Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

DCP COMPANY LIMITED
ABN 85 619 866 072

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on DCP Company Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

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

Director	Appointment Date	Cessation Date
Nic Frances Gilley	20 June 2017	-
Monique Conheady	10 January 2018	-
Andrew Laing	9 January 2018	-
Julie Agostino	10 September 2018	25 August 2019
Rodger Whitby	20 December 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 Company during the financial year were:

- Developing the business strategy and business model, and
- Developing and executing the marketing strategy including campaigns and the electricity retail solution, and
- Launching the white-label electricity retail solution.

Dividends

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

Review of Operations

The Company's operating loss for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 was $3,417,823 compared to a loss of $1,693,166 the previous financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

Since the 30 June 2019:

- The Company raised $1,597,200 from a second crowd sourced funding campaign that closed on the 31 July 2019.
- The Company secured an in-kind equity commitment of $500,000 advertising from New Media Investments. The equity will be issued after the provision of the services before 30 June 2020.

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

Environmental regulation

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

Details of the Directors

Director's Name:	Nic Frances Gilley
Position held:	Chief Executive Officer & Chairperson
Qualification and experience:	Nic is responsible for the strategy, delivery and risk management for DC Power Co. Social entrepreneur, marketing campaign specialist and founder of Easy Being Green and Cool NRG. Nic is tireless in his pursuit of creating companies that are good for the planet and good for Australians. Nic was awarded an MBE in the UK and a Centenary Medal in Australia for his charitable work.
Director's Name:	Monique Conheady
Position held:	Director
Qualification and experience:	Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) / Bachelor of Arts (Melbourne University). Monique is a board member with a focus on customer engagement and experience. An engineer turned entrepreneur and marketer, and founder of car sharing disruptor Flexicar. Monique also led the Hertz marketing team before becoming a board member of a number of organisations and market regulators aimed at improving conditions for Australians, both environmentally and socially.
Director's Name:	Andrew Laing
Position held:	Director
Qualification and experience:	Bachelor of Mathematics (Bristol University). Andrew is a board member with a focus on governance and finance. Andrew worked for over forty years at BP until he became a core part of the formation of Cool NRG from 2003 to 2007. Andrew is now a director and advisor, drawing from his experience in financial control, major joint venture projects and cultural change.
Director's Name:	Julia Agostino
Position held:	Director
Qualification and experience:	Bachelor of Laws (Australian National University) Master of Laws (Government and Commercial) Julia is a board member with a focus on representing the DCP Company CSF investors. Julia has worked in for over fifteen years in all levels of government. Julia's experience in law and governance provide the board with evidence based guidance in these areas.
Director's Name:	Rodger Whitby
Position held:	Director
Qualification and experience:	Rodger is a senior executive with 30 years of experience in the international energy sector. His focus is on the commercial and wholesale trading aspects of energy, both as a commodity and as a product to end users. Rodger is St Baker Energy Innovation Trust's (StBEIT) nominated Director to the board.
Company Secretary's Name:	Chris Tierney
Position held:	Company Secretary
Qualification and experience:	Bachelor of Engineering (Monash University) Chris is responsible for corporate services including culture and development. A founding member of Cool NRG and central to the success of Easy Being Green. Highlights of his time with BP included Board membership and a central managerial role in the set-up and early operation of the BP/Caltex Lubricants Manufacturing joint venture in Australasia.

Meetings of the Directors
The table below provides details of the number of meetings of the board held and the attendance of each director:

Director	Number of meetings eligible to attend	Number of meetings attended to 30 June 2019
Nic Frances Gilley	11	11
Monique Conheady	11	11
Andrew Laing	11	11
Julia Agostino	9	6
Rodger Whitby	6	6

Shares under option
Unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
May 2018	May 2020	$0.50	50,000
September 2018	September 2019	$0.50	50,000
September 2018	September 2020	$0.50	50,000
December 2018	November 2021	$0.50	796,149

No person entitled to exercise the options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of the company or of any other body corporate.

Shares issued on the exercise of options
The following ordinary shares of the Company were issued during the year ended 30 June 2019 and during the period up to the date of this report on the exercise of options granted:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of share issued
May 2018	May 2019	$0.50	50,000

Indemnification of Officer or Auditor
The Company has paid an annual premium to insure the directors and officers against liabilities incurred in their respective capacities. Under the policy, details of the premium are confidential.

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

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company for up to $2,000,000 against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 9 of this financial statement.

