

# Sunbridge Group Limited Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2016



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## Directors' Report

The Directors of Sunbridge Group Limited ("Sunbridge") present their Report together with the financial statements of the consolidated entity, being Sunbridge ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### Director details

The following persons were Directors of Sunbridge during or since the end of the financial year.

Mr Jia Yin Xu Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Mr Benny Yubin Qiu, Non-Executive Chairman
Ms Shirley Ze Yu, Independent Non-Executive Director PhD (appointed 18 Jul 2016)
Mr Ting Jiang, Independent Non-Executive Director (resigned 27 Jan 2016)
Prof. Qiang An Liu Independent Non-Executive Director PhD (resigned 10 Nov 2016)
Mr Wayne V Reid, Independent Non-Executive Chairman (resigned 18 Jul 2016)

## Mr Jia Yin Xu MBA

Managing Director and CEO Director since May 2013

Mr Xu founded the Group' operations in 1996 and he is responsible for formulating the overall operation, strategic planning, business development and corporate management of the Group, including devising the annual plan and financial budget of the Group.

#### Other current Directorships:

None

### Previous Directorships (last 3 years):

None

## Interests in shares:

217,800,000 shares

#### Interest in options:

None

## Mr Benny Yubin Qiu

Independent Non-Executive Chairman Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Appointed as director on 30 December 2014 Appointed as non-executive Chairman on 18 July 2016

Mr Qiu has over 30 years of experience in corporate finance, business management and international business across different industries, including manufacturing, real estate services, investment and financial services.

## Other Current Directorships

None

### Previous Directorships (last 3 years):

None

#### Interests in shares:

None

### Interest in options:

None



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## Ms Shirley Ze Yu PhD

Independent Non-Executive Director Chairperson of Remuneration Committee Member of Audit and Risk Committee Director since July 2016

Shirley Yu holds a PhD degree in Political Economy from Peking University, and is currently a candidate in Masters of Government degree at Harvard University. Shirley is a former China Global Television Network News anchor, former banker with Merrill Lynch. Through her own China-based advisory firm, Shirley Yu & Co., Shirley has performed roles including Managing Director, China, for Healthpoint Capital, LLC, Chairman's Advisor for UK-listed Sirius Minerals Plc., advisor to several cross-boarder M&A and capital market transactions between China and Australia, and advisor to government's strategic business initiatives.

## Other current Directorships:

None

## Previous Directorships (last 3 years):

None

#### Interests in shares:

60,000 shares

### Interest in options:

None

## Mr Ting Jiang MB, MAcc, MFin

Independent Non-Executive Director Chairman of Audit and Risk Committee Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Appointed as director on May 2013, resigned on 27 January 2016

Mr Jiang is a qualified Certified Practising Accountant in Australia and has broad experience in corporate finance and corporate advisory and legal practice, and has completed a range of capital market transactions in both Australia and China.

## Other current Directorships:

None

#### Previous Directorships (last 3 years):

Premiere Eastern Energy Limited (ASX: PEZ)

#### Interests in shares:

None

#### Interest in options:

None



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## Prof. Qiang An Liu PhD

Independent Non-Executive Director Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Member of Audit and Risk Committee Director since July 2013, resigned on 10 November 2016

Prof. Liu holds a Doctorate in Accountancy and post doctorate research in Peking University. Prof. Liu is presently the charging professor in the entrepreneur development program in Xiamen University. Prof. Liu possesses extensive practical experience in corporate financial management, enterprise management information system, internal controls and capital operations.

## Other current Directorships:

None

## Previous Directorships (last 3 years):

None

#### Interests in shares:

None

## Interest in options:

None

## Mr Wayne V Reid O.B.E.

Independent Non-Executive Chairman Member of the Audit and Risk Committee Director since July 2013, resigned on 18 July 2016

Mr Reid has served on a government advisory board, was President of Tennis Australia and the Melbourne Football Club and is a Member of Australian Sporting Hall of Fame. He has been a Director on over 30 company boards of various companies across several continents in diverse and wide raging industries, including insurance, pharmaceutical, retail, mining, stock-broking, construction, property development and hospitality.

## Previous Directorships (last 3 years):

Victor Group Holdings Limited (ASX: VIG)

#### Interests in shares:

None

## Interest in options:

None



## Company secretary

Mr Chow Yee Koh has previously held senior positions with a number of professional accounting firms and has a degree in Accounting and Finance.

## Principal activities

During the year, the principal activities of entities within the Group were:

- wholesale of clothing apparel to franchised distributors; and
- retail of clothing apparel to company owned stores.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

## Review of operations and financial results

The Sunbridge Group reported a net profit of \$462,468 for the 2016 financial year. As a result of the appreciation of Australian dollars (AUD) against the Chinese Renminbi (RMB), the full year result reflected a foreign exchange loss on translation of its foreign operation of \$3.4 million. The Group's cash and cash equivalents reserves remain strong at \$28.9 million.

For the 2016 financial year, the Sunbridge Group, through its wholly owned China-based subsidiaries, realised results as the following:

- Group revenue for the year (excluding interest received) was \$57.2 million, down by 20.0% from 2015 revenue of \$71.5 million. Revenue in the functional currency (RMB) was down by 15.6% year on year. The augmented decrease in consolidated AUD revenue was due to exchange rate impact.
- The Group's direct stores generated total revenue of \$15.27 million for the financial year, a decrease from 2015 revenue of \$18.25 million. The number of direct stores at year end stood at 56, compared with 67 in 2015.
- Group Net Profit before Tax of \$855k represents a decrease of 85.2%, compared with 2015 NPBT of \$5.8 million.
- Group Net Profit after Tax of \$462k represents a decrease of 88.1%, compared with 2015 NPAT of \$3.9 million.
- Impact of foreign exchange translation loss on total comprehensive income was \$3.4 million for the financial year.
- Continuing strong cash reserves finished at \$28.9 million at the end of 2016 financial year.

As one of China's leading brands in menswear, Sunbridge Group continues to maintain its market share despite strong competitive pressures. Although the Group's sales revenue decreased by 20.0% over the prior year, gross margin held steady at above 30%.

The main reasons for the decreased revenue and profits for the 2016 financial year are as follows:

- a softer Chinese economy which impacted the Group's overall sales;
- discounted sales of a large amount of inventory;
- reduction of 2 franchised distributors during the financial year (corresponding to \$1.09 million of the Group's revenue reduction);



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## Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2016

- reduction of the number of direct stores from 67 to 56 during the financial year (corresponding to the Group's revenue reduction of \$973k); and
- bad debts of \$1.21 million incurred due to the closure of the two franchised distributors.

