

ASX RELEASE – 25 August 2020

FY 2020 Results: Profit increases 22 % to \$1.2M, Final Dividend of 4.5 cents

- FY 2020 consolidated after tax profit from continuing operations of \$1,231,670, up 22% on FY 2019. Compared to FY 2019 result, the FY 2020 was extremely pleasing given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the life and business environment in the UK from March 2020.
- Revenue from ordinary activities was up 6.8% to \$6,077,803 in AUD terms, and up 3.6% in GBP terms.
- Net corporate cash was \$2,376,094, after paying a record interim 2020 dividend of \$477,182, (up 22.5% from \$1,939,471 in FY 2019).
- Medical Billing and Collection (“MBC”) highlights:
 - Revenue up 3.6 % to £3,254,574
 - Profit (before tax and internal charges) up 29% to £958,094
 - The increase in costs for MBC was primarily attributable to increases to IT/hosting costs, increased staffing required to service clinics and changes to bank fee charges.
- A final unfranked dividend of 4.5 cents per share declared for FY 2020.

Overview

The Board advises that FY 2020 underlying profit of \$1,231,670 is up 22% on FY 2019 despite the headwinds encountered from the COVID-19 pandemic in the June quarter.

On 21 April 2020 ICS withdrew its guidance for the FY 2020 due to the uncertainty arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

As reported in ICS's H1 2020 results, trading pre-COVID-19 was consistent with the upper end of guidance which was a net profit after tax (“NPAT”) of between \$1.4 and \$1.7 million. The Board had revised guidance upwards on 19 November 2019 and the H1 2020 result saw revenue up 24% and profit up 100% to \$832,289. A record interim dividend of 4.5 cents per share (up 80% on the 2019 year) was declared in February 2020 and paid in April 2020.

However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as advised in the April update, MBC experienced highly variable trading conditions during the June quarter of FY 2020. These trading conditions have seen a lower overall revenue, however, due to the prompt management response, including appropriate expense control, the MBC business has continued to trade profitably in the June quarter albeit at a lower rate than the first 3 quarters.

The COVID-19 pandemic started to affect MBC revenue from April 2020 and this impact has continued through to 30 June 2020. During this period the majority of Private Hospitals (and a number of MBC consultants) were seconded to the NHS to ensure that the UK could cope with the peak of the virus. During this period the majority of private patients were not able to be treated in the Private Hospitals. Accordingly, many of the MBC clients were unable to perform surgical procedures or carry out consultations in the Private Hospitals. Both of these factors affected MBC revenue during this period, although there were some offsetting factors such as an increase in revenue for disciplines like psychology, private GP's conducting COVID-19 testing and certain other specialities that saw increasing demand for their services coupled with their ability to consult remotely.

During this period, the Board's priority was the safety and security of MBC staff, whilst seeking to maintain our service levels for those clients still operating. MBC offices remained open with a skeleton staff while the majority worked from home. Under these extremely difficult trading conditions, our management team was able to run the business remotely and, even though revenue reduced during these months, MBC remained profitable due to tight cost control and increased focus and recovery rate on existing debt for services previously rendered.

Revenues per month have been improving since May 2020 through to the initial months of FY 2021 and we expect that to continue. Notwithstanding the difficult trading environment, new customers continue to be added to MBC's book and additional staff are being hired. Whilst hopeful that the uncertainties created by the pandemic are easing, the Board and management remain vigilant and ready to take appropriate action in response to the evolving situation.

Whilst sales revenue for MBC in GBP increased 3.6% to £3,254,574 the Board's view is that the revenue has the potential to keep growing subject to the issues and uncertainties noted above.

At this point, the Board is still of the view that it is prudent to defer FY 2021 guidance until the uncertainties of the COVID-19 pandemic and its continuing impact in the UK become clearer.

Financial Results

The financial result for the year ended 30 June 2020 was an overall net profit after tax of \$1,231,670.

Key Financial Information

	2020	2019	Change
Revenue from ordinary activities	\$6,077,803	\$5,691,101	6.8%
Profit/(loss) after tax attributable to shareholders	\$1,231,670	\$1,008,617	22.1%
MBC profit before tax excluding corporate re-charges (AUD)	\$1,817,516	\$1,357,435	33.9%
MBC Revenue (GBP)	£ 3,254,574	£ 3,142,207	3.6%
Dividend Paid (final 2019 & interim 2020)	\$950,762	\$687,961	38.2%
Net corporate cash at reporting date	\$2,376,094	\$1,939,471	22.5%
Net Assets	\$6,299,238	\$6,115,024	3.0%
Earnings per share			
Basic (cents)	11.647	9.54	22%
Diluted (cents)	11.647	9.41	24%
NTA per ordinary share (cents)	36.5	33.85	8%

Full financial details of the FY 2020 result can be found in the accompanying Appendix 4E and the Annual Report.

Final Dividend for 2020 year

The Board is pleased to announce an unfranked final dividend of 4.5 cents per share, which is a total of 9.0 cents for the full FY 2020 and is a 29% increase on the full year FY 2019.

The record date for the final dividend will be 8 October 2020 and the ex-dividend date 7 October 2020. The dividend will be paid on 6 November 2020.

UK business update

MBC has continued to increase its client base which has led to a 3.6% increase in revenue despite the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic in the June quarter. This in turn has led to an increase in profitability, being 22.1% in AUD terms. During H2 2020, MBC has undertaken some major software enhancements which have led to increased automation of our systems and procedures and which in turn should lead to a further increase in profitability.

Our relationship with the major hospital group continues to develop and we currently see this becoming a significant part of our growth going forward with plans for new clients to join our services on a regular basis. The majority of our growth has always been as a result of referrals from our existing clients and we see no sign of that changing as we bring on board new clients.

The Board remains focused on investigating tailored products and services which can be launched to the MBC client base and provide additional sources of revenue.

Cash balance

Cash and equivalents (excluding cash held in the UK on behalf of consultants) as at 30 June 2020 was \$2,376,094, which represents an increase of 22.5% on the FY 2019. As part of the Board's capital management strategies it will review its share buyback policy over the coming months.

ICS has continued to strengthen its balance sheet and remains free of debt.

Australian operations

In Australia, the Board continues to be in discussions on a number of acquisitions/investments in the healthcare and other industries.

The cash corporate costs in Australia continue to run below \$525,000, including costs that were incurred for the 2019 final dividend and 2020 interim dividend payment.

The Board is pleased to advise that OpenLearning Limited (ASX:OLL) was listed on the ASX in December 2019 and currently has a market capitalisation of c. \$34 million, valuing ICS's investment at c. \$240,000 (at 30 June 2020 it was \$187,768).

We would like to thank all our staff at MBC for the way they have managed the business during this extremely challenging time and also thank our shareholders for their on-going support.

For and on behalf of the Board



Kevin Barry
Chairman

1. Company details

Name of entity:	ICSGlobal Limited
ABN:	72 073 695 584
Reporting period:	For the year ended 30 June 2020
Previous period:	For the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Results for announcement to the market

The consolidated entity has adopted Accounting Standard AASB 16 'Leases' for the year ended 30 June 2020 using the modified retrospective approach and as such the comparatives have not been restated.

			\$
Revenues from ordinary activities	up	6.8% to	6,077,803
Profit from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the owners of ICSGlobal Limited	up	22.1% to	1,231,670
Profit for the year attributable to the owners of ICSGlobal Limited	up	22.1% to	1,231,670

Dividends

	Amount per security Cents	Franked amount per security Cents
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 (unfranked) was paid on 8 November 2019	4.500	-
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020 (unfranked) was paid on 15 April 2020	4.500	-

Comments

The profit for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to \$1,231,670 (30 June 2019: \$1,008,617).

Further commentary on the business operations and developments by directors are contained in the attached letter from the Chairman.

AASB 16 'Leases' had no significant impact on the results for the current period. The current profit before income tax expense was reduced by \$13,008. This included an increased depreciation and amortisation expense of \$131,231 and increased finance costs of \$23,554 offset by a reduction in other expenses (reclassification of lease expenses) of \$141,777. As at 30 June 2020, net current assets were reduced by \$178,794 (attributable to current lease liabilities) and net assets were reduced by \$1,426 (attributable to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities).

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on revenue from April 2020. Private beds usually used by Medical Billing & Collection ('MBC') client Doctor's for elective surgery were compulsorily set aside for the Government's use for COVID-19 patients under the NHS. Similarly, a number of MBC client Doctors were "seconded" into the NHS restricting their ability to perform private consultations. Accordingly, MBC client Doctors were unable to perform elective surgery and consultations which reduced MBC revenue. In June, and post balance date, many of these Doctors have been returning to private practice. However, it is difficult to forecast any future impact on MBC from the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. Net tangible assets

	Reporting period Cents	Previous period Cents
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	35.92	33.85

4. Control gained over entities

Not applicable.