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

N. Frances Gilley
Director

M. Conheady
Director

A. Laing
Director

R. Whitby
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2019.

Auditor Independence Declaration Under S307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of DCP Company Limited

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

1) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

2) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Crowe Melbourne

CROWE MELBOURNE

Gordon Robertson
Partner

Melbourne Victoria
30 September 2019

STATEMENT OF LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Continuing operations			
Revenue	2	154,590	750,000
Administration expenses		(175,494)	(140,774)
Employee benefits expenses		(1,663,038)	(425,371)
Finance costs		(1,136)	(2,032)
Marketing and advertising expenses		(1,399,089)	(1,736,333)
Travel and accommodation expenses		(15,748)	(27,577)
Other expenses		(317,908)	(111,079)
Loss before income tax		**(3,417,823)**	**(1,693,166)**
Income tax expense	1(a), 3	-	-
Loss for the year		**(3,417,823)**	**(1,693,166)**
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(3,417,823)**	**(1,693,166)**
Loss attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		(3,417,823)	(1,693,166)
Loss for the year		**(3,417,823)**	**(1,693,166)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		(3,417,823)	(1,693,166)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(3,417,823)**	**(1,693,166)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,237,586	254,662
Trade and other receivables	5	40,617	106,999
Other assets	6	51,816	14,085
Financial assets	7	-	2,035,187
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**1,330,019**	**2,410,933**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,330,019**	**2,410,933**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	169,161	125,918
Recoupable grant	9	-	250,000
Provisions	10	37,374	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**204,535**	**375,918**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**204,535**	**375,918**
NET ASSETS		**1,123,484**	**2,035,015**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	12	6,276,690	3,298,890
Share based payment reserve	11	49,992	521,500
Accumulated losses		(5,203,198)	(1,785,375)
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,123,484**	**2,035,015**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Share based payment reserve $	Total equity $
Balance at 20 June 2017	45,300	(92,209)	-	(46,909)
Loss for the year	-	(1,693,166)	-	(1,693,166)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,693,166)	-	(1,693,166)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Share based payments as equity commitments (Note 11)	-	-	521,500	521,500
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (Note 12)	3,253,590	-	-	3,253,590
Balance at 30 June 2018	**3,298,890**	**(1,785,375)**	**521,500**	**2,035,015**
Balance at 1 July 2018	3,298,890	(1,785,375)	521,500	2,035,015
Loss for the year	-	(3,417,823)	-	(3,417,823)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(3,417,823)	-	(3,417,823)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Share based payments as equity commitments (Note 11)	-	-	49,992	49,992
Issue of shares under share based payment	521,500	-	(521,500)	-
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (Note 12)	2,456,300	-	-	2,456,300
Balance at 30 June 2019	**6,276,690**	**(5,203,198)**	**49,992**	**1,123,484**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from operating grants and other services		154,590	750,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,662,017)	(1,722,487)
Finance costs paid		(1,136)	(2,032)
Net cash used in operating activities	18(b)	**(3,508,563)**	**(974,519)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from/(Investments) in financial assets		2,035,187	(2,035,187)
Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities		**2,035,187**	**(2,035,187)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		2,456,300	3,173,590
Proceeds from borrowings		-	10,778
Net cash provided by financing activities		**2,456,300**	**3,184,368**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		982,924	174,662
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		254,662	80,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	18(a)	**1,237,586**	**254,662**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are for DCP Company Limited (DCP) as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. DCP is a public, unlisted company limited by shares.

Statement of Compliance
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial statement containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial statement are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement of fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Accounting Policies
The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained under changes in accounting policies.

(a) Income Tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Accounting Policies (continued)

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(c) Financial Instruments

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, it's carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity/bond investments which the consolidated entity intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The consolidated entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the consolidated entity's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Accounting Policies (continued)

the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term obligations
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Share-based payments
Share-based compensation benefits may be provided through the issue of fully paid ordinary shares under the Employee Share and Option Plan. Options are also granted to employees and consultants in accordance with the terms of their respective employment and consultancy agreements. Any options granted are made in accordance with the terms of the Company's Employee Share and Option Plan (ESOP).

The fair value of options granted under employment and consultancy agreements are recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the vesting and performance criteria, the impact of dilution, the non-tradeable nature of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

(e) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the performance obligations of the company has been met.

Revenue for services is recognised when the supply of electricity and gas is provided to the customers of the Company.

Interest revenue is recognised when it becomes receivable on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets

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

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(g) Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is current when:

(i) it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; or
(ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
(iii) it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(iv) the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

(i) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
(ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(iii) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(h) New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Company has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these standards has not had a material impact on the financial statements.

