(Formerly known as Viagold Capital Limited)
(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)
(ARBN: 070 352 500)

Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2020

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CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS TO SHAREHOLDERS

I am pleased to announce the following important events during the period under audit:

- (i) The name of the Company has been changed from ViaGold Capital Limited to Viagold Rare Earth Resources Holdings Limited in November 2019;
- (ii) Dr. Longguang Shi resigned from his Chairmanship but resumed as non-executive director of the Company on 30 September 2019. Mr. Changyuan Liao was appointed as Chairman of the Company on 30 September 2019; and
- (iii) An offer was made to Eligible Shareholders as a non-renounceable entitlement offer of 1 new share for every 1 existing share at an issue price of AUD0.03 per share in August 2019. This raised fund of total AUD1,249,686 and 41,656,202 new fully paid ordinary shares were issued on August 2019. Fund raised from the offer are intended to be used for general working capital

I am also pleased to present the 2019/2020 annual results of Viagold Rare Earth Resources Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries collectively referred to as the "Group" and the outlook for 2020.

REVIEW

This fiscal year (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020) is a very special year. Starting from the upsurge of both export and price of rare earth for the first nine month of the year, there came the epidemic COVID-19 disease which had put a stop to almost all business activities in manufacturing and services, and as a consequence, at least 3 out of the 12 months period under audit had nominal or even no activity. Subsequently, the combined segment revenue recorded a decrease of 22.2% amounted to AUD21,303,000 (period ended 31 March 2019: AUD27,397,000) but an decrease in loss of 3.1% amounted to AUD27,610,000 (period ended 31 March 2019: a loss of AUD28,501,000).

GAIN AND LOSS

- (i) During the 12 months period, the revenue in the Rare Earth Refining and Separation Sector recorded a drop of 23% of AUD20,517,000 (period ended 31 March 2019: AUD26,629,000) and a loss of AUD26,877,000 (period ended 31 March 2019: a loss of AUD24,900,000), representing an increase in loss of 7.9%. This is mainly attributed to an AUD13,670,000 inventory written off to COS that was made. Although there was an upsurge of rare earth price that happened in calendar 2019, and a AUD426,000 dividend income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, but the current COVID-19 epidemic that happened in early 2020 had drastic negative impact on the sector that contributed to the loss.
- (ii) During the period under audit, the Education Management and Consulting Sector recorded a revenue of AUD424,000 (period ended 31 March 2019: AUD408,000), representing an increase of 3.9% and a profit of AUD49,000 (period ended 31 March 2019: AUD126,000), representing a drop of 61.1%. This is mainly attributed to:
 - (a) The reduction in students during the period, in particular the COVID-19 has an impact on the corresponding school and training program;
 - (b) Additional spending on hygiene equipment/material keeping the school premises total free from COVID-19 infection.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS TO SHAREHOLDERS (Continued)

GAIN AND LOSS (Continued)

(iii) During the audit period, the leasing and capital financing sector enjoyed a stable income stream through its long term contracts of car leasing and office renting business. It recorded a revenue of AUD362,000 (period ended 31 March 2019: AUD360,000), representing a nominal 0.6% increase, but a loss of AUD129,000 (period ended 31 March 2019: a loss of AUD158,000), representing a 18.4% drop in loss. The drop in loss is due to the striking hard of the management team during the period.

OUTLOOK

Looking ahead, the group will focus on the cooperation with Baotou Rare Earth Products Exchange to develop and implement the "Internet of things + Blockchain Rare Earth Provenance Tracing System" on the existing platform of Baotou exchange with advanced LoT and blockchain technologies to better facilitate the transactions of rare earth products and provide for a better managed rare earth industry in China and subsequently boost the performance of the Company's rare earth division and generate more revenues for the shareholders of the group.

The education management and consulting sector is still encountering the impact from the current COVID-19. We foresee, with the striking hard of our management and working team, the situation will be resumed with the easing of the COVID-19 situation.

The car leasing sector has been relatively stable and our team in Beijing has been actively seeking for more long term leasing contracts to sustain a growth pattern.

APRPECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Group's shareholders, customers, bankers, consultants and professionals for their continuing support, and my fellow directors and all the dedicated staffs for their hard work and valuable contributions during the year.

Mr. Liao Changyuan

Chairman 30 June 2020

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The directors of the Company are primarily responsible for the corporate governance practices of the Company. This statement sets out the main corporate governance practices in operation throughout the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (except where otherwise indicated). The Statement also details compliance by the Company with the best practice recommendations set by the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") Corporate Governance Council in its Corporate Governance Principles & Recommendations (third edition) dated 1 July 2014 ("the Guide").

On the date of this report, the Board consists of three executive directors and four non-executive directors. Details of the directors are set out on page 9 in this Report.

The primary responsibilities of the Board include:

No.

ASX Key Governance

- the establishment of the long term goals of the Company and strategic plans to achieve those goals;
- the approval of the annual and half year financial statements of the Company;
- the review and adoption of annual budgets for the financial performance of the Company and monitoring the results on a quarterly basis; and
- ensuring that the Company has implemented adequate systems of internal controls together with appropriate monitoring of compliance activities.

Set out below is a summary of the Corporate Governance policies of the Company and the approach of the Company and the Board to issues of corporate governance. The summary is provided in the context of the Revised Principles set out in the Guide, which principles are regarded by ASX as reflective of the best international practice in the area of corporate governance. As required by the Listing Rules of Australian Securities Exchange Limited (the "ASX Listing Rules") and where applicable, the Company has detailed where it fails to meet those principles and the reasons for that failure.

Non-compliance

Compliance

1101	11021 Itey Governance	Comphance	1 1011-compnance
	Principles		
1	Lay solid foundations for mana	gement and oversight	
1.1	Companies should establish the functions reserved to the Board and management.	The Company has adopted a Board Charter and Code of Conduct to guide executives, management and employees in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.	Not applicable.
		The Board Charter sets out the responsibilities of the Board and the matters delegated to the Chief Executive Officer.	

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance
1		gement and oversight (Continued)	
1.2	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives.	One of the key functions of the Board under its Charter is its responsibility for monitoring the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and senior executives. This required to be done by means of an annual review and evaluation.	Not applicable.
1.3	Companies should have written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	All directors must submit their consent to act and resume to the board and the board of the company for consideration. Decision of appointment be made by the board and board minutes and agreement be retained in minutes book with company secretary office and personnel department respectively recording their formal appointment, terms and remuneration. Proper announcement be lodged to ASIC and ASX.	Not applicable.
1.4	The company secretary of the Company should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	A company secretary is appointed by the board. His key function is to account directory to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	Not applicable.
1.5	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 1.	The Company will provide an explanation of departures (if any) from the Key Principles recommendations 1.1-1.4 (inclusive) in its future annual reports.	Not applicable.

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance
2	Structure the Board to add valu	ie	
2.1	A majority of the Board should be independent directors.	Currently the Board comprises 8 Directors, of which 5 are non- executive directors. Mr. Yan Wang, Mr. Funchuan Guo and Mr. Xunchang can be characterized as independent for the purposes of the ASX Guidelines. Ms. Jingcui Hung was appointed on 30 September 2019 as non-executive director and Dr. Shi has resigned as Chairman but resumed his position as non-executive director on 30 September 2019. The other 3 members of the Board are executive directors comprises of Ms. Mulei Shi, Mr. King Choi Leung and Mr. Changyuan Liao. All directors are subject to retirement by rotation. The	Not applicable.
		Company's Nomination Committee reviews the composition of the Board on an annual basis and makes recommendations to the Board, to ensure that the Board comprises a number of non-executive directors with an appropriate mix of skills, experience and independence.	

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance
2	Structure the Board to add valu	e (Continued)	
2.2	The chair should be an independent director.	The chair, Mr. Changyuan Liao is an executive directors of the Company. Mr. Liao is not considered to be an independent director by reason of him being an executive director of the Company. The Board regards Mr. Liao as the best person to chair the Company in the interests of all shareholders.	The Board recognize the importance of the chair being held by an independent director, however, it believes Mr. Liao to be the most appropriate person for the role, given his diverse background and most importantly, his knowledge of the major business activities in the rare-earth industry.
2.3	The roles of chair and Chief Executive Officer should not be exercised by the same individual.	The roles of chair and Chief Executive Officer are not exercised by the same individual.	Not applicable.
2.4	The Board should establish a nomination committee.	The Board has established a Nomination Committee and a Remuneration Committee. The Committees have a charter adopted by the Board which sets out the responsibilities of the Committees. The Nomination Committee reviews the composition of the Board on an annual basis and makes recommendations to the Board, where considered necessary, to ensure that the Board comprises a number of non-executive directors with an appropriate mix of skills and experience. Where necessary, the Committee seeks the advice of external advisers in connection with the suitability of applicants for Board membership. Details of the Nomination Committee members are set out on page 19 in this Report.	Not applicable.

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance
2	Structure the Board to add valu	e (Continued)	
2.4	,	The terms and conditions of appointment of non-executive directors are set out in a formal letter of appointment which deals with the following matters:	
		• duration of appointment (subject to the approval of the	
		• remuneration;	
		• expectations concerning preparation and attendance at Board meetings;	
		• conflict resolution; and	
		• the right to seek independent legal and professional advice (subject to prior approval of the Chairman).	
		The Committee also assesses and reviews the independence of all non-executive directors.	
2.5	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual	The Charter of the Nomination Committee requires that it:	Not applicable.
	directors.	• annually reviews the composition of the Board;	
		• assesses the independence of non- executive directors;	
		• assesses the processes of the Board and Board committees;	
		• assesses the Board's performance;	
		assesses each director's performance before the director stands for re-election; and	
		• seeks advice of external advisors in connection with the suitability of applicants for Board membership.	

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance
2	Structure the board to add valu	e (Continued)	
2.6	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting Principle 2.	The Company will continue to provide information concerning the directors, the independence of directors, the performance of the Board and the remuneration of its directors and an explanation of departures (if any) from the Key Principles recommendations 2.1 - 2.5 (inclusive) in its future annual reports.	Not applicable.
3	Promote ethical and responsible	decision making	
3.1	Establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to: (a) the practices necessary to maintain the confidence in the Company's integrity; (b) the practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of their stakeholders; and (c) the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices.	As part of the Board's commitment to the highest standard of conduct, the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct to guide executives, management and employees in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. The code of conduct covers such matters as: • responsibilities to shareholders; • compliance with laws and regulations; • ethical responsibilities; • relations with customers and suppliers; • employment practices; and • responsibilities to the environment and the community.	Not applicable.

No.	ASX Key Governance	Compliance	Non-compliance
	Principles		
3	Promote ethical and responsible	e decision making (Continued)	
3.2	Companies should establish a policy concerning trading in Company securities by directors, senior executives and employees, and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy.	The Company's Share Trading Policy contains guidelines and restrictions concerning trading in the Company's securities. This Policy is published on the Company's website.	Not applicable.
3.3	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 3.	The Company will provide an explanation of departures (if any) from the Key Principles recommendations 3.1 - 3.2 (inclusive) in its future annual reports.	Not applicable.

