Annual Report 2022

Australia Geolocated

Geoscape

Geoscape

PSMA Australia Ltd trading as Geoscape Australia
ABN: 23 089 912 710

PSMA Distribution Pty Ltd
ABN: 89 131 984 800

Unit 6, Level 2, 113 Canberra Ave
GRIFFITH ACT 2603 AUSTRALIA

T: +61 2 6260 9000

W: geoscape.com.au

Front cover image: Unsplash
Design, layout and editing by Andrew Pegler Media Pty Ltd

Contents

Message from the Chair

My introduction to last year's Annual Report acknowledged the many challenges the company had faced in the preceding 18 months.

This year, with our transformation investment improving efficiency in both production and delivery, and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) rising 132 per cent, we are primarily celebrating achievements.

The strong indicators of future sustainability and growth make it easier for me to accept that this Annual Report signals the end of my tenure as Chair of the Geoscape Board.

When I was appointed in 2014 I was one of only a few independent directors, recruited to strengthen commercial acumen, digital transformation and technology knowledge on the Board. The company has experienced a great deal of change in all those areas since then.

I'm proud of the standards of excellence and the appetite for innovation that underpinned the company's milestones over the years I spent on the Board. Above all, I appreciate the changes that have been made to reposition Geoscape to offer Data-as-a-Service (DaaS), and realign our organisation to a DaaS business model.

We now have a highly scalable, cloud-based, continuous data platform to source, process, enrich and deliver spatial data. We've automated data harvesting to deliver the highest quality API-accessible products. Within our new DaaS offering we can now work closely with our customers to understand their specific needs and tailor a solution. We can integrate bespoke data to suit their environments, or we can create a workflow to help them utilise data wherever they need it, with affordable custom data options that provide flexibility in structure, format and delivery.

The clarity, coherence and conviction of this strategy are a testament to the strength of our Directors, our CEO and his team. I'm confident that the right people are in place to govern the next phase in the evolution of a company that has made a uniquely valuable contribution to Australia's public and private sectors for over twenty years.

Lynne Robinson
Chair

Message from the CEO

The 2021–22 financial year was very successful for Geoscape. Year-on-year, top-line invoiced revenue grew 14 per cent, while EBITDA rose 132 per cent. New product releases, deeper engagement with government, and a focus on growing commercial activity all contributed. In this ever-evolving digital landscape, adapting quickly has never been so essential. Our most significant milestone was repositioning ourselves as a DaaS company and realigning operations to meet rapidly growing demand for custom data solutions and managed data services.

Census 2021 allowed us to demonstrate our DaaS capabilities – delivering a sovereign address verification (AV) experience to enrich census self-serve transactions. Geoscape's capability to better support and facilitate customer and partner needs, is a result of our recent investment in transforming our data production technologies.

In addition, the launch of a Freemium offering through our developer portal reduced barriers to entry and increased uptake of our address API services across industries such as insurance, banking, retail and telecommunications. We were also able to respond to the urgent needs of government to support emergency services and resilience agency efforts during the NSW and Queensland floods, due to the flexibility in our data licensing and access agreements.

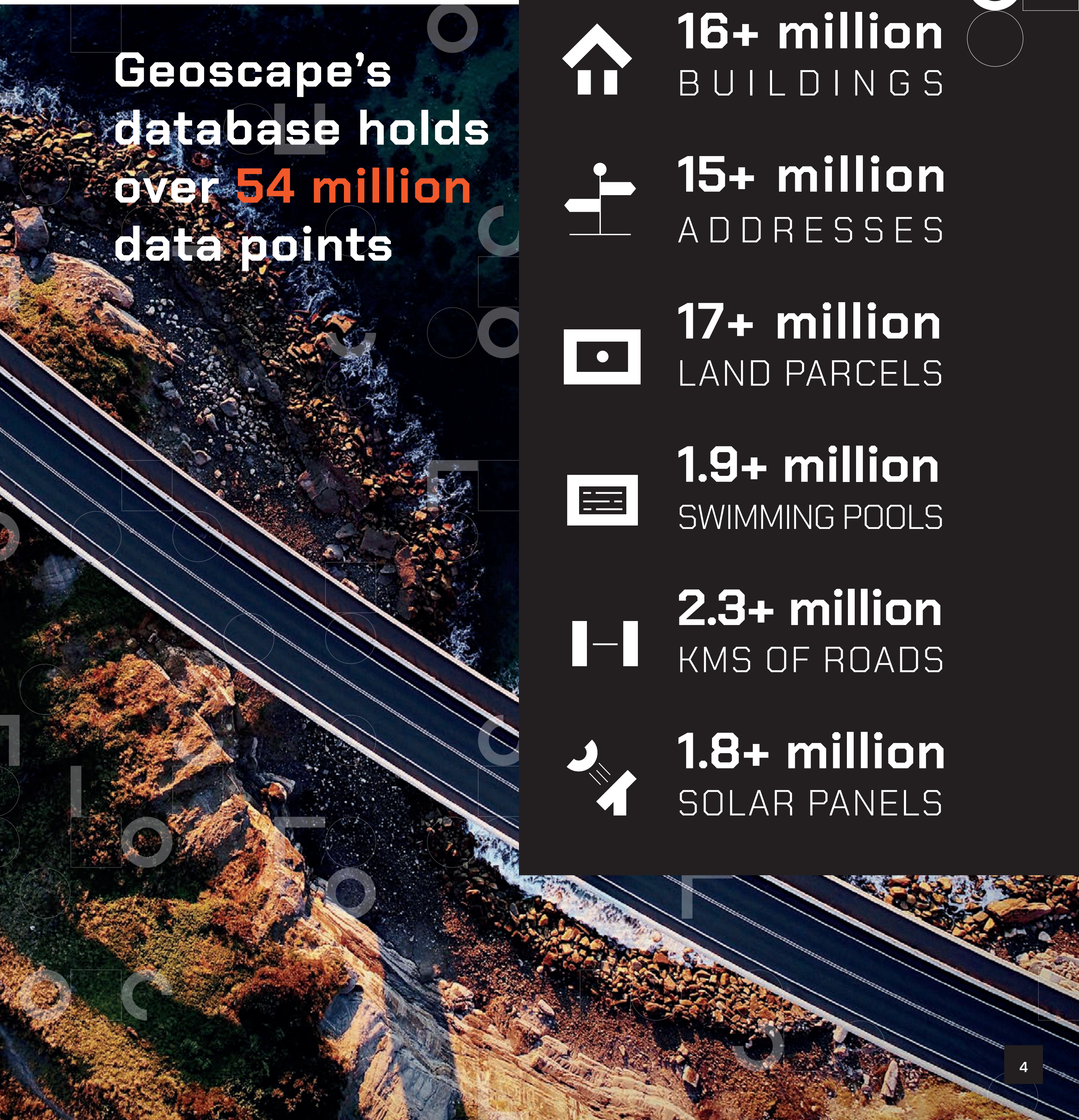
Significant agreements with NBN Co, NSW Spatial Services and the Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning all aim to help government deliver services at scale, underpinned by location-based data. Through COVID-19 we showed the value of a national approach to address management, with multiple states and territories using our services as the bedrock on which to build border permit applications. Our higher-quality Geoscape Buildings 3.0 underpinned operations across NSW government agencies and local government, including for the NSW Spatial Digital Twin project and community engagement.

The evolution and repositioning of Geoscape's offerings led to a realignment and redefinition of our vision, mission and values – with employees, directors, shareholders, customers and partners sharing in, and supporting, our future direction. I would like to acknowledge the important contribution of Geoscape staff in reshaping our vision and enthusiastically embracing the challenge of seeing Geoscape recognised as a global leader in geolocation capability. I know these incredible people will continue providing the thought leadership this industry requires. With them, our future is bright.

Geoscape has what it takes to reach new heights. Our ability to address emerging needs for national data standards and interoperable digital twin technologies means we are in a solid position to maintain a leading role in the industry's growth. We are determined to fulfil our mission to deliver national geolocation capability for the benefit of all Australians.