5. Loss of control over entities

On 23 September 2019, the dormant subsidiary Thelma Pty Ltd was deregistered.

6. Dividend reinvestment plans

Not applicable.

7. Foreign entities

Details of origin of accounting standards used in compiling the report:

Not applicable.

8. Audit qualification or review

Details of audit/review dispute or qualification (if any):

The financial statements have been audited and an unqualified opinion has been issued.

9. Attachments

Details of attachments (if any):

The Annual Report of ICSGlobal Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020 is attached.

10. Signed



Signed _____

Date: 25 August 2020

Kevin Barry
Chairman
Sydney

ICSGlobal Limited

ABN 72 073 695 584

Annual Report - 30 June 2020

Directors	Kevin Barry Gregory Quirk Victor Shkolnik James Canning-Ure
Company secretary	Gregory Quirk
Notice of annual general meeting	The details of the annual general meeting of ICSGlobal Limited are: Hall Chadwick Chartered Accountants Level 40 2 Park Street Sydney, NSW 2000 Tuesday 17 November 2020 at 10:00 a.m. (AEDST)
Registered office	Suite 3.03 20 Bond Street Sydney, NSW 2000 Head office phone: +61 2 8073 7888
Share register	Boardroom Pty Limited Level 12 225 George Street Sydney, NSW 2000 Shareholders enquiries: +61 2 9290 9600
Auditor	Hall Chadwick Level 40 2 Park Street Sydney, NSW 2000
Solicitors	Brown & Brown Lawyers Suite 205 30 - 36 Bay St Double Bay, NSW 2028
Stock exchange listing	ICSGlobal Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: ICS)
Website	www.icsglobal.com.au

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity') consisting of ICSGlobal Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The following persons were directors of ICSGlobal Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Kevin Barry – Chairman
 Gregory Quirk
 Victor Shkolnik
 James Canning-Ure

Principal activities

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the financial year were the operations of an investment holding company in Australia and the provision of medical billing services, specifically in the United Kingdom ('UK').

Dividends

Dividends paid during the financial year were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 of 4.5 cents per ordinary share paid unfranked (2018: 4.0 cents per ordinary share unfranked)	473,581	423,361
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020 of 4.5 cents per ordinary share paid unfranked (2019: 2.5 cents per ordinary share unfranked)	477,181	264,600
	<u>950,762</u>	<u>687,961</u>

Review of operations

The profit for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to \$1,231,670 (30 June 2019: \$1,008,617).

AASB 16 'Leases' had no significant impact on the results for the current period. The current profit before income tax expense was reduced by \$13,008. This included an increased depreciation and amortisation expense of \$131,231 and increased finance costs of \$23,554 offset by a reduction in other expenses (reclassification of lease expenses) of \$141,777. As at 30 June 2020, net current assets were reduced by \$178,794 (attributable to current lease liabilities) and net assets were reduced by \$1,426 (attributable to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities).

The financial year has seen the consolidated entity net profit from continuing operations increased by 22.1% on 2019. This profit increase was a result of increasing revenues from ordinary activities. Substantial cash generated from operating activities during the year has allowed the Company to pay the interim and final dividends totalling \$950,762. The company continued to invest in Medical Billing & Collections ("MBC"), in particular further automation of the IT platform and therefore we expect to see improved profitability from this investment in the 2021 financial year subject to trading conditions.

MBC, the consolidated entity's primary operating business in the UK, continued to show growth. Highlights in the MBC business included:

- Revenue up 4% to £3,254,575;
- Profit (before tax and internal charges) of £958,094;
- Continuing growth of our customer base; and
- Continuing investment in both personnel and IT systems in order to support the growth of the business and services to our clients and also reduce operating costs by streamlining systems.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on revenue from April 2020. Private beds usually used by Medical Billing & Collection ("MBC") client Doctor's for elective surgery were compulsorily set aside for the Government's use for COVID-19 patients under the NHS. Similarly, a number of MBC client Doctors were "seconded" into the NHS restricting their ability to perform private consultations. Accordingly, MBC client Doctors were unable to perform elective surgery and consultations which reduced MBC revenue. In June, and post balance date, many of these Doctors have been returning to private practice. However, it is difficult to forecast any future impact on MBC from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 23 September 2019, the dormant subsidiary Thelma Pty Ltd was deregistered.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on revenue from April 2020. Private beds usually used by MBC client Doctors for elective surgery were compulsorily set aside for the Government's use for COVID-19 patients. Accordingly, some MBC client Doctors were unable to perform elective surgery which reduced MBC revenue. At this stage, the situation is improving, although it is difficult to forecast any future impacts on MBC arising from the pandemic.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations have been described in the review of operations above.

Environmental regulation

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

Information on directors

Name:	Kevin Barry
Title:	Chairman and Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Commerce and Laws
Experience and expertise:	Kevin has over 25 years' experience in the legal and investment banking industries. He commenced his career at KPMG in 1996 and has worked as a qualified solicitor in Norton Rose in London and Blake Dawson Waldron in Sydney specialising in taxation and banking and finance. In 2001 Kevin moved into investment banking and principal finance as a Senior Vice President with Zurich Capital Markets specialising in debt capital markets and corporate advisory. Kevin is currently one of the founders and is a Managing Director of the Thakral Capital Investment Division. Kevin is also the Chairman of ASX listed OpenLearning Limited ("OLL").
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Audit Committee
Interests in shares:	535,572 ordinary shares
Interests in options:	None
Interests in rights:	None

Name: Gregory Quirk
Title: Non-Executive Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Business, FCPA
Experience and expertise: Greg has over 36 years' experience as a CEO, CFO and in Senior Finance, Commercial and Risk Management roles working in large companies in Australia and overseas. For 10 years he held several roles at Burns Philp and the Rank Group including Group Financial Controller and Risk Manager. Greg has extensive experience in global merger and acquisition transactions, private equity and capital raisings
Other current directorships: None
Former directorships (last 3 years): None
Special responsibilities: Member of the Audit Committee
Interests in shares: 309,051 ordinary shares
Interests in options: None
Interests in rights: None

Name: Victor Shkolnik
Title: Non-Executive Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Economics, Fellow of Financial Services Institute of Australasia and CPA
Experience and expertise: Victor has over 33 years' experience in the investment banking and finance industry, specialising in credit risk management, property and mortgage financing. He has held a variety of roles, amongst them a director and senior vice president in the risk management divisions of Deutsche Bank and Bankers Trust Australia, head of credit with Zurich Capital Markets and chief credit officer with the Challenger Group. During this time he was responsible for credit risk and involved in numerous transactions across a diverse range of asset classes and financial products. More recently, Victor was co-founder of a mortgage financing company. Victor is currently one of the founders and Executive Directors of the Thakral Capital Investment Division
Other current directorships: None
Former directorships (last 3 years): None
Special responsibilities: Chairman of the Audit Committee
Interests in shares: 313,878 ordinary shares
Interests in options: None
Interests in rights: None

Name: James Canning-Ure
Title: Non-Executive Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Commerce
Experience and expertise: James has over 32 years' experience in business management, capital raisings and corporate advisory, in the resources, eCommerce and property industries. James has spent years as managing director at Macarthur Minerals, finance director at MGA Steel Building and managing director at Global Approach.
Other current directorships: None
Former directorships (last 3 years): None
Special responsibilities: None
Interests in shares: 50,000 ordinary shares
Interests in options: None
Interests in rights: None

'Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships in all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

'Former directorships (in the last 3 years)' quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorships in all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Company secretary

Gregory Quirk has held the role of Company Secretary since April 2010. See 'Information on directors' above for further information.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2020, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board		Audit Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Kevin Barry	11	11	1	1
Gregory Quirk	11	11	1	1
Victor Shkolnik	11	11	1	1
James Canning-Ure	11	11	-	-

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

The function of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was undertaken by the full Board.

Remuneration report (audited)

The remuneration report details the key management personnel ('KMP') remuneration arrangements for the consolidated entity, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

KMP are defined as those who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the consolidated entity.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional information
- Additional disclosures relating to KMP

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the consolidated entity's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and conforms with the market best practice for delivery of reward. The Board of directors ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness;
- acceptability to shareholders;
- alignment and linkage of corporate performance to executive remuneration; and
- transparency.

The full Board has assumed responsibility with respect to nomination and remuneration and includes determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its directors and other KMP. The performance of the consolidated entity depends on the quality of its directors and other KMP. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high quality personnel.

The Board maintains a structured executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the consolidated entity and company. External remuneration consultants may be used to advise the relevant committee. Refer to 'Use of remuneration consultants' in this report.

In aligning the interests of KMP to those of shareholders', the following elements are considered with respect to the structure of any compensation structure:

- economic profit is a core component of any plan or structure design;
- the focus is on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value; and
- it must attract and retain high calibre executives.

To be an effective compensation structure in providing incentive to participants, the Board considers that it must:

- reward capability and experience;
- reflects competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth; and
- provide a clear structure for earning rewards.