No.	ASX Key Governance	Compliance	Non-compliance
4	Principles Safeguard integrity in financial		
4.1	The Board should establish an audit committee.	The Board has established an Audit Committee. The Audit Committee Charter adopted by the Board sets out its responsibilities. Details of the Audit Committee members are set out on page 19 in this Report.	Not applicable.
4.2	The audit committee should be structured so that it: (a) consists only of non-executive directors; (b) consists of a majority of independent directors; (c) is chaired by an independent chair, who is not the chair of the Board; and (d) has at least 3 members.	The Audit Committee presently consists of two independent non-executive director, being Mr. Yan Wang and Mr. Fuchuan Guo. The Audit Committee provides a forum for the effective communication between the Board and external auditors. The audit committee reviews: • the annual and half-year financial statements prior to their approval by the Board. • the effectiveness of management information systems and systems of internal control; • the appointment of external auditors; and • the efficiency and effectiveness of the external audit functions, including reviewing the relevant audit plans.	While not in accordance with the best practice recommendations, the Board is of the view that the experience and professionalism of the persons on the Committee is sufficient to ensure that all significant matters are addressed and actioned. The Company is also satisfied that the composition of the Audit Committee suits the present geographic diversity of the Company.

No.	ASX Key Governance	Compliance	Non-compliance
1	Principles		
4	Safeguard integrity in financial	reporting (Continued)	
4.3	The audit committee should have a formal charter.	The Audit Committee has a formal charter.	Not applicable.
4.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 4.	The Company will provide an explanation of departures (if any) from the Key Principles recommendations 4.1 - 4.3 (inclusive) in its future annual reports.	Not applicable.
5	Make timely and balanced disc	osure	
5.1	Companies should establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies.	The Company's Board Charter and disclosure protocol set out the procedure for: • protecting confidential information from unauthorised disclosure; • identifying price sensitive information; • reporting material price sensitive information to the company secretary for review;	Not applicable.

Principles	
Principles Make timely and balanced disclosure (Continued) Consuring the Company achieves best practice in complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules (including dealings and discussions with analysts, professional bodies, the media or customers); and Company and individual officers do not contravene the Corporations Act or the ASX Listing Rules (including restrictions on media interviews or presentations). The Board considers issues of continuous disclosure at each of its meetings. The Company also regularly reviews such matters as: Continuing education/provision of relevant parts of Listing Rules of Australian Stock Exchange Limited (the "ASX Listing Rules"); The right of its officers to seck independent legal advice; directors and officers insurance; setting and promulgation of ethical standards; auditing arrangements;	

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance
5	Make timely and balanced discl	osure (Continued)	
5.1		• identification and management of business risks;	
		• related party transactions; and	
		• compliance with the ASX Listing Rules.	
		Mr. King Choi Leung, Peter and the local Australian agent, Mr. Chi Keung Chow, Herman have primary responsibility for all communications with the ASX in relation to the ASX Listing Rules matters.	
5.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 5.	The Company will provide an explanation of departures (if any) from Key Principles recommendations 5.1 in its future annual reports.	Not applicable.
6	Respect the rights of shareholde	rs	
6.1	Companies should design a communication policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy.	The Company places a high priority on communications with shareholders and is aware of the obligations as a listed company, under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules, to keep the market fully informed of information which is not generally available and which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities. Information is communicated to shareholders as follows: • through the ASX company announcements platform;	Not applicable.

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance
6	Respect the rights of shareholde	ers (Continued)	
6.1		 through notices of meetings of shareholders; and by provision of documents that	
		are released to the public on the Company's website.	
6.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 6.	The Company will provide an explanation of departures (if any) from the Key Principles recommendations 6.1 in its future annual reports.	Not applicable.
7	Recognise and manage risk		
7.1	Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies.	The Board is responsible for the Company's system of internal controls. The Board constantly monitors the operational and financial aspects of the Company's activities. Through the Audit Committee, the Board considers the recommendations and advice of external auditors and other advisers on the operational and financial risks that are facing the Company.	Not applicable.
7.2	The Board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the Company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The Board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks.	Where necessary, the Board ensures that its recommendations are investigated and appropriate action is taken to ensure that the Company has an appropriate internal control environment in place to manage the key risks identified. In addition, the Board investigates ways of enhancing existing risk management strategies, including appropriate segregation of duties, the employment and training of suitably qualified and experienced personnel.	Not applicable.

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance		
7	Recognise and manage risk (Continued)				
7.3	The Board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) and the Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.	Prior to finalising the full year and half year financial statements and reports of the Company, the Audit Committee undertakes such investigations and reviews each year as it determines to be necessary to confirm the integrity of the financial reporting of the Company. Included in those steps, the Board requires the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer to make a statement (and sign off to the Board) on the management and internal controls of the Company and the financial reporting.	Not applicable.		
7.4	The Board disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risk and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	The Board recognizes the importance of ensuring the economic, environmental and social sustainability of the Company. The board monitors sustainability issues and works closely with management to establish best practice around environmental efficiency and waste; and collaborate closely with all stakeholders in setting sustainability objectives for product and services development.	Not applicable.		
7.5	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 7.	The Company will provide an explanation of departures (if any) from the Key Principles recommendations 7.1 - 7.4 (inclusive) in its future annual reports.	Not applicable.		

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance
8	Remunerate reasonably and fair	rly	
8.1	The Board should establish a remuneration committee.	The Board has a Remuneration Committee.	Not applicable.
8.2	The remuneration committee should be structured so that it: (a) consists of a majority of independent directors; (b) is chaired by an independent chair, (c) has at least 3 members.	The Remuneration Committee presently consists of two independent non-executive director, being Mr. Yan Wang and Mr. Fuchuan Guo, and one executive director Mr. Changyuan Liao. Mr. Yan Wang is the chair of the committee.	Not applicable.
8.3	Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives.	The remuneration of executive directors and senior executives are clearly distinguished in the annual report. Details of the Committee members are set out on page 19 in this report. Executive's remuneration Remuneration packages may contain any or all of the following: • annual salary based on the relevant market; • ad hoc rewards, special payments and other measures available to reward individuals and teams following a particular outstanding business contribution; • a lump sum payment related to achievement of identified business drivers and personal key performance indicators measured over a year; and	Not applicable.

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance		
8	Remunerate reasonably and fairly (Continued)				
8.3		• other benefits such as holidays, sickness benefits, superannuation payments.			
		The Remuneration Committee reviews the remuneration of executives every year and consider individual performance, comparative remuneration in the market and where appropriate, external advice. The Committee provides this information together with a recommendation to the Board for consideration. Director's remuneration Remuneration of the director is determined with regard to the			
		Company's need to maintain appropriately experienced and qualified Board members and in accordance with competitive pressures in the marketplace. The Remuneration Committee may from time to time seek independent advice in relation to the remuneration of Board members and may make recommendations to members in relation to any total fee increase. The Board reviews directors' remuneration on annual basis.			
		From time to time, the Board may ask individual director to devote extra time or to undertake extra duties. Directors who undertake these tasks at the Board's direction may receive extra amounts. Directors are also reimbursed for expenses associated with undertaking their duties.			

No.	ASX Key Governance Principles	Compliance	Non-compliance		
8	Remunerate reasonably and fairly (Continued)				
8.4	Companies which have 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 Company has an employee share option scheme detail of the scheme, including movement in the share options granted should be stated in annual report of each fiscal year.	Not applicable.		
8.5	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 8.	The Company will provide and explanation of departures (if any) from the Key Principles recommendations 8.1 - 8.4 in its future annual reports.	Not applicable.		

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Nomination Committee

The Board has established a Nomination Committee consisting of the following directors and officers:

Mr. Yan Wang

Mr. Changyuan Liao

Audit Committee

The Board has established an Audit Committee consisting of the following independent non-executive directors and officers:

Mr. Yan Wang

Mr. Fuchuan Guo

Corporate Governance Committee

The Board has established a Corporate Governance Committee consisting of the following directors and officers:

Mr. Yan Wang

Mr. Changyuan Liao

Remuneration Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration Committee consisting of the following directors and officers:

Mr. Yan Wang

Mr. Changyuan Liao

Mr. Fuchuan Guo

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Directors' emoluments

For the year ended 31 March 2020, the annual directors' remuneration are as follows:

Name of directors	Amount A\$'000
Dr. Longguang Shi	135
Ms. Mulei Shi	81
Mr. King Choi Leung	56
Mr. Changyuan Liao	-
Mr. Yan Wang	-
Mr. Fuchuan Guo	-
Mr. Xunchang Hu	-
Ms. Jingcui Hong	- B

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors are pleased to present their annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITES AND BUSINESS ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The subsidiaries of the Company are principally engaged in investment holdings, leasing and capital financing, rare earths industry as well as consultancy and management services to educational institutions. Details of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

An analysis of the Group's performance for the year by operating segment is set out in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

CHANGE OF COMPANY NAME

Pursuant to a Certificate of Registration of Foreign Company issued by Australian Securities and Investments Commission on 13 May 2020, the Company changed its name from Viagold Capital Limited to Viagold Rare Earth Resources Holdings Limited.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report are:

Executive directors:

Ms. Mulei Shi (Chief Executive Officer)

Mr. King Choi Leung

Mr. Changyuan Liao (appointed as Chairman on 30 September 2019)

Non-executive directors:

Dr. Longguang Shi (resigned as Chairman on 30 September 2019)

Ms. Jingcui Hong (appointed on 30 September 2019)

Independent non-executive directors:

Mr. Yan Wang

Mr. Fuchuan Guo

Mr. Xunchang Hu

In accordance with Article 19.1 of the Company's Bye-Laws, Mr. Yan Wang and Mr. Changyuan Liao retire from office by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

All of the remaining directors, including the non-executive directors, are subject to retirement by rotation in accordance with the Company's Bye-Laws.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

VIAGOLD - MANAGEMENT TEAM

Chairman and Non-Executive Director - Dr. Longguang Shi (resigned as Chairman on 30 September 2019)

Dr. Longguang Shi was appointed as Chairman and non-executive director of the Company in September 2010. Dr. Shi is the founder and chairman of LongDa Education Management Group. He is life-long engaged in education carrier for over 30 years. Dr. Shi is engaging in both vocational and competence training education, providing professional consulting and management services to vocational education schools and developing education related businesses. Dr. Shi has a doctorate degree in Business Administration and Philosophy, a master degree in Economics and an MBA degree. Dr. Shi is also the vice-chairman of numerous Provincial and Municipal higher education associations.

Chairman and Executive Director - Ms. Changyuan Liao (appointed on 30 September 2019)

Mr. Changyuan Liao, age 55, has been executive director for the Company since October 2017. He is one of the co-founders and chairman of the Administrative Committee of Ling Ge Art Foundation established in Macao, China. He also is vice-chairman of Maoming Jingshen Mining Company Limited, a subsidiary of Rising Nonferrous Metals Co Ltd which is a listed company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (Code: SH600259). He had served in the People's Bank of China, Zhuhai branch and had been the legal representative and general manager of Urban Credit Cooperatives of Doumen District, Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, China and chairman of Shenzhen Xingbang Investment Co., Limited. Mr. Liao has over 20 years of business management experience in the finance sector and 10 years in the rare earth sector. Mr. Liao holds an MBA from Royal Roads University,

CEO and Executive Director- Ms. Mulei Shi

Ms. Mulei Shi was appointed as CEO and executive director of the Company in October 2010. Ms. Shi holds a bachelor degree in Economic and Law and an MBA concentrated in Finance from the United States. She served in a top investment bank in New York and worked in a large global enterprise - Konka Group, the giant manufacturer of electronic products that is listed in the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (Code: 000016 Shenzhen B Shares). She is the vice-principal of a Zhuhai vocational school and achieved rich management experience. Additionally, she is also the executive director of the Association of Young Entrepreneurs, Guangdong Province.

