

Reddam House Limited

ABN 90 094 852 801

Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2015

Reddam House Limited ABN 90 094 852 801
Annual report - 31 December 2015

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Directors' report

Your directors present their report on the company at the end of the year ended 31 December 2015.

Directors

The following person was director of Reddam House Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of report:

Rabbi Mendel Kastel

Justin Dethridge was director of Reddam House Limited during the whole of the financial year until his resignation on 3rd March 2016.

Alistair McKeogh was appointed as non-executive director on the 1st June 2015 and continues in office at the date of this report.

David Pitcairn and Diane Pitcairn were appointed as executive directors on the 16th July and 17th July respectively and continue in office at the date of this report.

Ian McLeod resigned as Company Secretary on the 3rd March 2016 and Anand Sundaraj was appointed Company Secretary on the 1st June 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was the operation of Primary and Secondary Educational Institutions. No significant changes in the nature of the company's activity occurred during the year.

Dividends - Reddam House Limited

No dividends have or will be paid. The Constitution of the company does not permit any surpluses to be distributed by way of dividend.

Review of operations

The surplus of the company for the financial year amounted to \$4,036,762 (2014: \$1,464,042).

A review of the operations of the company during the financial year and the results of those operations found that during the year, the company continued to engage in its principle activity, the results of which are disclosed in the attached financial statements.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

Environmental regulation

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

Directors' report- Continued

Insurance of officers and indemnities

(a) Insurance of officers

During the financial year, Reddam House Limited paid a premium of \$1,804.21 to insure the directors and secretaries of the company, and the general managers. The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings. This does not include such liabilities that arise from conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else or to cause detriment to the company. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities.

(b) Indemnity of auditors

Reddam House Limited has agreed to indemnify their auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from Reddam House Limited's breach of their agreement. The Indemnity stipulates that Reddam House Limited will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

Auditors 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 4.

Auditor

PwC continues in office in accordance with section 325 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.
This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.



Alistair McKeough
Director

Sydney

30 June 2016



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Reddam House Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Mcelvogue', written in a cursive style.

James Mcelvogue
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

30 Sydney
June 2016

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Reddam House Limited ABN 90 094 852 801
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These financial statements are for Reddam House Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

Reddam House Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and the principal place of business is:

Reddam House Limited
70 Edgecliff Road
Woollahra NSW 2025

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report on pages 2 to 3, which is not part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on **30** June 2016. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Reddam House Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Notes		
Revenue from continuing operations	26,533,840	22,901,408
Employee benefits expense	(12,264,545)	(11,471,051)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2 (961,965)	(929,893)
Advertising	(13,271)	(33,930)
Rent & building expense	(4,603,973)	(4,762,302)
Administration expenses	(2,169,877)	(1,905,006)
Other expenses	(2,291,418)	(2,117,232)
Finance costs	2 (192,029)	(217,952)
Surplus before Income tax	4,036,762	1,464,042
Income tax expense	-	-
Surplus for the year	4,036,762	1,464,042
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year	4,036,762	1,464,042

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Reddam House Limited
Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2015

		2015	2014
		\$	\$
ASSETS	Notes		
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	13,575,371	9,582,598
Trade and other receivables	4	1,679,512	1,349,449
Total current assets		<u>15,254,883</u>	<u>10,932,047</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	9,817,447	7,018,788
Total non-current assets		<u>9,817,447</u>	<u>7,018,788</u>
Total assets		<u>25,072,330</u>	<u>17,950,835</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	8,499,143	6,758,330
Borrowings	7	16,599	11,934
Provisions	8	360,465	280,572
Total current liabilities		<u>8,876,207</u>	<u>7,050,836</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	2,115,898	915,898
Borrowings	10	6,979	28,249
Provisions	11	557,036	476,404
Total non-current liabilities		<u>2,679,913</u>	<u>1,420,551</u>
Total liabilities		<u>11,556,120</u>	<u>8,471,387</u>
Net assets		<u>13,516,210</u>	<u>9,479,448</u>
Members Funds			
Retained earnings	12	13,516,210	9,479,448
Total Members Funds		<u>13,516,210</u>	<u>9,479,448</u>