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive directors and executive remuneration is separate.

Non-executive directors' remuneration

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, such directors. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed periodically by the Board. The Board may seek the advice of independent remuneration consultants, to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The Chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of other non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The Chairman is not present at any discussions relating to determination of his own remuneration.

ASX listing rules requires that the aggregate non-executive directors' remuneration shall be determined periodically by a general meeting. The most recent determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 19 October 2011, where the shareholders re-confirmed an aggregate maximum remuneration of \$250,000 per annum.

Subject to shareholder approval in the future some fees may be paid in shares rather than cash.

Executive remuneration

The consolidated entity aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration based on their position and responsibility, which is both fixed and variable.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has four components:

- base pay and non-monetary benefits;
- short-term performance incentives;
- share-based payments (employee options and performance rights), and
- other remuneration such as superannuation and long service leave.

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary and superannuation, are reviewed annually by the Board, based on individual and business unit performance, the overall performance of the consolidated entity and comparable market remuneration.

The short-term incentives ('STI') program is designed to reward executives for effort with respect to their contribution to the achievement of the performance hurdles by their respective business units. STI payments are granted to executives based on specific annual targets and key performance indicators ('KPI') being achieved. KPI's can include profit contribution, customer satisfaction, leadership contribution and product management, as determined by the Board. STI also include performance rights that are reviewed annually by the Board.

The long-term incentives ('LTI') includes long service leave and share-based payments. Shares are awarded to executives over a period of three years based on long-term incentive measures. These include increase in shareholders' value relative to the entire market and the increase compared to the consolidated entity's direct competitors.

Consolidated entity performance and link to remuneration

STI's (other than performance rights) are currently not directly linked to the performance of the consolidated entity. Bonuses and incentives are at the discretion of the Board.

Performance rights are used to reward key executives and directors based on hurdles/conditions being met that include consolidated entity performance.

Refer to the section 'Additional information' below for details of the earnings and total shareholders' return for the last five years.

Use of remuneration consultants

During the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the company and consolidated entity did not engage the use of remuneration consultants.

Voting and comments made at the company's 2019 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

Shareholders at the last AGM voted to adopt the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2019. The resolution was passed with a show of hands. Proxies filed by shareholders were also 89.4% in favour of adopting the report. The consolidated entity did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

Details of remuneration

The KMP of the consolidated entity consisted of the directors of ICSGlobal Limited and the following persons:

- Garry Chapman - Executive Chairman of the medical billing service ('MBC') in UK

Details of the remuneration of the directors and other KMP of ICSGlobal Limited are set out in this section:

	Cash salary and fees \$	Short-term benefits Bonus \$	Non- monetary \$	Share-based payments Share rights \$	Total \$
2020					
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>					
Kevin Barry (Chairman)	72,000	-	-	-	72,000
Gregory Quirk *	54,000	-	-	-	54,000
Victor Shkolnik	36,000	-	-	-	36,000
James Canning-Ure *	84,000	-	-	-	84,000
<i>Other KMP:</i>					
Garry Chapman **	224,173	84,065	-	7,100	315,338
	470,173	84,065	-	7,100	561,338

* Gregory Quirk and James Canning-Ure's remuneration includes \$66,000 paid for company secretarial and related services. This amount is also disclosed in note 22 related party transactions.

** The Board agreed a number of strategic operational targets by which the execution of these targets would give rise to a short term incentive, payable at the Board's discretion. All Board set operational targets were met, and 100% of the agreed incentive was paid in cash.

	Cash salary and fees \$	Short-term benefits Bonus \$	Non- monetary \$	Share-based payments Share rights \$	Total \$
2019					
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>					
Kevin Barry (Chairman)	72,000	-	-	2,069	74,069
Gregory Quirk *	54,000	-	-	2,069	56,069
Victor Shkolnik	36,000	-	-	2,069	38,069
James Canning-Ure *	54,000	-	-	2,069	56,069
<i>Other KMP:</i>					
Garry Chapman ***	184,195	60,898	-	1,420	246,513
Findlay Fyfe **	54,622	-	-	10,102	64,724
	454,817	60,898	-	19,798	535,513

* Gregory Quirk and James Canning-Ure's remuneration includes \$36,000 paid for company secretarial and related services. This amount is also disclosed in note 22 related party transactions.

** Represents Findlay Fyfe's remuneration from 1 July 2018 to his date of resignation 22 November 2018.

*** The Board agreed a number of strategic operational targets by which the execution of these targets would give rise to a short term incentive, payable at the Board's discretion. All Board set operational targets were met, and 100% of the agreed incentive was paid in cash.

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

Name	Fixed remuneration		At risk - STI		At risk - LTI	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>						
Kevin Barry	100%	97%	-	-	-	3%
Gregory Quirk	100%	96%	-	-	-	4%
Victor Shkolnik	100%	95%	-	-	-	5%
James Canning-Ure	100%	96%	-	-	-	4%
<i>Other KMP:</i>						
Garry Chapman	71%	75%	27%	24%	2%	1%
Findlay Fyfe	-	84%	-	-	-	16%

Service agreements

Service conditions are formalised in contracts. All directors' contracts have no fixed term and are not subject to a notice period.

Remuneration and other terms of employment for other KMP are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Garry Chapman - Executive Chairman and Managing Director

Garry commenced his role as Executive Chairman of MBC on 1 September 2015. His term of employment is ongoing and may be terminated at any time by Garry giving the company six months' notice or by the company giving him six months' notice or payment of cash in lieu of notice. Garry assumed the role of Managing Director effective from 1 November 2018 with a salary of £120,000 and bonus of £45,000.

KMP have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

Share-based compensation

Issue of performance rights

There were no performance rights over ordinary shares issued to directors and other KMP as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2020.

Shares issued

There were 80,000 shares issued to directors and other KMP as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2020. These shares were issued to Garry Chapman subsequent to the vesting and exercising of performance rights.

Additional information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the five years to 30 June 2020 are summarised below:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales revenue	5,814,791	5,424,377	4,859,816	4,280,812	4,867,878
Profit after income tax	1,231,670	1,008,617	762,512	463,108	1,167,537

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return ('TSR') are summarised below:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Share price at financial year end (\$)	1.950	1.010	1.180	0.980	1.670
Total dividends paid (cents per share)	9.000	6.500	6.500	3.500	4.500
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	11.647	9.506	7.204	4.380	11.070

Additional disclosures relating to KMP

Shareholding

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of KMP of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
<i>Ordinary shares</i>					
Kevin Barry	535,572	-	-	-	535,572
Gregory Quirk	309,051	-	-	-	309,051
Victor Shkolnik	313,878	-	-	-	313,878
James Canning-Ure	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Garry Chapman	175,000	-	80,000	-	255,000
	<u>1,383,501</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,463,501</u>

Performance rights holding

The number of performance rights over ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of KMP of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Lapsed	Exercised *	Balance at the end of the year
<i>Performance rights over ordinary shares</i>					
Garry Chapman	80,000	-	-	(80,000)	-
	<u>80,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(80,000)</u>	<u>-</u>

* The shares issued on the exercise of performance rights were 80,000 at \$Nil value.

Loans to key management personnel and their related parties

There were no loans to KMP during the financial year.

Other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties

There were no other transactions with KMP and their related parties.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Shares under performance rights

There were no unissued ordinary shares of ICSGlobal Limited under performance rights outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of performance rights

The following ordinary shares of ICSGlobal Limited were issued during the year ended 30 June 2020 and up to the date of this report on the exercise of performance rights granted:

Date performance rights granted	Exercise price	Number of shares issued
21 December 2018	\$0.000	40,000
21 December 2018	\$0.000	<u>40,000</u>
		<u><u>80,000</u></u>

Indemnity and insurance of officers

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

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

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

Non-audit services

There were no non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor.

Officers of the company who are former partners of Hall Chadwick

There are no officers of the company who are former partners of Hall Chadwick.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 follows this Directors' report.

Auditor

Hall Chadwick continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Kevin Barry
Chairman

25 August 2020
Sydney

**ICSGLOBAL LIMITED
ABN 72 073 695 584
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF ICSGLOBAL LIMITED**

SYDNEY

Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia
Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

In accordance with Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of ICS Global Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of ICSGlobal Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

S. Kumar

Sandeep Kumar

Partner

Dated: 25 August 2020

A Member of PrimeGlobal
An Association of Independent
Accounting Firms

 **PrimeGlobal**

This Corporate Governance Statement of ICSGlobal Limited (the 'company') has been prepared in accordance with the 3rd Edition of the Australian Securities Exchange's ('ASX') Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council ('ASX Principles and Recommendations'). The company's ASX Appendix 4G, which is a checklist cross-referencing the ASX Principles and Recommendations to the relevant disclosures in either this statement, our website or Annual Report, is contained on our website at icsglobal.com.au.

This statement has been approved by the company's Board of Directors ('Board') and is current as at 25 August 2020.

