547,876</u>	<u>2,372,076</u>

6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	<u>1,806,217</u>	<u>4,251,724</u>
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7 Trade and other receivables

CURRENT		
Trade receivables	2,118,830	1,340,224
Provision for impairment	(8,413)	-
GST receivable	93,643	70,032
Other receivables	<u>4,378</u>	<u>151,863</u>
	<u>2,208,438</u>	<u>1,562,119</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

8 Inventories

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Raw materials and consumables	720,946	574,170
Finished goods	108,673	108,932
	<u>829,619</u>	<u>683,102</u>

9 Other Financial Assets

CURRENT		
Financial assets held at amortised cost	<u>2,034,376</u>	629,103

10 Other Assets

CURRENT		
Prepayments	<u>16,447</u>	12,541

11 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment		
At cost	1,655,185	1,587,058
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(892,195)</u>	<u>(674,163)</u>
	<u>762,990</u>	912,895
Motor vehicles		
At cost	64,379	64,379
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(18,972)</u>	<u>(10,924)</u>
	<u>45,407</u>	53,455
Office equipment		
At cost	112,563	105,238
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(83,074)</u>	<u>(65,755)</u>
	<u>29,489</u>	39,483
Computer software		
At cost	19,973	-
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,884)</u>	-
Total computer software	<u>16,089</u>	-
Total property, plant and equipment	<u><u>853,975</u></u>	<u>1,005,833</u>

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

ACN: 150 214 636

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

12 Trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	580,955	459,098
Accrued expenses	475,791	143,359
Other payables	155,394	137,151
	<u>1,212,140</u>	<u>739,608</u>

13 Borrowings

CURRENT			
Finance lease	16	12,507	29,022
		<u>12,507</u>	<u>29,022</u>
NON-CURRENT			
Loan from NSW Health Administration Corporation		2,313,577	2,293,506
Finance lease	16	10,443	18,026
		<u>2,324,020</u>	<u>2,311,532</u>

Loan from NSW Health Administration Corporation

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Limited (The Company) entered into a funding agreement with NSW Health Administration Corporation in January 2016. The funding is to be used solely for the Cleanspace Healthcare Respirator project, to develop a Cleanspace respirator specific for Health Care workers who are at risk infectious airborne diseases.

Repayment of the funding will occur after the Company has achieved commercial success on the project. The project is not expected to achieve commercial success within the next 12 months and thus has been classified as non-current.

14 Provisions

CURRENT			
Warranties		82,949	-
Employee entitlements		206,728	149,893
		<u>289,677</u>	<u>149,893</u>
NON-CURRENT			
Employee entitlements		123,685	90,294

15 Issued Capital

54,460,746 (2018: 54,460,746) Ordinary shares		10,778,560	10,778,560
11,904,762 (2018: 11,904,762) Preference shares		3,000,000	3,000,000
5,591,183 (2018: 4,571,912) Employee N Class shares		553,324	526,062
		<u>14,331,884</u>	<u>14,304,622</u>

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

ACN: 150 214 636

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

15 Issued Capital (cont'd)

The holders of ordinary shares and preference shares are entitled to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company. On a show of hands at meetings of the Company, each ordinary and preference shareholder has one vote in person or by proxy, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The holders of N Class Employee shares do not have the right to notice of, or vote or attend at, a meeting of the shareholders nor do they have the right to participate in any further issue of shares made by the Company.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its shares.

16 Capital and Leasing Commitments

(a) Finance Leases

Minimum lease payments:

- not later than one year	12,507	29,022
- between one year and five years	10,443	18,026
Present value of minimum lease payments	22,950	47,048

Finance leases are in place for motor vehicles and normally have a term of 3 years. The leases have terms of renewal but no purchase option or escalation clauses. Renewals are at the option of the entity holding the lease.

(b) Operating Leases

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

- not later than one year	190,000	-
- between one year and five years	65,000	-
	255,000	-

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

ACN: 150 214 636

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

17 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Loss for the year	(1,064,292)	(1,096,656)
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	247,283	235,735
- issue of Employee N class shares	27,262	17,325
- impairment of receivables	12,977	41,333
- stock adjustments	7,710	(65,770)
- unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange	18,394	199
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(677,690)	(563,220)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(3,906)	(4,971)
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	(154,227)	206,590
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	471,194	156,501
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	173,175	8,848
Cashflow from operations	<u>(942,120)</u>	<u>(1,064,086)</u>

18 Controlled entities

	Principal place of business / Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%)* 2019	Percentage Owned (%)* 2018
Parent entity:			
Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd (Formerly PAFtec Pty Ltd)	Australia	100	100
Subsidiaries:			
Cleanspace IP Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Cleanspace Technology Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Cleanspace Americas, Inc.	USA	100	-

*The percentage of ownership interest held is equivalent to the percentage voting rights for all subsidiaries.

19 Parent entity

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent, Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards.

The financial information for the parent entity, Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements except as disclosed below.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of the parent entity.

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

ACN: 150 214 636

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

19 Parent entity (cont'd)

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Statement of Financial Position		
Assets		
Current assets	15,540,536	14,644,871
Non-current assets	3,200,887	3,200,887
Total Assets	<u>18,741,423</u>	<u>17,845,758</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	5,313	5,313
Total Liabilities	<u>5,313</u>	<u>5,313</u>
Equity		
Issued capital	14,334,736	14,307,474
Retained earnings	4,401,374	3,532,971
Total Equity	<u>18,736,110</u>	<u>17,840,445</u>
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		
Total profit for the year	868,403	1,276,779
Total comprehensive income	<u>868,403</u>	<u>1,276,779</u>

20 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Group did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: None).

21 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

In August 2019, the subsidiary Cleanspace Technology Pty Ltd was awarded \$2.3 million from the NSW Health Medical Devices Fund. The funding is expected to be received by 31 October 2019.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

22 Company Details

The registered office of and principal place of business of the company is:

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd
16 - 18 Carlotta Street
Artarmon NSW 2064

Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities

ACN: 150 214 636


Directors' Declaration

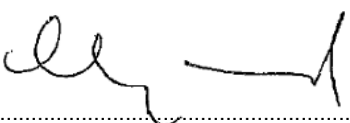
The directors have determined that the Group is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

The directors of the Group declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 21, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards as stated in Note 1; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.
2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group 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.

Director: 
.....
Dr Alex Birrell

Director: 
.....
William Highland

Dated: 22 August 2019

CLEANSPACE HOLDINGS PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ACN: 150 214 636

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEANSPACE HOLDINGS PTY LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of Cleanspace Pty Ltd and controlled entities is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- i) Giving a true and fair value of the Group's financial as at 30 June 2019 and its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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 Cleanspace Holdings Pty Ltd and controlled entities, 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.

Emphasis of Matter Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the Corporations Act 2001. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Group 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the 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.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the financial report.

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

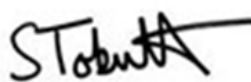
Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error; to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that the auditor identifies during the audit.



PKF
Chartered Accountants



SCOTT TOBUTT
Partner

Level 8, 1 O'Connell Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Dated: 22 August 2019