CFO, Executive Director and Company Secretary- Mr. King Choi Leung

Mr. Leung was appointed as CFO and executive director of the Company in October 2010 and as Company secretary in August 2015. Mr. Leung has 15 years banking experience and was formerly a corporate banking manager of BNP-Paribas. He has over 20 years experience in management. He had been the executive director of Maytex Group; the deputy president of the Deans brand apparel company in New York (a large US fashion importer) and the Finance Director of Digital City Hong Kong Limited. Mr. Leung holds an Honors Business Administration (HBA) degree from the Richard Ivey Business School of the University of Western Ontario, Canada.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIAGOLD - MANAGEMENT TEAM (Continued)

Non-executive Director - Ms. Jingcui Hong (appointed on 30 September 2019)

Ms. Jingcui Hong, age 38, is an outstanding senior investment expert that has ample experience in the supervising and management of rare-earth industry. Ms. Hong has actively and outstandingly served the large-scale stated-own company of Rising Nonferrous Metals Co Ltd which is a listed company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (Code: SH600259); and Guangdong Rare Earths Industry Group Co Ltd. Ms Hong holds a Bachelor Degree in York University, Toronto, Canada major in Financial Investment in 2010.

Independent Non-Executive Director - Mr. Yan Wang

Mr. Yan Wang serves as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Group since 17 September 2012. Mr. Wang is an economist by training and has consulted to a number of international companies with operations in China. He has held executive management positions as Managing Director of Nanda High Tech VC Company. Prior to that he was Deputy Managing Director of Jiangsu Far East International Assessment Company both of these are located in Jiangsu Province of China. Mr. Wang holds a bachelors degree from Hohai University, Nanjing.

Independent Non-Executive Director - Mr. Fuchuan Guo

Mr. Fuchuan Guo, age 53, graduated from the Guangdong University of Finance in China and major in Urban Finance, Mr. Guo holds Registered Qualification Certificate of Enterprise Legal Advisor of the People's Republic of China and Certificate of Accounting Profession. Mr. Guo has over 30 years experience in credit management, risk control, financial management, legal affairs and asset assessment. He is deputy General Manager of Guolianghang Assets Appraisal Company Limited. He had served as Section Chief of credit department at Jialing Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and Chief Financial Officer of Shenzhen Baixinbai Investment Company Limited.

Independent Non-Executive Director - Mr. Xunchang Hu

Mr. Xunchang Hu, age 59, senior engineer and Assistant to General Manager of Guangdong Rare Earth Industry Group Limited which is one of the largest scale state-owned rare earth groups in China. Mr. HU holds a Bachelor Degree in Engineering from Jiangxi University of Science and Technology and major in non-ferrous metallurgy, and had served as Director of Marketing and Production Operations in the Guangdong rising Nonferrous Metal Co., Ltd which is listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange (Code: 600259) from November 2007 to September 2014. Before that, he had also served in Jiujiang Tanbre's Smeltery, Jiangxi Province, and the Bureau of Land and resources of Jiujiang County. Mr. Hu's has over 30 years business management experience in non-ferrous metals and rare earth sectors, especially in the aspect of trade and processing of rare earth and applications of the technologies of the new

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. King Choi Leung (see Biographical Details of Directors on page 22 of this report)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Pursuant to the Company's Bye-Law 39 and a special resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 24 May 2002, the Company shall pay or agree to pay a premium in respect of a policy insuring any person who is, or has been, an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company against any liability in respect of which the Company would be required to indemnify such person pursuant to Bye-Law 39; and despite anything to the contrary expressed or implied in these Bye-Laws, each director will, so long as and to the extent that his interest under any such contract of insurance which is under consideration by the directors is that of an insured party, be deemed to have declared his interest pursuant to Bye-Law 18.10(g) in respect thereof, and shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum on any resolution of the Board in respect thereof even though such director may be materially interested therein.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The attendance of the directors at Board meetings for the financial year is as follows:

Directors	Held	Attended
Dr. Longguang Shi	14	14
Ms. Mulei Shi	14	14
Mr. King Choi Leung	14	14
Mr. Changyuan Liao	14	14
Mr. Yan Wang	14	14
Mr. Fuchuan Guo	14	14
Mr. Xunchang Hu	14	14
Ms. Jingcui Hong (appointed on 30 September 2019)	3	1

RESULTS

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2020 are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of other comprehensive income on pages 34 and 35. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

FIXED ASSETS

Details of the movements in the fixed assets of the Group during the year are set out in note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the movements in the share capital of the Company during the year are set out in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has risen since 31 March 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in the coming financial year.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND SHARE OPTIONS

(i) Shares

At 31 March 2020, the interests of the Company's directors and their associates in the issued share capital are as follows:

		Number of sh	Number of shares held	
Name		Personal interests	Corporate interests	
Dr. Longguang Shi	(Note a)		12,000,000	
Ms. Mulei Shi	(Note a)	<u></u>	8,000,000	
Mr. King Choi Leung		150,000	-	
Mr. Changyuan Liao	(Note b)	1,600,500		

Note:

- (a) Dr. Longguan Shi and Ms. Mulei Shi are the beneficial owners of Capital Luck Group Limited.
- (b) Mr. Changyuan Liao is holding the shares for Ling Ge Art Foundation A/C.

ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year was the Company, its ultimate holding company, any of its subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Other than as disclosed in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements, no other contract of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company, its ultimate holding company, or any of its subsidiaries or its fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Other than as disclosed in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, during the year, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit because of a contract that the director or a firm of which the director is a member or a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest made with the Company or a company that the Company controlled, or a body corporate that was related to the Company, when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive the benefit.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There is no provision for pre-emptive rights under the Company's Bye-Laws, or the laws of Bermuda which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

AUDITOR

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Messrs. KTC Partners CPA Limited, who will retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment.

On behalf of the Board

Changyuan Liao

Chairman

30 June 2020

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Company declare that, For the year ended 31 March 2020:

- 1 The attached consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as set out on pages 34 to 105:
 - (a) comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards; and
 - (b) present fairly of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2020 and of its performance for the financial year then ended.
- 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.

Signed on behalf of and in accordance with a resolution of Board of directors.

Mulei Shi

30 June 2020



TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF VIAGOLD RARE EARTH RESOURCES HOLDINGS LIMITED

(formerly known as Viagold Capital Limited) (Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ViaGOLD Rare Earth Resources Holdings Co., Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") set out on pages 34 to 105, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2.1 to the consolidated financial statements which mentions that the Group incurred a net loss of approximately AUD20,120,000 for the year ended 31 March 2020 and was in net current liability position of approximately AUD11,243,000 as at 31 March 2020. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not further modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Valuation of inventories

Refer to note 20 in the consolidated financial statements

We identified the valuation of inventories as a key audit matter due to its significance to the consolidated financial statements and the inventory costing models require significant estimates to calculate the cost of the inventory and net realisable value ("NRV").

The determination of the NRV of the inventory requires management's judgement in relation to considers prices recently paid for similar assets, with adjustments made to the indicated market prices to reflect condition and utility of the appraised assets relative to the market comparative.

Our procedures in relation to assessing the valuation of the inventories:

- assessing the model applied by the Group in determining the NRV for inventory against the requirements of the International Accounting Standards;
- obtaining management's valuation reports and agreeing the quantity included in the inventory costing models as at 31 March 2020;
- evaluating the processes undertaken by the expert in preparing the valuation reports;
- assessing the competency and objectivity of the expert used by management in the preparation of the valuation reports;
- comparing the recent price of the inventories used in management's models to current rare earth data; and
- assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in Note 20 to the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key Audit Matter

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Provision for expected credit losses ("ECL") of trade receivables Refer to notes 3.2 and 19 in the consolidated financial statements

ECL for trade receivables are based on management's estimate of the lifetime ECL to be incurred, which is estimated by taking into account the credit loss experience, ageing of overdue trade receivables, customers' repayment history and customers' financial position and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions, all of which involve a significant degree of management judgment.

We have identified ECL assessment of trade receivables as a key audit matter because the assessing ECL of trade receivables is a subjective area as it requires the management's judgment and uses of estimates.

At 31 March 2020, the carrying amount of trade receivables is approximately A\$2,166,000 (net of allowance for doubtful debts of approximately A\$8,315,000).

Our procedures in relation to management's ECL assessment on trade receivables included:

- -reviewing and assessing the application of the Group's policy for calculating the ECL;
- evaluating the techniques and methodology in the ECL model against the requirements of IFRS 9;
- assessing the reasonableness of management's loss allowance estimates by examining the information used by management to form such judgements, including testing the accuracy of the historical default data, evaluating whether the historical loss rates are appropriately adjusted based on current economic conditions and forwardlooking information and examining the actual losses recorded during the current financial year and assessing whether there was an indication of management bias when recognising loss allowances;
- inquiring of management for the status of each of the material trade receivables past due as at year end and corroborating explanations from management with supporting evidence, such as understanding on-going business relationship with the customers based on trade records, checking historical and subsequent settlement records of and other correspondence with the customers; and

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key Audit Matter

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Provision for expected credit losses ("ECL") of trade receivables (Continued)
Refer to notes 3.2 and 19 in the consolidated financial statements

 The state of the s		
- checking, on a sample basis, the ageing profile of the		
trade receivables as at 31 March 2020 to the		
underlying financial records and post year-end		
settlement to bank receipts.		

Other information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability 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.

The directors are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981 and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, 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 consolidated financial statements 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent 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 consolidated financial statements. 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 Audit Committee 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.

We also provide the Audit Committee 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 Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements 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.