The ASX Principles and Recommendations and the company's response as to how and whether it follows those recommendations are set out below.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Recommendation 1.1 - A listed entity should disclose: (a) the respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management; and (b) those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management.

The Board is ultimately accountable for the performance of the company and provides leadership and sets the strategic objectives of the company. It appoints all senior executives and assesses their performance on at least an annual basis. It is responsible for overseeing all corporate reporting systems, remuneration frameworks, governance issues, and stakeholder communications. Decisions reserved for the Board relate to those that have a fundamental impact on the company, such as material acquisitions and takeovers, dividends and buybacks, material profits upgrades and downgrades, and significant closures.

Management is responsible for implementing Board strategy, day-to-day operational aspects, and ensuring that all risks and performance issues are brought to the Board's attention. They must operate within the risk and authorisation parameters set by the Board.

Recommendation 1.2 - A listed entity should: (a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security-holders as a candidate for election as a director; and (b) provide security holders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.

The company undertakes comprehensive reference checks prior to appointing a director, or putting that person forward as a candidate to ensure that person is competent, experienced, and would not be impaired in any way from undertaking the duties of director. The company provides relevant information to shareholders for their consideration about the attributes of candidates together with whether the Board supports the appointment or re-election.

Recommendation 1.3 - A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.

The terms of the appointment of a non-executive director, executive directors and senior executives are agreed upon and set out at the time of appointment.

Recommendation 1.4 - The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.

The Company Secretary reports directly to the Board through the Chairman and is accessible to all directors.

Recommendation 1.5 - A listed entity should (a) have a diversity policy which includes requirements for the board or a relevant committee of the board to set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and to assess annually both the objectives and the entity's progress in achieving them; (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it; and (c) disclose as at the end of each reporting period the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board or a relevant committee of the board in accordance with the entity's diversity policy and its progress towards achieving them, and either: (1) the respective proportions of men and women on the Board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or (2) if the entity is a "relevant employer" under the Workplace Gender Equality Act, the entity's most recent "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in and published under that Act.

The company does not have a formal diversity policy. The company however undertakes to assess an individual's credentials on their merit, with complete objectivity and without bias so that the company may attract, appoint and retain the best people to work within the company where all persons have equal opportunity.

No entity within the consolidated entity is a 'relevant employer' for the purposes of the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012 and therefore no Gender Equality Indicators need to be disclosed.

Recommendation 1.6 - A listed entity should (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.

The company does not currently have a formal process for evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees or individual directors. The Board conducts an annual discussion of its performance on a collective basis to identify general aspects of its performance that could be improved upon, and such analysis includes the roles played by each Board member. Such reviews therefore encapsulate collective discussion around the performance of individual Board members, their roles on specific projects during the financial year, and where relevant, how their role could be modified or suggestions for individual development or performance improvement for the future.

Until such time as the company grows to justify an expansion of Board members, the Board is of the current opinion that such performance evaluation is suitable for the company.

Recommendation 1.7 - A listed entity should (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.

The Board conducts an annual performance assessment of the Managing Director (M-D) of its operating subsidiary MBC against agreed performance measures determined at the start of the year. The M-D undertakes the same assessments of senior MBC executives. In assessing the performance of the individual, the review includes consideration of the senior executive's function, individual targets, group targets, and the overall performance of the company.

Principle 2: Structure the board to add value

Recommendation 2.1 - The board of a listed entity should (a) have a nomination committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address Board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

The Board maintains a combined Nomination and Remuneration Committee, whose members during the financial year, were the full Board of ICSGlobal Ltd.

Kevin Barry – Chair, Non-Executive Chairman, Independent

Greg Quirk - Non-Executive Director, Independent

Victor Shkolnik - Non-Executive Director, Independent

James Canning-Ure - Non-Executive Director Independent

The majority of the Committee members and the Chair are independent.

The Charter of the Committee is available at the company's website.

Recommendation 2.2 - A listed entity should have and disclose a board skills matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.

The Board's skills matrix indicates the mix of skills, experience and expertise that are considered necessary at Board level for optimal performance of the Board. It is therefore used when recruiting new directors and assessing which skills need to be outsourced based on the attributes of the current Board members. The existence of each attribute is assessed by the Board as either, High, Medium or Low.

Skill category	Description of attributes required	Level of importance	Existence in current Board
Risk and compliance	Identification of key risks to the company related to each key area of operations. Monitoring of risks, satisfy compliance issues and knowledge of legal and regulatory requirements.	High	Medium
Financial and audit	Analysis and interpretation of accounting and finance issues including assessment and resolution of audit and financial reporting risks, contribution to budgeting and financial management of projects and company, assessing and supervising capital management.	High	High
Strategic	Development of strategies to achieve business objectives, oversee implementation and maintenance of strategies, and identification and critical assessment of strategic opportunities and threats to the company.	High	High
Operating policies	Key issue identification representing operational and reputational risks and development of policy responses and parameters within which the company should operate.	Medium	Medium
Information technology	Knowledge of IT governance including privacy, data management and security.	Medium	Medium
Executive management	Performance assessments of senior executives, succession planning for key executives, setting of key performance hurdles, experience in industrial relations and organisational change management programmes.	Medium	Medium
Age and gender	Board aims for a range of experienced individuals to contribute towards better Board outcomes.	Medium	Medium

The Board currently believes that its membership adequately represents the required skills as set out in the matrix and therefore does not intend to seek any new or alternative candidates. External consultants may be brought in with specialist knowledge to address areas where this is an attribute deficiency in the Board.

In addition to the specific areas that are required at Board level identified in the matrix above, all members of the Board are assessed for the following attributes before they are considered an appropriate candidate:

Board member attributes

Leadership	Represents the company positively amongst stakeholders and external parties; decisively acts ensuring that all pertinent facts considered; leads others to action; proactive solution seeker.
Ethics and integrity	Awareness of social, professional and legal responsibilities at individual, company and community level; ability to identify independence conflicts; applies sound professional judgement; identifies when external counsel should be sought; upholds Board confidentiality; respectful in every situation.
Communication	Effective in working within defined corporate communications policies; makes constructive and precise contribution to the Board both verbally and in written form; an effective communicator with executives.
Negotiation	Negotiation skills which engender stakeholder support for implementing Board decisions.
Corporate governance	Experienced director that is familiar with the mechanisms, controls and channels to deliver effective governance and manage risks.

Recommendation 2.3 - A listed entity should disclose: (a) the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors; (b) if a director has an interest, position, association or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the director, the nature of the interest, position, association or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and (c) the length of service of each director.

Details of the Board of directors, their appointment dated, length of service as independence status is as follows:

Kevin Barry

Appointed 23 July 2010, served 10 years, Independent, Non-executive

Greg Quirk

Appointed 10 April 2010, served 10 years, Independent, Non-Executive

Victor Shkolnik

Appointed 29 July 2010, served 10 years, Independent, Non-Executive

James Canning-Ure

Appointed 4 August 2010, served 10 years, Independent Non-executive

The Board may determine that a director is independent notwithstanding the existence of an interest, position, association or relationship of the kind identified in the examples listed under Recommendation 2.3 of the ASX Principles and Recommendations.

Recommendation 2.4 - A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.

Having regard to the response to Recommendation 2.3 above, the majority of the Board at the reporting date were independent.

Recommendation 2.5 - The Chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.

Kevin Barry is Chair of the Board and is considered to be an independent director of the company.

Recommendation 2.6 - A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and provide appropriate professional development opportunities for directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.

The company does not have in place a formal induction program or professional development program for directors. The Company Secretary is responsible for providing all information considered necessary to an incoming director to enable them to contribute to the business of the company. Directors are responsible for their own development which includes identifying opportunities for them to attend courses or other information sessions to enhance their skills and knowledge.

Principle 3: Act ethically and responsibly

Recommendation 3.1 - A listed entity should: (a) have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and (b) disclose that code or a summary of it.

The company does not currently maintain a formal code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees. However, as part of their terms of employment or contract of service with the company, the individual is required to, at all times, display behaviours that would reasonably be expected in order to demonstrate the company is a good corporate citizen, protect the assets of the company, not make improper use of information obtained in the course of their duties, to act honestly with high standards of personal integrity, comply with laws and regulations that apply to the company and its operations, and not knowingly participate in any illegal or unethical activity.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting

Recommendation 4.1 - The board of a listed entity should: (a) have an audit committee which: (1) has at least three members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and (5) in relation to each reporting period, the number of

times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.

The Board maintains a combined Audit and Risk Committee, the members of which are:

Victor Shkolnik - Chair Non-Executive Independent

Greg Quirk - Non-Executive Independent

Kevin Barry - Non-Executive Independent

The majority of the Committee members and the Chair are independent, thereby satisfying this Recommendation. Details of the qualifications and experience of the members of the Committee is detailed in the 'Information of directors' section of the Directors' report in the Annual Report.

The Charter of the Committee is available at the company's website.

