

APPENDIX 4D

– INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Results for Announcement to the Market

Key Information	Half-year Ended 31 December 2019 \$000	Half-year Ended 31 December 2018 \$000	% Increase / (Decrease)
Gains on financial assets	2,435	7,131	(66%)
Profit after tax from ordinary activities attributable to members	118	3,804	(97%)
Net profit attributable to members	118	3,804	(97%)

Dividends Paid and Proposed

A fully franked special dividend of 2.5 cents per share has been declared by the Board on 13 February 2020 to be paid on 26 March 2020 to shareholders on record as at 5 March 2020.

The board has announced a dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) on 13 February 2020 and the plan will apply to the dividend announced on 13 February 2020.

Further details on the dividend are available in the Directors' Report in the Interim Financial Statements.

Explanation of Key Information

An explanation of the above figures is contained in the "Review of Operations" included within the attached directors' report.

Net Tangible Assets per Share

	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018
Net tangible assets per share (pre tax)	1.314	1.156
Net tangible assets per share (post tax)	1.208	1.097

Control Gained or Lost over Entities in the Period

There were no changes to control over entities in the period.

Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company does not have any investments in associates and joint ventures.



INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 2019

BAILADOR TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors submit the half-year financial report of the Company for the period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019.

Directors

The names of directors who held office during or since the end of the Period:

David Kirk (Chairman)	Paul Wilson
Andrew Bullock	Sankar Narayan (retired 30 August 2019)
Jolanta Masojada	Brodie Arnhold (appointed 30 August 2019)

Review of Operations

The half year to 31 December 2019 has been a successful one for Bailador with a reported profit after income tax of \$117k (half year to December 2018 \$3,804k).

Realisations

In July 2019 Bailador sold 1,000,000 shares in Straker Translations Limited (ASX:STG) at a price of \$1.95 per share realising \$1,950,000 in cash.

Valuations

The Bailador portfolio continues to be valued at either

- Latest third party investment value / mark to market; or
- At a valuation consistent with generally accepted industry valuation techniques and industry benchmarks.

In December 2019 SiteMinder was revalued upwards by \$19.6m (27%) following a \$100m+ capital raise by the company which saw a number of large institutional and internationally based investors become shareholders. The equity round saw SiteMinder valued at ~\$1.1bn.

In the half year to 31 December 2019, Bailador revalued three investments using generally accepted industry valuation techniques and industry benchmarks.

- In August 2019, Instaclustr was revalued upwards by \$4.4m following continued strong performance by the company.
- In September 2019 Bailador made the decision to write its investment in Stackla down to zero (\$12.6m at 30 June 2019). In a misguided action taken by Facebook, Stackla had been removed from all Facebook platforms for a number of weeks. As Stackla is dependent on Facebook platforms for a large portion of its revenue generation, it was prudent to write the investment to zero. Stackla has traded well since the disruption, but its value has been kept at zero for the time being until the longer term implications of the disruption can be fully assessed. We believe there are realistic prospects of material value being realised from this investment.
- Viostream was written down to zero in September 2019 (\$7.8m at 30 June 2019).

The Straker Translations share price has fluctuated throughout the period gaining early in the first half of the year, but eventually closing at \$1.49 (\$1.705 at 30 June 2019). This resulted in a loss on the investment in STG for the first half of the year of \$1.1m.

Dividends

A fully franked special dividend of 2.5 cents per share amounting to \$3.0m has been declared by the Board on 13 February 2020 to be paid on 26 March 2020 to shareholders on record as at 5 March 2020. The dividend will be fully franked at 27.5%. This will be the first dividend paid by the Company.

The Board announced a dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) on 13 February 2020 and the plan will apply to the dividend announced on 13 February 2020. The Board also announced that a number of institutional investors have committed to participate in shortfall shares that may be issued under the DRP. Shortfall shares will be issued using the Company's placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Investment Entity

The Company has been classified under AASB 2013-5 as an investment entity whose business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns via capital appreciation and/or investment returns.

