Platform 4 Group Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended
31 March 2023

Platform 4 Group Limited
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Platform 4 Group Limited
Company Directory
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Principal Activities:	Security Services There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year ended 31 March 2023.
Principal Place of Business:	Auckland, New Zealand
Registered Office:	L3/56-5 Grafton Road Grafton Mews, Grafton Auckland 1010
Company Number:	3677773
Date of Formation:	14 December 2011
Directors:	Devesh Desai Michael John McKinnon The Directors' were in office for the whole period unless otherwise stated.
Auditor:	PwC Australia Limited

Shareholding:

	Shares
SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd	119
	119

Platform 4 Group Limited
Directors' Report
For the year ended 31 March 2023

Directors' Report

The board of Directors present their annual report, including consolidated financial statements, of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Shares Options and Dividends Paid

No dividends (prior year: $Nil) were declared during the period.

No option to acquire shares in the Company has been granted to any person. No shares have been issued during the financial year or since the end thereof by virtue of the exercise of any options. There are no unissued shares under option at the date of this report.

Approval

The Directors present the annual report of Platform 4 Group Limited, incorporating the financial consolidated statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The shareholders of the Company have exercised their right under Section 211(3) of the Companies Act 1993 and all shareholders agree that the annual report of the Company need not comply with paragraphs (a) and (e) to (j) of section 211(1) of the Act.

For and on behalf of the Directors who authorise these consolidated financial statements on pages 3 to 30 on 1 May 2023.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Devesh Desai

Michael John McKinnon

Platform 4 Group Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Revenue	3.1	36,998,948	28,174,689
Other Income	3.4	65,839	-
Employee Benefits Expense	3.2	(26,109,628)	(21,194,907)
Other Expenses	3.3	(10,210,350)	(5,318,374)
		744,809	1,661,408
Net Finance Expense	4	(649,942)	(638,672)
Profit Before Income Tax		94,867	1,022,736
Income Tax	5	(42,675)	(247,422)
Net Profit After Tax		52,192	775,314
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		52,192	775,314

The above information is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Platform 4 Group Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	2,696,978	1,859,184
Trade and Other Receivables	7	5,196,943	4,206,044
Income Tax Receivable		66,296	-
Inventories		1,169	3,862
		7,961,386	6,069,090
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	1,369,815	1,518,142
Intangible Assets	9	8,852,852	8,674,139
		10,222,667	10,192,281
Total Assets		18,184,053	16,261,371
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	8	5,106,057	3,265,813
Income Tax Payable		-	262,153
Lease Liability	16	285,729	285,529
Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	11	8,155,770	7,930,672
		13,547,556	11,744,167
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liability	16	771,576	706,595
Deferred Tax Liabilities	5	531,852	529,732
		1,303,428	1,236,327
Total Liabilities		14,850,984	12,980,494
Net Assets		3,333,069	3,280,877
Equity			
Issued Capital	14	404,203	404,203
Retained Earnings		2,928,866	2,876,674
Total Equity		3,333,069	3,280,877

The above information is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Platform 4 Group Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	Issued Capital $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2021		404,203	2,101,360	2,505,563
Net Profit After Tax		-	775,314	775,314
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022		404,203	2,876,674	3,280,877
Net Profit After Tax		-	52,192	52,192
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023		404,203	2,928,866	3,333,069

The above information is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Platform 4 Group Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		$	$
Operating Activities			
Receipts from Customers		41,562,721	31,457,443
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(34,725,443)	(26,098,221)
Income Tax Paid		(538,348)	(1,502,795)
Other Taxes Payable		(4,186,287)	(3,561,605)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		2,112,643	294,822
Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(116,846)	(121,200)
Proceeds from Sale Plant and Equipment		61,639	71,184
Asset Acquisitions		(435,455)	(80,000)
Interest Received		1,691	1,040
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(488,971)	(128,976)
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from/(Payments to) Loans		225,098	(55,282)
Payments for Lease Liability - Principal Portion		(359,343)	(303,216)
Interest Paid		(651,633)	(639,712)
Net Cash Flows used in Financing Activities		(785,878)	(998,210)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		837,794	(832,364)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Financial Year		1,859,184	2,691,548
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Financial Year	6	2,696,978	1,859,184

The above information is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Platform 4 Group Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

1 General Information and Statement of Compliance

Platform 4 Group Limited is a profit orientated entity.