The number of Committee meetings held and attended by each member is disclosed in the 'Meetings of directors' section of the Directors' report, in the Annual Report.

Recommendation 4.2 - The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Company Secretary provided the Board with the required declarations.

Recommendation 4.3 - A listed entity that has an AGM should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.

The audit engagement partner attends the AGM and is available to answer shareholder questions from shareholders relevant to the audit.

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

Recommendation 5.1 - A listed entity should (a) have a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules; and (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.

The company does not have a formal written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under Listing Rule 3.1. The Board and Company Secretary are involved in all significant transactions and events and would be considered the first persons within the company to come into possession of market sensitive information. The Chairman, Directors, and Company Secretary jointly make an assessment as to whether the information ought to be released to the market. Where the information relates to fundamentally significant events affecting the company, the Company Secretary will arrange for authorisation at Board level before such information is released. Such information may relate to significant acquisitions, disposals and closures, material profit upgrades or downgrades, dividend declarations and buybacks, and any other transaction flagged as being fundamentally significant.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders

Recommendation 6.1 - A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.

The company maintains information in relation to governance documents, directors and senior executives, Board and committee charters, annual reports, ASX announcements and contact details on the company's website.

Recommendations 6.2 and 6.3

A listed entity should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors (6.2).

A listed entity should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders (6.3).

The company does not have a formal investor relations program. The Board and Company Secretary engage with investors at the AGM and respond to shareholder enquiry on an ad hoc basis. Material communications are dispatched to investors either via email, surface mail, and/or via market announcement.

Recommendation 6.4 - A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.

The company engages its share registry to manage the majority of communications with shareholders. Shareholders are encouraged to receive correspondence from the company electronically, thereby facilitating a more effective, efficient and environmentally friendly communication mechanism with shareholders. Shareholders not already receiving information electronically can elect to do so through the share registry, Boardroom Limited at <http://www.boardroomlimited.com.au>

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

Recommendations 7.1 & 7.2

The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework (7.1).

The board or a committee of the board should: (a) review the entity's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound; and (b) disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place (7.2).

The Board maintains a combined Audit & Risk Committee. The members of the Committee are detailed in Recommendation 4.2 above.

The charter of the Audit & Risk Committee can be found on the company's website.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviews the company's risk management framework at least annually to ensure that it is still suitable to the company's operations and objectives and that the company is operating within the risk parameters set by the Board. As a consequence of the last review undertaken for the year ended 30 June 2020, there were no significant recommendations made.

Recommendation 7.3 - A listed entity should disclose: (a) if it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or (b) if it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes.

The company does not have a dedicated internal audit function. The responsibility for risk management and internal controls lies with both the Managing Director of MBC and the Board who continually monitor the company's internal and external risk environment. Necessary action is taken to protect the integrity of the company's books and records including by way of design and implementation of internal controls, and to ensure operational efficiencies, mitigation of risks, and safeguard of company assets.

Recommendation 7.4 - A listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.

The company has no material exposure to environmental or social sustainability risks.

As the company's main activities are in the provision of services to medical practitioners. The main business risks for the company are around the quality and security of its services. The company has updated its IT platform to comply with the recently enacted General Data Protection Requirements in the UK and dashboard capabilities to constantly monitor quality, therefore is well positioned to manage these risks.

Please refer to the company's Annual Report for further disclosures relating to the company's other risks (including those that could adversely affect the company's prospects for future financial years).

Refer to commentary at Recommendations 7.1 and 7.2 for information on the company's risk management framework.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Recommendation 8.1 - The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a remuneration committee which: (1) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (2) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (3) the charter of the committee; (4) the members of the committee; and (5) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.

The Board maintains a combined Nomination & Remuneration Committee. The members of the Committee are the full Board as detailed in Recommendation 2.1 above.

Details of the qualifications and experience of the members of the Committee is detailed in the 'Information of directors' section of the Directors' report in the Annual Report.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee oversees remuneration policy and monitors remuneration outcomes to promote the interests of shareholders by rewarding, motivating and retaining employees. The committee's charter sets out the roles and responsibilities, composition and structure of the Committee and is available on the company's website.

Recommendation 8.2 - A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.

Non-executive directors are remunerated by way of cash fees and non-cash benefits including performance rights in lieu of fees. The level of remuneration reflects the anticipated time commitments and responsibilities of the position. Executive directors and other senior executives are remunerated using combinations of fixed and performance based remuneration. Fees and salaries are set at levels reflecting market rates and performance based remuneration is linked directly to specific performance targets that are aligned to both short and long term objectives. Further details in relation to the company's remuneration policies are contained in the Remuneration Report, within the Directors' report.

Recommendation 8.3 - A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should: (a) have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it

The use of derivatives or other hedging arrangements for unvested securities of the company or vested securities of the company which are subject to escrow arrangements is prohibited. Where a director or other senior executive uses derivatives or other hedging arrangements over vested securities of the company, this will be disclosed.

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General information

The financial statements cover ICSGlobal Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of ICSGlobal Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is ICSGlobal Limited's functional and presentation currency.

ICSGlobal Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Suite 3.03
20 Bond Street
Sydney NSW 2000

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 25 August 2020. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

ICSGlobal Limited
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2020



	Note	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue	4	6,077,456	5,691,101
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		347	15
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses		(2,759,772)	(2,675,867)
External contractor expenses		(131,103)	(136,624)
Directors fees		(210,000)	(180,000)
Occupancy expenses		(130,468)	(252,801)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5	(411,697)	(279,058)
Marketing expenses		(89,576)	(106,528)
Legal fees		(45,906)	(17,538)
Communication and travel		-	(38,096)
Postage and stationery		(151,877)	(139,240)
Hosting and support		(144,771)	(93,920)
Computer expenses		(57,138)	(102,241)
Net foreign exchange gain		25,672	4,523
Other expenses		(697,321)	(757,284)
Finance costs	5	(23,554)	-
Profit before income tax (expense)/benefit		1,250,292	916,442
Income tax (expense)/benefit	6	(18,622)	92,175
Profit after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year attributable to the owners of ICSGlobal Limited		1,231,670	1,008,617
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Loss on the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		(106,132)	-
Foreign currency translation		(9,302)	19,566
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(115,434)	19,566
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of ICSGlobal Limited		1,116,236	1,028,183
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	29	11.647	9.542
Diluted earnings per share	29	11.647	9.413

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

	Note	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,590,711	2,992,255
Trade and other receivables	8	755,053	968,002
Total current assets		<u>5,345,764</u>	<u>3,960,257</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	20	187,768	293,900
Plant and equipment	9	212,991	281,678
Right-of-use assets	10	462,738	-
Intangibles	11	2,492,115	2,552,133
Deferred tax	12	933,868	899,367
Total non-current assets		<u>4,289,480</u>	<u>4,027,078</u>
Total assets		<u>9,635,244</u>	<u>7,987,335</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	2,741,383	1,785,640
Lease liabilities	14	178,794	-
Income tax		105,958	56,207
Employee benefits		24,501	30,464
Total current liabilities		<u>3,050,636</u>	<u>1,872,311</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	285,370	-
Total non-current liabilities		<u>285,370</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,336,006</u>	<u>1,872,311</u>
Net assets		<u>6,299,238</u>	<u>6,115,024</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	16	34,704,095	34,704,095
Reserves	17	685,100	793,434
Accumulated losses		<u>(29,089,957)</u>	<u>(29,382,505)</u>
Total equity		<u>6,299,238</u>	<u>6,115,024</u>

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

ICSGlobal Limited
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2020



Consolidated	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	34,759,895	754,070	(29,703,161)	5,810,804
Profit after income tax benefit for the year	-	-	1,008,617	1,008,617
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	19,566	-	19,566
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	19,566	1,008,617	1,028,183
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Share-based payments (note 30)	-	19,798	-	19,798
Share buy-back	(55,800)	-	-	(55,800)
Dividends paid (note 18)	-	-	(687,961)	(687,961)
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>34,704,095</u>	<u>793,434</u>	<u>(29,382,505)</u>	<u>6,115,024</u>
Consolidated	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	34,704,095	793,434	(29,382,505)	6,115,024
Adjustment for change in accounting policy	-	-	11,640	11,640
Balance at 1 July 2019 - restated	34,704,095	793,434	(29,370,865)	6,126,664
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	1,231,670	1,231,670
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(115,434)	-	(115,434)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(115,434)	1,231,670	1,116,236
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>				
Share-based payments (note 30)	-	7,100	-	7,100
Dividends paid (note 18)	-	-	(950,762)	(950,762)
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>34,704,095</u>	<u>685,100</u>	<u>(29,089,957)</u>	<u>6,299,238</u>

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

	Note	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		7,453,363	6,537,907
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(4,583,632)	(5,188,821)
		2,869,731	1,349,086
Interest received		347	15
Interest and other finance costs paid		(23,554)	-
Income taxes paid		(3,372)	(51,260)
Net cash from operating activities	27	2,843,152	1,297,841
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	(24,036)	(296,112)
Payments for intangibles	11	(114,694)	(77,575)
Net cash used in investing activities		(138,730)	(373,687)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments for share buy-backs		-	(55,800)
Dividends paid		(950,762)	(687,961)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(155,204)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,105,966)	(743,761)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,598,456	180,393
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,992,255	2,811,862
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7	<u>4,590,711</u>	<u>2,992,255</u>

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity 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. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity for the full financial year ended 30 June 2020.