## **About Sunbridge Group Limited**

Sunbridge Group Limited (ASX: SBB) ("the Group") is a leading retailer of menswear in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Group owns and operates the "PANDIST" and "AGUESEADAN" brands of menswear, which target different age segments of well-groomed upper middle class gentlemen. The Group's menswear products range from formal and business wear to casual and sports apparel, and are currently sold in over 382 retail outlets across the PRC. As an integrated fashion enterprise, the Group is responsible for the design, sourcing and selling of their products.

Founded in 1996, the Group has grown rapidly in recent years. The Group's products are sold across an extensive distribution network, covering 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in the PRC and Hong Kong.

The Group designs all of its apparel with its in-house design team, and clothing through its in-house design team but it outsources its entire all of its production to Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) contractors which are located in Guangdong and Zhejiang provinces, both well-known apparel production hubs in the PRC. The Group believes that by outsourcing of production to third parties, it best enables the Group to focus its valuable resources on developing key competitive advantages in design, procurement, warehousing and distribution. Quality is a top priority, and the Group works closely with its OEM contractors to ensure that all of its apparel and accessories meet the highest quality standards demanded by its target market.

#### Likely development, business strategies and prospects

The Group continues to focus on expanding the distribution networks in China through the opening of direct stores and franchise arrangements. Opening of direct stores will be given a strategic preference by the Group, through which high-standard and consistent customer service can be better assured.

The Group will focus more on the design elements to maintain its market competitiveness. Market research will be conducted to gauge the latest fashion trends in the market place. Research and Development will be conducted to bring diversification to the current product line-up.

The Group looks to extend business opportunities in Australia through potential mergers & acquisitions, and/or through business partnerships. The Group continues to extend its product reach to international markets, including Australia, through vigorous global trade partnership development.

## Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.



### **Dividends**

No dividends were paid during the year ended on 31 December 2016.

The Board of Directors is yet to determine the dividend plan in relation to the year ended 31 December 2016.

## Events arising since the end of the reporting period

No matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the year has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Consolidated Group, the results of the operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Group in future financial years.

### Directors' meetings

The number of Directors Meetings (including meetings of Committees of Directors) held during the year, and the number of meetings attended by each Director is as follows:

Directors' Name	Board M	leetings	Nomination and Remuneration Committee			
	A	В	A	В		
Jia Yin Xu	4	4	-	-		
Wayne V Reid	1	1	-	-		
Shirley Ze Yu	2	2	-	-		
Ting Jiang	-	-	-	-		
Qiang An Liu	2	2	1	1		
Benny Qiu	4	4	1	1		

- Column A is the number of meetings the Director was entitled to attend
- Column B is the number of meetings the Director attended.

Due to the small size of the board (3 members), no separate audit and risk committee meetings were held. Issues relating to audit and risk were discussed at the board meetings.

#### Share options

There are no options issued by the Group.

### Remuneration Report (audited)

The Directors of Sunbridge Group Limited and its controlled entities ('the Group') present the Remuneration Report for Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors and other Key Management Personnel, prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The Remuneration Report is set out under the following main headings:

- a. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- b. Details of remuneration
- c. Interest in shares and options
- d. Service agreements
- e. Share-based remuneration; and
- f. Transaction with Key Management Personnel (KMP) and related parties



## A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The principles of the Group's executive strategy and supporting incentive programs and frameworks are:

- to align rewards to business outcomes that deliver value to shareholders;
- to drive a high performance culture by setting challenging objectives and rewarding high performing individuals; and
- to ensure remuneration is competitive in the relevant employment market place to support the attraction, motivation and retention of executive talent.

The Group has structured a remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the Group.

The Board formerly established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee which operated in accordance with its Charter as approved by the Board and was responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors and the Executive Team.

The Committee may engage independent remuneration consultants to provide any necessary information to assist in the discharge of its responsibilities as required. The remuneration structure that has been adopted by the Group consists of the following components:

• Fixed remuneration in the form of an annual salary

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration on a periodic basis by reference to recent employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and Executive Team.

#### Annual Bonus

The Group pays out cash bonuses annually at the director's discretion to all staff, including executive Key Management Personnel, employed at Bangdisidun (Fujian) Fashion Development G Co. Ltd and Hengjiasi Fashion Development Co Ltd, the Group's operations headquarter in China. The payment is not contractual and is contingent on the Group's performance and paid at directors' discretion.

#### **Use of Remuneration Consultants**

No remuneration consultant has been engaged by the Company.

## Voting and comments made at the Group's last Annual General Meeting

The Group received 36.9% of 'yes' votes on its Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2015. The Group received no specific feedback or concern on its Remuneration Report at and after the Annual General Meeting.

The total votes were less than 30,000,000 (shares) which stand for approximately 6.3% of total shares on issue.



## B Details of remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the remuneration of each Key Management Personnel ('KMP') of Sunbridge are shown in the table below:

## Director and other Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Short Term Employee Benefits		Post-Employment Benefits	Long-Term Benefits	Termination Benefits	Share-Based Payments		Annual Bonus			
Employee	Year	Cash Salary & Fees (\$)	Annual Bonus (\$)	Non-Monetary Benefits (\$)	Superannuation (\$)	Long Service Leave (\$)	Termination Payments (\$)	Options (\$)	Total (\$)	Percentage of Remuneration (\$)
Executive Directors										
Jia Yin Xu - Managing Director and CEO	2016	116,705	10,313	-	3,550	-	-	-	130,386	8%
(Appointed 22 May 2013)	2015	88,213	8,121	-	3,744	-	-	-	100,078	8%
Non-Executive Directors										
Benny Yubin Qiu – Independent Non-executive Chairman (Appointed	2016	30,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,024	0%
30 December 2014)	2015	21,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,900	0%
Shirley Ze Yu – Non-executive	2016	8,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,124	0%
Director (Appointed 18 July 2016)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Ting Jiang – Independent Non-	2016	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	0%
executive Director (Appointed 22 May 2013, resigned 27 Jan 2016)	2015	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	0%
Wayne V Reid – Chairman and Independent Non-executive Director	2016	33,062	-	-	2,088	-	-	-	35,150	0%
(Appointed 2 July 2013, resigned 18 July 2016)	2015	54,996	-	-	5,225	-	-	-	60,221	0%
Qiang An Liu – Independent Non-executive Director	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
(Appointed 2 July 2013, resigned 10 November 2016)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%