Platform 4 Group Limited is incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand and is a company registered under the Companies Act 1993.

The principal activities of the Group during the year were security services including guarding, patrols and alarm monitoring services.

The consolidated financial statements comprise of Platform 4 Group Limited (Parent) and its controlled entities (Group).

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

There have been no specific changes in accounting policies, and they have been applied on a consistent basis with those of the previous period.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Regime ("NZ IFRS RDR").

The Group has elected to report under NZ IFRS – Reduced Disclosure Regime of the External Reporting Board as the Group is a For-Profit Tier 2 entity for financial reporting purposes on the basis that it does not have public accountability and is not a large for-profit public sector entity.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013. They have been prepared under the assumption that the Group operates as a going concern.

Amounts are expressed in New Zealand Dollars ($) which is the functional and presentation currency and are rounded to the nearest dollar. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless otherwise stated below.

The financial report of Platform 4 Group Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 1 May 2023.

1 General Information and Statement of Compliance

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements consolidate those of the Parent and all of its subsidiaries as of the reporting date. The Parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary.

All subsidiaries have a reporting date of 31 March.

All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group Companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a Group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Asset Acquisitions
The Group applies the acquisition method in accounting for asset acquisitions. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group recognises identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in an asset acquisition regardless of whether they have been previously recognised in the acquiree’s financial statements prior to the acquisition. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition-date fair values.

Goodwill is stated after separate recognition of identifiable intangible assets. It is calculated as the excess of the sum of: (a) fair value of consideration transferred; (b) the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; and (c) acquisition-date fair value of any existing equity interest in the acquiree, over the acquisition-date fair values of identifiable net assets. If the fair values of identifiable net assets exceed the sum calculated above, the excess amount (i.e. gain on a bargain purchase) is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Overall Considerations
The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

Goodwill
Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from an asset acquisition that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible Assets
Acquired Intangible Assets
Customer Relationships acquired in an asset acquisition that qualify for separate recognition are recognised as intangible assets at their fair values.

Subsequent Measurement
All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as these assets are considered finite. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing.

Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value. The following useful lives are applied:

- Customer Relationships 10 years

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income within other income or other expenses.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at acquisition cost; including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operation in the manner intended by management.

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised using the diminishing value method to write down the cost less estimated residual value for the following assets:

- Plant & Equipment	10%-67%
- Motor Vehicles	30%

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value for the following assets:

- Building Right of Use Asset	3.5 - 7.5 years
- Motor Vehicle Right of Use Asset	1 - 4 years

In the case of a right to use asset, expected useful lives are determined by reference to the term of the lease, if shorter. Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Impairment Testing

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related asset acquisitions and represent the lowest level within the Group at which management monitors goodwill.

Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated (determined by the Group's management as equivalent to its operating segments) are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements.

Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risk factors.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit.

With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Leased Assets

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The right-of-use assets are included in property, plant and equipment and accounted for on the same basis.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments, variable payments based on an index or rate, amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Income Taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, Inland Revenue and other taxation authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is an asset acquisition or affects tax or accounting profit.

Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income, based on the Group's forecast of future operating results which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Group has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income (such as the revaluation of land) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Equity, Reserves and Dividend Payments

Share capital represents the fair value of shares that have been issued. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are benefits, other than termination benefits, that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Examples of such benefits include wages and salaries and non-monetary benefits. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Goods and Services Tax (“GST”)

All amounts in these financial statements are shown exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables that are stated inclusive of GST.