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

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted during the year are most relevant to the consolidated entity:

AASB 16 Leases

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

Impact of adoption

AASB 16 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such the comparatives have not been restated. The impact of adoption on opening accumulated losses as at 1 July 2019 was as follows:

	1 July 2019 \$'000
Operating lease commitments as at 1 July 2019 (AASB 117)	273,368
Adjustment to opening balance of operating lease commitments as at 1 July 2019 (AASB 16)	394,766
Operating lease commitments discount based on the weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 4.24% (AASB 16)	(4,281)
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 July 2019 (AASB 16)	(44,258)
Right-of-use assets (AASB 16)	<u>619,595</u>
Lease liabilities - current (AASB 16)	(143,195)
Lease liabilities - non-current (AASB 16)	(462,030)
Tax effect on the above adjustments	<u>(2,730)</u>
Reduction in opening accumulated losses as at 1 July 2019	<u><u>11,640</u></u>

Practical expedients applied

In adopting AASB 16, the consolidated entity has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- accounted for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 July 2019 as short-term leases;
- excluded initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax

The consolidated entity has adopted Interpretation 23 from 1 July 2019. The interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of AASB 112 'Income Taxes' in circumstances where uncertain tax treatments exists. The interpretation requires: the consolidated entity to determine whether each uncertain tax treatment should be treated separately or together, based on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty; the consolidated entity to consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment; and if the consolidated entity concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it shall reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates, measuring the tax uncertainty based on either the most likely amount or the expected value. In making the assessment it is assumed that a taxation authority will examine amounts it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. Interpretation 23 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such comparatives have not been restated. There was no impact of adoption of Interpretation 23 on opening retained profits as at 1 July 2019.

Basis of preparation

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').

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 25.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of ICSGlobal Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2020 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. ICSGlobal Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is ICSGlobal Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the entity's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: 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.

Medical billing service ('MBC') revenue

Revenue is charged based on a percentage of the fees collected from patients, health insurance funds and other payers on behalf of doctors. Revenue is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

Income tax

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:

- 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.

Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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 provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 14 to 30 days.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The consolidated entity 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.

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 at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Office equipment	2-5 years
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The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 consolidated entity 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 entity 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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are taken to profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

Software

Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite useful life of five years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill is not subject to amortisation and is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Other non-financial assets are reviewed 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 carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Lease liabilities

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 consolidated entity'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.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries and other employee benefits expected to be settled only 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

Employee benefits not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. 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 high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, options over shares, or performance rights, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using the Binomial option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the consolidated entity receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the consolidated entity or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, they are treated as if they had vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Issued 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.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the company.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of ICSGlobal Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)

The revised Conceptual Framework is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and early adoption is permitted. The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards. Where the consolidated entity has relied on the existing framework in determining its accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the Australian Accounting Standards, the consolidated entity may need to review such policies under the revised framework. At this time, the application of the Conceptual Framework is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated entity's financial statements.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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 discussed below.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the consolidated entity based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the consolidated entity operates. Other than as disclosed or addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the consolidated entity unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Goodwill

The consolidated entity tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill

The consolidated entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Income tax

The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the consolidated entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the consolidated entity's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The consolidated entity reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the consolidated entity estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Note 3. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The consolidated entity has one reportable segment being the provision of medical billing services in the UK.

Major customers

During the year ended 30 June 2020 there were no major customers (2019: nil) which accounted for greater than 10% of the consolidated entity's external revenue.

Geographical information

	Sales to external customers		Geographical non-current assets	
	2020 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$
Australia	-	-	187,768	293,900
United Kingdom	5,814,791	5,424,377	3,167,744	2,833,811
	<u>5,814,791</u>	<u>5,424,377</u>	<u>3,355,512</u>	<u>3,127,711</u>

The geographical non-current assets above are exclusive of deferred tax assets.

Note 4. Revenue

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
Medical billing service	5,814,791	5,424,377
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Other revenue	262,665	266,724
Revenue	<u>6,077,456</u>	<u>5,691,101</u>

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Services transferred over time from MBC	5,814,791	5,424,377
Services transferred over time from other revenue	262,665	266,724
	<u>6,077,456</u>	<u>5,691,101</u>

Note 5. Expenses

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Office equipment	91,004	87,187
Office right-of-use assets	168,270	-
Total depreciation	<u>259,274</u>	<u>87,187</u>
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Software	152,423	191,871
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>411,697</u>	<u>279,058</u>
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities	23,554	-
<i>Leases</i>		
Minimum lease payments	-	164,394
<i>Share-based payments expense</i>		
Share-based payments expense	<u>7,100</u>	<u>19,798</u>

Note 6. Income tax expense/(benefit)

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Income tax expense/(benefit)</i>		
Current tax	53,123	89,969
Deferred tax - origination and reversal of temporary differences	(34,501)	(182,144)
Aggregate income tax expense/(benefit)	<u>18,622</u>	<u>(92,175)</u>
Deferred tax included in income tax expense/(benefit) comprises:		
Increase in deferred tax assets (note 12)	(34,501)	(182,144)
<i>Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) and tax at the statutory rate</i>		
Profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	1,250,292	916,442
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 23.54% (2019: 25.82%)	294,319	236,625
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Sundry items	28,506	21,461
	322,825	258,086
Prior year temporary differences not recognised now recognised	(115,464)	(126,627)
Previously unrecognised tax losses used to reduce current tax expense	(195,480)	(228,573)
Share-based payments	6,741	4,939
Income tax expense/(benefit)	<u>18,622</u>	<u>(92,175)</u>

Australia

ICSGlobal Limited has currently brought to account Australian tax losses of \$3,376,471 (2019: \$3,188,935) with a potential future tax benefit of \$928,530 (2019: \$876,957) calculated at a tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%). There are potential future income tax benefits attributable to further tax losses carried forward amounting to approximately \$4,156,168 (2019: \$4,403,221), calculated at a tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%), that have not been brought to account because management does not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation as probable. These benefits will only be obtained if:

- the consolidated entity derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deduction for the loss to be realised;
- the consolidated entity continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the consolidated entity in realising the benefit from the deductions for the loss.

The statutory tax rate in Australia was 27.5% (2019: 27.5%) and in the United Kingdom it was 19% (2019: 19%) giving an average of 23.54% (2019: 25.82%).

Note 7. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash on trust *	2,214,617	1,052,784
Cash at bank	2,376,094	1,939,471
	<u>4,590,711</u>	<u>2,992,255</u>

* The cash on trust is offset by an equal liability in other payables and it is not for general use of the consolidated entity. Refer to note 13.

Note 8. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade receivables	564,223	845,757
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	(34,685)
	<u>564,223</u>	<u>811,072</u>
Other receivables	77,601	78,011
Prepayments	105,744	71,023
VAT and GST receivable	7,485	7,896
	<u>755,053</u>	<u>968,002</u>

Allowance for expected credit losses

The consolidated entity has recognised \$nil (2019: \$nil) in profit or loss in respect of impairment of receivables for the year ended 30 June 2020. Management has monitored debt recovery and does not consider that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has a significant impact on the allowance for expected credit losses assessment.

The ageing of the receivables and allowance for expected credit losses provided for above are as follows:

	Expected credit loss rate 2020 %	2019 %	Gross carrying amount 2020 \$	Carrying amount 2019 \$	Allowance for expected credit losses 2020 \$	2019 \$
Consolidated						
0 to 3 months overdue	-	-	554,482	745,423	-	-
3 to 6 months overdue	-	-	9,741	65,649	-	-
Over 6 months overdue	-	100%	-	34,685	-	34,685
			<u>564,223</u>	<u>845,757</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,685</u>

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Opening balance	34,685	34,685
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	(34,685)	-
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>34,685</u>

Note 9. Non-current assets - plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Office equipment - at cost	691,951	671,361
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(478,960)	(389,683)
	<u>212,991</u>	<u>281,678</u>

Note 9. Non-current assets - plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Office equipment \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	72,153
Additions	296,112
Exchange differences	600
Depreciation expense	(87,187)
Balance at 30 June 2019	281,678
Additions	24,036
Exchange differences	(1,719)
Depreciation expense	(91,004)
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>212,991</u>

Note 10. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Office - right-of-use	631,008	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(168,270)	-
	<u>462,738</u>	<u>-</u>

The consolidated entity leases land and buildings for its offices under agreements of usually 5 years with, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

The consolidated entity leases office equipment under agreements of less than 3 years. These leases are either short-term or low-value, so have been expensed as incurred and not capitalised as right-of-use assets.