The above statement of balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Reddam House Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2014	8,015,406	8,015,406
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,464,042	1,464,042
Balance at 31 December 2014	<u>9,479,448</u>	<u>9,479,448</u>
Balance at 1 January 2015	9,479,448	9,479,448
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,036,762	4,036,762
Balance at 31 December 2015	<u>13,516,210</u>	<u>13,516,210</u>

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

Reddam House Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2015

Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)	28,888,275	23,820,398
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)	<u>(21,392,951)</u>	<u>(19,211,402)</u>
	7,495,324	4,608,996
Interest received	261,620	157,839
Borrowing costs	<u>(3,547)</u>	<u>(217,952)</u>
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	<u>7,753,397</u>	<u>4,548,883</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(3,760,624)	(339,736)
Repayment of loans from related parties		5,859,746
Net cash (outflow) inflow from investing activities	<u>(3,760,624)</u>	<u>5,520,010</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	(21,387)
Repayment of borrowings	-	<u>(650,000)</u>
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(671,387)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,992,773	9,397,506
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	<u>9,582,598</u>	<u>185,092</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>13,575,371</u>	<u>9,582,598</u>

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

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1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Special purpose financial report

In the directors' opinion, the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

This is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared for the sole purpose of complying with the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the members and must not be used for any other purpose.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of all applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and *Corporations Act 2001*. It contains only those disclosures considered necessary by the directors to meet the needs of the members.

(ii) Historical cost convention

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

(iii) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any discounts allowed.

Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Tuition fees

Tuition fees and other education material related revenue are recognised as the service is provided. Non-refundable administration fees relating to tuition are recognised upon receipt.

(ii) Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

(iii) Government Grants

Grants from the Government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to cost are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with costs they are intended to compensate.

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

(c) Income tax

The company is exempt from liability to pay income tax under the provisions of the *Income Tax Assessment Act*.

(d) Leases

Leases of plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases (note 7 and note 10). Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance costs. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The plant and equipment acquired under the finance leases is depreciated over the assets useful life.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(f) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

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

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the diminishing value method. The expected useful lives by asset class are as follows:

– Leasehold improvements	15-20 years
– Furniture, fittings and equipment	5-7 years
– Machinery and vehicles	7-10 years
– Audio visual, musical and sports equipment	3-5 years
– Computer equipment	3-5 years

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, excluding leasehold improvements, are depreciated on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the unexpired period of the lease and the option period.

The assets' residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the income statement.

(h) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

(j) Provisions

Provisions for make good obligations are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave expected to be settled 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 liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long term employee benefit obligation

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(l) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

(m) New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2013 reporting period.

The company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is that their adoption is not expected to have a material impact on future financial statements.

Reddam House Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2015
(continued)

2 Expenses

	2015	2014
	\$	\$

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

Depreciation

Motor vehicles	33,937	21,012
Computer equipment	72,597	72,901
Furniture and equipment	121,496	105,956
Audio visual, musical instruments and sports equipment	52,312	46,651
Leasehold improvements	<u>681,623</u>	<u>683,373</u>
Total depreciation	<u>961,965</u>	<u>929,893</u>

Finance expenses

Interest and finance charges paid/payable	192,029	217,952
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3 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	2015	2014
	\$	\$

Cash at bank and in hand	<u>13,575,371</u>	<u>9,582,598</u>
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(a) Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year

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

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Balances as above	13,575,371	9,582,598
Bank overdraft	-	-
Balances per statement of cash flows	<u>13,575,371</u>	<u>9,582,598</u>