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

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

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant Management Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies and Estimation Uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Significant Management Judgement

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Estimation Uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment of non financial assets or goodwill

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate. For Goodwill recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Asset Acquisitions

Management uses valuation techniques in determining the fair values of the various elements of an asset acquisition. Particularly, the fair value of contingent consideration is dependent on the outcome of many variables that affect future profitability. Particularly, the fair value of separately identified intangible asset which is based on a valuation technique from forecast future cash flows of the relevant business unit.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

Revenue primarily arises from the security service revenue being guarding, patrols and alarm monitoring.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligation
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when and as its performance obligation(s) are satisfied

Security service revenue

The Group enters into agreements with customers to provide security services being guarding, patrols and alarm monitoring in exchange for a fixed fee and recognises the related revenue over time. Each of the services is covered by a separate contract and therefore each is accounted for as separate performance obligations.

The Group measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligations by reviewing the stage of completion of the services being offered. This basis provides the most accurate depiction of the transfer of services to each customer.

If payments are received from customers in advance or exceed revenue recognised to date on a particular contract, any excess (a contract liability) is reported in the statement of financial position under other liabilities.

The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Instruments

Recognition and Derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and Initial Measurement of Financial Assets

Except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with recognition of revenue, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- Amortised Cost
- Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

The Group only has financial assets which are classified into the Amortised Cost Category.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Instruments

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses.

These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. Historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information are used to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

Classification and Initial Measurement of Financial Liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings and trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. All interest-related charges are included within finance costs or finance income.

		2023 $	2022 $
3	**Revenue and Expenses**		
3.1	**Revenue**		
	Alarm Revenue	2,539,963	2,237,542
	Guarding Revenue	30,020,389	22,237,675
	Patrols Revenue	4,438,596	3,699,472
	Total Revenue	36,998,948	28,174,689
3.2	**Employee Benefits Expense**		
	Salaries and Wages	25,666,339	20,856,195
	Defined Contribution Plan Expense	443,289	338,712
	Total Employee Benefits Expense	26,109,628	21,194,907
3.3	**Other Expenses**		
	Depreciation and Amortisation	1,115,783	870,929
	Motor Vehicle	590,259	467,665
	Subcontractors	5,410,753	1,381,228
	Travel and Accommodation	333,057	97,289
	Other Expenses	2,760,498	2,501,263
	Total Other Expenses	10,210,350	5,318,374
3.4	**Other Income**		
	Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	61,639	-
	Wage Subsidy	4,200	-
	Total Other Income	65,839	-
4	**Net Finance Expense**		
	Interest Expenses for Borrowings	(592,722)	(595,922)
	Interest Expenses for Lease Liability	(58,911)	(43,790)
	Interest Income from Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,691	1,040
	Total Net Finance Expense	(649,942)	(638,672)

		2023	2022
		$	$
5	**Income Tax**		
	Tax Expense		
	Profit Before Income Tax	94,867	1,022,736
	Domestic Tax Rate (28%)	28%	28%
	Expected Tax Expense	26,563	286,366
	Non-deductible Expenses	10,142	15,640
	Prior Period Adjustment	5,970	(54,584)
	Actual Income Tax Expense	42,675	247,422
	Income Tax Expense is Represented by:		
	Current Tax	203,928	531,913
	Deferred Tax	(161,253)	(284,491)
		42,675	247,422

Deferred Tax Asset

The Balance Comprises Temporary Differences Attributable to:

	2023	2022
Expected Credit Losses	17,219	9,894
Holiday Pay Accrual	341,974	322,297
Leases	12,656	(7,856)
General Accruals	24,982	24,576
Customer Relationships	(928,683)	(878,643)
	(531,852)	(529,732)

Deferred Tax Reconciliation

	2023	2022
Opening Balance	(529,732)	(661,037)
Prior Period Adjustment	5,971	(131,444)
Recognised in the Profit or Loss	161,253	284,491
Asset Acquisitions	(169,344)	(21,742)
	(531,852)	(529,732)

	2023	2022
	$	$

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at Bank	2,696,978	1,859,184
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,696,978	1,859,184

The Group has no overdraft facilit at the end of the year (2022: $Nil).