KTC Partners CPA Limited

Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

Chow Yiu Wah, Joseph Audit Engagement Director

Practising Certificate Number: P04686

Hong Kong, 30 June 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Revenue	5	21,303	27,397
Cost of services and sales		(32,738)	(28,446)
Gross loss		(11,435)	(1,049)
Other income	6	444	75
Administrative expenses		(2,883)	(3,075)
Write-off of inventories		=	(21,440)
Impairment loss on goodwill		-	(2,816)
Impairment loss under expected credit loss model,	net of reversal	(13,726)	-
Share of result of an associate		(10)	(149)
Finance costs	7		(47)
Loss before taxation	8	(27,610)	(28,501)
Income tax credit	11	7,490	5,341
Loss for the year		(20,120)	(23,160)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(1,427)	(3,003)
Non-controlling interests		(18,693)	(20,157)
		(20,120)	(23,160)
Loss per share attributable to the			
equity holders of the Company	12		
- Basic		(A\$0.02)	(A\$0.07)
- Diluted		(A\$0.02)	(A\$0.07)

The notes on pages 40 to 105 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 March 2020

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Loss for the year	(20,120)	(23,160)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Exchange difference arising in		
translation of foreign operations Fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value	1,358	(184)
through other comprehensive income	813	(381)
Total comprehensive expenses for the year	(17,949)	(23,725)
Total comprehensive expenses attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	1,459	(3,013)
Non-controlling interests	(19,408)	(20,712)
	(17,949)	(23,725)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	13		
- Investment property		496	497
- Plant and equipment		7,349	7,759
Land use rights	14	:=	4,415
Right-of-use assets	15	4,729	-
Interests in an associate	16	194	188
Financial assets at fair value	18		
through other comprehensive income		4,116	1,913
		16,884	14,772
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	19	8,552	22,255
Amounts due from related companies	27	1,219	2,570
Inventories	20	34,462	46,816
Pledged bank deposits	21	280	140
Cash and bank balances	22	2,527	926
		47,040	72,707
Total assets		63,924	87,479

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued) As at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$ '000
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Equity			
Share capital	23	16,662	8,331
Reserves		(3,975)	1,648
Capital and reserves attributable			
to the equity holders of the Company		12,687	9,979
Non-controlling interests		(7,046)	12,362
Total equity		5,641	22,341
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	25		7,477
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	14,982	13,868
Amounts due to related companies	27	39,767	41,150
Amounts due to key management personne	27	3,295	2,495
Contract liabilites	28	202	112
Tax payable		37	36
		58,283	57,661
Net current (liabilities)/ assets		(11,243)	15,046
Total equity and liabilities	*	63,924	87,479

The consolidated financial statements on pages 34 to 105 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Changyuan Liao

Director

Mulei Sh Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 March 2020

				Attributable to equity holders of the Company	uity holders of	the Company					
	Share	Share	Translation	Contributed	Warrant	Share-based compensation	Investment revaluation	Accumulated	Ž	Non-controlling	Total
	capital AS'000	premium AS'000	reserve AS'000	surplus A\$'000	reserve AS'000	reserve AS'000	reserve AS'000	losses AS'000	Sub-total AS'000	interests AS'000	equity AS'000
As at 1 April 2018 Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9, net of tax	8,331	44,330	(27,226)	47,645	1,080	1,707	* •	(58,921) (3,954)	16,946 (3,954)	33,074	50,020 (3,954)
Restated balance on I April 2018	8,331	44,330	(27,226)	47,645	1,080	1,707	*:	(62,875)	12,992	33,074	46,066
- Loss for the year - Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign one-rations	9 12	3871 BY	371	• •	((4)) 00.	0.8	41. 8	(3,003)	(3,003)	(20,157) (555)	(23,160) (184)
- Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0		¥15	Ŷ	x	93	(381)	*	(381)		(381)
Total comprehensive income for the year			371	Š	ĸ.	•	(381)	(3,003)	(3,013)	(20,712)	(23,725)
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity - Transfer of warrant reserve upon lapse of warrants	*	*	31	0	(150)	×	,.	150		W.	22
As at 31 March 2019	8,331	44,330	(26,855)	47,645	930	1,707	(381)	(65,728)	626'6	12,362	22,341
As at 1 April 2019	8,331	44,330	(26,855)	47,645	930	1,707	(381)	(65,728)	6,979	12,362	22,341
 Loss for the year Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign one-rations 	(a - 4)	178 - 87	2,073	3 8	29 - 10	(4° 8	(10)	(1,427)	(1,427) 2,073	(18,693)	(20,120) 1,358
- Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	((*)	15#71	542	è	DC:	6	813	ĕ	813	*	813
Total comprehensive income for the year	**	*	2,073	Ň	S	*	813	(1,427)	1,459	(19,408)	(17,949)
Issue of shares (note 23)	8,331	(7,082)	967	Ú.	((4))	(*)	;(0 ()	30	1,249	ě:	1,249
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity - Transfer of warrant reserve upon lapse of warrants - Transfer of share-based compensation reserve upon lapse of share options	. *	0•0 €	10.0	0.8	(330)	. (1,707)		330	ws we	W X	16 ж
As at 31 March 2020	16,662	37,248	(24,782)	47,645	009		432	(65,118)	12,687	(7,046)	5,641

Under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended), the contributed surplus of the Company is available for distribution. However, the Company cannot declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus if:

i. it is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or it is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Operating activities Net cash generated from operating activities	29(a)	508	1,380
Investing activities Purchase of fixed assets	13	(87)	(233)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment Interest received		22	89 31
Net cash used in investing activities		(65)	(113)
Financing activities Interest paid		_	(47)
(Increase)/ decrease of pledged fixed deposits		(118)	886
Repayment of bank loans		-	(2,043)
Proceeds from issuance of new shares		1,249	
Net cash generated from/ (used in)			
financing activities		1,131	(1,204)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,574	63
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning			
of the year		926	923
Effect of foreign exchange rate change, net		27	(60)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end			21.0
of the year	22	2,527	926

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

VIAGOLD RARE EARTH RESOURCES HOLDINGS LIMITED (the "Company") was incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company with limited liability and its shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange Limited (the "ASX"). The addresses of the registered office and principal place of business of the Company are disclosed on page 105.

The Company and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") are principally engaged in investment holding, rare earth refining and separation, leasing and capital financing services, and consultancy and management services to educational institutions. Details of the activities of the Company's principal subsidiaries are set out in note 32.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in units of Australian Dollars (A\$), unless otherwise stated. These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 June 2020.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which has been measured at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the accrual basis of accounting and on the basis that the Group is a going concern.

The Group incurred a net loss of approximately AUD20,120,000 for the year ended 31 March 2020 and as at 31 March 2020 the Group had net current liabilities of approximately AUD11,243,000. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Nevertheless, the Directors have performed an assessment of the Group's future liquidity and cash flows, taking into account the following relevant matters:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

- (i) The Directors will strengthen to implement measures aiming of improving the working capital and cash flows of the Group including closely monitoring the general administrative expenses and operating costs, and
- (ii) a major shareholder of the Company confirms to provide adequate financial support to the Group as is necessary to ensure its continuing operation for a period at least twelve months from the date of this report.

The Directors consider that after taking into account the abovementioned financing plans and financial support of the major shareholder, the Group will have sufficient working capital to satisfy its present requirements for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Should the Group be unable to continue to operate as a going concern, adjustments would have to be made to the consolidated financial statements to write down the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities which might arise and to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities. The effect of these adjustments have not been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

Application of new and revised IFRSs

The IASB has issued a number of new and amended IFRS. The Group has applied for the first time of the following new and amended IFRS issued by IASB, which are relevant to the Group's operations and effective for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019:

IFRS 16

Amendments to IAS 19

Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

IFRIC – Int 23

Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

Amendments to IFRSs

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

Other than the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 as noted below, the adoption of the new and amended IFRSs had no material impact on how the results and financial position for the current and prior periods have been prepared and presented.

IFRS 16 "Leases"

(i) As a lessee

IFRS 16 "Leases" replaces IAS 17 "Leases" along with three Interpretations IFRIC-Int 4 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease", SIC -15 "Operating Leases-Incentives" and SIC Int-27 "Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease"). IFRS 16 has been applied using the modified retrospective approach, has therefore recognised the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated losses at 1 April 2019. Prior periods have not been restated.

For contracts in place at the date of initial application, the Group has elected to apply the definition of a lease from IAS 17 and IFRIC-Int 4 and has not applied IFRS 16 to arrangements that were previously not identified as lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC-Int 4. The Group has already recognised the land use rights for leasehold land where the Group is a lessee. The application of IFRS 16 does not have impact on these assets except for the whole balance is now presented as "Right-of-use assets" under non-current assets.

When applying the modified retrospective approach under IFRS 16 at transition, the Group applied the following practical expedients to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, on lease-by-lease basis, to the extent relevant to the respective lease contracts:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

Application of new and revised IFRSs (Continued)

IFRS 16 "Leases" (Continued)

- (i) As a lessee (Continued)
 - elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application; and
 - excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

Apart from the reclassification of "Land use rights" to "Right-of-use assets", there is no impact on transition to IFRS16 on the consolidated financial statements at 1 April 2019.

(ii) As a lessor

The group did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as lessor under operating leases as a result of the adoption of IFRS 16.

New and revised IFRSs issued but not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new and amendments to IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts¹

Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of a Business²

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and

its Associate or Joint Venture³

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material⁴

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform⁴

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of all other new and amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the foreseeable future.

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

² Effective for business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

⁴ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2. Basis of consolidation (Continued)

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group's equity therein, which represent present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the relevant subsidiaries upon liquidation.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the noncontrolling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the gain or loss on disposal recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as required/permitted by applicable IFRS Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

2.3. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are included in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.4. Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates is incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.4. Associates (Continued)

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the associate is disposed of.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Groupcontinues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate is recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that is not related to the Group.

The Group applies IFRS 9, including the impairment requirements, to long-term interests in an associate to which the equity method is not applied and which form part of the net investment in the investee.

Furthermore, in applying IFRS 9 to long-term interests, the Group does not take into account adjustments to their carrying amount required by IAS 28 (i.e. adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests arising from the allocation of losses of the investee or assessment of impairment in accordance with IAS 28).

2.5. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of

(i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred, the amount of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; over

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.5. Goodwill (Continued)

(ii) the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities measured as at the acquisition date.

When (ii) is greater than (i), then this excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a gain on a bargain purchase.

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill arising on a business combination is allocated to each cash-generating unit, or groups of cash generating units, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and is tested annually for impairment.

On disposal of a cash generating unit during the year, any attributable amount of purchased goodwill is included in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

2.6. Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

2.7. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian Dollars ("A\$"), which is the Group's presentation currency, while the Group's transactions are denominated in multi-currencies, including Hong Kong Dollars ("HKD"), United States Dollars ("USD") and Renminbi ("RMB"). The directors of the Company have chosen to present the consolidated financial statements in Australian Dollars on the grounds that the Group is listed in Australia.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.7. Foreign currency translation (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements of the Group entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below under financial instruments/hedge accounting); and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the company are reclassified to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.7. Foreign currency translation (Continued)

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

2.8. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the Group's performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Group performs; or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer that is not yet unconditional. It is assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9. In contrast, a receivable represents the Group's unconditional right to consideration, i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.8. Revenue from contracts with customers (Continued)

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

A contract asset and a contract liability relating to a contract are accounted for and presented on a net basis.

Existence of significant financing component

In determining the transaction price, the Group adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of payments agreed (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the Group with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. In those circumstances, the contract contains a significant financing component. A significant financing component may exist regardless of whether the promise of financing is explicitly stated in the contract or implied by the payment terms agreed to by the parties to the contract.

For contracts where the period between payment and transfer of the associated goods or services is less than one year, the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the transaction price for any significant financing component.

For advance payments received from customers before the transfer of the associated goods or services in which the Group adjusts for the promised amount of consideration for a significant financing component, the Group applies a discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. The relevant interest expenses during the period between the advance payments were received and the transfer of the associated goods and services are accounted for on the same basis as other borrowing

2.9. Leases

(a) Definition of a lease (upon application of IFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2.1)

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For contracts entered into or modified or arising from business combinations on or after the date of initial application, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition under IFRS 16 at inception, modification date or acquisition date, as appropriate. Such contract will not be reassessed unless the terms and conditions of the contract are subsequently changed.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.9. Leases (Continued)

- (b) The Group as a lessee (upon application of IFRS 16 in accordance with transitions in note 2.1)
 - (i) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases of buildings that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the recognition exemption for lease of low-value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis over the lease term.