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		Short Term Employee Benefits		Post-Employment Benefits	Long-Term Benefits	Termination Benefits	Share-Based Payments		Annual Bonus	
Employee	Year	Cash Salary & Fees	Annual Bonus	Non-Monetary Benefits	Superannuation	Long Service Leave	Termination Payments	Options	Total	Percentage of Remuneration
Other Key Management Personne	e <b>1</b>									
Chow Yee Koh – Company	2016	33,000	-	-	3,135	-	-	-	36,135	0%
Secretary (Appointed 22 May 2013)	2015	33,000	-	-	3,135	-	-	-	36,135	0%
Mark Ma – CFO (Appointed 1	2016	7,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,715	0%
October 2016)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Fang Zhang – CFO (Appointed 5	2016	27,500	-	-	2,613	-	-	-	30,113	0%
August 2014, resigned 30 Sep 2016)	2015	33,000	-	-	3,135	-	-	-	36,135	0%
E.C. I. DDCE. 11M	2016	34,140	2,918	-	3,550	-	-	-	40,608	7%
Feifu Lin – PRC Financial Manager	2015	28,852	2,693	-	3,744	-	-	-	35,289	8%
Wenjian Xu – PRC Head of Sales	2016	59,569	5,065	-	3,550	-	-	-	68,184	7%
Division	2015	50,637	4,701	-	3,744	-	-	-	59,082	8%
Shaohuang Xu – PRC Deputy General Manager (Appointed 1	2016	52,871	4,498	-	3,550	-	-	-	60,919	7%
March 2015)	2015	45,401	4,274	-	3,744	-	-	-	53,419	8%
Lin Mao Ye – Administrative	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Manager (Resigned in 2015)	2015	25,121	2,458	-	3,494	-	-	-	31,073	8%
2016 Total	•	406,710	22,794	-	22,036	-	-	-	451,358	5%
2015 Total	_	429,120	22,247	-	29,965	-	-	-	481,332	5%



## C Interest in shares and options

The table below shows the shareholdings of each director in number and percentage as at 31 December 2016.

Name	2015 Shareholding in Number	Purchase / (Disposal)	2016 Shareholding in Number	2015 Shareholding in Percentage	2016 Shareholding in Percentage
Jia Yin Xu*	259,200,000	41,400,000	217,800,000	54.95%	46.17%
Benny Yubin Qiu	-	-	-	-	-
Shirley Ze Yu	-	60,000	60,000	-	0.01%

\*On 7 January 2016, Mr Jiayin Xu disposed of 18,800,000 shares and on 22 December 2016, disposed of a further 22,600,000 shares. As at the signing date of the remuneration report total number of shares held by Mr Jiayin Xu is 217,800,000 which represents 46.71% of the total number of shares of the Group.s

On 13 December 2016, Ms Shirley Ze Yu acquired 60,000 shares. As at 31 December 2016 of the remuneration report total number of shares held by Ms Shirley Ze Yu was 60,000 which represented 0.01% of the total number of shares of the Group.

No other KMP has any share and option interest as at 31 December 2016.



## D Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the Executive Directors and other Key Management Personnel are formalised in a Service Agreement. The major provisions of the agreements relating to remuneration are set out below:

Name	Base Salary (\$)	Term of Agreement	Notice Period
Jia Yin Xu - Managing Director and CEO	121,568	3 years and auto-renewal	1 month
Benny Yubin Qiu - Independent Non- Executive Chairman	43,800	1 year and auto-renewal	1 month
Shirley Ze Yu - Independent Non- Executive Director	21,900	1 year and auto-renewal	1 month
Chow Yee Koh - Company Secretary	33,000	1 year and auto-renewal	1 month
Mark Ma - Chief Financial Officer	28,182	1 year and auto-renewal	1 month
Feifu Lin - PRC Financial Manager	35,012	1 year and auto-renewal	1 month
Shaohuang Xu - PRC Deputy General Manager	53,976	1 year and auto-renewal	1 month
Wenjian Xu - PRC Head of Sales Division	60,784	1 year and auto-renewal	1 month



### E Share-based remuneration

## Options granted over unissued shares

There are no options issued by the Group.

## F Transaction with Key Management Personnel (KMP) and related parties

## Transactions with Key Management Personnel

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Reimbursement of expenses previously paid by Mr Xu Jiayin on the Group's behalf	320,000	1,328,765
Advances received by the Group to support the parent entity's operation in Australia from Mr Xu Jiayin	190,000	470,000

## Balance with Key Management Personnel

Amounts receivable from and payable to Key Management Personnel of the Group at reporting date comprise of the following:

	Receivable from the party	Payable to the party
31 December 2016	\$	\$
Mr Jia Yin Xu	· -	190,000
Mr Ting Jiang	-	-
	Receivable	
	from the	Payable to
	party	the party
31 December 2015	\$	\$
Mr Jia Yin Xu	-	320,000
Mr Ting Jiang	2,000	-

Related party transactions comprise of related party loans and no specific terms and conditions have been attached to the transactions above.

End of audited Remuneration Report.



## **Environmental legislation**

The Group's operations are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory in Australia or in China.

## Indemnities given to, and insurance premiums paid for, auditors and officers

During the year, Sunbridge paid a premium to insure officers of the Group. The officers of the Group covered by the insurance policy include all directors.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else to cause detriment to the Group.

Details of the amount of the premium paid in respect of insurance policies are not disclosed as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

The Group has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer or auditor of the Group against a liability incurred as such by an officer or auditor.

#### Non-audit services

During the year, Grant Thornton, the Company's auditors provided company tax return services of \$3,100 in addition to their statutory audit duties (2015: \$2,600).

The Board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and, in accordance with written advice provided by resolution of the Audit and Risk Committee, is satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services during the year is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and have been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee to ensure they do not impact upon the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the non-audit services do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor
  independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they
  did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or
  decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly
  sharing risks and rewards



Details of the amounts paid to the auditors of the Company, Grant Thornton, and its related practices for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 26 to the Financial Statements.

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under s307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included on page 15 of this financial report and forms part of this Directors' Report

## Proceedings on behalf of the Company

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Benny Yubin Qiu

Chairman

31 March 2017



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## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF SUNBRIDGE GROUP LIMITED

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Sunbridge Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD

grant Thornton,

Chartered Accountants

Partner – Audit & Assurance

Adelaide, 31 March 2017

J L Humphrey

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## Corporate Governance Statement

The Board is responsible for establishing the Company's corporate governance framework, the key features of which are set out below. In establishing its corporate governance framework, the Board has referred to the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Councils' Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations.

The corporate governance statement discloses the extent to which the Company follows the recommendations. The Company will follow each recommendation where the Board has considered the recommendation to be an appropriate benchmark for its corporate governance practices. Where the Company's corporate governance practices will follow a recommendation, the Board has made appropriate statements reporting on the adoption of the recommendation. In compliance with the "if not, why not" reporting regime, where, after due consideration, the Company's corporate governance practices will not follow a recommendation, the Board has explained its reasons for not following the recommendation and disclosed what, if any, alternative practices the Company will adopt instead of those in the recommendation.