Note 11. Non-current assets - intangibles

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Goodwill - at cost	<u>2,214,282</u>	<u>2,214,282</u>
Software - at cost	1,508,522	1,400,788
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,230,689)	(1,062,937)
	<u>277,833</u>	<u>337,851</u>
	<u>2,492,115</u>	<u>2,552,133</u>

Note 11. Non-current assets - intangibles (continued)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Goodwill \$	Software \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	2,214,282	445,275	2,659,557
Additions	-	77,575	77,575
Exchange differences	-	6,872	6,872
Amortisation expense	-	(191,871)	(191,871)
Balance at 30 June 2019	2,214,282	337,851	2,552,133
Additions	-	114,694	114,694
Exchange differences	-	(22,289)	(22,289)
Amortisation expense	-	(152,423)	(152,423)
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>2,214,282</u>	<u>277,833</u>	<u>2,492,115</u>

Impairment testing for goodwill

Goodwill is allocated entirely to the UK business, Medical Billing & Collection ('MBC'), being the consolidated entity's sole cash generating unit ('CGU') at 30 June 2020.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations in the functional currency of the CGU. Value-in-use is calculated based on the present value of cash flow projections over a five year period plus a terminal value. These forecasts use estimated growth rates to project revenue and expenses.

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations

Pre-tax discount rate of 10% (2019: 10%)

Annual revenue growth rate of 5% (2019: 5%)

Annual expense growth rate of 5% (2019: 5%)

The forecast for MBC reflects management's expectation with respect to revenue growth and the cost to service the expected revenue. These forecasts are likely to vary from the actual results as management expects that the investment in the business over the previous two years will enable it to generate significant additional revenue with a less than proportional increase in operating costs.

Impact of possible changes in key assumptions

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on revenue from April 2020. At this stage, the situation is improving, although it is difficult to forecast any future impacts on MBC. Based on the current market and the key assumptions in the calculations, management does not currently consider that a change in any of the key assumptions would cause the CGU's carrying amount to materially exceed the recoverable amount.

Note 12. Non-current assets - deferred tax

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Deferred tax asset comprises temporary differences attributable to:</i>		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Tax losses	928,530	877,661
Leases	160	-
Temporary differences	5,178	21,706
Deferred tax assets	<u>933,868</u>	<u>899,367</u>
<i>Movements:</i>		
Opening balance	899,367	717,223
Credited to profit or loss (note 6)	34,501	182,144
Closing balance	<u>933,868</u>	<u>899,367</u>

Note 13. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade payables	63,753	112,289
Doctors cash on trust *	2,214,617	1,052,784
VAT payable	291,722	339,414
Other payables	171,291	281,153
	<u>2,741,383</u>	<u>1,785,640</u>

* The doctors cash on trust is offset by an equal asset in cash on trust and it is not for general use of the consolidated entity. Refer to note 7.

Refer to note 19 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 14. Current liabilities - lease liabilities

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Lease liability	<u>178,794</u>	<u>-</u>

Refer to note 19 for information on the maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

Note 15. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Lease liability	<u>285,370</u>	<u>-</u>

Refer to note 19 for information on the maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

Note 16. Equity - issued capital

	2020 Shares	Consolidated 2019 Shares	2020 \$	2019 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	10,604,019	10,524,019	34,704,095	34,704,095
<i>Movements in ordinary share capital</i>				
Details	Date	Shares	\$	
Balance	1 July 2018	10,584,019	34,759,895	
Share buy-back	5 April 2019	(40,000)	(37,200)	
Share buy-back	8 April 2019	(20,000)	(18,600)	
Balance	30 June 2019	10,524,019	34,704,095	
Exercised performance rights	30 October 2019	40,000	-	
Exercised performance rights	21 November 2019	40,000	-	
Balance	30 June 2020	10,604,019	34,704,095	

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in any dividends and any proceeds attributable to shareholders should the company be wound up, in proportions that consider both the number of shares held and the extent to which those shares are paid up. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

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

Performance rights

There were nil (30 June 2019: 80,000) performance rights as at 30 June 2020. The performance rights at 30 June 2019 were converted into ordinary shares when the performance conditions were met during the year ended 30 June 2020.

Share buy-back

On 21 March 2019, the company gave notice that it intended buying back up to 1,058,400 of its own shares over the course of one year. On 25 March 2020, the company announced that the buyback had concluded and that 60,000 shares had been bought back for a total consideration of \$55,800.

Capital risk management

The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The consolidated entity would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current parent entity's share price at the time of the investment. The consolidated entity is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term as it continues to integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2019 Annual Report.

Note 17. Equity - reserves

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	(106,132)	-
Foreign currency reserve	(188,857)	(179,555)
Share-based payments reserve	980,089	972,989
	<u>685,100</u>	<u>793,434</u>

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve

The reserve is used to recognise increments and decrements in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency reserve

The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars.

Share-based payments reserve

The reserve is used to recognise the value of equity benefits provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration, and other parties as part of their compensation for services.

Movements in reserves

Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehen- sive income \$	Foreign currency \$	Share based payment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	-	(199,121)	953,191	754,070
Foreign currency translation	-	19,566	-	19,566
Performance rights expense	-	-	19,798	19,798
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	(179,555)	972,989	793,434
Foreign currency translation	-	(9,302)	-	(9,302)
Performance rights expense	-	-	7,100	7,100
Revaluation losses	(106,132)	-	-	(106,132)
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>(106,132)</u>	<u>(188,857)</u>	<u>980,089</u>	<u>685,100</u>

Note 18. Equity - dividends

Dividends paid during the financial year were as follows:

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 of 4.5 cents per ordinary share paid unfranked (2018: 4.0 cents per ordinary share unfranked)	473,581	423,361
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020 of 4.5 cents per ordinary share paid unfranked (2019: 2.5 cents per ordinary share unfranked)	477,181	264,600
	<u>950,762</u>	<u>687,961</u>

Note 19. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate and foreign exchange and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by senior executives and the Board of Directors.

The consolidated entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks and accounts receivable and payable. The main financial instrument is cash held for working capital.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date was as follows:

	Assets 2020 \$	2019 \$	Liabilities 2020 \$	2019 \$
Consolidated				
Pound Sterling	4,500,259	3,089,774	3,337,343	1,774,699

The consolidated entity had net assets denominated in foreign currencies of \$1,162,916 as at 30 June 2020 (2019: \$1,315,075). Based on this exposure, had the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened by 10% (2019: weakened/strengthened by 10%) against these foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, the consolidated entity's profit before tax for the year would have been \$116,292 higher/lower (2019: \$131,508 higher/lower) and equity would have been \$86,265 higher/lower (2019: \$96,632 higher/lower). The percentage change is the expected overall volatility of the significant currencies, which is based on management's assessment of reasonable possible fluctuations. The actual net foreign exchange gain for the year ended 30 June 2020 was \$25,672 (2019: exchange gain of \$4,523).

Price risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Note 19. Financial instruments (continued)

Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The consolidated entity obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

The consolidated entity does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the consolidated entity.

Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Consolidated - 2020					
Non-derivatives					
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>					
Trade payables	63,753	-	-	-	63,753
VAT payable	291,722	-	-	-	291,722
Other payables	171,291	-	-	-	171,291
Payables to doctors cash on trust	2,214,617	-	-	-	2,214,617
<i>Interest-bearing - variable</i>					
Lease liability	178,794	142,685	142,685	-	464,164
Total non-derivatives	2,920,177	142,685	142,685	-	3,205,547

Note 19. Financial instruments (continued)

	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Consolidated - 2019					
Non-derivatives					
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>					
Trade payables	112,289	-	-	-	112,289
VAT payable	339,414	-	-	-	339,414
Other payables	281,153	-	-	-	281,153
Payables to doctors cash on trust	1,052,784	-	-	-	1,052,784
Total non-derivatives	1,785,640	-	-	-	1,785,640

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Note 20. Fair value measurement

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Consolidated - 2020				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	187,768	-	-	187,768
Total assets	187,768	-	-	187,768
Consolidated - 2019				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	293,900	293,900
Total assets	-	-	293,900	293,900

There were transfers between levels during the financial year as the investment the consolidated entity holds in ordinary shares (OpenLearning Limited) became a listed company at 12 December 2019.

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the remaining contractual maturities at the current market interest rate that is available for similar financial instruments.

Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Short-term employee benefits	554,238	515,715
Share-based payments	7,100	19,798
	<u>561,338</u>	<u>535,513</u>

Note 22. Remuneration of auditors

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

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Audit services - Hall Chadwick</i>		
Audit or review of the financial statements	<u>42,825</u>	<u>41,099</u>

Note 23. Contingent liabilities

The consolidated entity had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Note 24. Related party transactions

Parent entity

ICSGlobal Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 26.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 21 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Payment for other expenses:		
Accounting, consulting and company secretarial services (paid to James Canning-Ure and entities associated with Gregory Quirk) *	66,000	36,000

* This amount has been included as part of Gregory Quirk's and James Canning-Ure's remuneration in the Remuneration Report.