(ii) Right-of-use assets

The cost of right-of-use asset includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Right-of-use assets in which the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the underlying leased assets at the end of the lease term are depreciated from commencement date to the end of the useful life. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. The principal annual rates are as follows:

Leasehold lands 50 years

The Group presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item on the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.9. Leases (Continued)

(c) Lease (prior to 1 April 2019)

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Leasehold land and building

When the Group makes payments for a property interest which includes both leasehold land and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element separately based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the Group, unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases in which case the entire property is accounted as an operating lease. Specifically, the entire consideration (including any lump-sum upfront payments) are allocated between the leasehold land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element at initial recognition.

To the extent the allocation of the relevant payments can be made reliably, interest in leasehold land that is accounted for as an operating lease is presented as "Land use rights" in the consolidated statement of financial position and is amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis. When the payments cannot be allocated reliably between the leasehold land and building elements, the entire property is generally classified as if the leasehold land is under finance lease.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.10. Fixed assets

Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including any directly attributable expenditure, except for those transferred from property, plant and equipment and land use rights which are measured at fair value at date of transfer. After initial recognition, investment property is accounted for in accordance with the cost model as set out in IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment - cost less accumulated depreciation and less accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Investment property

20 years

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Other property, plant and equipment

Other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are expensed in the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold improvements3 - 20 yearsPlant and machinery5 - 10 yearsFurniture and equipment5 - 10 yearsMotor vehicles4 - 10 yearsBuilding20 years

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.10. Fixed assets (Continued)

Other property, plant and equipment (Continued)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.11. Impairment of non-financial assets excluding goodwill

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years. Any increase in excess of this amount is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivables arising from contracts with customers which are initially measured in accordance with IFRS 15. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) Financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both selling and collecting contractual cash flows; and
- solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), except that at the date of initial application of IFRS 9/initial recognition of a financial asset the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if that equity investment is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 Business Combinations applies.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

In addition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that are required to be measured at the amortised cost or FVTOCI as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) Financial assets (Continued)

(ii) Amortised cost and interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from the next reporting period. If the credit risk on the credit impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset from the beginning of the reporting period following the determination that the asset is no longer credit impaired.

(iii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve for financial assets at FVTOCI; and are not subject to impairment assessment. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, and will be transferred to accumulated losses.

Dividends from these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the other income line item in profit or loss.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Group performs impairment assessment under expected credit loss ("ECL") model on financial assets at amortised cost which are subject to impairment under IFRS 9. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) Financial assets (Continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the relevant instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL ("12m ECL") represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Assessment are done based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current conditions at the reporting date as well as the forecast of future conditions.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The ECL on these assets are assessed individually for debtors with significant balance or collectively using a provision matrix with similar credit risk characteristics based primarily on the debtors' aging profiles.

For all other instruments, the Group measures the loss allowance equal to 12m ECL, unless when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognises lifetime ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) Financial assets (Continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (Continued)

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that result in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

For internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) Financial assets (Continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Definition of default (Continued)

Irrespective of the above, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events of default that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Any subsequent recoveries are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) Financial assets (Continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement and recognition of ECL

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. Estimation of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

Generally, the ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

Where ECL is measured on a collective basis or cater for cases where evidence at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped by considering the following factors:

- Nature of financial instruments;
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on amortised cost of the financial asset.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments by adjusting their carrying amount, with the exception of trade receivables, where the corresponding adjustment is recognised through a loss allowance account.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(a) Financial assets (Continued)

(v) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the fair value reserve for financial assets at FVTOCI is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to accumulated losses.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity

(i) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(ii) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(iii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

(iv) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(b) Financial liabilities and equity (Continued)

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at

For financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. For financial liabilities that contain embedded derivatives, such as convertible bonds, the changes in fair value of the embedded derivatives are excluded in determining the amount to be presented in other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to accumulated losses upon derecognition of the financial liability.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.12. Financial instruments (Continued)

(b) Financial liabilities and equity (Continued)

(v) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities including trade payables, other payables and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

(vi) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2.14. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

2.15. Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.15. Inventories (Continued)

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any writedown of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any writedown of inventories is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

2.16. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

2.17. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax because of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.17. Taxation (Continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax for leasing transactions in which the Group recognises the right-of-use assets and the related lease liabilities, the Group first determines whether the tax deductions are attributable to the right-of-use assets or the lease liabilities.

For leasing transactions in which the tax deductions are attributable to the lease liabilities, the Group applies IAS 12 Income Taxes requirements to the leasing transaction as a whole. Temporary differences relating to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are assessed on a net basis. Excess of depreciation on right-of-use assets over the lease payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities resulting in net deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.18. Employee benefits

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Employee entitlements to sick leave and maternity leave are not recognised until the time of leave.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.18. Employee benefits (Continued)

Pension obligations

The employees of the Company's subsidiaries which operate in the People's Republic of China participates in the central pension scheme (the "CPS") operated by the local government authorities on behalf of its staff. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their covered payroll to the CPS to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the subsidiaries with respect to the CPS is to pay the ongoing required contribution under the CPS. Contribution under the CPS are charged to the profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the CPS.

Share-based compensation

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees and consultants as consideration for equity instruments (options) of the Group. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market service and performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets.) Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

2.19. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

2. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.20. Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group in these financial statements, as follows:-

- (i) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:
 - (a) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (b) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (c) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.
- (ii) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (a) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
 - (f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in note 2.19(i).
 - (g) A person identified in note 2.19(i)(a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the Group's parent.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

3. Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk

Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

3. Financial risk management (Continued)

3.1. Market risk

i. Foreign exchange risk

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risk as substantially all of the Group's transactions are denominated in the functional currency of the entity to which they relate, mainly RMB and HK\$.

ii. Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of change in market interest rates and the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities except for cash and cash equivalents, details of which have been disclosed in note 21. Since the bank interest income are insignificant, management considers that cash flow and fair value interest rate risks of the Group are insignificant. Therefore no sensitivity analysis is presented thereon.

3.2. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the Group's counterparties default on their contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Group. The group's credit risk is primarily attributable to pledged bank deposits, cash and cash equivalent, trade and other receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

In respect of trade and other receivables, individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates.

The credit risk on pledged bank deposits and cash and cash equivalent is limited because the Group mainly places the deposits in banks with high credit rating and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by banks.

The Group has significant concentration of credit risk on trade receivables as they are mainly attributable from certain limited counterparties. At the end of the reporting period, 93% (2019: 90%) and 100% (2019: 100%) of the total trade receivables were due from the Group's largest customer and the five largest customers respectively within the rare earth refining and separation segment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

3. Financial risk management (Continued)

3.2. Credit risk (Continued)

The Group has significant concentration of credit risk on other receivables as they are mainly attributable from certain limited counterparties. At the end of the reporting period, 67% (2019: 49%) and 85% (2019: 97%) of the total other receivables were due from the Group's largest debtor and the five largest debtors respectively within the rare earth refining and separation segment.

Other than concentration of credit risk on trade and other receivables and liquid funds which are deposited with banks with high credit rating, the Group does not have any other significant concentration of credit risk.

The tables below detail the credit risk exposures of the Group's financial assets, which are subject to ECL assessment:

2020	Notes	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount A\$'000
Financial assets at amortised c	osts			
Cash and bank balances	22	N/A	12-month ECL	2,527
Pledged bank deposits	21	N/A	12-month ECL	280
Trade receivables	19	(note i)	Lifetime ECL	10,481
Other receivables	19	(note ii) (note iii)	12-month ECL Lifetime ECL	9,967
Amounts due from related parties	19	(note ii)	12-month ECL	2,360

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

3. Financial risk management (Continued)

3.2. Credit risk (Continued)

2019	Notes	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount A\$'000
Financial assets at amortised co	osts			
Cash and bank balances	22	N/A	12-month ECL	926
Pledged bank deposits	21	N/A	12-month ECL	140
Trade receivables	19	(note i)	Lifetime ECL	9,164
Other receivables	19	(note ii) (note iii)	12-month ECL Lifetime ECL	- 10,165
Amounts due from related parties	19	(note ii)	12-month ECL	2,570

Notes:

- (i) For trade receivables, the Group has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. Except for items that are subject to individual evaluation, which are assessed for impairment individually, the Group determines the ECL on these items by past due status.
- (ii) For the purposes of internal credit risk management, the Group uses past due information to assess whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. As at 31 March 2020 and 2019, these balances are either not past due or doesn't have fixed repayment.
- (iii) The directors of the Company considers credit risks have increased significantly and those past due more than 90 days are considered as credit-impaired.

As part of the Group's credit risk management, the Group uses debtors' aging to assess the impairment for its customers because these customers have common risk characteristics that are representative of the customers' abilities to pay all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables which are assessed based on provision matrix within lifetime ECL (not credit-impaired).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

3. Financial risk management (Continued)

3.2. Credit risk (Continued)

At 31 March 2020	Expected credit loss rate (%)	Gross carrying amount A\$'000	Loss allowance A\$'000	Net carrying amount A\$'000
Provision on individual basis (Note)			
Less than 180 days past due	0%	162	=	162
181 to 365 days past due	0%	•:	5	0
Provision on collective basis				
Current (not past due)	0%	2,004	:= 3	2,004
Less than 180 days past due	30%	-	9 0	:=:
181 to 365 days past due	50%	-	· **	
More than 365 days past due	100%	8,315	(8,315)	<u> </u>
		10,481	(8,315)	2,166
At 31 March 2019				
	Expected			- F
	credit loss	Gross carrying	Loss	Net carrying
	rate	amount	allowance	amount
	(%)	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000
Provision on individual basis	(Note)			
Less than 180 days past due	0%	33	-	33
181 to 365 days past due	0%	337	깥	337
Provision on collective basis				
Current (not past due)	0%	6,970	-	6,970
Less than 180 days past due	30%	> 	3 = :	÷.
181 to 365 days past due	100%	1,824	(1,824)	<u> </u>
		9,164	(1,824)	7,340

The estimated loss rates are estimated based on historical observed default rates over the expected life of the debtors and are adjusted for forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure relevant information about specific debtors is updated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

3. Financial risk management (Continued)

3.2. Credit risk (Continued)

Movements in impairment losses recognised in respect of trade receivables are as follows:

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
At beginning of the year	1,824	-
Remeasurement under IFRS 9		1,774
Uncollectible impaired debts written off	5,839	-
Exchange realignment	652	50
At end of the year	8,315	1,824

Movements in impairment losses recognised in respect of other receivables, prepayment and amount due from related company are as follows:

	2020	2019
	A\$'000	A\$'000
At beginning of the year	2,240	*
Remeasurement under IFRS 9	:	2,180
Uncollectible impaired debts written off	7,902	- 7
Reversal of impairment loss	(6)	<u>=</u> "
Exchange realignment	865	60
At end of the year	11,001	2,240

3.3. Liquidity risk

The Group regularly monitors current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient cash to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

3. Financial risk management (Continued)

3.3. Liquidity risk (Continued)

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contracted undiscounted payment, was as follows:

As at 31 March 2020	Carrying amount A\$'000	On demand A\$'000	Less than 1 year A\$'000
Trade and other payables Amounts due to key management	14,982	-	14,982
personnel	3,295	3,295	-
Amounts due to related companies	39,767	39,767	<u> </u>
Total	58,044	43,062	14,982
	Carrying amount	On demand	Less than 1 year
As at 31 March 2019	• 5		
Trade and other payables	amount	demand	1 year
	amount A\$'000	demand	1 year A\$'000
Trade and other payables Amounts due to key management	amount A\$'000	demand A\$'000	1 year A\$'000

3.4. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

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

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements of the Group and capital efficiency, prevailing and projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

3. Financial risk management (Continued)

3.5. Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts of the Group's current financial assets, including trade and other receivables, pledged bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents; and current financial liabilities including trade and other payables and short-term bank borrowing, approximate to their fair values due to their short maturities. The face values less any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate to their fair values.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Disclosures of level in fair value hierarchy

	Fair value measurements using:					
	Level 1 Level 2 Level 3					
	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000		
At 31 March 2020						
Recurring fair value measurement	ents:					
Financial assets at FVTOCI	4,116	¥8.	3 ≥	4,116		
At 31 March 2019						
Recurring fair value measureme	ents:					
Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,913	<u>≅</u> \) <u>=</u>	1,913		

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Provision of ECL for trade receivables

The Group uses provision matrix to calculate ECL for the trade receivables. The provision rates are based on internal credit ratings as groupings of various debtors that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates taking into consideration forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable available without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. In addition, trade receivables with significant balances and credit impaired are assessed for ECL individually.