Dean Capobianco
CEO

Year in review



Geoscape's database holds over 54 million data points

16+ million
BUILDINGS

15+ million
ADDRESSES

17+ million
LAND PARCELS

1.9+ million
SWIMMING POOLS

2.3+ million
KMS OF ROADS

1.8+ million
SOLAR PANELS

Geoscape

2021-2022
HIGHLIGHTS

14%

Growth in **invoiced revenue** year-on-year

7.4%

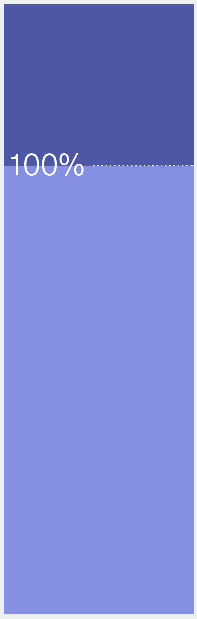
Growth in **statutory client revenues** year-on-year

700,000

Self-service transactions on census night using our service

21%

Reduction in **operating costs** year-on-year



132%

EBITDA growth year-on-year

189

New custom data solutions delivered to customers

9 MILLION

Buildings updated using aerial imagery since FY22

400+

New API developer signups to Freemium

Key achievements

This year our team worked harder than ever to achieve impressive milestones. We:

- supported governments in managing pandemic border security
- launched new products
- delivered a new DaaS offering
- helped the Australian public register online for the national census
- assisted emergency response agencies during the Queensland and NSW floods.

Supporting border security during COVID-19

At the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in late 2020 and 2021, Australia's state and territory borders were closed to try to limit the spread of infection. A top government priority was balancing substantial public health risks against the need to reunite families and also support the economy as best as possible.

Decision-makers needed a way to understand, in real time, where people were travelling from and if they were exiting high-risk areas.

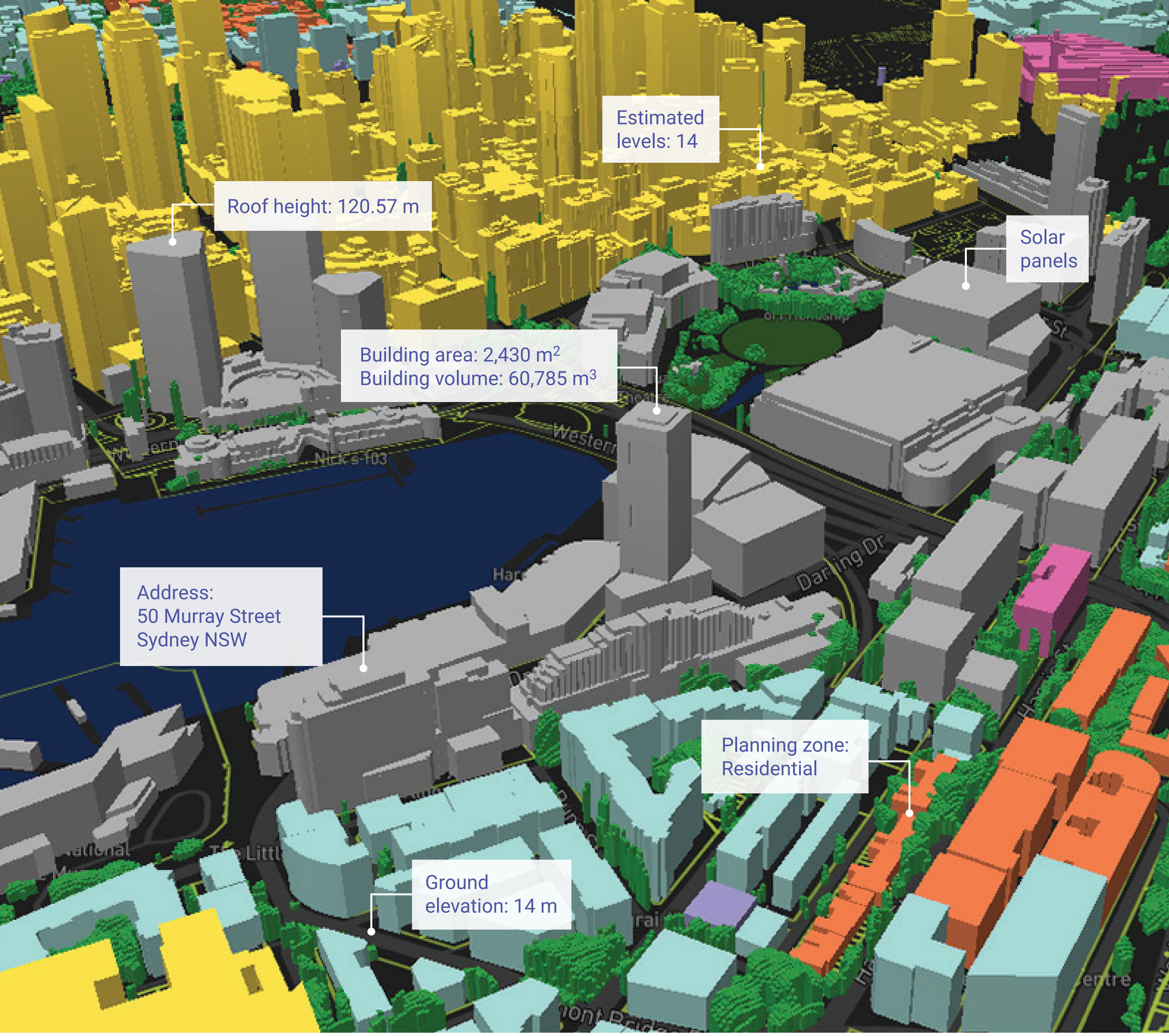
Geoscape delivered the required services to give the states and territories a single, current view of address using:

- our G-NAF Live data, which is national and updated daily
- our expertise to customise G-NAF Live on request within the hour.

Governments were able to integrate these services into their own online border pass application platforms to improve the experience of both people crossing borders and agencies managing those movements.

Geoscape is proud to have contributed critical solutions to this complex and urgent problem in a very short time.

Rapid creation of COVID-19 border passes showed how **location-based APIs** can **create scalable solutions** for the national good.



Geoscape Buildings 3.0

This year we leveraged our expertise to develop a new generation of Geoscape Buildings. Through the forging of new partnerships and development of repeatable processes, we delivered enhanced representations of our Buildings features. For example, we were able to more than quadruple our annual refresh of urban buildings, from 1.4 million to over 9 million urban buildings in Australia each year.

Using machine vision and deep learning technology Geoscape Buildings 3.0 has more accurate building volumes, a floor number estimation and the ability to derive further analytics like approximating floor space. Its new features and improvements result in data that can achieve things that were, until recently unfeasible – like radio frequency (RF) modelling used in support of 5G technology rollout.

The new product offers:

- a higher definition of complex building outlines
- better spatial alignment of the urban environment
- improved positional accuracy
- greater building completeness and representation
- more complete data for solar panels, swimming pools and more.

Helping Australians during the 2021 national census

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) national census happens every five years. It is an opportunity for Australians to provide reliable information to the federal government across areas such as health care, employment, cost of living, population movement, services and infrastructure. This is used to ensure policy and service decisions reflect the nation's changing needs.

Public expectations of government services continue to grow, so when planning the 2021 census, the ABS enlisted Geoscape. We set up an online service that could scale at a moment's notice, and worked with PwC and Amazon Web Services to ensure security safeguards were in place to thwart a potential distributed denial of service (DDoS) event.

We helped the ABS meet its aims to:

- **Offer a more accessible and reliable user experience**

  Geoscape's address autocomplete improved the customer experience of connecting households with census forms and made it faster for people to advise the ABS that they would not be at home.