Rounding of Amounts

The Company has applied the relief available to it under *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191* and accordingly certain amounts in the financial report and the directors' report have been rounded off to the nearest \$1,000.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration under s 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 5 for the period ended 31 December 2019.

Events After Balance Date

In January 2020 the Company entered into a contract to sell \$9.9m of shares it holds in SiteMinder. The Company will incur \$0.3m in costs on the transaction. Net proceeds were received in January 2020.

In January 2020 with proceeds from a cash realisation received, the Company settled its performance fee liability from FY19 and paid the Manager a performance fee of \$3.9m plus GST.

Other than the above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the period that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director



David Kirk

Director



Paul Wilson

Dated this 13th day of February 2020

BAILADOR TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED
ABN 38 601 048 275

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF BAILADOR TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

SYDNEY

Level 40
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In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Bailador Technology Investments Limited. As the lead audit partner for the review of the financial report of Bailador Technology Investments Limited for the half-year ended 31 December 2019, 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 review; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

Hall Chadwick

Hall Chadwick
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

S. Kumar

SANDEEP KUMAR
Partner
Date: 13 February 2020

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	Half Year Ended 31 December 2019	Half Year Ended 31 December 2018
		\$000	\$000
Increase in value of financial assets	2	2,435	7,131
Interest income		8	26
Accounting fees		(106)	(93)
ASX fees		(33)	(30)
Audit fees		(27)	(26)
Costs of sale of investments		(335)	(52)
Directors' fees		(96)	(100)
Legal fees		(10)	(32)
Manager's fees		(1,338)	(1,226)
Manager's performance fees		(37)	-
Other expenses		(291)	(163)
Profit before income tax		170	5,434
Income tax expense		(52)	(1,630)
Profit for the period		118	3,804
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		118	3,804
Earnings per share			
- basic earnings per share (cents)		0.10	3.16
- diluted earnings per share (cents)		0.10	3.16

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	As at 31 December 2019 \$000	As at 30 June 2019 \$000
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,255	1,423
Current marketable securities		9,542	2,805
Financial assets		9,878	-
Trade and other receivables		228	207
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		20,903	4,336
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	3	141,739	157,882
Deferred tax assets		22,162	16,152
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		163,901	174,034
TOTAL ASSETS		184,804	178,370
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		4,581	4,327
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		4,581	4,327
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities		35,001	28,939
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		35,001	28,939
TOTAL LIABILITIES		39,582	33,266
NET ASSETS		145,222	145,104
EQUITY			
Issued capital	4	116,475	116,475
Retained earnings		28,747	28,629
TOTAL EQUITY		145,222	145,104

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2019

Company	Note	Ordinary Share Capital \$000	Retained Earnings \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2018		116,475	11,576	128,051
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the period		-	3,804	3,804
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	3,804	3,804
Total transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners and other transfers		-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2018		116,475	15,379	131,854
Balance at 1 July 2019		116,475	28,629	145,104
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the period		-	118	118
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	118	118
Total transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners and other transfers		-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019		116,475	28,747	145,222

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2019

	Half-year Ended 31 December 2019	Half-year Ended 31 December 2018
	\$000	\$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(2,117)	(1,934)
Interest received	9	26
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2,108)</u>	<u>(1,907)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (net of costs)	<u>1,940</u>	<u>1,630</u>
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	<u>1,940</u>	<u>1,630</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net decrease in cash held	(168)	(277)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,423	3,774
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>1,255</u>	<u>3,497</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Note 1: Summary of Significant accounting policies

a. Basis of Preparation

These general purpose interim financial statements for interim reporting period ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared in accordance with requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134: *Interim Financial Reporting*. The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. This interim financial report is intended to provide users with an update on the latest annual financial statements of Bailador Technology Investments Limited. As such, it does not contain information that represents relatively insignificant changes occurring during the half-year within the Company. It is recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 together with any public announcements made during the half-year.