The provision of ECL is sensitive to changes in estimates. The information about the ECL and the Group's trade receivables are disclosed in Notes 3.2 and 19.

Valuation of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value of inventories is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal. It is the Group's policy to review the net realisable value of inventories periodically with reference to current market situation and conditions of the items. The Group's management reviewed regularly the suitability of the allowance policy and then applied allowances on those inventories by considering the net realisable value. The Group's management reviewed the inventory age listing to identify slow-moving inventories and then estimated the amount of allowance primarily based on the pricing policy and strategies and the historical experience in selling goods of similar nature.

Accounting for companies governed under contractual arrangements as subsidiaries

The Company and its subsidiaries do not hold any equity interests in Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited, nor, in any of its subsidiaries. Nevertheless, under the contractual agreements entered into between the Group, Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited and the registered owners of Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited, the directors of the Company determine that the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited so as to obtain benefits from their activities. As such, Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited is accounted for as subsidiary of the Group for accounting purposes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (Continued)

Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful life and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful life of property, plant and equipment of similar nature and functions. Management will increase/decrease the depreciation charges where useful life are less/more than previous estimates.

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

5. Revenue and segment information

(a) Revenue

(i) Analysis of revenue

Analysis of fevenue	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Total revenue recognised during the year		
Leasing and capital financing	362	360
Provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions	424	408
Sales of minerals and rare earth refining and	20.515	26.620
separation	20,517	26,629
	21,303	27,397

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

5. Revenue and segment information (Continued)

- (a) Revenue (Continued)
 - (i) Analysis of revenue (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of IFRS 15

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions	424	408
Sales of minerals and rare earth refining and separation	20,517_	26,629
	20,941	27,037
Timing of revenue recognition Point in time basis	20,941	27,037

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers

Provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions

For contracts entered into with customers on consultancy and management services, taking into consideration of the relevant contract terms and the legal environment, the Group concluded that the Group does not have an enforceable right to payment prior to completion of the consultancy and management services. Besides, the customers only received and consumed the benefits upon completion of the consultancy and management services. Revenue from provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions is therefore recognised at a point in time when the provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions rendered and the Group has present right to payment and collection of the consideration is probable.

Sales of minerals and rare earth refining and separation

Customers obtain control of the minerals and rare earth when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted. Revenue is thus recognised upon when the customers accepted the products. There is generally only one performance obligation. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days. In the comparative period, revenue from sales of goods is recognised on transfer of risks and rewards of ownership, which was taken as at the time of delivery and the title is passed to customer.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

5. Revenue and segment information (Continued)

(a) Revenue (Continued)

(ii) Performance obligations for contracts with customers (Continued)

The Group has applied the practical expedient of IFRS 15 to its contracts for provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions and rare earth refining and separation such that the above information does not include information about revenue that the Group will be entitled to when it satisfies the remaining performance obligations under the contracts for sales of new energy vehicles and provision for logistics related services that had an original expected duration of one year or less.

(b) Segment information

The Group manages its business by divisions, which are organised by business lines. In a manner consistent with the way in which information is reported internally to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment, the Group has identified the following reportable segments.

- Rare earth refining and separation
- Trading of minerals
- Provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions

Geographically, the Group's businesses are divided into Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). The main business in Hong Kong is investment holdings. The businesses in the PRC are segregated into rare earth refining and separation, leasing and capital financing services, and consultancy and management services to educational institutions.

100% of the Group's customers are located in Mainland China and revenue of the Group is derived from operations in Mainland China.

100% of the Group's non-current assets are located in Mainland China. The geographical location of the non-current assets is based on the physical location of assets in the case of investment property, property, plant and equipment and land use rights, and the location of the operation to which they are allocated in the case of goodwill and interests in an associate.

The management assesses the performance of the operating segments based on the profit/loss for the period. This measurement basis excludes corporate income and expenses and result of associate.

All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than interests in an associate and unallocated corporate assets. All liabilities are allocated to reportable segements other than unallocated corporate liabilities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020 $\,$

5. Revenue and segment information (Continued)

The segment information for the reporting segments for the year ended 31 March 2020 is as follows:

	Leasing and capital financing	Provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions A3'000	Rare earth refining and separation A\$'000	Total AS'000
Segment revenue	362	424	20,517	21,303
Inter-segment revenue				
Revenue from external customers	362	424	20,517	21,303
Reportable segment (loss)/profit before income tax Unallocated corporate expenses	(129)	49	(26,877)	(26,957) (653)
Loss before income tax				(27,610)
Depreciation of fixed assets	(223)	(55)	(840)	(1,118)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets Interest income	18	5 2	(62) 4	(62) 22
As at 31 March 2020				
Reportable segment assets Interests in an associate	1,884	523	59,967	62,374 194
Unallocated corporate assets				1,356
Consolidated total assets				63,924
Non-current assets				
(Other than financial instruments) Unallocated corporate assets	931	265	11,382	12,578 190
Onanocatea corporate associ				-
				12,768
Additions to non-current assets (Other than financial instruments)			87	87
Reportable segment liabilities Unallocated corporate liabilities	(131)	(807)	(59,670)	(60,608)
Consolidated total liabilities				(58,283)

The Group's customer base includes four (2019: three) customers with whom transactions have exceeded 10% of the Group's total revenue. Revenue from sales to these customers amounted to A\$8,267,000, A\$3,551,000, A\$3,270,000 and A\$2,347,000 each which related to rare earth refining and separation segment (2019: A\$11,562,000, A\$4,043,000 and A\$3,195,000 each which related to rare earth refining and separation segment).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

5. Revenue and segment information (Continued)

The segment information for the reporting segments for the year ended 31 March 2019 is as follows:

	Leasing and capital financing	Provision of consultancy and management services to educational institutions A\$'000	Rare earth refining and separation A\$'000	Total AS'000
Segment revenue Inter-segment revenue	360	408	26,629	27,397
Revenue from external customers	360	408	26,629	27,397
Reportable segment (loss)/profit before income tax Unallocated corporate expenses	(158)	126	(24,900)	(24,932) (3,569)
Loss before income tax				(28,501)
Depreciation of fixed assets Amortisation of land use rights Interest income Finance costs Loss on disposal of plant and equipment As at 31 March 2019	(224)	(54)	(903) (62) 31 (47) (86)	(1,181) (62) 32 (47) (86)
Reportable segment assets Interests in an associate Unallocated corporate assets	1,866	560	84,508	86,934 188 357
Consolidated total assets				87,479
Non-current assets (Other than financial instruments) Unallocated corporate assets	1,079	298	11,292	12,669 190 12,859
Additions to non-current assets (Other than financial instruments)	<u> </u>		233	233
Reportable segment liabilities Unallocated corporate liabilities	(122)	(870)	(62,399)	(63,391) (1,747)
Consolidated total liabilities				(65,138)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

6. Other income

		2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
	Bank interest income Sundry income	22 422	31 44
	:	444 =	75
7.	Finance costs		
		2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
	Interest expenses: - bank borrowings		47
8.	Loss before taxation	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
	Loss before income tax is arrived at:	110	11000
	After charging the following items: Auditor's remuneration		
	- Audit and review service	117	117
	Amortisation of land use rights (Note 14)	-	62
	Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 15)	62	1.101
	Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 13) Directors' remuneration (Note 9)	1,118 273	1,181 272
	Employee benefit expense	213	212
	(excluding director's remuneration) (Note 10)	749	771
	Impairment losses under expected credit loss model, net of reversal on:		
	- trade receivables	5,839	-
	- other receivables	6,844	
	 amount due from a related company Expense relating to short-term lease and other leases with lease lease term within 12 months/ operating lease rentals in 	1,043 e	
	respect of rental premises and equipment	170	55
	Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	=).	86
	Cost of inventories sold	32,377	28,091

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

9. Directors' and senior management's emoluments

	2020	2019
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Directors' remuneration		
- fees	258	257
- salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	14	15
	272	272

The remuneration of each director for the year ended 31 March 2020 is set out below:

		Salaries, allowances	
		and benefits	
	Fees	in kind	Total
	A\$'000	A\$'000	A\$'000
Non-executive directors			
Dr. Longguang Shi	135	-	135
(Resigned as Chairman on 30 Septen	nber 2019)		
Executive directors			
Ms. Mulei Shi	81	5 3 8 3	81
Mr. King Choi Leung	42	14	56
Mr. Changyuan Liao	⅓	:::	-
(Appointed as Chairman on 30 Septe	mber 2019)		
Ms. Jingcui Hong	~	-	5
(Appointed on 30 September 2019)			
Independent non-executive directors			
Mr. Yan Wang	:=:	12	/및
Mr. Fuchuan Guo	:=:	14	TE
Mr. Xunchang Hu			22
	258	14	272

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

9. Directors' and senior management's emoluments (Continued)

10.

The remuneration of each director and an executive for the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out below:

		Salaries, allowances and benefits	
	Fees A\$'000	in kind A\$'000	Total A\$'000
Non-executive directors			
Dr. Longguang Shi	126	-	126
Executive directors			
Ms. Mulei Shi	76	:=:	76
Mr. King Choi Leung	55	15	70
Mr. Changyuan Liao	•		=
Independent non-executive directors			
Mr. Yan Wang	=	. 	1=
Mr. Fuchuan Guo		:=:	le.
Mr. Xunchang Hu	(ACC) (ECC) (ECC)	<u>€</u>	
		15	272
Employee benefit expenses			
		2020	2019
		A\$'000	A\$'000
Wages and salaries		636	618
Social insurance		58	63
Other staff benefits		55	90
	=	749	771_

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

11. Income tax credit

The Group's principle activities are operated in Hong Kong and the PRC. Current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the jurisdictions where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

During the year, no provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made as the Group did not generate any assessable profits arising from Hong Kong (2019: Nil). PRC subsidiaries are subject to PRC Enterprise Income Tax at 25% for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019.