4 Current assets - Trade and other receivables

	2015	2014
	\$	\$

Outstanding fees	1,045,266	738,625
Provision for doubtful receivables	(349,549)	(349,549)
Other receivables	904,877	865,458
Prepayments	<u>78,918</u>	<u>94,915</u>
	<u>1,679,512</u>	<u>1,349,449</u>

5 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold & Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Machinery and vehicles	Audio visual, Musical and Sports equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
At 31 December 2014	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost or fair value	11,175,676	1,363,718	484,243	390,434	750,314	14,164,385
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,608,600)</u>	<u>(724,327)</u>	<u>(220,245)</u>	<u>(181,809)</u>	<u>(410,616)</u>	<u>(7,145,597)</u>
Net book amount	<u>5,567,075</u>	<u>639,391</u>	<u>263,998</u>	<u>208,625</u>	<u>336,698</u>	<u>7,018,788</u>
Cost or fair value	14,637,873	1,498,748	484,243	495,801	808,343	17,925,008
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,288,719)</u>	<u>(847,327)</u>	<u>(254,183)</u>	<u>(234,120)</u>	<u>(483,212)</u>	<u>(8,107,561)</u>
Net book amount	<u>8,349,154</u>	<u>651,421</u>	<u>230,060</u>	<u>261,681</u>	<u>325,131</u>	<u>9,817,447</u>

6 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Sundry creditors and accruals	284,826	405,995
Fees received in advance	<u>8,214,317</u>	<u>6,352,335</u>
	<u>8,499,143</u>	<u>6,758,330</u>

7 Current liabilities - Borrowings

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Secured		
Lease liabilities	<u>16,599</u>	<u>11,934</u>

8 Current liabilities - Provisions

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Employee benefits - long service leave	<u>360,465</u>	<u>280,572</u>

Reddam House Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2015
(continued)

9 Non current liabilities – Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Lease accrual	<u>2,115,898</u>	<u>915,898</u>

10 Non-current liabilities - Borrowings

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Secured		
Lease liabilities	<u>6,979</u>	<u>28,249</u>

11 Non-current liabilities - Provisions

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Employee benefits - long service leave	<u>557,036</u>	<u>476,404</u>

12 Retained earnings

Movements in retained earnings were as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Balance 1 January	9,479,448	8,015,406
Surplus for the year	<u>4,064,493</u>	<u>1,464,042</u>
Balance 31 December	<u>13,543,941</u>	<u>9,479,448</u>

13 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the company:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
(a) PwC Australia		
<i>Audit services</i>		
Audit and review of financial statements	55,000	45,000
Non-audit services	-	-
Total remuneration of PwC Australia	<u>55,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>

Reddam House Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2015
 (continued)

14 Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Surplus for the year	4,064,493	1,464,042
<i>Add</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	961,965	929,893
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(327,290)	766,442
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	2,893,704	1,168,852
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	160,525	219,654
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7,753,397	4,548,883

**Reddam House Limited
Directors' declaration
31 December 2015**

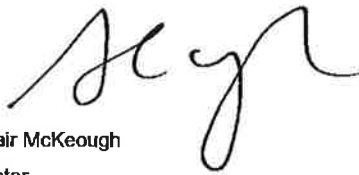
As stated in Note 1(a) to the financial statements, in the directors' opinion, the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial reports. This is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared to meet *Corporations Act 2001* requirements.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards and mandatory professional reporting requirements to the extent described in Note 1(a).

In the directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 5 to 17 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements as detailed above, and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2015 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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



Alistair McKeough
Director
Sydney

30 June 2016



Independent auditor's report to the members of Reddam House Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Reddam House Limited (the company), which comprises the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

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



Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Reddam House 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 31 December 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and complying with the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, 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 report is intended solely for the members of Reddam House Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than Reddam House Limited and the members.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'PricewaterhouseCoopers', written in a cursive style.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Mcelvogue', written in a cursive style.

James Mcelvogue
Partner

30 Sydney
June 2016