The following governance-related documents can be found on the Company's website at http://www.sunbridge.com.au, under the section marked "Corporate Governance":

- (a) Board Charter
- (b) Board Performance Evaluation Policy;
- (c) Code of Conduct;
- (d) Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter;
- (e) Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter;
- (f) Security Trading Policy;
- (g) Continuous Disclosure Policy;
- (h) Shareholder Communication and Investor Relations Policy; and
- (i) Diversity Policy.

## Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

## Recommendation 1.1

The Company has established the respective roles and responsibilities of its Board and management, and those matters expressly reserved to the Board and those delegated to management, and has documented this in its Board Charter.



The responsibilities of the Board include but are not limited to:

- (a) setting and reviewing strategic direction and planning;
- (b) reviewing financial and operational performance;
- (c) identifying principal risks and reviewing risk management strategies; and
- (d) considering and reviewing significant capital investments and material transactions.

In exercising its responsibilities, the Board recognises that there are many stakeholders in the operations of the Company, including employees, shareholders, co-ventures, the government and the community.

The Board has delegated responsibility for the business operations of the Company to the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer is accountable to the Board.

#### Recommendation 1.2

The Company undertakes appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to shareholders a candidate for election as a director and provides shareholders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect a director.

The checks which are undertaken, and the information provided to shareholders, are set out in the Company's Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter.

#### Recommendation 1.3

The Company has a written agreement with each of the Directors and senior executives setting out the terms of their appointment. The material terms of any employment, service or consultancy agreement the Company, or any of its child entities, has entered into with its Chief Executive Officer, any of its directors, and any other person or entity who is a related party of the Chief Executive Officer or any of its directors will be disclosed in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.16.4 (taking into consideration the exclusions from disclosure outlined in that rule).

#### Recommendation 1.4

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board. The Company Secretary is responsible for the application of best practice in corporate governance and also supports the effectiveness of the Board by:

- (a) ensuring a good flow of information between the Board, its committees, and Directors;
- (b) monitoring policies and procedures of the Board;
- (c) advising the Board through the Chairman of corporate governance policies; and
- (d) conducting and reporting matters of the Board, including the despatch of Board agendas, briefing papers and minutes.



#### Recommendation 1.5

The Company has a Diversity Policy, the purpose of which is:

- (a) to outline the Company's commitment to creating a corporate culture that embraces diversity and, in particular, focuses on the composition of its Board and senior management; and
- (b) to provide a process for the Board to determine measurable objectives and procedures which the Company will implement and report against to achieve its diversity goals.

As at 31 March 2017 there are 1 woman in senior executive positions in the Company, and 154 women employees across the Company, representing 72% of the whole organisation. There is 1 women on the Board at this time. The Board maintains full transparency of board processes, reviews and appointments and encourages gender diversity.

Given the Company's size the Board does not consider it appropriate to set quantitative objectives regarding gender diversity at this time. As the operations grow, the Board will give consideration to the setting of such objectives and their achievement through the appointment of appropriate candidates to the Board and senior executive positions as they become available

#### Recommendation 1.6

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Company's senior executives in accordance with the process disclosed in the Company's Process for Performance Evaluations, which is currently being developed by the Board.

The Chair is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Company's Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the process disclosed in the Company's Process for Performance Evaluations, which is currently being developed by the Board.

During the current reporting period, the Company has conducted an evaluation of each of its senior executives.

The Company will conduct an evaluation of its Chief Executive Officer.

#### Recommendation 1.7

The Chair is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Board, Board committees and individual directors in accordance with the process disclosed in the Company's Board performance evaluation policy.

This policy is to ensure:

- (a) individual Directors and the Board as a whole work efficiently and effectively in achieving their functions;
- (b) the executive Directors and key executives execute the Company's strategy through the efficient and effective implementation of the business objectives; and
- (c) committees to which the Board has delegated responsibilities are performing efficiently and effectively in accordance with the duties and responsibilities set out in the board charter.

This policy will be reviewed annually.



## Principle 2: Structure the board to add value

#### Recommendation 2.1

Due to the size of the Board, the Company does not have a separate nomination committee. The roles and responsibilities of a nomination committee are currently undertaken by the Board.

The duties of the full Board in its capacity as a nomination committee are set out in the Company's Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter which is available on the Company's website.

When the Board meets as a remuneration and nomination committee is carries out those functions which are delegated to it in the Company's Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter. Items that are usually required to be discussed by a Remuneration and Nomination Committee are marked as separate agenda items at Board meetings when required.

The Board has adopted a Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter which describes the role, composition, functions and responsibilities of a Nomination Committee and is disclosed on the Company's website.

#### Recommendation 2.2

The mix of skills and diversity which the Board is looking to achieve in its composition is:

- (a) a broad range of business experience; and
- (b) technical expertise and skills required to discharge duties.

## Recommendation 2.3

The Board considers the independence of directors having regard to the relationships listed in Box 2.3 of the Principles and Recommendations.

Currently the Board is structured as follows:

- (a) Jia Yin Xu (Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer);
- (b) Benny Yubin Qiu (Independent Non-Executive Chairman); and
- (c) Shirley Ze Yu (Independent Non-Executive Director);

#### Recommendation 2.4

The Board has a majority of independent directors.

#### Recommendation 2.5

Mr Benny Yubin Qiu is an independent Chairman.



#### Recommendation 2.6

It is a policy of the Company, that new Directors undergo an induction process in which they are given a full briefing on the Company.

In order to achieve continuing improvement in Board performance, all Directors are encouraged to undergo continual professional development. Specifically, Directors are provided with the resources and training to address skills gaps where they are identified.

#### Principle 3: Act ethically and responsibly

#### Recommendation 3.1

The Company is committed to promoting good corporate conduct grounded by strong ethics and responsibility. The Company has established a Code of Conduct (Code), which addresses matters relevant to the Company's legal and ethical obligations to its stakeholders. It may be amended from time to time by the Board, and is disclosed on the Company's website.

The Code applies to all Directors, employees, contractors and officers of the Company.

The Code will be formally reviewed by the Board each year.

## Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting

## Recommendation 4.1

Due to the size of the Board, the Company does not have a separate audit and risk committee. The roles and responsibilities of an audit and risk committee are undertaken by the Board.

The full Board in its capacity as the audit committee is responsible for reviewing the integrity of the Company's financial reporting and overseeing the independence of the external auditors. The duties of the full Board in its capacity as the audit committee are set out in the Company's Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter which is available on the Company's website.

When the Board meets as an audit and risk committee it carries out those functions which are delegated to it in the Company's Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter. Items that are usually required to be discussed by an audit and risk committee are marked as separate agenda items at Board meetings when required.