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Current		
- PRC Enterprise Income Tax	(1)	19
Deferred	(7,489)	(5,360)
	(7,490)	(5,341)

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the loss before income tax per the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Loss before income tax	(27,610)	(28,501)
Notional tax on loss calculated at the rates applicable to profits in the jurisdiction concerned	(9,590)	(6,997)
Tax effect of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Income not subject to tax Share of results of associate Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	1,948 (22) 3 171	1,609 (47) 37 57
Income tax credit	(7,490)	(5,341)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

12. Loss per share

(a) Basic loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share attributable to owners of the Company is based on the loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company of A\$1,427,000 (2019: A\$3,003,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 66,923,000 (2019: 40,658,000) in issue during the year.

(b) Diluted loss per share

There was no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding during the year as the Company's outstanding share options for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 had anti-dilutive effects. Accordingly, the diluted loss per share is same as basic loss per share for both years.

VIAGOLD RARE EARTH RESOURCES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

13. Fixed assets

Cost	Motor vehicles AS'000	Leasehold improvements AS'000	Furniture and equipment	Plant and Machinery AS'000	Building AS'000	Sub-total A\$'000	Investment property AS'000	Total AS'000
As at 1 April 2018 Additions Disposals Exchange realignment	2,000 13 (204) 19	2,140	104	3,107 219 (312) 45	3,890	11,241 233 (516) 142	820	12,061 233 (516) 152
As at 31 March 2019 Additions Exchange realignment	1,828	2,168 53 188	106	3,059 34 266	3,939 - 341	11,100 87 964	830	11,930 87 1,036
As at 31 March 2020 Accumulated depreciation	1,988	2,409	115	3,359	4,280	12,151	905	13,053
As at 1 April 2018 Depreciation Eliminated on disposal Exchange realignment	711 339 (129) 14	269 112 6	21 21	1,022 433 (212) 24	427 231 -	2,489 1,136 (341) 57	283 45 - 5	2,772 1,181 (341) 62
As at 31 March 2019 Depreciation Exchange realignment	935 328 108	387 178 50	82 (38) 4	1,267 462 151	670 148 70	3,341 1,078 383	333 40 33	3,674 1,118 416
As at 31 March 2020 Net carrying amounts	1,371	615	48	1,880	888	4,802	406	5,208
As at 31 March 2020 == As at 31 March 2019 ==	893	1,794	24	1,792	3,392	7,349	496	7,845

The investment property and building are located in the PRC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

14. Land use rights

Cost	A\$'000
As at 1 April 2018 Exchange realignment	4,550 55
As at 31 March 2019	4,605
Deduct: Accumulated amortisation	
As at 1 April 2018 Charged for the year Exchange realignment	129 62 (1)
As at 31 March 2019	190
Net book values	
As at 31 March 2019	4,415

Lands related to the land use rights are located in the PRC.

The amortisation charged for the year has been recognised as an expense in the period, within the "administrative expenses" line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

15. Right-of-use assets

	Land use right A\$'000
Cost	11000
As at 31 March 2019 Adjustment upon application of IFRS 16	4,605
As at 1 April 2019 Exchange realignment	4,605
As at 31 March 2020	5,005

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

15. Right-of-use assets (Continued)

Deduct: Accumulated depreciation

As at 31 March 2019 Adjustment upon application of IFRS 16	190
As at 1 April 2019 Charged for the year Exchange realignment	190 62 24
As at 31 March 2020	276
Net book values	
As at 31 March 2020	4,729
As at 1 April 2019	4,415

Lands related to the land use rights are located in the PRC.

The depreciation charged for the year has been recognised as an expense in the period, within the "administrative expenses" line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

16. Interests in an associate

	2020 A'000	2019 A'000
At beginning of the year	188	337
Share of post-acquisition results	(10)	(149)
Exchange realignment	16	-
At end of the year	194	188

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

16. Interests in an associate (Continued)

material effect on the results or assets of the Group.

At 31 March 2020 and 2019, the Group has interest in the following associate:

Name of associate	Place of establishment and operations	Registered capital	Percentage of equity attributable to the Group
茂名市金晟礦業有限公司			
Maoming Jinsheng Minerals Company Limited @	PRC	RMB 9,600,000	25.50%
@ The English name is for identification pu	rpose only		
Principal activities of the associate are refini	ing and trading of	metal.	
		2020 A'000	2019 A'000
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Co	mpany	(10)	(149)
In the opinion of the Directors, Maoming	Jinsheng Minera	ls Company Limit	ed did not have a

17. Goodwill

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Cost		
At beginning of the year	2,816	2,856
Exchange realignment	: =	(40)
At end of the year	2,816	2,816
Accumulated impairment losses		
At beginning of the year	2,816	W#
Recognised during the year		2,816
At end of the year	2,816	2,816
Carrying amount	16	La Carte

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

17. Goodwill (Continued)

Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination. The carrying amount of goodwill had been allocated to the segment, rare earth refining and separation.

Impairment testing of goodwill

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Group assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill associated with rare earth refining and separation segment by reference to value-in-use. The calculations used cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management of the Company covering a five-year period. The discount rate used for value-in-use calculations was 17%. The cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a steady 3% growth rate. This growth rate was based on the relevant industry growth forecasts and did not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant industry. Based on the management's assessment, the goodwill was fully impaired during the year ended 31 March 2019.

18. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Financial assets at FVOCI	4,116	1,913
	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Unlisted equity shares Jiangsu Jiangnan Rural Commercial Bank		
Company Limited	4,116	1,913

The financial assets represents 4,747,937 ordinary shares (2019: 4,100,969 ordinary shares) in Jiangsu Jiangnan Rural Commercial Bank Company Limited.

The fair value of unlisted equity shares that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. The financial asset is included in level 2.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

19. Trade and other receivables

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Trade receivables	10,481	9,164
Less: Impairment loss recognised	(8,315)	(1,824)
	2,166	7,340
Bills receivables	23	21
	2,189	7,361
Other receivables	9,967	10,165
Deposits and prepayments	6,256	6,969
Less: Impairment loss recognised	(9,860)	(2,240)
	6,363	14,894
e e	8,552	22,255

All the receivables are expected to be recovered or recognised as expense within one year or are receivable on demand.

(a) The aged analysis of trade receivables presented based on the invoice date, net of impairment losses recognised was as follows:

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
1 to 90 days 91 to 180 days 181 to 365 days Over 365 days	2,004 162	6,970 33 337
	2,166	7,340

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

19. Trade and other receivables (Continued)

(b) As of 31 March 2020, trade receivables of approximately A\$162,000 (2018: A\$370,000) were past due but not credit-impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The aging analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Less than 180 days past due 181 to 365 days past due	162	33 337
	<u> </u>	370

- (c) Amounts due from related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.
- (d) Details of impairment assessment are set out in Note 3.2.

20. Inventories

	2020	2019
	A\$'000	A\$'000
Raw materials	128	606
Work-in-progress	29,622	42,730
Finished goods	4,712	3,480
	34,462	46,816

Raw materials of apporoxiately AUD21,440,000 were written off during the year ended 31 March 2019 due to the loss on theft.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

21. Pledged bank deposits

As at 31 March 2020, the Group pledged approximately A\$280,000 bank deposits (2019: A\$140,000), which is denominated in RMB, to bankers of the Group to secure the bill payables due within twelve months. The pledged bank deposits will be released upon the settlement of relevant bill payables.

22. Cash and bank balances

For the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019, the Group performed impairment assessment on bank balances and concluded that the probability of defaults of the counterparty banks are insignificant and accordingly, no allowance for credit losses is provided.

At 31 March 2020, the bank balance and cash equivalents of the Group denominated in RMB amounted to approximately RMB11,075,000 (2019: RMB 4,412,000). RMB is in not freely convertible into other currencies, however, under Mainland China's Foreign Exchange Control Regulations and Administration of Settlement, Sale and Payment of Foreign Exchange Regulations, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB for other currencies through authorised banks to conduct foreign exchange business.

23. Share capital

	Number of shares '000	Ordinary shares A\$'000
Issued and fully paid		
As at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	41,656	8,331
Issuance of right shares	41,656	8,331
As at 31 March 2020	83,312	16,662

Note:

On 8 July 2019, the Company announced a right issue on the basis of one right share for every existing ordinary share held by shareholders of the Company at a subscription price of A\$0.03 per rights share. The rights issue was completed and 41,656,202 ordinary shares were issued on 23 August 2019. The net proceeds from issuance were A\$1,249,000. Details of the rights issue were disclosed in the Company's announcements dated 8 July 2019, 9 July 2019, 10 July 2019, 17 July 2019, 23 July 2019 and 22 August 2019.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

24. Warrant reserve

On 13 June 2014, unlisted warrants issued to private professional investors were approved by shareholders at the Company's Special General Meeting. 6,000,000 warrants were issued at A\$0.05 each on 8 November 2014, with each warrant entitling the holder to one ordinary share in the Company on further payment of the exercise price of A\$0.40. Final date for the exercise of these warrants is 6 November 2019.

On 5 December 2015, unlisted warrants issued to private professional investors were approved by shareholders at the Company's Special General Meeting. 4,000,000 warrants were issued on 17 December 2015, 5,000,000 warrants were issued on 2 March 2016 and 3,000,000 warrants were issued on 3 March 2016 at A\$0.05 each respectively, with each warrant entitling the holder to one ordinary share in the Company on further payment of the exercise price of A\$0.44. Final date for the exercise of these warrants is 3 December 2020.

Movements in the warrants outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	Weighted average exercise price per share A\$	Number of underlying shares
As at 1 April 2018 Lapsed	0.39 0.26	23,000,000 (5,000,000)
As at 31 March 2019 Lapsed	0.43 0.26	18,000,000 (6,000,000)
As at 31 March 2020	0.43	12,000,000

Warrants outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Expiry date	Exercise	2020	2019
	price	Number of	Number of
	per share	underlying	underlying
	A\$	shares	shares
6 November 2019	0.40	12,000,000	6,000,000
3 December 2020	0.44		12,000,000

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

25. Deferred tax liabilities

The following are the major deferred income tax liabilities recognised and movements thereon during the current and prior periods:

	Fair value adjustments on acquisition of subsidiaries A\$'000
As at 1 April 2018 Charge to profit and loss during the year Exchange realignment	12,820 (5,360) ————————————————————————————————————
As at 31 March 2019 Charge to profit and loss during the year Exchange realignment	7,477 (7,489) ————————————————————————————————————
As at 31 March 2020	

The Group has tax losses arising from operations in Mainland China of approximately A\$1,754,000 (2019: A\$1,454,000) that will expire in one to five years for offsetting against future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time and it is not considered probable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

At the end of the reporting period, undistributed profits of subsidiaries amounted to A\$Nil (2019: A\$12,993,000). Withholding tax resulting from the distribution of such profits would amount to A\$Nil (2019: A\$1,299,000) if they are distributed to holding companies/shareholders outside of PRC. However, no deferred tax liabilities have been recognised in this respect as the Company controls the dividend policy of these subsidiaries and it has been determined that it is probable that these profits will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

26. Trade and other payables

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Trade and bill payables Other payables and accrued charges	12,975 2,007	12,109 1,759
	14,982	13,868

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

26. Trade and other payables (Continued)

The aged analysis of trade and bill payables presented based on the invoice date at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
1 to 90 days	1,072	3,316 7
91 to 180 days 181 to 365 days Over 365 days	2,032 9,871	8,783
	12,975	12,109

27. Amounts due from/ (to) related companies/ key management personnel

The amounts due from/ (to) key management personnel and related companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

28. Contract liabilities

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Leasing and capital financing Rare earth refining and separation	106 96	96 16
	202	112

At 1 April 2018 contract liabilities amounted to A\$99,000, and the entire balance has been recognised as revenue during the year ended 31 March 2019.