These interim financial statements were authorised for issue on 13th February 2020.

b. Accounting Policies

The same accounting policies and methods of computation have been followed in this interim financial report as were applied in the most recent annual financial statements. The Company has adopted new standard AASB 16. As the Company has no leases, the adoption of this standard has had no impact on the company.

c. Accounting Period

The financial report reflects the period from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019. Comparatives shown are for the period from 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2019.

d. Investments

The Company has been classified under AASB 2013-5 as an Investment Entity whose business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns via capital appreciation and/or investment returns. As the Company has been classified as an Investment Entity, the investments have been accounted for at fair value through the profit or loss and shown as Financial Assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

Investments held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs related to acquisitions are expensed to profit and loss immediately. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial instruments held at fair value are accounted for at fair value, with changes to such values recognised in the profit or loss.

In determining year-end valuations, the board considers the annual valuation review by an independent valuation expert and the valuation report prepared by the Manager along with other materials deemed appropriate by the board in arriving at valuations. In determining half-yearly valuations, the board considers the valuation report prepared by the Manager along with other materials deemed appropriate by the board in arriving at valuations.

In determining valuations, whilst considering individual investment company valuations, the board determines the overall value of the investments and determines company revenue as the change in the total value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss. The board will, if relevant, give consideration to any commercial negotiations underway at the time of valuation and may maintain the value of an investment if a change in valuation would prejudice the interests of the company.

Investments are recognised on a trade date basis. The entity is exempt from consolidating underlying investees it controls in accordance with AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Note 2: Profit For The Period

	Half Year Ended 31 December 2019	Half Year Ended 31 December 2018
	\$000	\$000
The following revenue and expense items are relevant in explaining the financial performance for the interim period:		
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,435	7,131
Gains in investments in SiteMinder (\$19.6m) and Instacluster (\$4.4m) were offset by the decline in Straker Translations (\$1.1m) and the full write downs of Stackla and Viostream (\$12.6m and \$7.8m respectively).		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Note 3: Marketable Securities & Financial Assets

	As at 31 December 2019 \$000	As at 30 June 2019 \$000
Current Marketable Securities		
Straker Transactions	9,542	2,805
Total Current Marketable Securities	9,542	2,805
Current Financial Assets		
SiteMinder	9,878	-
Total Current Marketable Securities	9,878	-
Financial Assets		
SiteMinder	82,536	72,857
Instaclustr	19,041	14,647
DocsCorp	10,936	10,936
Lendi	10,727	10,727
SMI	9,638	9,638
Rezdy	5,861	5,861
Brosa	3,000	3,000
Stackla	-	12,577
Straker Translations	-	9,819
Viostream	-	7,807
Total Financial Assets	141,739	157,882
Total Marketable Securities & Financial Assets	161,159	160,688

During the year, Straker Translations shares that were held in escrow and classified as financial assets were released from escrow and subsequently reclassified as marketable securities. SiteMinder securities sold in January 2020 as part of a capital raising transaction undertaken by SiteMinder have been classified as current assets.

NOTE 4: ISSUED CAPITAL AND SHARE OPTION RESERVE

Movements in share capital are set out below:

	No.	\$
Opening balance at 1 July 2018	120,247,831	116,475,156
Closing balance at 31 December 2018	120,247,831	116,481,156
Opening balance at 1 July 2019	120,247,831	116,475,156
Closing balance at 31 December 2019	120,247,831	116,475,156

Note 5: Operating Segments

The Company has one operating segment: Internet Related Businesses. It earns revenue from gains on revaluation of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss, interest income and other returns from its investments. This operating segment is based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Directors in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. There is no aggregation of operating segments.