- **Minimise post-census validation effort by improving address data accuracy upfront**

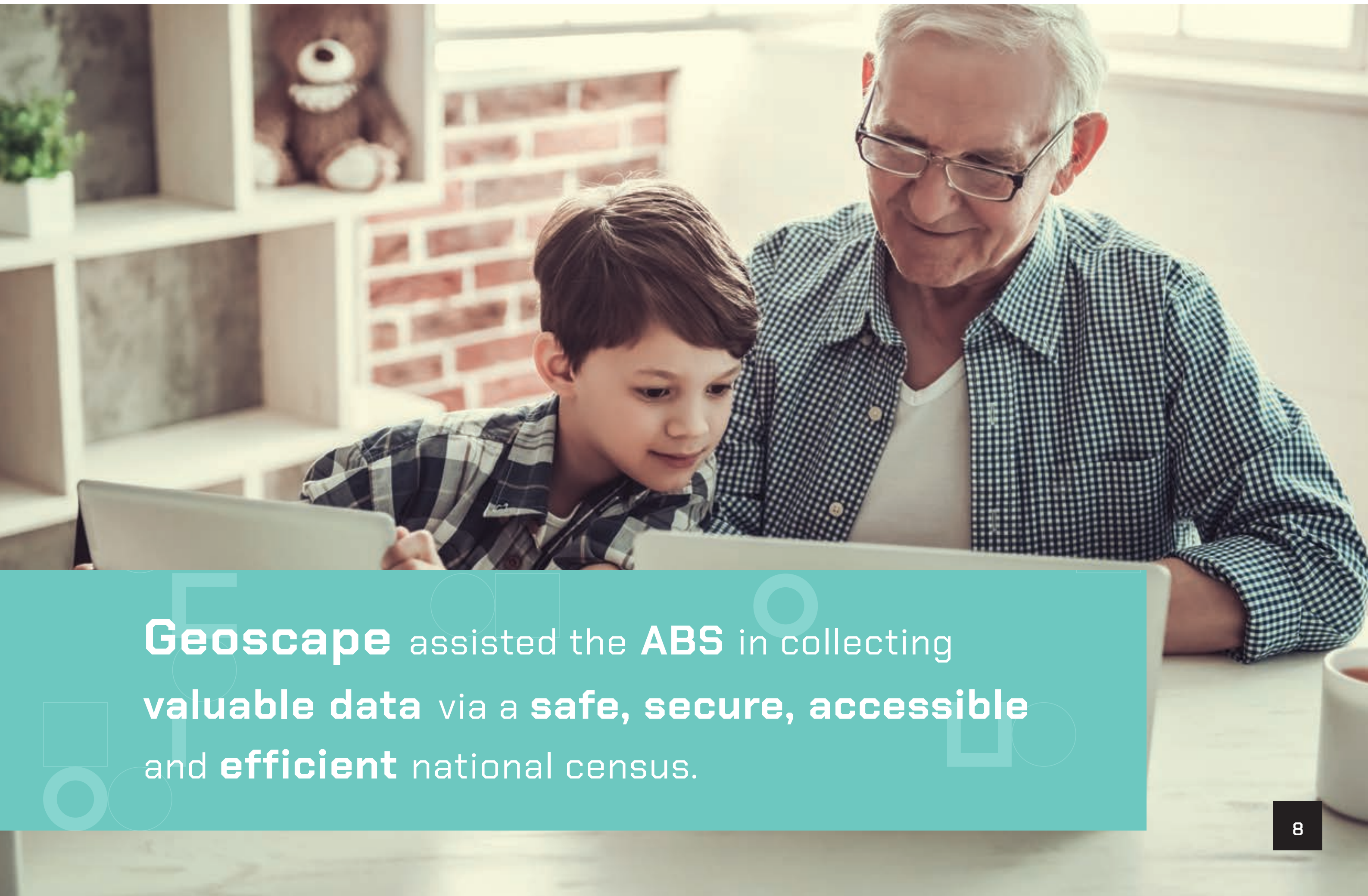
  We created a closed environment, hosted address autocomplete and validation API service. This API service autocompleted the address field in the forms, validating it against official sources, on the spot.

  The API service offered 15.2 million accurate and up-to-date address suggestions and use was double what we expected. This not only minimised post-census validation efforts but also reduced the need for 2–3 million paper mailouts – saving the ABS valuable time and money.

- **Reduce the load on the ABS call centre**

  A total of 1.9 million self-service transactions were completed using our API service – 700,000 on census night – cutting call centre load significantly and reducing average wait times to under 3.5 minutes.

Our teams worked hard to prepare for an incident-free Census 2021 and provided 24/7 support during the three peak days around census night. It is a prime example of our proven capability to manage at a large scale and build capacity, while working with partners to provide integrated solutions.



Geoscape assisted the **ABS** in collecting **valuable data** via a **safe, secure, accessible** and **efficient** national census.

Assisting emergency services during the floods

The impact of flooding is a real and still-unfolding emergency in many parts of Queensland and NSW. For example, in early 2022, the biggest flood in modern Australian history took place in the Northern Rivers, in the Richmond catchment area of NSW. Over a period of four days, three rain episodes culminated in a flood catastrophe resulting in water levels reaching 14.4 metres – the highest ever. Over 31,000 people were affected across the local government area.

Whether the disaster is a pandemic, fire or flood, the value of high-quality data rises enormously when an emergency occurs. Planning and response actions are greatly improved when the location of unfolding events is accurate. Estimating the location and size of evacuation sites, as well as the magnitude of people, allows for real-time mapping and statistical data on impacted structures. In addition, our data is instrumental in predictive modelling of future events using other data sources such as widescale ground elevation models, and it helps with better infrastructure planning like weir or levee placement to divert water. These invaluable insights also assist in the management of support programs such as grants and payment assistance.

Freemium for Geoscape APIs and our new developer portal

Late last year we launched a Freemium offer for Geoscape APIs. This offer allows customers to access Geoscape APIs immediately, with 20,000 complimentary credits valued at $300 per month. Freemium has reduced barriers to entry for small business usage and large business evaluation. It has increased uptake of Geoscape APIs across industries such as insurance, banking, retail and telecommunications.

The Freemium offer was supported by a new portal that improves developers' access to Geoscape APIs for building apps and other solutions. Simpler and cleaner, it offers a better user experience. It also allows customers to monitor their data usage and self-manage their costs.

Building footprints and estimated flood peak extents, Lismore, February 2022. Created using Geoscape Buildings (© Geoscape Australia 2022 Copyright and Disclaimer Notice) and 1m Digital Elevation Model data extracted 20 May 2022 (© NSW Department of Customer Service licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia licence).

Offering DaaS – What this means for Geoscape

Cloud platforms offer people data wherever and whenever they need it. However, wrangling big data into meaningful information is one of the biggest challenges for leaders and their organisations today. Geoscape is committed to helping our customers make better business decisions, using the best geospatial data available.

Over the past few years, we've invested in our continuous data platform (CDP) – a highly scalable, cloud-based platform – to source, process, enrich and deliver spatial data. We've automated data harvesting from various channels to deliver the highest quality API-accessible products, while also helping to improve, standardise and transform our land and built environment product suite. Our CDP platform laid the foundation for our new DaaS offering.

Geoscape works closely with our customers to understand their specific needs and then tailors a solution. If they want to create location datasets (or derived outputs), we integrate bespoke data to suit their environments, or we can create a workflow to help them deliver and utilise specific data wherever they need it. The DaaS offering means that we engage more deeply with our customers to better understand their needs. We then align our expertise and offerings to meet those needs, and offer custom data options that provide flexibility in structure, format and delivery. It's a unique opportunity for our teams to demonstrate their problem-solving capability and creativity.

From sourcing the right data to working with technology and integration partners, our managed-services provide premium API-accessible products. Customers have the peace of mind of a one-stop-shop solution and can focus not on datasets, but on their business. It's a seamless way for them to gain the competitive edge.

Recently, we helped the University of Queensland with ready-to-use, parcel-level land use data in a spatial format that adopted the national land-use naming convention (Cadastre). At postprocessing, we sourced and added in complementary Queensland valuation and sales data. The outcome was a custom dataset for a specified area with extra insights. The dataset gives researchers quick access to ready-to-use data, saving time and effort, and it was delivered under a licensing agreement tailored to the University's research and publication requirements.

The possibilities for DaaS are just beginning and we're excited by them. DaaS will strengthen Geoscape Australia's position as a market-leader in geolocation capability, and ensure our services benefit more Australians.

As our business evolves it's critical that we clearly articulate our unique brand promise and proposition – a proposition that enables commercially-sustainable and public good outcomes through deepened engagement with all Geoscape customers, partners and stakeholders.

And we've redefined and adopted:

- Our vision: Geoscape is recognised as a global leader in geolocation capability.
- Our mission: Deliver national geolocation capability for the benefit of all Australians.
- Our company values: Trusted, Courageous and Inclusive.