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

Following accounting standards and interpretaitons are most relevant to the entity:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

The entity has adopted AASB 9 from 1 July 2018. The standard introduced new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
Accounting Policies (continued)

and that are solely principal and interest. A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading or contingent consideration recognised in a business combination) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be

irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment is measured using a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which comprise amounts due from services provided are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any expected credit losses. Normal terms of settlement vary from 30 to 60 days. The notional amount of the receivable is deemed to reflect fair value. An allowance for expected credit losses is made based on the histrocial credit loss rate and adjusted for future looking esitmates. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the consolidated entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(k) Going concern

During the financial year ended 30 June 2019 DCP Company Limited had a loss of $3,417,823 and negative cash flows from operating and investing activities of $1,473,376. In addition, the Company is currently reliant on external sources of funding to meet its working capital requirements. These matters give rise to a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability continue as a going concern at its planned level of activity. Notwithstanding this, the financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis which the Directors believe is appropriate due to the following:

- Post year end, on the 20th of August 2019 an additional $1,527,338 cash was raised through crowd sourced funding with the final $115,000 expected to settle within a month from the date of signing of the accounts,
- expected revenue generation from new customers during the 2020 financial year;
- other capital raising initiatives from existing or new investors which the Board may consider in the ordinary course of business; and
- to the Companyhas a strong history of successful capital raising during the financial years ended 30 June 2018 and 2019

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
Accounting Policies (continued)

The directors are actively monitoring the future financial commitments and short-term budget of the Company to assess if it is required to reduce the scale of the operations to continue as a going concern for the period 12 months after signing.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to release its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in ordinary course of business, and at the amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statement. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessarily incurred should the consolidated entity not continue as a going concern.

	Note	2019 $	2018 $

NOTE 2: REVENUE

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue from operating activities			
Revenue from services		129,590	-
Operating grants		25,000	750,000
Total revenue		154,590	750,000

NOTE 3: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
The prima facie income tax on loss before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:			
Loss before income tax expense		(3,417,823)	(1,693,166)
Tax at the tax rate of 27.5% (2018 – 27.5%)		(939,901)	(465,621)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible			
in calculating taxable income:			
Others		-	10,336
Subtotal		(939,901)	(455,285)
Current year deferred taxes not recognized		939,901	455,285
Income tax expense		-	-

NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Cash at bank		137,586	254,662
Term deposits		1,100,000	-
		1,237,586	254,662

NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Current			
Trade receivables		18,911	55,000
GST receivable		21,485	51,999
Other recievables		221	-
Total trade and other receivables		40,617	106,999

Current trade receivables are unsecured and generally on 30-day terms. No provision for impairment of trade reievables is recognised as at 30 June 2019 or 30 June 2018.

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
NOTE 6: OTHER ASSETS			
Current			
Bond recievable		27,500	-
Prepayments		24,316	14,085
Total other assets		51,816	14,085

NOTE 7: FINANCIAL ASSETS

Current			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Term deposit, 1-month rolling held in escrow		-	600,000
Term deposit, 3-month held in escrow		-	1,000,000
Controlled money account held in escrow		-	435,187
Total financial assets		-	2,035,187

The financial assets related to a capital raised via crowd source funding. Based on its agreements with Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA), these funds were required to be held in escrow until certain milestones were achieved. The effective interest rates on the term deposits were 1.90% and these deposits had an average maturity of 2 months. These funds were released from escrow during the year ended 30 June 2019.

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current			
Unsecured liabilities			
Trade payables		(91,693)	(111,862)
Superannuation payables		(29,995)	(3,167)
Witholding tax payable		(33,092)	(111)
Other		(14,381)	(10,778)
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	13	(169,161)	(125,918)

NOTE 9: RECOUPABLE GRANT

Current			
Recoupable grant		-	(250,000)
		-	(250,000)

The recoupable grant represents an amount due to the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) for which is to be repaid upon satisfying the release conditions under the funding agreement. This was settled during the year ended 30 June 2019.

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
NOTE 10: PROVISIONS			
Current			
Annual leave provison		17,289	-
Provisions for savings guanratee		20,085	-
		37,374	-

NOTE 11: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS RESERVE

		2019 $	2018 $
Equity commitment		-	521,500
Share options		49,992	-
		49,992	521,500

The euity commitment represented pledges from contractors to fulfil a service in exchange for share equity in the Company. These services were provided during the 2018 financial year in exchange for shares at $0.50 per share, except as noted. Shares were issued during the 2019 financial year for the following services used during the year ended 30 June 2018:

- provision of airtime services for $500,000 in exchange for 1,000,000 shares;
- negotiation of airtime services for $12,500 in exchange for 25,000 shares;
- providing web design services for $8,000 in exchange for 16,000 shares; and
- performing project management services for $1,000 in exchange for 2,000 shares.

A share option plan has been established by the entity and approved by the board, whereby the entity may, at the discretion of the Board, grant options over ordinary shares in the company to employees and key management personnel of the entity. The options are issued for $nil consideration and are granted in accordance with performance guidelines established by the Board.