7 Trade and Other Receivables

	2023 $	2022 $
Trade Receivables	4,251,355	3,777,012
Other Receivables	1,007,083	464,368
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Losses	(61,495)	(35,336)
Total Trade Receivables	5,196,943	4,206,044

All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

8 Trade and Other Payables

	2023 $	2022 $
Trade Payables	808,413	114,113
Other Payables and Accruals	995,673	325,904
Other Taxes Payable	923,458	843,713
Employee Entitlements	2,378,513	1,982,083
Total Trade and Other Payables	5,106,057	3,265,813

9 Intangible Assets

	Note	Goodwill	Customer Relationships	Total
		$	$	$
Year ended 31 March 2023				
Opening Balance		5,536,128	4,009,401	9,545,529
Additions through Asset Acquisitions	21	-	604,799	604,799
Total Intangible Assets at Cost		5,536,128	4,614,200	10,150,328
Accumulated Amortisation				
Opening Balance		-	871,390	871,390
Amortisation Expense		-	426,086	426,086
Total Accumulated Amortisation		-	1,297,476	1,297,476
Summary				
Net Carrying Amount at 31 March 2022		5,536,128	3,138,011	8,674,139
Net Carrying Amount at 31 March 2023		**5,536,128**	**3,316,724**	**8,852,852**

Platform 4 Group Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2023

10 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Right of Use Asset - Buildings $	Right of Use Asset - Motor Vehicles $	Plant & Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Year ended 31 March 2023					
Opening Balance	826,952	803,020	771,190	548,139	2,949,301
Additions	-	364,249	93,115	23,731	481,095
Remeasurement of Right of Use Assets	60,275	-	-	-	60,275
Disposals	-	(148,363)	-	(11,329)	(159,692)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost	887,227	1,018,906	864,305	560,541	3,330,979
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening Balance	405,052	248,120	508,496	269,491	1,431,159
Disposals	-	(148,363)	-	(11,329)	(159,692)
Depreciation Expense	194,868	194,354	172,112	128,363	689,697
Total Accumulated Depreciation	599,920	294,111	680,608	386,525	1,961,164
Summary					
Net Carrying Amount at 31 March 2022	421,900	554,900	262,694	278,648	1,518,142
Net Carrying Amount at 31 March 2023	287,307	724,795	183,697	174,016	1,369,815

11	Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	2023	2022
		$	$
	Secured Bank Loan	-	71,791
	Amounts Due to Related Parties	8,155,770	7,858,881
	Total Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	8,155,770	7,930,672

The Group has a loan from its Parent SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd. At reporting date the loan was 8,155,770 (2022: $7,858,881). Interest is charged at 7.64% (2022: 7.64%).

12	Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities	2023	2022
		$	$
	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		
	Cash at Bank	2,696,978	1,859,184
	Trade Receivables	4,189,860	3,741,676
	Total Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	6,886,838	5,600,860
	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost		
	Trade Payables	(808,413)	(114,113)
	Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings	(8,155,770)	(7,930,672)
	Total Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(8,964,183)	(8,044,785)

13 Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities

The changes in liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

	Lease Liabilities	Long-term	Short-term	Total
	$	$	$	$
1 April 2022	(992,124)	-	(7,930,672)	(8,922,796)
Cashflows:				
- Repayment	359,343	-	367,624	726,967
Non-cash:				
- Additions to right-of-use asset in exchange for increased lease liabilities	(364,249)	-	-	(364,249)
- Remeasurement	(60,275)	-	-	(60,275)
- Interest	-	-	(592,722)	(592,722)
Balance at 31 March 2023	(1,057,305)	-	(8,155,770)	(9,213,075)
Year ended 31 March 2022				
Opening Balance	(663,043)	(9,946)	(7,976,008)	(8,648,997)
Cashflows:				
- Repayment	303,216	11,203	640,001	954,420
- Proceeds	-	-	-	-
Non-cash:				
- Additions to right-of-use asset in exchange for increased lease liabilities	(632,297)	-	-	(632,297)
- Interest	-	(1,257)	(594,665)	(595,922)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(992,124)	-	(7,930,672)	(8,922,796)

14 Issued Capital

	2023	2022
	$	$
Issued Capital Opening Balance	404,203	404,203
Total Issued Capital	404,203	404,203

As at 31 March 2023, share capital comprised of 119 issued ordinary shares (2022: 119). All issued shares are fully paid.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Group, and rank equally with regard to the Group's residual assets.

During the year no dividends were paid to shareholders (2022: Nil).