The Board is responsible for the initial appointment of the external auditor and the appointment of a new external auditor when any vacancy arises. Candidates for the position of external auditor must demonstrate complete independence from the Company through the engagement period. The Board may otherwise select an external auditor based on criteria relevant to the Company's business and circumstances. The performance of the external auditor is reviewed on an annual basis by the Board.

The Board has adopted an Audit Committee Charter which describes the role, composition, functions and responsibilities of the Audit Committee and is disclosed on the Company's website.



#### Recommendation 4.2

Before the Board approves the Company financial statements for each financial period it will receive from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer or equivalent a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the Company for the relevant financial period have been properly maintained and that the financial statements for the relevant financial period comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company and the consolidated entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

### Recommendation 4.3

Under section 250RA of the Corporations Act, the Company's auditor is required to attend the Company's annual general meeting at which the audit report is considered, and does not arrange to be represented by a person who is a suitably qualified member of the audit team that conducted the audit and is in a position to answer questions about the audit. Each year, the Company will write to the Company's auditor to inform them of the date of the Company's annual general meeting. In accordance with section 250S of the Corporations Act, at the Company's annual general meeting where the Company's auditor or their representative is at the meeting, the Chair will allow a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask the auditor (or its representative) questions relevant to the conduct of the audit; the preparation and content of the auditor's report; the accounting policies adopted by the Company in relation to the preparation of the financial statements; and the independence of the auditor in relation to the conduct of the audit. The Chair will also allow a reasonable opportunity for the auditor (or their representative) to answer written questions submitted to the auditor under section 250PA of the Corporations Act.

### Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

#### Recommendation 5.1

The Company is committed to:

- (a) ensuring that shareholders and the market are provided with full and timely information about its activities;
- (b) complying with the continuous disclosure obligations contained in the Listing Rules and the applicable sections of the Corporations Act; and
- (c) providing equal opportunity for all stakeholders to receive externally available information issued by the Company in a timely manner.

The Company has adopted a Continuous Disclosure Policy, which is disclosed on the Company's website. The Continuous Disclosure Policy sets out policies and procedures for the Company's compliance with its continuous disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules, and addresses financial markets communication, media contact and continuous disclosure issues. It forms part of the Company's corporate policies and procedures and is available to all staff.

The Chief Executive Officer manages the policy. The policy will develop over time as best practice and regulations change and the Company Secretary will be responsible for communicating any amendments. This policy will be reviewed by the Board annually.



### Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders

#### Recommendation 6.1

The Company provides information about itself and its governance to investors via its website at www.sunbridge.com.au. The Company is committed to maintaining a Company website with general information about the Company and its operations and information specifically targeted at keeping the Company's shareholders informed about the Company. In particular, where appropriate, after confirmation of receipt by ASX, the following will be posted to the Company website:

- (a) relevant announcements made to the market via ASX;
- (b) media releases;
- (c) investment updates;
- (d) Company presentations and media briefings;
- (e) copies of press releases and announcements for the preceding three years; and
- (f) copies of annual and half yearly reports including financial statements for the preceding three years.

#### Recommendation 6.2

The Company has a Shareholder Communication and Investor Relations Policy which aims to ensure that Shareholders are informed of all major developments of the Company. The policy is disclosed on the Company's website.

Information is communicated to Shareholders via:

- (a) reports to Shareholders;
- (b) ASX announcements;
- (c) annual general meetings; and
- (d) the Company website.

This Shareholder Communication and Investor Relations policy will be formally reviewed by the Board each year. While the Company aims to provide sufficient information to Shareholders about the Company and its activities, it understands that Shareholders may have specific questions and require additional information. To ensure that Shareholders can obtain all relevant information to assist them in exercising their rights as Shareholders, the Company has made available a telephone number and relevant contact details (via the website) for Shareholders to make their enquiries.

#### Recommendation 6.3

The Board encourages full participation of Shareholders at meetings to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategies and goals.

However, due to the size and nature of the Company, the Board does not consider a policy outlining the policies and processes that it has in place to facilitate and encourage participating at meetings of shareholders to be appropriate at this stage.



#### Recommendation 6.4

Shareholders are given the option to receive communications from, and send communication to, the Company and its share registry electronically. To ensure that shareholders can obtain all relevant information to assist them in exercising their rights as shareholders, the Company has made available a telephone number and relevant contact details (via the website) for shareholders to make their enquiries.

### Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

#### Recommendation 7.1

Due to the size of the Board, the Company does not have a separate audit and risk committee. The Board is responsible for the oversight of the Company's risk management and control framework.

When the Board meets as an audit and risk committee it carries out those functions which are delegated to it in the Company's Audit and Risk Committee Charter. Items that are usually required to be discussed by an audit and risk committee are marked as separate agenda items at Board meetings when required.

The Board has adopted an Audit and Risk Committee Charter which describes the role, composition, functions and responsibilities of the audit and risk committee and is disclosed on the Company's website. Under the Audit and Risk Committee Charter, responsibility and control of risk management is delegated to the appropriate level of management within the Company with the Chief Executive Officer having ultimate responsibility to the Board for the risk management and control framework.

The risk management system covers:

- (a) operational risk;
- (b) financial reporting;
- (c) compliance / regulations; and
- (d) system / IT process risk.

A risk management model is also being developed and will provide a framework for systematically understanding and identifying the types of business risks threatening the Company as a whole, or specific business activities within the Company.

A copy of the Company's Audit and Risk Committee Charter is disclosed on the Company's website.



#### Recommendation 7.2

The Board will review the Company's risk management framework annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound, to determine whether there have been any changes in the material business risks the Company faces and to ensure that the Company is operating within the risk appetite set by the Board.

Arrangements put in place by the Board to monitor risk management include, but are not limited to:

- (a) monthly reporting to the Board in respect of operations and the financial position of the Company; and
- (b) quarterly rolling forecasts prepared;

#### Recommendation 7.3

The Company does not have, and does not intend to establish, an internal audit function. To evaluate and continually improve the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control processes, the Board relies on ongoing reporting and discussion of the management of material business risks as outlined in the Company's Audit and Risk Management Charter.

#### Recommendation 7.4

Given the speculative nature of the Company's business, it will be subject to general risks and certain specific risks.

The Company will identify those economic, environmental and/or social sustainability risks to which it has a material exposure, and will disclose how it intends to manage those risks in its corporate governance statements as and when required.

## Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

#### Recommendation 8.1

Due to the size of the Board, the Company does not have a separate remuneration committee. The roles and responsibilities of a remuneration committee are currently undertaken by the Board.