Set out below a summary of the number of options over ordinary shares granted under the plan:

2019

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Balance at the 1 July 2018	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at 30 June 2019
May 2018	May 2019	$0.50	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
May 2018	May 2020	$0.50	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Sept 2018	Sept 2019	$0.50	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Sept 2018	Sept 2020	$0.50	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
			100,000	100,000	-	-	200,000
Weighted average exercise price			$0.50	$0.50	-	-	$0.50

Set out below are the options exercisable at the end of the financial year:

Grant date	Expiry date	2019 Number	2018 Number
May 2018	May 2019	50,000	-
		50,000	-

NOTE 12: EQUITY – ISSUED CAPITAL

	30 June 2019 Shares	30 June 2018 Shares	30 June 2019 $	30 June 2018 $
Ordinary shares – fully paid	30,388,452	44,413,394	6,276,690	3,298,890

Movements in ordinary share:	**Number of shares**	**$**
Opening balance 1 July 2017	600,000	45,300
Share issue at $7.50 per share on 17 August 2017	68,002	510,015
Stock-split (53-to-1) on 7 February 2018	34,736,104	-
	35,404,106	555,315
Share issue at $0.156 per share on 7 February 2018	4,645,788	725,000
Crowd source funding issued at $0.50 per share on 16 May 2018	4,363,500	2,181,750
	44,413,394	3,462,065
Less: Transaction costs arising on share issue	-	(163,175)
Balance 30 June 2018	**44,413,394**	**3,298,890**
Opening balance 1 July 2018	44,413,394	3,298,890
Issue of in-kind shares (note 11) on 20th December	1,043,000	521,500
Share consolidation on 5th of December	(20,024,947)	-
A2 Share issue at $0.50 per share on 20th December	4,957,000	2,478,500
Less: Transaction costs arising on share issue	-	(22,200)
Balance 30 June 2019	**30,388,452**	**6,276,685**

Ordinary shares

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

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

Share Consolidation
On the 5th of December a special general meeting was held and the shareholders resolved to consolidate the shareholdings of only pre-crowd source funding shareholders on a 2:1 basis

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term deposits and accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Financial Assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,237,586	254,662
Receivables	5	40,617	106,999
Other financial assets	7	-	2,035,187
Total Financial Assets		1,278,203	2,396,848
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- Trade and other payables	8	169,161	125,918
Recoupable grant	9	-	250,000
Total Financial Liabilities		169,161	375,918

NOTE 14: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel. Transactions with related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

Transactions with related parties during the financial year were with Nic Frances Gilley for CEO services via Yawye Health Pty Ltd ($14,666), Emma Jenkin for CFO services ($13,333) and Chris Tierney($4,000).

	Note	2019 $	2018 $

NOTE 15: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Any person(s) having authority or responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel (KMP).

		2019 $	2018 $
Total compensation paid to KMP		635,333	Nil

NOTE 16: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities at reporting date (2018: $nil).

NOTE 17: EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to reporting date, DCP Company Limited;

- raised $1,527,338 (net of transaction cost), with the final $115,000 to settle within a month from the date of signing of the accounts, from a second crowd funding compaign that closed on 31 July 2019
- secured an in-kind equity commitment of $500,000 advertising from New Media Investments.

NOTE 18: NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

		2019 $	2018 $
Cash at bank		1,237,586	254,662
Total cash and cash equivalents		1,237,586	254,662

(b) Reconciliation of cash flows from operations with loss for the year

		2019 $	2018 $
Loss for the year		(3,417,823)	(1,693,166)
Non-cash flows in loss for the year			
Share based payment reserve		49,992	521,500
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		66,382	(104,390)
Increase in other assets		(37,731)	(4,038)
Increase in trade and other payables		43,243	55,575
(Decrease)/increase in recoupable grant		(250,000)	250,000
Increase in provisions		37,374	-
		(3,508,563)	(974,519)

NOTE 19: COMPANY DETAILS

The principal place of business of the Company is:

142 Gertrude Street
Fitzroy VIC 3065

The registered office of the Company is:

C/- JLGM & CO PTY LTD
119 Park Street
Abbotsford VIC 3067

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution by the directors of DCP Company Limited, the directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 26, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    a. Comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and

    b. Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date.

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

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

N. Frances Gilley
Director

M. Conheady
Director

A. Laing
Director

R. Whitby
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2019.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of DCP Company Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of DCP Company Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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 financial report of DCP Company Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements report 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 Company 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 the Company, 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1(k) in the financial report which describes the events and/or conditions which give rise to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the Company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduce Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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 the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

Crowe Melbourne

CROWE MELBOURNE

GORDON ROBERTSON
Partner

2 October 2019

Melbourne