The company invests in securities recorded as financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 6: Contingent Liabilities

During 2014, the Company entered into a contract appointing the Manager to manage the investment portfolio of the Company, whereby the Manager would receive a performance fee on certain conditions being met. A performance fee has been accrued on the gains in net tangible assets during the period. The performance fee hurdle has not been reached in the current year and as such the current year performance fee expense is not payable unless the hurdle rate is reached.

Note 7: Events After the End of the Interim Period

In January 2020 the Company entered into a contract to sell \$9.9m of shares it holds in SiteMinder. The Company will incur \$0.3m in costs on the transaction. Net proceeds were received in January 2020. In January 2020 with proceeds from a cash realisation received, the Company settled its performance fee liability from FY19 and paid the Manager a performance fee of \$3.9m plus GST.

Other than the above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the period that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years.

Note 8: Fair Value Measurement

a. **Valuation Techniques**

In the absence of an active market for an identical asset or liability, the Company selects and uses one or more valuation techniques to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. The Company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- *Market approach*: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- *Income approach*: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- *Cost approach*: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The Australian Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (AVCAL) has prepared the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Guidelines (Valuation Guidelines). The Valuation Guidelines set out recommendations on the valuation of private equity investments which are intended to represent current best practice. The Directors have referred to the Valuation Guidelines in order to determine the "fair value" of the financial asset.

The "fair value" of the financial asset is assumed to be the price that would be received for the financial asset in an orderly transaction between knowledgeable and willing but not anxious market participants acting at arm's length given current market conditions at the relevant measurement date. Fair value for unquoted or illiquid investments is often estimated with reference to the potential realisation price for the investment or underlying business if it were to be realised or sold in an orderly transaction at the measurement date, regardless of whether an exit in the near future is anticipated and without reference to amounts received or paid in a distressed sale.

AVCAL suggests that one or more techniques should be adopted to calculate a private equity investment based on the valuer's opinion of which method or methods are considered most appropriate given the nature, facts and circumstances of the particular investment. In considering the appropriateness of each technique, AVCAL suggests the economic substance of the investment should take priority over the strict legal form.

AVCAL provides guidance on a range of valuation methodologies that are commonly used to determine the value of private equity investments in the absence of an active market, including:

- price of recent investments;
- earnings multiples;
- revenue multiples;
- net asset values;
- discounted cash flows of the underlying assets
- discounted cash flows of the investment; and
- industry valuation benchmarks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Note 8: Fair Value Measurement

b. **Financial Instruments**

The following table represents a comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

	31 December 2019		30 June 2019	
	Carrying Amount \$000	Fair Value \$000	Carrying Amount \$000	Fair Value \$000
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,255	1,255	1,423	1,423
Current marketable securities	9,542	9,542	2,805	2,805
Trade and other receivables	228	228	107	107
Financial assets	151,617	151,617	157,882	157,882
	162,642	162,642	162,218	162,218
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	4,581	4,581	4,327	4,327
	4,581	4,581	205	205

c. **Recurring and Non-recurring Fair Value Measurement Amounts and the Level of the Fair Value Hierarchy within which the Fair Value Measurements Are Categorised**

Fair Value Measurements at 31 December 2019 Using:

Description	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
	\$000 (Level 1)	\$000 (Level 2)	\$000 (Level 3)
Recurring fair value measurements			
Current marketable securities	9,542		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	106,141	45,476
	9,542	106,141	45,476

Refer to Note 3. Straker Translations shares held as financial assets moved out of escrow and have been reclassified as current marketable securities.