The duties of the full board in its capacity as a remuneration committee are set out in the Company's Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter which is available on the Company's website

When the Board meets as a remuneration committee it carries out those functions which are delegated to it in the Company's Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter. Items that are usually required to be discussed by a remuneration committee are marked as separate agenda items at Board meetings when required.

The Board has adopted a Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter which describes the role, composition, functions and responsibilities of the remuneration committee and is disclosed on the Company's website.



#### Recommendation 8.2

Details of the Company's policies on remuneration will be set out in the Company's "Remuneration Report" in each Annual Report published by the Company. This disclosure will include a summary of the Company's policies regarding the deferral of performance-based remuneration and the reduction, cancellation or clawback of the performance-based remuneration in the event of serious misconduct or a material misstatement in the Company's financial statements.

#### Recommendation 8.3

The Company does not currently have an equity-based remuneration scheme. However, in the event the Company establishes an equity-based remuneration scheme, the Company's Security Trading Policy does include a statement on the Company's policy on prohibiting participants in any Employee Incentive Plan entering into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the Employee Incentive Plan.

## **Security Trading Policy**

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 12.9, the Company has adopted a trading policy which sets out the following information:

- (a) closed periods in which directors, employees and contractors of the Company must not deal in the Company's securities;
- (b) trading in the Company's securities which is not subject to the Company's trading policy; and
- (c) the procedures for obtaining written clearance for trading in exceptional circumstances.

The Company's Security Trading Policy is available on the Company's website.



## Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

## For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		\$	\$
Revenue	6	57,202,805	71,480,033
Cost of Goods Sold		(39,588,827)	(46,756,114)
Gross Profit	_	17,613,978	24,723,919
Other Income	6	97,144	119,761
Direct store expenses	7	(6,724,057)	(11,036,482)
Marketing expenses	7	(3,276,268)	(2,454,132)
Selling expenses	7	(2,508,131)	(2,493,149)
Administration expenses	7	(4,343,409)	(3,050,797)
Finance costs	8	(4,593)	(36,631)
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	_	854,664	5,772,490
Income Tax Expense	9	(392,196)	(1,880,537)
Profit / (Loss) for The Year Attributable to Members of the Parent Entity		462,468	3,891,953
Other Comprehensive Income for The Year Net of Tax  Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss  Exchange differences on translating foreign operations  Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for The Year	_	(3,376,390)	3,641,627
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for The Year Attributable to Members of the Parent Entity	<u> </u>	(2,913,922)	7,533,580
Earnings Per Share (on profit attributable to ordinary equity holders)		Cents	Cents
Basic Earnings Per Share	23	0.10	0.83
Diluted Earnings Per Share	23	0.10	0.83

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.



## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

## As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS		Ψ	Ψ
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	28,937,501	30,530,267
Trade and other receivables	11	14,360,258	14,029,850
Security deposits to suppliers	12	2,081,004	2,239,413
Inventories	13	8,399,005	8,405,408
Current tax assets	19	427,066	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	54,204,834	55,204,938
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	15	9,002,010	8,341,028
Intangible assets	16	491,350	1,967,672
Deferred tax assets	17	1,330,128	1,740,177
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	10,823,488	12,048,877
TOTAL ASSETS	_ _	65,028,322	67,253,815
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	18	4,988,067	4,137,255
Current tax liabilities	19	-	162,383
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	4,988,067	4,299,638
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	4,988,067	4,299,638
	_		-
NET ASSETS	=	60,040,255	62,954,177
EQUITY			
Issued capital	21	12,495,825	12,495,825
Foreign exchange translation reserve	22	7,415,320	10,791,710
Statutory Reserve	22	6,771,262	6,771,262
Retained Earnings		33,357,848	32,895,380
TOTAL EQUITY	_	60,040,255	62,954,177

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.



## Sunbridge Group Limited and Its Controlled Entities ABN 40 163 886 020

Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2016

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

## For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share Capital Ordinary	Retained Earnings	Foreign Exchange Reserve	Statutory Reserves	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2015	12,495,825	29,003,427	7,150,083	6,771,262	55,420,597
Profit for the year	-	3,891,953	-	-	3,891,953
Other comprehensive income	-	-	3,641,627	-	3,641,627
Total comprehensive income	-	3,891,953	3,641,627	-	7,533,580
Balance at 31 December 2015	12,495,825	32,895,380	10,791,710	6,771,262	62,954,177
Profit for the year	-	462,468	-	-	462,468
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(3,376,390)	-	(3,376,390)
Total comprehensive income	-	462,468	(3,376,390)	-	(2,913,922)
Balance at 31 December 2016	12,495,825	33,357,848	7,415,320	6,771,262	60,040,255

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.



## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

## For the year ended 31 December 2016

•	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		Ψ	Ψ
Receipts from customers		56,102,490	74,455,707
Payments to suppliers and employees		(53,098,993)	(66,236,586)
Interest received		97,144	119,761
Finance costs paid		(4,593)	(36,631)
Income tax paid		(655,029)	(2,779,642)
Net cash provided by operating activities	25	2,441,019	5,522,609
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Purchase of property, plant and equipment Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	_ _	(2,237,628) (2,237,628)	(2,353,221) (2,353,221)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds/(Repayment) of borrowings		-	(3,060,950)
Cash (advances) to related parties		(130,000)	(1,027,196)
Net cash used in financing activities		(130,000)	(4,088,146)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		73,391	(918,758)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	10	30,530,267	29,320,103
Effects of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents holdings in foreign currencies		(1,666,157)	2,128,922
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	10	28,937,501	30,530,267

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 1 Nature of operations

Sunbridge and subsidiaries' ('the Group') principal activities include the followings:

- Wholesale of clothing apparel to franchised distributors; and
- Retail of clothing apparel to company owned stores.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

## 2 General information and statement of compliance

The consolidated general purpose financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'). Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards results in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'). Sunbridge is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements. Sunbridge is the Group's Ultimate Parent Company Sunbridge is a Public Company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The address of its registered office and its principal place of business is Level 12, 680 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2017.



#### 3 New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

#### 3.1 New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

The Group applied a number of amendments to accounting standards applicable for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2016.

The amendments below did not impact the consolidated financial statements and disclosures of the Group:

- AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Accounting for acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (AASB 1 & AASB 11); and
- AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101.

In addition, several other standard amendments and interpretations were applicable for the first time in 2016, but were not relevant to the Company and do not impact the Group's annual consolidated financial statements.

## 3.2 Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective and not been adopted early by the Group

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2016. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, as set out below.

## AASB 9 Financial Instruments (December 2014) (Application date: 1 January 2018)

AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes a forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-changed approach to hedge accounting.

These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on: (i) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (ii) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.
- b Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income (instead of in profit or loss). Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.
- c Introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for particular simple debt instruments.