Our plan for 2022–23

Future market outlook

The past year has brought many challenges across Australia and the world, including the ongoing pandemic, more frequent natural disasters and geopolitical uncertainty. A consistent element through this is the important role that reliable location data plays in response, recovery and building future resilience.

Cost of living pressures, rising energy costs and extreme weather events will continue to pressure governments and industry to do things better, and to adopt new approaches to solve these challenges. We see this as an opportunity for Geoscape Australia to shine.

In many ways we are still the lucky country. We have governments that are well resourced and collect information to improve their operations and service delivery. The business community continues to embed location technology into operations, and many industries are already using improvements in sensor technology to capture high-quality data at scale.

There is a divergence of approaches to data and technology in Australia. However, as a nation we would benefit from a more standardised approach, including technology standards for digital twins.

While there is a lot of data around, there are also questions about whether what we have is used to best effect in meeting community needs.

A reliable, high quality national data supply, with sustainable (and proven) maintenance practices built-in is important. But how do we make it easier for our customers to decide what data is right for them? Geoscape will only be successful if industry and government continue to value geospatial data and keep investing in it to improve efficiency, manage operations and programs, and for compliance.

Awareness is also growing about the benefits of whole-of-government or whole-of-industry data procurement. Aside from the obvious economies of scale, the approach allows a common operating platform. This offers space for organisations to move from their own siloes of data wrangling to a joint focus on delivering real business benefit across the board. New partnerships mean more 'space' to address bigger issues like the challenges of scale and integration. Geoscape's data needs to be accessible on our customer's platforms and compatible with the tools they prefer to use.

DaaS means customers will continue to expect and demand more flexibility in how they receive data from us. At the same time, it gives us the chance to showcase the specialist skills and experience we offer in its management, conflation and curation.

The ability of Geoscape Australia to remove the data cost and resourcing burden from daily operations is starting to really resonate with industry players.

Annual financial report

for the year ending 30 June 2022

Thanks to strong performance our invoiced revenue grew by 14 per cent and expenditure fell by 14 per cent.

Directors' report

For the financial year ending 30 June 2022, the Directors of PSMA Australia Ltd trading as Geoscape Australia (Geoscape Australia) present the:

- Directors' report
- financial statements for Geoscape Australia and its controlled entity, PSMA Distribution Pty Ltd (PSMA Distribution) – together, 'the Group'
- independent audit.

1. Director details

Directors of the Group companies during, or after, the financial year follow.

Name	Lynne Robinson
Qualifications and affiliations	Bachelor of Arts (Philosophy and Political Theory) Master of Agribusiness (Deans Hons) Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD)
Experience	Co-Founder and CEO, Strategy and Data Pty Ltd Board Chair and Non-Executive Director, Data Action Pty Ltd Non-Executive Director, Catholic Healthcare Limited Former Chair, Western Australian Market Led Proposals Former Head, Enterprise Technology Transformation, ANZ Former Head, Data Services, ANZ Former Senior Manager, Service Centre, ING Former e-Business Lead, GIO
Special responsibilities	Chair and Independent Director of Geoscape Australia Member of Audit and Risk Committee Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Name	Des Mooney
Qualifications and affiliations	Bachelor of Surveying (Hons) Master of Business Administration Company Directors Diploma Fellow of the AICD Fellow of the Institute of Managers and Leaders
Experience	Senior advisor and consultant Former CEO, New South Wales Land Registry Services Former Registrar General and Surveyor General of NSW Former CEO, Land and Property Information, Department of Finance and Services, NSW
Special responsibilities	Deputy Chair and Independent Director of Geoscape Australia Chair of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Name	Mark Judd
Qualifications and affiliations	Bachelor of Surveying
Experience	Non-executive Director and co-founder, Arbory Global Pty Ltd Former Manager, Digital Futures, AusNet Services Former Head, Digital Intelligence at AusNet Services Former Manager Energy Services, (Commercial Energy Services), AusNet Services Former Executive Director and Co-Founder, Geomatic Technologies Former Director, earthmine Australia
Special responsibilities	Independent Director of Geoscape Australia Chair of Investment Committee Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Name	Peter Woodgate
Qualifications and affiliations	Bachelor of Forest Science Master of Applied Science (Remote Sensing) Doctorate in Business Administration Graduate of the AICD Honorary Fellow, Surveying and Spatial Sciences Institute Life Member, International Society for Digital Earth
Experience	Non-executive Chair and co-founder, Arbory Global Pty Ltd Chair, SmartSat CRC Chair, Australian Urban Research Infrastructure Network Chair, Cancer Therapeutics Ltd Director, CTX Trust Pty Ltd Member of Council, Charles Sturt University Chair of Steering Committee 2030 Space and Spatial Industry Growth Roadmap Member of Australian Space Agency's Space Industry Leaders Forum Former CEO and Managing Director, Australia and New Zealand Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information
Special responsibilities	Independent Director of Geoscape Australia Chair of Audit and Risk Committee Member of Investment Committee Independent Director of PSMA Distribution

Name	Dominique Fisher
Qualifications and affiliations	Bachelor of Arts (Hons) (Government and Public Policy), University of Sydney Diploma of Agriculture (Organic Farming), Advanced TAFE Member of the AICD
Experience	Managing Director, CEO and Co-Founder, Paddl Co. Pty Ltd Non-executive Director, Integrity Life Ltd, Integrity Group, Member Risk Committee, Member Remuneration Committee Non-executive Director, Biome Australia Limited, Chair Remuneration Committee, Chair Audit and Risk Committee Principal, EC Strategies Pty Ltd Former Non-executive Director – IAG Ltd (ASX:IAG) (Member Risk Committee); Australia Post (Member HR and Remuneration Committee); Pacific Brands Ltd (ASX:PBG delisted now Hanes Brands Australasia) (Member Remuneration Committee, Member Risk Committee). Former Chair and Non-executive Director – Circadian Technologies Ltd (now Opthea) (ASX:OPT); GrowthOps Ltd (ASX:TGO delisted); Dance Board, Australia Council of the Arts; Sky Technologies Pty Ltd; LaunchVic; Victorian Government and Innovation Expert Panel, Victorian Government. Former Deputy Chair and Non-executive Director, NRMA Insurance
Special responsibilities	Independent Director of Geoscape Australia Member of Audit and Risk Committee

Name	Karen Hallenstein
Qualifications and affiliations	Bachelor of Laws (Hons), Monash University Bachelor of Arts, Monash University Bachelor of Science (Hons in Psychology), Monash University Master's Degree in Intellectual Property Law, Melbourne University Graduate of the AICD
Experience	Executive Consultant, Davies Collison Cave Consulting Former Executive Director, Co-Founder and Managing Partner, ipervescence Pty Ltd Chair, Research Integrity Investigation Committee, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre Committee Member (Former Chair), Intellectual Property and Information Technology Committee, Law Institute of Victoria Former Supervising Counsel of Innovation, Big Data and Procurement at Telstra Corporation Ltd
Special responsibilities	Independent Director of Geoscape Australia Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee Independent Director of PSMA Distribution

Name	Tracey Gosling (resigned 12 April 2022)
Qualifications and affiliations	Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting and IT), University of Adelaide Graduate of the AICD MBA (Executive), Australian Graduate School of Management
Experience	Head of Customer, 4impact Pty Ltd Director and CEO, NightSky Pty Ltd Founder and Director, Gosling Innovation Group (GIG) Former Chief Operating Officer, Identity Care Aus/NZ Former General Manager Digital Transformation, RPS Group Asia Pacific Former General Manager for Government and Defence, Veroguard Systems (cyber/ID) Former National Director for State Government Sector, Australia Post Former Sales Director, Electronic Data Systems (Australia)
Special responsibilities	Independent Director of Geoscape Australia Member of Investment Committee

2. Company Secretary

Name	Alexandra Nikolic
Qualifications and affiliations	Bachelor of Laws (Hons) and Bachelor of Arts (Philosophy), Australian National University Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice – admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the ACT Member of ACT Law Society Member of the Association of Corporate Counsel Associate Member of the Governance Institute of Australia Certificate in Governance Practice Completing Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance and Risk Management with the Governance Institute of Australia
Experience	Geoscape Australia Company Secretary since April 2019 Group in-house counsel since 2012 Former Associate, Norton Rose Fulbright (formerly Deacons)

3. Principal activities

Geoscape Australia is Australia's authoritative provider of location data and services. In 2021–22, Geoscape Australia repositioned to also offer DaaS. The Group's main activities were:

- producing national location data to maximise economic, social and environmental value
- enabling industry and government to use the data for the benefit of all Australians.