Note 24. Related party transactions (continued)

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the reporting date, other than fees due to directors for accounting and secretarial services provided by Gregory Quirk and James Canning-Ure in accordance with a Board approved agreement.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 25. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent 2020 \$	2019 \$
Profit after income tax	755,081	937,435
Total comprehensive income	755,081	937,435

Statement of financial position

	Parent 2020 \$	2019 \$
Total current assets	1,887,152	1,514,423
Total assets	5,382,513	5,651,682
Total current liabilities	86,585	61,041
Total liabilities	86,585	61,041
Equity		
Issued capital	34,704,094	34,704,094
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	(106,132)	-
Share-based payments reserve	980,089	972,989
Accumulated losses	(30,282,123)	(30,086,442)
Total equity	5,295,928	5,590,641

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Note 25. Parent entity information (continued)

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 26. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2020 %	2019 %
Thelma Pty Ltd *	Australia	-	100%
Thelma-EU Limited	England	100%	100%

* Deregistered on 23 September 2019.

Note 27. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Profit after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	1,231,670	1,008,617
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	411,697	279,058
Share-based payments	7,100	19,798
Foreign exchange differences	14,706	12,094
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	212,949	(289,955)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(34,501)	(182,144)
Increase in trade and other payables	955,743	396,208
Increase in provision for income tax	49,751	38,709
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(5,963)	15,456
Net cash from operating activities	<u>2,843,152</u>	<u>1,297,841</u>

Note 28. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Consolidated	Leases liabilities \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(155,204)
Acquisition of offices right-of-use	631,008
Adjustment at adoption	(11,640)
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>464,164</u>

Note 29. Earnings per share

	Consolidated 2020 \$	2019 \$
Profit after income tax attributable to the owners of ICSGlobal Limited	1,231,670	1,008,617
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	10,575,167	10,569,882
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Performance rights	-	145,206
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	10,575,167	10,715,088
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	11.647	9.542
Diluted earnings per share	11.647	9.413

Note 30. Share-based payments

Set out below are summaries of performance rights granted:

2020

Grant date	Expiry date	Share target price for vesting	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Balance at the end of the year
21/12/2018	21/12/2021	\$1.500	40,000	-	(40,000)	-	-
21/12/2018	21/12/2021	\$1.800	40,000	-	(40,000)	-	-
			80,000	-	(80,000)	-	-

2019

Grant date	Expiry date	Share target price for vesting	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Balance at the end of the year
13/11/2015	13/11/2018	\$2.000	200,000	-	-	(200,000)	-
21/11/2017	21/11/2020	\$2.000	40,000	-	-	(40,000)	-
21/11/2017	21/11/2020	\$2.500	40,000	-	-	(40,000)	-
21/12/2018	21/12/2021	\$1.500	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
21/12/2018	21/12/2021	\$1.800	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
			280,000	80,000	-	(280,000)	80,000

The full value of the performance rights granted during the year was \$nil (2019: \$8,520).

Note 31. Events after the reporting period

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on revenue from April 2020. Private beds usually used by MBC client Doctors for elective surgery were compulsorily set aside for the Government's use for COVID-19 patients. Accordingly, some MBC client Doctors were unable to perform elective surgery which reduced MBC revenue. At this stage, the situation is improving, although it is difficult to forecast any future impacts on MBC arising from the pandemic.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Kevin Barry
Chairman

25 August 2020
Sydney

**ICSGLOBAL LIMITED
ABN 72 073 695 584
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE
MEMBERS OF ICSGLOBAL LIMITED**

SYDNEY

Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia
Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of ICSGlobal Limited and its controlled entities (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of ICSGlobal Limited and controlled entities 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 2020 and of its performance for the year ended; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001

Basis of Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

A Member of PrimeGlobal
An Association of Independent
Accounting Firms

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ICSGLOBAL LIMITED
ABN 72 073 695 584
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE
MEMBERS OF ICSGLOBAL LIMITED

Key Audit Matter	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Carrying value of goodwill</p> <p>Refer to Note 11 '<i>Intangible assets</i>' \$2,214,282 and Note 1 '<i>Significant Accounting Policies</i>'</p> <p>As at 30 June 2020 the Group's statement of financial position includes goodwill amounting to \$2,214,282.</p> <p>The assessment of impairment of the Group's goodwill balances incorporated significant judgment in respect of factors such as discount rates, current work in hand and future contract wins.</p> <p>This was considered a key audit matter as the Group's value in use model for impairment included appropriate consideration of these factors on their significant estimates and judgements.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assessed management's determination of the Group's value in use model based on our understanding of the nature of the Group's business. • With the assistance of Hall Chadwick's valuation specialists, we challenged the Group's assumptions and estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of goodwill, including those relating to forecast revenue, cost, capital expenditure, discount rates and foreign exchange rates by adjusting for future events, corroborating the key market related assumptions to external data and the consideration of any COVID-19 impact on the company's operations. • We checked the mathematical accuracy of the value in use model.
<p>Carrying value of Deferred Tax Assets</p> <p>Refer to Note 12 '<i>Deferred Tax Assets</i>'</p> <p>As disclosed in Note 11, at 30 June 2020 the Group has recognised \$933,868 as deferred tax assets relating to tax losses incurred by ICSGlobal Limited. The recoverability of this deferred tax asset is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profit to utilise these tax losses.</p> <p>We focused on this area as a key audit matter due to its significance to the statement of financial position.</p>	<p>We assessed and challenged management's judgements relating to the recoverability assumptions made in relation to the deferred tax assets.</p> <p>We also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in respect of deferred tax balances.</p>

**ICSGLOBAL LIMITED
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE
MEMBERS OF ICSGLOBAL LIMITED**

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020 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 we do not express any form 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 the 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 Australia Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as 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 Group 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.

**ICSGLOBAL LIMITED
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE
MEMBERS OF ICSGLOBAL LIMITED**

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE
MEMBERS OF ICSGLOBAL LIMITED**

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 5 to 10 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of ICSGlobal Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020 complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK (NSW)
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

S. Kumar

Sandeep Kumar
Partner
Dated: 25 August 2020

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 23 August 2020.

Distribution of equitable securities

Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Number of holders of ordinary shares	Number of holders of options over ordinary shares
1 to 1,000	164	-
1,001 to 5,000	164	-
5,001 to 10,000	55	-
10,001 to 100,000	85	-
100,001 and over	22	-
	<u>490</u>	<u>-</u>
Holding less than a marketable parcel	<u>62</u>	<u>-</u>

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Ordinary shares Number held	% of total shares issued
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	1,514,969	14.29
DIXSON TRUST PTY LIMITED	1,065,600	10.05
KING & SVENSON PTY LTD (RG KING SUPER FUND A/C)	625,530	5.90
MR KEVIN CHARLES BARRY and controlled entities	535,572	5.05
MR WILLIAM LEWIS TIMMS & MRS CAROLYN JANE TIMMS	454,469	4.29
CASTLEREAGH EQUITY PTY LTD	365,000	3.44
MR VICTOR SHKOLNIK and controlled entities	313,878	2.96
MR GREGORY JAMES QUIRK and controlled entities	309,051	2.91
DR DIANA MARY BELL	261,870	2.47
MR GARRY CHAPMAN	255,000	2.40
MR EDWARD HAGGERTY	200,000	1.89
MAXLEK PTY LTD	178,692	1.69
MR PHILIP JOHN PRICE & MRS GAIL LORRAINE PRICE (PGP SUPER FUND A/C)	150,000	1.41
MRS GENEVIEVE ANNE KINDT & MR ROBB KINDT	144,000	1.36
MR SEAN DAVID CUNNINGHAM (S & N CUNNINGHAM SUPER A/C)	141,663	1.34
K B J INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (JARRY FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C)	129,804	1.22
MR JOHN NICHOLAS WELSH & MRS LISA ANN WELSH (JOHN & LISA WELSH S/F A/C)	128,000	1.21
MR JOHN ROBERT LOVE	121,451	1.15
BRINDLE HOLDINGS PTY LTD	120,000	1.13
YARRAC PTY LTD	115,875	1.09
	<u>7,130,424</u>	<u>67.25</u>

Unquoted equity securities

There are no unquoted equity securities.

Substantial holders

Substantial holders in the company are set out below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	1,514,969	14.29
DIXSON TRUST PTY LIMITED	1,065,600	10.05
KING & SVENSON PTY LTD (RG KING SUPER FUND A/C)	625,530	5.90
KEVIN CHARLES BARRY and controlled entities	535,572	5.05

Voting rights

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

Ordinary shares

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

There are no other classes of equity securities.