### 3 New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements (cont.)

- d Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.
- e Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:
  - the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
  - the remaining change is presented in profit or loss

If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.

Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 into AASB 9:

- classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and
- derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities

AASB 9 requirements regarding hedge accounting represent a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting that enable entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements.

Furthermore, AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses. This model makes use of more forward-looking information and applies to all financial instruments that are subject to impairment accounting.

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 9. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2016.

## AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Application date: 1 January 2018)

AASB 15 replaces AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations:

- establishes a new revenue recognition model
- changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time or at a point in time
- provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics (e.g. multiple element arrangements, variable pricing, rights of return, warranties and licensing)
- expands and improves disclosures about revenue



### 3 New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements (cont.)

In May 2015, the AASB issued ED 260 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, proposing to replace the income recognition requirements of AASB 1004 *Contributions* and provide guidance to assist not-for-profit entities to apply the principles of AASB 15. The ED was open for comment until 14 August 2015 and the AASB is currently in the process of redeliberating its proposals with the aim of releasing the final amendments in late 2016.

Note that ASIC included the disclosure of the impact of AASB 15 as a key focus area for the 31 December 2015 reporting season, so it is important for Directors to ensure that 30 June 2016 financial reports disclose the specific impact of AASB 15.

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 15. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 31 December 2016.

## AASB 16 Leases (Application date: 1 January 2019)

- replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations
- requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases
- provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting
- largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117
- requires new and different disclosures about leases

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 16. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2020.



## 4 Summary of accounting policies

#### 4.1 Overall considerations

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

#### 4.2 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the Parent Company and all of its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2016. The Parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of 31 December.

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

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the effective date of acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, as applicable.

Non-controlling interests, presented as part of equity, represent the portion of a subsidiary's profit or loss and net assets that is not held by the Group. The Group attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests.



## 4.3 Foreign currency translation

## Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars ('\$AUD'), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company.

#### Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective Group entity, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchanging rate. Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity; otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

#### Foreign operations

The financial results and positions of foreign operations whose functional currency is difference from the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign exchange translation reserve in the statement of financial position. These differences are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the operation is disposed.



## 4.4 Segment reporting

The measurement policies the Group uses for segment reporting under AASB 8 are the same as those used in its financial statements, except that:

- post-employment benefit expenses
- expenses relating to share-based payments
- · research costs relating to new business activities; and
- revenue, costs and fair value gains from investment property

are not included in arriving at the operating profit of the operating segments. In addition, corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to a segment. In the financial periods under review, this primarily applies to the Group's headquarters.

There have been no changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss.

#### 4.5 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue arises from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services (GST) or value added tax (VAT).

#### 4.6 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin. Expenditure for warranties is recognised and charged against the associated provision when the related revenue is recognised.

#### 4.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

## 4.8 Intangible assets

Franchising rights and software have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost of franchising rights and software over their estimated useful lives, which is based on estimated useful life for franchising rights (3 years) and 2 years for software.



## 4.9 Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the consolidated group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

## Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

## Class of Fixed Asset Depreciation Rate

Buildings	5%-10%
Office equipment	20-33%
Director store equipment	33-50%
Motor vehicle	33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.



#### 4.10 Impairment testing, other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risks factors.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

#### 4.11 Financial instruments

#### Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.



## 4.12 Financial instruments (cont.)

#### De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

#### i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

#### ii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### iii. Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### 4.12 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all expenses directly attributable to the manufacturing process as well as suitable portions of related production overheads, based on normal operating capacity. Costs of ordinarily interchangeable items are assigned using the first in, first out cost formula. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses.

#### 4.13 Income taxes

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

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



#### 4.13 Income taxes (cont.)

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

#### 4.14 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 4.15 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

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

Other components of equity include the following:

- reserves comprises the statutory reserve' and 'statutory welfare fund';
- **foreign currency translation reserve** comprises foreign currency translation differences arising on the translation of financial statements of the Group's foreign entities into \$AUD.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits.

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting prior to the reporting date.

All transactions with owners of the parent are recorded separately within equity.



#### 4.16 Employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to reporting date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

#### 4.17 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions for product warranties, legal disputes, onerous contracts or other claims are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Group and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Restructuring provisions are recognised only if a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been developed and implemented, or management has at least announced the plan's main features to those affected by it. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Group can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligation is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the outflow of resources is remote in which case no liability is recognised.

#### 4.18 Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount GST and VAT, except where the amount of GST and VAT incurred is not recoverable from the Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST and VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown as inclusive of GST and VAT.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST and VAT component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

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## 4.19 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies

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

#### Significant management judgement

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

#### Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the Group's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

#### **Impairment**

The group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the group that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates

## Doubful debts

All of the Group's trade and other receivables have been reviewed for indicators of impairment. Certain trade receivables were found to be impaired and an allowance for credit losses of \$1,209,881 has been recorded accordingly within Administration expenses. The impaired trade receivables are mostly due from customers in the business-to-business market that are experiencing financial difficulties.

#### Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

#### **Inventories**

Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future fashion trend or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.



#### 5 Segment reporting

## Identification of reportable segments

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources.

The Group is managed primarily on the basis of product category and service offerings as the diversification of the Group's operations inherently have notably different risk profiles and performance assessment criteria. Operating segments are therefore determined on the same basis.

Reportable segments disclosed are based on aggregating operating segments where the segments are considered to have similar economic characteristics and are also similar with respect to the following:

- the products sold and/or services provided by the segment; and
- the type or class of customer for the products or services.

#### Types of products and services by segment

Segments as determined by the Directors and Management are as follows:

- Wholesale of clothing apparel to franchised distributors; and
- Retail sales of clothing apparel by company owned stores

The group operates predominately in one geographical segment, being the People's Republic of China.

#### Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments:

#### Accounting policies adopted

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Directors, being the chief decision makers with respect to operating segments, are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Group.

## Inter-segment transactions

Inter-segment loans payables and receivables are initially recognised at the consideration received net of transaction costs. If inter-segment loans receivable and payable are not on commercial terms, there are not adjusted to fair value based on market interest rates. This policy represents a departure from that applied to the statutory financial statements.

#### Segment assets

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to the segment that receives majority economic value from the asset. In the majority of instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location. All segment assets are located in China.

#### Segment liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is a direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the Group as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings. All segment liabilities are located in China.