4. Financial results and review of operations

The Group made an operating loss of $609,566. Last financial year the loss was $3,014,360. Net amounts were calculated as per Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) standards.

Read the Chair and CEO's messages and Year in review sections to learn more about our operations and results.

5. Significant changes in the Group's state of affairs

There was no significant change in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

6. COVID, the Russia-Ukraine war and floods

The Group was largely unaffected by COVID, the Russia-Ukraine war, or floods and extreme rain events in eastern Australia. However, we continue to monitor these and amend operational and other business plans as required.

7. Dividends

No dividends or distributions were paid, recommended or declared to members this financial year or last.

8. Events after the reporting period

No events occurred after the end of the financial year that significantly affected the Group's operations, operational results or state of affairs, or may do so in future financial years.

9. Likely developments

The Group is expected to remain largely unaffected by the COVID pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine war, extreme weather events, and their associated volatility and economic and geopolitical impacts. See 'Future market outlook' on page 11 for detail on likely developments.

10. Attendance at Directors' meetings (including committee meetings)

Director	Geoscape Australia Directors' meetings	Audit & Risk Committee meetings	Nomination & Remuneration Committee meetings	Investment Committee meetings
Meetings held	**7**	**4**	**4**	**1**
Lynne Robinson	7	4	4	–
Des Mooney	7	–	4	–
Mark Judd	7	–	4	1
Peter Woodgate	7	4	–	1
Karen Hallenstein	7	–	4	–
Dominique Fisher	6	4	–	–
Tracey Gosling	4	–	–	1

11. Options and shares

No options were granted over unissued shares or interests this financial year, or since, and the Group had none under option as at publication of this annual report.

No shares or interests were issued this financial year, or since, through exercise of an option over unissued shares or interests.

12. Environmental legislation

The Group's operations are not subject to any Commonwealth, state or territory environmental regulation.

13. Insurance for, and indemnities given to, officers and auditor

Geoscape Australia insured Group officers against:

- legal costs for defending civil or criminal proceedings brought against Group officers acting in that capacity
- other payments arising from liabilities incurred by officers in relation to those proceedings.

Officers are not covered for:

- a wilful breach of duty
- improper use of their position or information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else, or to harm the Group.

Geoscape Australia did not insure its auditor.

Contract terms prohibit disclosure of the nature of the liability and premium costs.

The Group has not during the year, or since – except where legal – indemnified or agreed to indemnify, any current or former Group officer against a liability they incurred. Likewise, the auditor.

14. Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No one has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of Geoscape Australia, or to intervene in proceedings Geoscape Australia is a party to, for the purposes of taking responsibility on behalf of Geoscape Australia for all, or part of, those proceedings.

15. Rounding of amounts

As per the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Corporations Instrument 2016/191 (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports), amounts for Geoscape Australia in this Directors' report and the financial report have been rounded to the nearest $1,000 and, sometimes, the nearest dollar.

16. Auditor's independence declaration

As required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), this annual report includes a copy of the Auditor's independence declaration. It also forms part of this Directors' report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

Lynne Robinson

Lynne Robinson
Chair, Geoscape Australia

1 October 2022

Directors' declaration

1. In the opinion of the Directors of Geoscape Australia:
   a. The consolidated financial statements and notes of Geoscape Australia meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including:
      i. giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
      ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001 (Cth); and
   b. There are reasonable grounds to believe Geoscape Australia will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
2. The consolidated financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

Lynne Robinson

Lynne Robinson
Chair, Geoscape Australia

1 October 2022

Djbmooney

Des Mooney
Deputy Chair, Geoscape Australia

30 September 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Revenue	**6**	**14,827,841**	**14,493,831**
Expenses from operations			
Employee benefits expense	**8**	7,043,749	8,460,260
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		4,599,487	4,201,098
Other expenses	**9**	3,259,701	4,583,028
Total expenses from operations		**14,902,937**	**17,244,386**
(Loss) before income tax expense		**(75,096)**	**(2,750,555)**
Income tax expenses/(benefit)	**10**	534,470	263,805
(Loss) after income tax expense		**(609,566)**	**(3,014,360)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(609,566)**	**(3,014,360)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**11.1**	9,658,630	8,879,855
Investments	**12**	94,435	92,523
Trade and other receivables	**13**	1,232,550	1,292,147
Other assets	**14**	206,758	197,696
Total current assets		**11,192,373**	**10,462,221**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**15**	2,256,349	2,416,250
Right-of-use asset (lease)	**22**	3,016,233	3,335,129
Deferred tax	**16**	1,317,071	1,656,840
Intangible assets	**17**	21,528,779	22,526,522
Total non-current assets		**28,118,432**	**29,934,741**
TOTAL ASSETS		**39,310,805**	**40,396,962**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**18**	879,609	1,389,131
Income in advance		2,422,722	1,423,930
Income tax	**10**	252,953	-
Provisions	**19**	421,122	413,737
Borrowings	**20**	2,164,805	1,029,091
Lease liability	**22**	250,002	103,734
Total current liabilities		**6,391,213**	**4,359,623**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables - payroll tax	**18**	-	348,252
Provisions	**19**	458,078	431,550
Borrowings	**20**	7,843,445	10,008,250
Deferred tax	**21**	1,749,730	1,807,982
Lease liability	**22**	4,164,642	4,128,042
Total non-current liabilities		**14,215,895**	**16,724,076**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**20,607,108**	**21,083,699**
NET ASSETS		**18,703,697**	**19,313,263**
EQUITY			
Issued capital		9	9
Retained earnings		18,703,688	19,313,254
TOTAL EQUITY		**18,703,697**	**19,313,263**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		17,365,052	15,732,718
Payments to suppliers and employees		(11,876,931)	(13,791,137)
Interest received	6	4,156	2,083
Interest paid		(926,326)	(865,580)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**11.2**	**4,565,951**	**1,078,084**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	(138,002)	(43,112)
Capitalisation of intangibles	17	(2,984,945)	(2,901,047)
Increase in investments	12	(1,912)	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		**(3,124,859)**	**(2,944,159)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	20	-	4,500,000
Repayment of borrowings	20	(1,029,091)	(119,197)
Proceeds from lease liability		470,508	296,247
Repayment of lease liability		(103,734)	(58,794)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(662,317)**	**4,618,256**
Cash at beginning of year		8,879,855	6,127,674
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		778,775	2,752,181
Cash at end of year	**11.1**	**9,658,630**	**8,879,855**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Consolidated Group	Share Capital (Ordinary) $	Retained Earnings $	Revaluation Surplus $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	**9**	**22,327,614**	**-**	**22,327,623**
Loss for the year	-	(3,014,360)	-	(3,014,360)
Balance at 1 July 2021	**9**	**19,313,254**	**-**	**19,313,263**
Loss for the year	-	(609,566)	-	(609,566)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**9**	**18,703,688**	**-**	**18,703,697**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

INDEX TO NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEX TO NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1 REPORTING ENTITY

PSMA Australia Limited (the Company) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is Unit 6, Level 2, 113 Canberra Avenue, Griffith ACT 2603.

Controlled entities during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 were:

- PSMA Distribution Pty Ltd

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2022 comprise the Company and its subsidiary (together referred to as the 'Group' and individually as 'Group entities').

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group during the year were:

- assembling fundamental datasets of national interest
- coordinating the delivery of these datasets, so as to achieve the widest possible audience and widest possible use
- assisting organisations and individuals to maximise the value from these datasets, with the least amount of effort and in doing so maximise the economic, social, and environmental benefits.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied. The methods used to measure fair value have been discussed further in note 4.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are described in the following notes:

- note 3.8 – measurement of the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing intangible assets
- note 3.11 and 19 – provision accounts

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; a breach of contract such as default or delinquency in payments; the lender granting to a borrower concessions due to economic or legal reasons that the lender would not otherwise do; it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset; or observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows.