Fair Value Measurements at 30 June 2019 Using:

Description	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
	\$000 (Level 2)	\$000 (Level 2)	\$000 (Level 3)
Recurring fair value measurements			
Current marketable securities	2,805	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,819	40,950	107,114
	12,624	40,950	107,114

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Note 8: Fair Value Measurement

d. **Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values**

	Fair Value at 31 Dec 2019 \$000	Valuation Techniques	Inputs Used
SiteMinder	92,414	Price of third party transaction	Price of third party transaction
Lendi	10,727	Price of third party transaction	Price of third party transaction
Brosa	3,000	Price of third party transaction	Price of third party transaction

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the Company to determine Level 2 fair values.

e. **Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Determine Level 3 Fair Values**

	Fair Value at 31 Dec 2019 \$000	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range of Unobservable Inputs
Instaclustr	19,041	Revenue multiple	Revenue multiple	3.5x – 5.5x
DocsCorp	10,936	Revenue multiple	Revenue multiple	2.5x – 3.5x
SMI	9,639	Revenue multiple	Revenue multiple	1.5x – 2.5x
Rezdy	5,861	Revenue multiple	Revenue multiple	2.9x – 4.2x

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the Company to determine Level 3 fair values.

f. **Sensitivity Information**

The relationships between the significant unobservable inputs and the fair value are as follows:

Inputs	Impact on Fair Value from Increase in Input	Impact on Fair Value from Decrease in Input
Revenue multiple	Increase	Decrease
Cost plus accrued interest	Increase	Decrease

There were no significant interrelationships between unobservable inputs except as indicated above.

g. **Reconciliation of Recurring Fair Value Measurement Amounts (Level 3)**

	Financial Assets \$000
Opening balance at 1 July 2019	107,114
Transfers out of Level 3 to Level 2	(72,857)
Transfer in to Level 3 from Level 2	27,223
Fair value losses on Level 3 assets	(16,004)
Closing balance at 31 December 2019	45,476

Note 9: Related Party Transactions

All transactions with related parties are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions, and include:

- a) Management fees paid and accrued under the agreement with the Manager as outlined in the most recent financial statements. Management fees paid or payable for the period 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019 were \$1,337,782. In addition, \$127,275 was reimbursed to the Manager for reimbursement of expenses.
- b) Directors' fees paid or accrued for the half-year to 31 December 2019 for Andrew Bullock were \$30,000.
- c) Directors fees paid or accrued for the half-year to 31 December 2019 for Jolanta Masojada were \$30,000.
- d) Directors' fees paid or accrued for the period 30 August 2019 to 31 December 2019 for Brodie Arnhold were \$20,000
- e) Directors' fees paid or accrued for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 August 2019 for Sankar Narayan were \$10,000.
- f) GST paid on Directors' fees where the Company could not claim an input tax credit amounted to \$6,000.

David Kirk and Paul Wilson receive directors' fees in relation to directorships of portfolio companies. David Kirk earns \$50,000 per year from DocsCorp and \$30,000 per year from Instaclusr. Paul Wilson earns \$50,000 per year from SiteMinder, \$80,000 per year from Stackla and \$60,000 per year from Straker Translations.

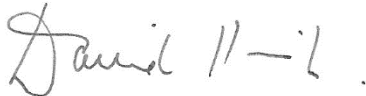
The Manager receives directors' fees in relation to other management staff directorships of portfolio companies. The Manager receives \$50,000 per year from DocsCorp.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Bailador Technology Investments Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 15, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - a. complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134: *Interim Financial Reporting*; and
 - b. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of its performance for the period ended on that date.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Director



David Kirk

Director



Paul Wilson

Dated this 13th day of February 2020

BAILADOR TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED
ABN 38 601 048 275
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
BAILADOR TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

SYDNEY

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Report on the Half-year Financial Report

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of Bailador Technology Investments Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the half-year ended on that date, notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Half-year Financial Report

The directors of Bailador Technology Investments Limited are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410: Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including: giving a true and fair view of Bailador Technology Investments Limited's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and its performance for the period ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001. As the auditor of Bailador Technology Investments Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

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

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BAILADOR TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED
ABN 38 601 048 275
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
BAILADOR TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of Bailador Technology Investments Limited is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of Bailador Technology Investments Limited's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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S. Kumar

SANDEEP KUMAR

Partner

Dated: 13 February 2020