When the Group receives a deposit before the goods this will give rise to contract liabilities at the start of a contract, until the revenue recognised.

For some sales orders, the Group may ask the customers to made a deposit on acceptance of the order, with the remainder of the consideration payable at the earlier of delivery of the finished goods and notice from the customer to cancel the order. If the customer cancels the order, then the group is immediately entitled to receive payment for work done to date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

29. Cash flow information

(a) Net cash generated from operating activities

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Loss before income tax	(27,610)	(28,501)
Adjustments for:		
- Amortization of land use rights	=	62
- Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	62	-
- Depreciation of fixed assets	1,118	1,181
- Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	\ =	86
- Share of result of an associate	10	149
- Write-off of inventories	13,782	21,440
- Impairment loss on interest of an associate	Æ	82
- Impairment loss on goodwill	(E)	2,816
- Impairment loss on trade and other receivables,	13,741	:-
prepayment and amount due with related company		
- Impairment loss set-off on amount due from related	(9)	
companies		
- Interest income	(22)	(31)
- Interest expenses	=	47
Changes in working capital:		
- Trade and other receivables	2,120	(7,149)
- Trade and other payables	(4,108)	10,089
- Contract liabilities	74	112
- Inventories	1,348	1,098
Tax refund/ (paid)	2	(19)
Net cash generated from operating activities	508	1,380

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

29. Cash flow information (Continued)

(b) Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

The following table shows the Group's change in liabilities arising from financing activities during the year:

	Short-term bank borrowing A\$'000	Total A\$'000
At 1 April 2018 Changes in cash flows Foreign exchange translations	2,073 (2,043) (30)	2,073 (2,043) (30)
At 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020	<u> </u>	-

30. Related-party transactions

During the year, the Group had the following transactions and balances with related parties:

		2020 A \$'000	2019 A\$'000
Related parties	Nature of transactions	Page 000	
Related companies	Consultancy and management services income Amounts due from related parties # Amounts due to related companies @	424 1,219 (39,767)	408 2,570 (41,150)
	Amounts due to key management personnel	(3,295)	(2,495)
Directors of the Company	Key management compensation	272	272

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

30. Related-party transactions (Continued)

Note:

Services fees were receivable from three education institutions under the common control of directors.

Amounts due from/to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.

- #: The related parties are the family members of the key management personnel of the Group.
- @: The related companies are controlled by the key management personnels of the Group.

31. Operating lease arrangement

The Group leases out various motor vehicles and investment property under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are between 1 to 3 years, and the majority of lease agreements are renewable at the end of the period at market rate.

The future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019
	A\$'000
Motor validos	
Motor vehicles	250
Not later than 1 year	259
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	159
	418_
	-
	2010
	2019
	A\$'000
Property	
Not later than 1 year	122
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	213
	335

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

32. Particulars of principal subsidiaries

Particulars of principal subsidiaries at 31 March 2020 were as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration and operation	Issued and fully paid up share capital / registered capital	Attributable equity interests held by the Company Directly Indirectly		Principal activities
ViaGOLD International Education Management Group Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands ("BVI")	US\$1	100%	-	Investment holding
Goldwin Century Limited	BVI	US\$1	1=	100%	Investment holding
Goldwin Century Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$1	ä	100%	Investment holding
珠海金网教育咨询 有限公司 (Zhuhai ViaGOLD Education Consulting Limited * @)	PRC	HK\$5,400,000	4	100%	Provision of management and consultancy services to educational institutions
ViaGOLD Technology Limited	BVI	US\$1	100%	ä	Investment holding
ViaGOLD Inc. Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$2	٠	100%	Investment holding
北京华宝时代国际设备 租赁有限公司 (Beijing Hua Bao Times International Leasing Company Limited * @)		US\$2,600,000	æ	70%	Leasing and capital financing

VIAGOLD CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

32. Particulars of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ registration and operation	Issued and fully paid up share capital / registered capital	Attributable equity interests held by the Company Directly Indirectly		Principal activities
ViaGOLD Mining Group Limited	BVI	US\$1	100%	S=3	Investment holding
ViaGOLD Mining Group Limited	Hong Kong	HK\$2	5%	100%	Trading of minerals
Polygoal Capital Limited	BVI	US\$10	€3	100%	Investment holding
珠海金网物联网科技有限公司 (Viagold Internet of Things Technology Co., Limited * @) (Formerly known as 珠海宏杰企业管理咨询有限公司 (Zhuhai Hongjie Enterprise Management Consulting Company Limited))	PRC	HK\$1,500,000	=:	100%	Investment holding
深圳市汛达投资 有限公司 (Shenzhen Xunda Investment Company Limited @)	PRC	RMB10,000,000	*	51%	Investment holding
常州市海林稀土 有限公司 (Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited @#)	PRC	RMB16,000,000	æ		Rare earth refining and separation

VIAGOLD CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

32. Particulars of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

Note:

- * Wholly foreign-owned enterprises registered in the PRC
- @ The English names are for identification purpose only

The Company and its subsidiaries do not hold any equity interests in Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited, nor, in any of its subsidiaries. Nevertheless, under the contractual agreements entered into between the Group, Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited and the ultimate controlling shareholders who are the registered owners of Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited, the directors of the Company determine that the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited so as to obtain benefits from their activities. As such, Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited is accounted for as subsidiary of the Group for accounting purposes.

Details of the Group's subsidiary that has material non-controlling interests ("NCI") is set out below:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion ownersh interests a voting rig indirectly he	ip and ahts	Profit/ allocated	` '	Accmulat	ed NCI
, and of business,		2020	2019	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited	PRC	69%	69%	(18,649)		(7,581)	11,780
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with NCI				(44)	(121)	535	582
			;	(18,693)	(20,157)	(7,046)	12,362

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) For the year ended 31 March 2020

32. Particulars of principal subsidiaries (Continued)

The following tables illustrate the summarised financial information of the above subsidiary that has material NCI. The amounts disclosed are before any inter-company eliminations:

	2020 A\$'000	2019 A\$'000
	A\$ 000	A\$ 000
Jintan Hailin Rare Earth Company Limited		
Non-current assets	15,496	13,207
Current assets	46,546	73,202
Current liabilities	(54,770)	(54,441)
Non-current liabilities	(523)	(7,958)
	3	
Turnover	20,517	26,629
Loss for the year	(26,872)	(28,870)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(24,995)	(22,630)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(138)	1,394
Net cash used in investing activities	(27)	(117)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities	118	(1,204)

33. Event after the reporting period

Since the outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) disease in China, ongoing prevention and control measures have been carried out throughout the whole world. The epidemic will impact the overall economy as well as the Group's business performance. Therefore, the Group's operations and revenue may be negatively affected to a certain extent depending on the effects of the prevention and control measures, duration of the outbreak and implementation of various policies. The Company will closely monitor the situation, and assess its impacts on the Group's financial position and operating results. As of the date of this annual report, such assessment is still ongoing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PURSUANT TO THE OFFICIAL LISTING RULES OF THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE LIMITED

- 1. The statement of interests in share capital as at 29 May 2020 is as follows:
 - a. Distribution of shareholdings:

Size of holding	No. of ordinary shareholders
1 - 1,000	455
1,001 - 5,000	35
5,001 - 10,000	10
10,001- 100,000	18
100,001 - 999,999,999	21
1,000,000,000 - 9,999,999,999	
	539

b. The name of the substantial shareholder and the number of securities held as at 29 May 2020 are:

Names	No. of ordinary shares held
Harvest Smart Overseas Limited	38,320,018
Capital Luck Group Limited	20,000,000
Mr. Zhou Halin	7,000,000
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	5,675,665
	70,995,683

c. The 20 largest holders of the Company's securities as at 29 May 2020 are:

		% of total
	No. of	issued of
	ordinary	ordinary capital
Names	shares held	held
Harvest Smart Overseas Ltd	38,320,018	46.00%
	, ,	
Capital Luck Group Limited	20,000,000	24.01%
Mr Zhou Hailin	7,000,000	8.40%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	5,675,665	6.81%
Mr Liao Chang Yuan <ling a="" art="" c="" foundation="" ge=""></ling>	1,600,500	1.92%
Sa Ha Leong	1,500,000	1.80%
Mr Chen Wei Qing	1,235,862	1.48%

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PURSUANT TO THE OFFICIAL LISTING RULES OF THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE LIMITED (Continued)

1. The statement of interests in share capital as at 31 May 2020 is as follows (Continued):

c. The 20 largest holders of the Company's securities are (Continued):

Names	No. of ordinary shares held	% of total issued of ordinary capital held
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	1,209,900	1.45%
Guangdong Rare Earths Industry Group Co. Ltd	1,200,000	1.44%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	1,039,433	1.25%
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd	1,030,368	1.24%
Winway HK Investments Limited	584,970	0.70%
Mr Sio Kai Kuan	301,750	0.36%
Io Chong Leong	300,000	0.36%
Bay Square Holdings Ltd	291,250	0.35%
Lanstone Investment Limited	225,000	0.27%
Chow Lai Wah	217,500	0.26%
Mrs Liliana Teofilova	200,000	0.24%
Hainan Finance Limited	154,600	0.19%
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <uob ac="" drp="" kh="" l="" p="" uof=""></uob>	129,107	0.15%

d. Voting rights

Subject to the ASX Listing Rules and to any special rights, privileges or restrictions attaching to any class or classes of shares, every member is entitled to be present at a meeting in person, by proxy, representative or attorney. On a show of hands, every member who is present in person or by proxy has one vote for every share of which he is the holder, and on a poll; every member has (i) one vote for each fully paid share held by that person or (ii) voting rights pro-rata to the amount paid up on each partly paid share held by that person.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PURSUANT TO THE OFFICIAL LISTING RULES OF THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE LIMITED (Continued)

3. The name of the Company Secretary

Mr. King Choi Leung

4. Address and contact number:

The address and contact number of the principal registered office in Zhuhai is:

Floor 7, 53 Bailian Road, Jida, Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, PRC Telephone: (86-756) 3320 271 Website: http://www.viagold.ws

The address and contact number of the principal registered office in Australia is:

Suite 1102, Level 11, 370 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW, Australia Post Code: 2000

Telephone: 61-2 9283 3933

The address and contact number of the registered office provider in Bermuda is:

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited Clarendon House 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11 Bermuda Telephone: +1 (441) 295 5950

5. Register of securities are kept at the following address in Australia:

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited Yarra Falls, 452 Johnston Street Abbotsford, Victoria, 3067 Australia Telephone: 1300 850 505 (within Australia)

Telephone: 1300 850 505 (within Australia) 61 (3) 9415 4000 (outside Australia)