15 Interest in Subsidiaries

Name of the Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation & Principal Place of Business	Principal Activity	Interest Held 31 March 2023	Interest Held 31 March 2022
Triton Security Services Limited (Triton)	New Zealand	Security Monitoring	100%	100%
The Alarm Centre Limited (TACL)*	New Zealand	Alarm Monitoring	0%	100%

*TACL was removed from the Companies Register 20 January 2023. All the assets and liabilities were transferred over to Triton prior to removal. Triton will continue to carrying on the operation.

16 Leases

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Right of Use Assets	10	1,012,102	976,800
Lease Liability (Current)		(285,729)	(285,529)
Lease Liability (Non-Current)		(771,576)	(706,595)

The Group has leases for premises and motor vehicles for which liabilities to make lease payments (lease laibilities) and an asset representing the right ot use the underlying asset during the lease term (right to use asset).

The table below describes the nature of the Group's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Right of Use Asset	No. of Right of Use Assets leased	Range of remaining term in months	Average remaining term in months	No. of leases with options to purchase	No. of leases with variable payments linked to an index	No. of leases with termination options
Building	5	5 to 56	30	-	1	-
Motor Vehicle	28	20 to 46	34	-	-	-

The Group has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases of expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis.

The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

	$	$
Short Term Leases	92,794	180,215

17 Related Parties

17.1 Transactions with Related Parties

Balances for the Period Ending 31 March 2023

Related Party Entity:	Relationship:	Accrued Interest and Dividends	Paid to (Received from) Related Parties	Related Party Balance
		$	$	$
SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd	Shareholder	26,889	292,048	(8,155,770)
MSS Security Pty Ltd	Common Shareholding	-	14,384	-

Balances for the Period Ending 31 March 2022

Related Party Entity:	Relationship:	Accrued Interest and Dividends	Paid to (Received from) Related Parties	Related Party Balance
		$	$	$
SIS Australia Group Pty Ltd	Shareholder	588,936	590,055	(7,858,881)
Aaron Colthurst	Director	-	234,647	-
Southern Cross Protection Pty Ltd	Common Shareholding	-	(28,926)	(6,626)
MSS Security Pty Ltd	Common Shareholding	-	100,199	-

17.2 Key Management Personnel Compensation

The total compensation paid to Key Management Personnel for the period was $173,500 (2022: $879,049).

17.3 Transactions with Directors and Related Entities

Other than disclosed above, there were no other transactions with Directors or Directors related entities.

18 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There are no contingent assets or liabilities at year end (2022: Nil).

19 Subsequent Events

There are no other subsequent events after 31 March 2023 that require disclosure.

20 COVID-19

The period has been marked by the impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Platform 4 Group's priority during this time has been to ensure the health and safety of the employees to ensure we maintain our ability to service our customers. We have implemented health and safety measures for our staff and customers like providing the necessary PPE gear to the staff, regular communication on changing Covid-19 levels and ensuring compliance to health and safety guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health from time to time.

The most significant impact to the business as a result of COVID-19 is an adverse impact to the Platform 4 Group's revenue from events, hospitality and Film & TV divisions as mass gatherings were banned to prevent spread of the virus. However, the Platform 4 Group remains in a very strong position as it is profitable and continues to be profitable, with positive operating cashflows. This positions the business well to handle the COVID-19 crisis.

Finally, while the short-term financial position of the Platform 4 Group has not been materially impacted, there remains inherent uncertainty regarding the longer-term impact. At the time of approving these financial statements, there are no known material adverse impacts on the Platform 4 Group.

This event however does not change the reported results for the period ended 31 March 2023.

21 Asset Acquisitions

Security One Limited

On 15 August 2022, the Group acquired customer contracts of Security One Limited, a monitoring business in Christchurch.

The details of the asset acquisitions are as follows:

	2023
	$
Fair Value of Consideration Transferred	
Amount Settled via Cash	435,455
Total Fair Value of Consideration Transferred	**435,455**
Recognised Identifiable Net Assets	
Intangible Assets	604,799
Deferred Tax Liability	(169,344)
Total Identifiable Net Assets	**435,455**