The amount of the impairment allowance for financial assets carried at cost is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for similar financial assets.

Impairment testing as at 30 June 2022 confirmed no impairment of the PSMA Datasets and PSMA Systems as disclosed in the Company's financial statements.

The Company determines whether intangibles with indefinite useful lives are impaired on at least an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which the intangibles with indefinite useful lives are allocated.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting polices set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

3.1 New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

3.2 Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by PSMA Australia Limited at the end of the reporting period. The controlled entity is any entity over which PSMA Australia Limited has the ability and right to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, the financial performance of those entities is included only for the period of the year in which they were controlled. A list of controlled entitles is contained in note 1 to the financial statements.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-Group balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group have been eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests, being the equity in the subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly, to the parent, are reported separately within the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income. The non-controlling interests in the net assets comprise their interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since that date.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the financial statements. For instance, comparative figures for revenue and expenses have been adjusted to better reflect the transformation initiative PSMA has undergone in the past three financial years.

3.4 Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below.

Cash and cash equivalents

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.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. The Group has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue. Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Key judgement – provision for impairment of receivables

The directors believe that the full amount of each debt is recoverable, and no provision for impairment of receivables has been made at balance date.

Investments and other financial assets

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 Group 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 investments which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
The Group 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 Group'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 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.

3.5 Share capital

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

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

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

Plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of an item of property, plant or equipment, commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are:

Class of fixed asset	Estimated useful life	Depreciation rate
Plant and equipment	5 years	20%
Furniture and fittings	5 years	20%
Computer hardware	4 years	25%
Computer software	5 years	20%

Assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance 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.

3.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially carried at cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment when there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite life are reviewed at least each financial year-end, and the amortisation expense is recognised in the profit and loss.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually, either individually or as a cash-generating unit. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed at each reporting period to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable.

Datasets developed using intellectual property owned by PSMA Australia Limited are valued in the accounts at cost of development and enhancements of the asset.

Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of an item of intangible, commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The estimated useful lives for the current period are:

Class of intangible	Estimated useful life	Depreciation rate
Externally purchased software	5 years	20%
Internally generated software	5 – 10 years	10% - 20%
PSMA foundational datasets	6 years (from 1 July 2018)	16.7%
Geoscape dataset	10 years (from 1 October 2018)	10%
PSMA Platform Technologies	8 years	12.5%
PSMA Application Program Interfaces	4 – 6 years	16.7% - 25%

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.8 Impairment of assets (continued)

Intangible assets are initially carried at cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.
At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of an asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed in the income statement. Impairment testing is performed annually for intangible assets with indefinite lives.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment when there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite life are reviewed at least each financial year-end, and the amortisation expense is recognised in the profit and loss.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and is thus accounted for on a prospective basis.

3.9 Research and development

Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project will deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset arising from development expenditure, on an internal project, is recognised only when the Company can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- its intention to complete, and its ability to use or sell the asset
- how the asset will generate future economic benefits
- the availability of resources to complete the development
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost for an intangible asset with indefinite useful life, or cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses for an asset with a finite life. Any expenditure so capitalised is amortised over the period of expected benefits from the related project.

3.10 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.10 Employee benefits (continued)

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 reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the Group 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.

3.12 Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Group: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services
Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.12 Revenue recognition (continued)

Royalties

Royalties are recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the relevant agreement. Royalties from the licensing of spatial data are recognised upon receipt of a royalty report from Value Added Resellers (VARs) detailing the number and value of sales for the period.

3.13 Lease liability

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incorporated association's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

3.14 Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the incorporated association expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Consolidated Group has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

3.15 Income tax

The Company and Group were exempt from income tax under the provisions of Section 24AM of Division 1AB of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* on the grounds that the Company is a State/Territory body, up until the 30 June 2015. From 1 July 2015, as per a ruling from the Australian Taxation Office, the company and group are considered taxable.

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Income tax (continued)

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or

- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

PSMA Australia Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group. Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax consolidated group. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax consolidated group member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the head entity.

3.16 Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. 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
- for receivables and payables which are shown inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office, is included as part of the receivables and payables in the balance sheet.

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

4 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

4.1 Intangible assets

The fair value of intangible assets is based on the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the assets. The assumptions and methodology used to assess the fair values are set out in note 17.

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company and Group have exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

5.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables and investment securities. For the Company, it arises from receivables due from the subsidiary. The maximum exposure to credit risk for recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets, net of any provisions for doubtful debts of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial report.

Trade and other receivables

The Group has a limited exposure to credit risk from receivables as all licencing arrangements with resellers are negotiated as data licence contracts signed by both parties. Failure to abide by the terms of the contract could result in a withdrawal of data services and a refusal to negotiate a new contract by the Group.

Investments

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a credit rating of A1+ from Standard & Poor's. Given these high ratings, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

5.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that, as far as possible, it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Typically, the Group has sufficient cash on hand to meet expected operational expenses for 90 days, and maintains a minimum of $2.5 million in short-term financial instruments that can be drawn down to meet financing needs.

5.3 Market risk

The Group's major exposure to market risk is interest rate and foreign exchange risk.

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short term deposits, and the primary purpose of the Group's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns in order to contribute to the funding of the Group's operations.

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

5.3 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

The following table sets out the carrying amount, by maturity, of the financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk:

	Fixed interest rate maturing within 1 year		Fixed interest rate maturing 1-5 yrs		Floating interest rate		Non-interest bearing		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Financial assets										
Cash	1,890,000	1,890,000	-	-	7,768,630	6,989,855	-	-	9,658,630	8,879,855
Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,232,550	1,292,147	1,232,550	1,292,147
Investment	94,435	92,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,435	92,523
Total	**1,984,435**	**1,982,523**	**-**	**-**	**7,768,630**	**6,989,855**	**1,232,550**	**1,292,147**	**10,985,615**	**10,264,525**
Financial liabilities										
Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	879,609	1,737,383	879,609	1,737,383
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**879,609**	**1,737,383**	**879,609**	**1,737,383**

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk relates to the contracts from our value-added resellers, which is pre-dominantly quoted in US Dollar. To mitigate the foreign exchange risk, the Group has adopted the option of using forward contracts that mature on the same dates that the foreign currency transactions are due to be received.

The company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

The carrying amount of the company's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Consolidated Group	
	2022 $	2021 $
Cash and cash equivalents	5,981	125,018
Trade and other receivables	-	36,265
Total assets	**5,981**	**161,283**
Trade and other payables	-	(123,873)
Total liabilities	**-**	**(123,873)**
Net assets	**5,981**	**37,410**

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

5.3 Market risk (continued)

The Group had net assets denominated in foreign currencies of $5,981 (assets of $5,981 less liabilities of $0) as at 30 June 2022. Based on this exposure, had the Australian dollar weakened by 10% / strengthened by 5% against these foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, the company's profit before tax for the year would have been $598 higher / $299 lower. The percentage change is the expected overall volatility of the significant currencies, which is based on management's assessment of reasonable possible fluctuations taking into consideration movements over the last 6 months each year and the spot rate at each reporting date. The actual foreign exchange loss for the year ended 30 June 2022 was $5,927 (2021: Gain $20,687).

5.4 Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the stability of capital and has agreed by resolution that:

- current ratio should not fall below 1.5:1;
- current assets should exceed current liabilities by three months' projected operating costs; and
- the Company should have a minimum of $2,500,000 in short term financial instruments.

The current ratio as at 30 June 2022 was 1.8:1. The ratio indicates that the Company has sufficient liquid assets to meet its short-term obligations.

There were no changes in the management approach to capital management during the year, and neither the Company nor its subsidiary are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

6 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
Operating income	**$**	**$**
Data	8,784,125	8,632,021
Partner Channel	4,068,232	4,147,250
Services	1,847,883	897,276
Data on Demand	129,541	99,666
Total operating income	**14,829,781**	**13,776,213**
Non-operating income		
COVID-19: Stimulus Packages	-	693,000
Interest	4,156	2,083
Miscellaneous	2	35,684
Total non-operating income	**4,158**	**730,767**
Other gains and (losses)		
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(171)	(33,836)
Realised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(5,927)	20,687
Total other gains and (losses)	**(6,098)**	**(13,149)**
Total revenue	**14,827,841**	**14,493,831**

7 INTEREST

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Interest income on cash at bank balances	1,498	567
Interest income on term deposits	2,658	1,516
Finance Income	**4,156**	**2,083**
Bank charges	(11,822)	(9,236)
Interest	(405,000)	(358,397)
Lease interest	(509,504)	(497,947)
Finance expense	**(926,326)**	**(865,580)**
Net finance income	**(922,170)**	**(863,497)**

8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Wages and salaries	6,017,103	7,179,425
Employer superannuation	546,489	656,056
Payroll tax	324,302	379,656
Annual leave provision (movement)	(63,228)	45,350
Long-service leave provision (movement)	(11,412)	(27,674)
Staff training and professional development	31,650	65,412
Human resources - other	185,837	141,992
Workers compensation insurance	13,008	20,043
Total employee benefits	**7,043,749**	**8,460,260**

9 OTHER EXPENSES

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Administration costs	19,483	36,832
General Operating Expenditure (SaaS, R&M, etc)	542,827	717,345
Interest Expenses	914,504	856,344
Insurance	74,780	63,393
Marketing	229,507	187,415
Other expenses	100,591	63,380
Overheads	71,040	74,545
Professional services	299,594	309,926
Royalty returns	(75,366)	231,987
Supply chain management	972,870	1,933,189
Telecommunications	38,342	63,952
Travel	71,529	44,720
Total other expenses	**3,259,701**	**4,583,028**

10 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company and Group were exempt from income tax under the provisions of Section 24AM of Division 1AB of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* on the grounds that the Company is a State/Territory body, up until the 30 June 2015. From 1 July 2015, as per a ruling from the Australian Taxation Office, the company and group are considered taxable.

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Income tax expense		
Current tax payable	252,953	-
Deferred tax	281,517	263,805
Income tax expense	**534,470**	**263,805**
Deferred tax included in income tax expense comprises:		
(Increase) in deferred tax assets (note 16)	339,769	263,107
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liabilities (note 21)	(58,252)	698
Deferred tax	**281,517**	**263,805**
Income tax reconciliation		
Profit before income tax expense	(75,096)	(2,750,555)
Tax at the statutory rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	(18,774)	(715,144)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible	549,147	972,804
Adjustment in change in tax rate from 26% to 25%		
Unders/Overs from prior year	4,097	6,145
	534,470	263,805
Adjustment recognised for prior periods	-	-
Income tax expense	**534,470**	**263,805**

11 CASH

11.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	7,768,630	6,989,855
Short term bank deposits	1,890,000	1,890,000
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**9,658,630**	**8,879,855**

The effective interest rate on the bank deposits was 0.05% to 0.1%, with an average maturity of 30 days.

11 CASH (CONTINUED)

Cash held in trust		
Cash at bank	52,854	53,354
Total cash held in trust	**52,854**	**53,354**

The amount is due to funds held in trust for customers.

11.2 Reconciliation of operating cash flows

Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

The Group has no non-cash financing or investing activities during the period.

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss) attributable to members:	(609,566)	(3,014,360)
Non-cash flows in profit/(loss)		
Lease liability adjustments	-	34,268
Depreciation and amortisation	4,599,487	4,201,098
Operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions	**3,989,921**	**1,221,006**
Change in trade and other receivables	59,597	(162,851)
Change in other assets	(9,062)	70,310
Change in trade and other payables	(788,727)	(285,193)
Change in provisions and employee benefits	33,913	17,676
Change in income in advance	998,792	(46,669)
Change in tax	281,517	263,805
Net cash from operating activities	**4,565,951**	**1,078,084**

12 INVESTMENTS

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Term deposits	94,435	92,523
Total investments	**94,435**	**92,523**

The above term deposits are held by the bankers to cover the bank guarantee of $65,205 (2021: $65,205) issued. The effective interest rate on the term deposit was 0.3%, with an average maturity of 30 days.

13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Trade receivables	834,582	709,594
Interest receivable	1,534	-
Accrued income	396,434	582,553
Total trade and other receivables	**1,232,550**	**1,292,147**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-day terms. An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a trade receivable has been impaired.

14 OTHER ASSETS

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Prepayments	206,758	197,696
Total other assets	**206,758**	**197,696**

15 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
IT Hardware – at cost	877,495	749,808
Accumulated depreciation	(701,757)	(639,412)
	175,738	**110,396**
IT Software – at cost	573,279	562,969
Accumulated depreciation	(554,863)	(543,016)
	18,416	**19,953**
Furniture and Equipment – at cost	185,551	185,551
Accumulated depreciation	(157,087)	(151,321)
	28,464	**34,230**
Building Fit out – at cost	2,357,688	2,357,689
Accumulated amortisation	(323,957)	(106,018)
	2,033,731	**2,251,671**
Total plant and equipment	**2,256,349**	**2,416,250**

Movements in carrying amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	IT Hardware $	IT Software $	Furniture and Equipment $	Building Fitout $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	110,396	19,953	34,230	2,251,671	2,416,250
Additions	127,692	10,310	-	-	138,002
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(62,350)	(11,847)	(5,766)	(217,940)	(297,903)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	**175,738**	**18,416**	**28,464**	**2,033,731**	**2,256,349**

16 DEFERRED TAX ASSET

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to :		
Carried forward tax losses	-	311,616
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Employee benefits	192,661	219,775
Super payable	20,749	25,187
Lease liability	1,103,661	1,100,262
Deferred tax asset	**1,317,071**	**1,656,840**

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Intangible assets		
Foundation Datasets	2,098,568	3,193,806
Geoscape	6,637,087	7,742,258
Spatial Data	4,898,942	3,967,902
Data Platform	4,769,953	4,415,508
APIs	1,734,923	1,648,550
Portal	1,389,306	1,558,498
Total intangible assets	**21,528,779**	**22,526,522**
Completed	21,528,779	20,968,024
Work in progress	-	1,558,498
Total intangible assets	**21,528,779**	**22,526,522**
Reconciliation		
Opening balance at 1 July	22,526,522	23,244,123
Addition	2,984,945	2,901,047
Amortisation expense	(3,982,688)	(3,618,648)
Closing balance at 30 June	**21,528,779**	**22,526,522**

Intangibles have been determined to have finite lives, amortised from 1 July 2018 or from the effective date of use of the asset.

The recoverable amount of the Group's intangibles has been determined by a value-in-use calculation using a discounted cash flow model, based on a 1 year projection period approved by management and extrapolated for a further 4 years using a steady rate, together with a terminal value.

17 INTANGIBLES ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Key assumptions are those to which the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating units is most sensitive.

The following key assumptions were used in the discounted cash flow model:

a) 7.4% (2021: 5.5%) pre-tax discount rate;
b) b) Annual projected revenue growth rate of 2% for traditional datasets, 10% to 17.2% for Geoscape and 10% to 17.2% APIs; and
c) Annual increase of 4% to 16% for wages and salaries and 14% to 22% for costs and overheads.

The discount rate of 7.4% pre-tax reflects management's estimate of the time value of money and the Group's weighted average cost of capital adjusted for the Group, the risk free rate and the volatility of the share price relative to market movements.

Management believes the projected revenue growth rate is prudent and justified, based on the general trend in the market.

Sensitivity
The directors have made judgements and estimates in respect of impairment testing of intangibles. Should these judgements and estimates not occur the resulting intangibles carrying amount may decrease.

The sensitivities are as follows:

i) The discount rate would be required to increase by more than 8% before the intangibles would need to be impaired, with all other assumptions remaining constant.

Management believes that other reasonable changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of the intangibles is based would not cause the cash-generating unit's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

If there are any negative changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of intangibles is based, this would result in a further change in the recoverable value of the intangibles.

18 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Trade payables		
Trade creditors	249,052	94,450
Payroll tax - current	36,785	16,075
Payroll tax - non-current	-	348,252
Employee benefits	90,037	548,380
	375,874	**1,007,157**
Accrued expenses		
Accrued Jurisdictional Royalties	474,344	422,486
Other accrued expenses	29,391	307,740
	503,735	**730,226**
Total trade and other payables	**879,609**	**1,737,383**

19 PROVISIONS

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Current		
Annual leave provision	174,798	288,434
Long service leave provision	137,771	125,303
Other employee provisions	108,553	0
	421,122	**413,737**
Non-current		
Annual leave provision	321,370	270,962
Long service leave provision	136,708	160,588
	458,078	**431,550**
Total provisions	**879,200**	**845,287**
Reconciliation		
Opening balance at 1 July	845,287	827,611
Movements during the year	33,913	17,676
Closing balance at 30 June	**879,200**	**845,287**
Number of employees at year end	**44**	**52**

20 BORROWINGS

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Fit-out loan		
Current	139,805	129,091
Non-current	1,768,445	1,908,250
	1,908,250	**2,037,341**
Commonwealth loan		
Current	2,025,000	900,000
Non-current	6,075,000	8,100,000
	8,100,000	**9,000,000**
Total used facilities	9,000,000	9,000,000

20 BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

PSMA Australia received a concessional loan from the Commonwealth Government. The purpose of the loan is to improve the accessibility and useability of our data products, while also enhancing our ability to assist with future national spatial data priorities through a coordinated national approach. The loan will enable us to upgrade our IT infrastructure and develop our staff capability in project management, IT and data science

The Company entered into the loan facility on 8 March 2019. The facility will mature on 30 June 2026 with interest rate at 4.5% per annum. Repayment of the facility started in FY2022, and the company re-paid $900,000 remaining balance payable of $8,1000,000. Next repayment is payable on 30 June 2023. As at 30 June 2021, the full loan facility amount ($9,000,000) had been drawn. The loan amount ($9,000,000) was spent by 30 June 2021 on the six deliverables (see below table), leaving nil remaining balance.

Deliverables	Estimated cost of achieving and implementing each Deliverable	Total Spent on Each Deliverable as at 30 June 2021	Available Balance
Continuous Data	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
Industry Solutions	1,750,000	1,750,000	-
Application Programming Interfaces	1,400,000	1,400,000	-
Data Ecosystem Development	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Richer Dataset Development Program	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Organisational Capability	350,000	350,000	-
Total Deliverable - Stage 1	**9,000,000**	**9,000,000**	**-**

21 DEFFERED TAX LIABILITY

	Consolidated 2022	Consolidated 2021
Deferred tax liability comprises temporary differences attributable to:	$	$
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
IP Assets	995,672	940,848
Right of Use Assets	754,058	867,134
Deferred tax liability	**1,749,730**	**1,807,982**

22 LEASE LIABILITY & RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Right-of-use asset		
Right-of-use asset – at cost	3,826,762	3,826,762
Accumulated depreciation	(810,529)	(491,633)
	3,016,233	**3,335,129**
Lease liabilities		
Lease liability - current	250,002	103,734
Lease liability - non-current	4,164,642	4,128,042
	4,414,644	**4,231,776**

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

23.1 Net fair values

The net fair values of listed investments have been valued at the quoted market bid price at balance date adjusted for transaction costs expected to be incurred. For other assets and other liabilities the net fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in a standardised form other than listed investments. Financial assets where the carrying amount exceeds net fair values have not been written down, as the Company intends to hold these assets to maturity.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and in the notes to the financial statements.

24 COMMITMENTS

24.1 Contracted commitments for future capital and non-capital expenditure but not recognised in the financial statements

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
Contract commitment	**$**	**$**
Not later than 1 year	254,000	-
Later than 1 year but no later than 5 years	-	-
Total commitments	**254,000**	**-**

25 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

During the financial year, PSMA has amended its terms and conditions in respect to the appointment and remuneration of directors to ensure consistency and ease reporting and management of these agreements.

Transactions with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Directors' remuneration		
Anthony Mark Judd	55,000	55,000
Desmond Mooney	60,000	60,000
Dominique Fisher	50,000	50,000
Karen Hallenstein	50,000	50,000
Lynne Robinson	100,000	100,000
Peter Woodgate	55,000	55,000
Tracey Gosling	37,500	50,000
Total directors’ remuneration	**407,500**	**420,000**

25 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Key management personnel		
Key management personnel compensation:		
- short-term benefits	1,928,677	1,603,708
- long-term benefits	72,306	59,373
- post employment benefits	158,535	158,593
Total key management personnel benefits	**2,159,518**	**1,821,674**
Total of transactions with related parties	**2,567,018**	**2,241,674**

26 PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

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

Statement of Financial Position	Parent Entity	
	2022	2021
Assets	$	$
Current assets	10,832,526	9,535,741
Non-current assets	28,458,200	29,934,744
Total Assets	**39,290,726**	**39,470,485**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	5,977,172	3,631,901
Non-current liabilities	14,274,148	16,724,076
Total Liabilities	**20,251,320**	**20,355,977**
Net assets	**19,039,406**	**19,114,508**
Equity		
Issued capital	9	9
Retained earnings	19,039,398	19,313,132
Reserves	-	-
Total Equity	**19,039,407**	**19,313,141**
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		
Total (Loss) after tax	(609,566)	(3,014,360)
Total Comprehensive Income after tax	**(609,566)**	**(3,014,360)**

27 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Audit and review of financial reports	51,000	48,750
Total remuneration of auditor	**51,000**	**48,750**

28 COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:
PSMA Australia Limited
Level 2
113 Canberra Ave
GRIFFTH ACT 2603

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

RSM Australia Partners

Equinox Building 4, Level 2, 70 Kent Street Deakin ACT 2600
GPO Box 200 Canberra ACT 2601

T +61 (0) 2 6217 0300
F +61 (0) 2 6217 0401

www.rsm.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of PSMA Australia Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

G Stenhouse

GED STENHOUSE
Partner

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
Dated: 2 October 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (1/2)

RSM Australia Partners

Equinox Building 4, Level 2, 70 Kent Street Deakin ACT 2600
GPO Box 200 Canberra ACT 2601

T +61 (0) 2 6217 0300
F +61 (0) 2 6217 0401

www.rsm.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of PSMA Australia Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of PSMA Australia Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the 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 financial report of the Group is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (2/2)

RSM

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the 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 Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

GStenhouse

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
Dated: 2 October 2022

GED STENHOUSE
Partner

AUDITOR'S DISCLAIMER

RSM Australia Partners

Equinox Building 4, Level 2, 70 Kent Street Deakin ACT 2600
GPO Box 200 Canberra ACT 2601

T +61 (0) 2 6217 0300
F +61 (0) 2 6217 0401

www.rsm.com.au

PSMA AUSTRALIA LIMITED

AUDITOR'S DISCLAIMER

The additional financial data presented in the following pages is in accordance with the books and records of PSMA Australia Limited which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our statutory audit of the company for the year ended 30 June 2022. It will be appreciated that our statutory audit did not cover all details of the additional financial data. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial data and no warranty of accuracy or reliability is given. Neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility in any way whatsoever to any person other than PSMA Australia Limited in respect of such data, including any errors or omissions therein however caused.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

G Stenhouse

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
Dated: 2 October 2022

GED STENHOUSE
Partner

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Description	Note	Consolidated 2022	2021
Revenue		$	$
Data	6	8,784,125	8,632,021
Partner	6	4,068,232	4,147,250
Service	6	1,847,883	897,276
Data on Demand	6	129,541	99,666
Interest Revenue	6	4,156	2,083
Miscellaneous Income	6	2	728,684
Other Gain and (losses)	6	(6,098)	(13,149)
Total Revenue		**14,827,841**	**14,493,831**
Expenditure			
Human Resource Management	8	7,043,749	8,460,260
Professional Services		299,594	309,926
Equipment		542,827	717,345
Travel		71,529	44,720
Telecommunications		38,342	63,952
Overheads		71,040	74,545
Administration Costs		19,483	36,832
Insurances		74,780	63,393
Supply chain management		897,504	2,165,176
Marketing		229,507	187,415
Transformation Program		-	-
Other Expenses		100,591	63,380
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		4,599,487	4,201,098
Interest Expense	9	914,504	856,344
Taxation	10	534,470	263,805
Total Expenditure		**15,437,407**	**17,508,191**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(609,566)**	**(3,014,360)**

Geoscape

www.geoscape.com.au