## 5 Segment reporting (cont.)

Segment information for the year is as follows:

	Wholesale	Retail	Total
2016	\$	\$	\$
Segment revenues	41,928,324	15,274,480	57,202,804
Segment cost of sales	(31,929,816)	(7,659,012)	(39,588,828)
Segment interest revenue	97,141	-	97,141
Segment interest expense	(4,143)	-	(4,143)
Segment depreciation and amortisation	(319,015)	(1,932,748)	(2,251,763)
Segment impairment expense	-	(57,554)	(57,554)
Segment inventory provision	(473,405)	-	(473,405)
Segment other expenses	(8,847,148)	(4,733,756)	(14,069,594)
Segment operating results	282,598	668,559	951,157
Unallocated expenses			(488,689)
Group result		<del>-</del>	462,468
Segment assets	-	2,085,536	2,085,536
Total unallocated assets	-	-	62,942,786
Total consolidated assets		_	65,028,322
	Wholesale	Retail	Total
2015	Wholesale \$	Retail \$	Total \$
2015 Segment revenues			
	\$	\$	\$
Segment revenues	<b>\$</b> 53,229,900	<b>\$</b> 18,250,133	<b>\$</b> 71,480,033
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054)	<b>\$</b> 18,250,133	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114)
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767	<b>\$</b> 18,250,133	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue Segment interest expense Segment depreciation and amortisation Segment impairment expense	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767 (14,280) (838,809)	\$ 18,250,133 (8,395,060)	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767 (14,280) (2,670,806) (1,141,782)
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue Segment interest expense Segment depreciation and amortisation	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767 (14,280)	\$ 18,250,133 (8,395,060) - (1,831,997)	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767 (14,280) (2,670,806)
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue Segment interest expense Segment depreciation and amortisation Segment impairment expense	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767 (14,280) (838,809)	\$ 18,250,133 (8,395,060) - (1,831,997)	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767 (14,280) (2,670,806) (1,141,782)
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue Segment interest expense Segment depreciation and amortisation Segment impairment expense Segment inventory provision	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767 (14,280) (838,809) - (303,492)	\$ 18,250,133 (8,395,060) - (1,831,997) (1,141,782)	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767 (14,280) (2,670,806) (1,141,782) (303,492)
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue Segment interest expense Segment depreciation and amortisation Segment impairment expense Segment inventory provision Segment other expenses	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767 (14,280) (838,809) (303,492) (11,377,649)	\$ 18,250,133 (8,395,060) - (1,831,997) (1,141,782) - (2,938,418)	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767 (14,280) (2,670,806) (1,141,782) (303,492) (14,316,067)
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue Segment interest expense Segment depreciation and amortisation Segment impairment expense Segment inventory provision Segment other expenses  Segment operating results	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767 (14,280) (838,809) (303,492) (11,377,649)	\$ 18,250,133 (8,395,060) - (1,831,997) (1,141,782) - (2,938,418)	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767 (14,280) (2,670,806) (1,141,782) (303,492) (14,316,067)  4,516,723
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue Segment interest expense Segment depreciation and amortisation Segment impairment expense Segment inventory provision Segment other expenses  Segment operating results Unallocated expenses	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767 (14,280) (838,809) (303,492) (11,377,649)	\$ 18,250,133 (8,395,060) - (1,831,997) (1,141,782) - (2,938,418)	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767 (14,280) (2,670,806) (1,141,782) (303,492) (14,316,067)  4,516,723 (624,770)
Segment revenues Segment cost of sales Segment interest revenue Segment interest expense Segment depreciation and amortisation Segment impairment expense Segment inventory provision Segment other expenses  Segment operating results Unallocated expenses  Group result	\$ 53,229,900 (38,361,054) 119,767 (14,280) (838,809) (303,492) (11,377,649)	\$ 18,250,133 (8,395,060) (1,831,997) (1,141,782) (2,938,418)  2,957,156	\$ 71,480,033 (46,756,114) 119,767 (14,280) (2,670,806) (1,141,782) (303,492) (14,316,067)  4,516,723 (624,770) 3,891,953

Segment assets specifically relate to direct store equipment and franchising rights. All other assets of the Group remain unallocated.



## 6 Revenue

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Sales revenue		
- Sales of goods	57,202,805	71,480,033
Total sales revenue	57,202,805	71,480,033
Other income		
- Bank interest received	97,144	119,761
Total other income	97,144	119,761
7 Expenses		
7.1 Direct store expenses		
<u>-</u>	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Employee expenses	1,034,810	1,163,581
Marketing and advertising	66,342	81,189
Shopping mall commissions	2,907,105	3,521,968
Shopping mall management expense	168,989	191,631
Rental expenses	48,040	38,368
Depreciation (direct store)	764,543	528,184
Impairment for franchising rights	57,554	1,141,782
Amortisation – franchising rights	1,333,091	1,276,768
Store renovation support	-	2,692,406
Other direct store expenses	343,583	400,604
Total direct store expenses	6,724,057	11,036,482
7.2 Marketing expenses		
7.2 Marketing expenses	2046	2015
	2016	2015
A describing	\$ 220.840	\$ 215.411
Advertising Exhibitions	220,849	215,411
	3,055,419	2,238,721
Total marketing expenses	3,276,268	2,454,132



## 7 Expenses (cont.)

## 7.3 Selling expenses

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Wholesale commission	689,987	795,531
Employee expenses	1,005,824	873,020
Transportation expenses	384,194	453,764
Hospitality expenses	221,647	148,207
Travelling expenses	102,170	113,223
Other selling expenses	104,309	109,403
Total selling expenses	2,508,131	2,493,149
7.4 Administration expenses	2016	2015

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Audit fee	133,000	125,000
Employee expenses	1,384,272	1,424,550
Depreciation	356,273	281,847
Inventory obsolete expenses	473,405	303,492
Doubtful debt expenses	1,209,881	-
Hospitality expenses	310,052	228,231
Travelling expenses	109,203	130,178
Other expenses	367,323	557,498
Total administration expenses	4,343,409	3,050,797

## 7.5 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Included in:		
Direct store expenses	2,097,634	1,804,952
Administration expenses	356,273	281,847
Total depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,453,907	2,086,799



## 7 Expenses (cont.)

## 7.6 Employee expenses

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Included in:		
Direct store expenses	1,034,810	1,163,581
Selling expenses	1,005,824	873,020
Administration expenses	1,384,272	1,424,550
Total employee expenses	3,424,906	3,461,152

## 8 Finance costs

Finance costs for the reporting periods consist of the following:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Finance costs		
- Bank charges	4,593	5,285
- Interest expenses	-	31,346
Total finance costs	4,593	36,631



## 9 Income tax expenses

The major components of tax expense and the reconciliation of the expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of Sunbridge. The Australian assessable earning will be taxed at 30% (2015: 30%). The Chinese assessable earnings are taxed at 25% (2015:25%).

The components of tax expense comprise:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Current tax	69,909	1,786,643
Deferred tax	322,287	93,894
Current tax expense/(benefit)	392,196	1,880,537

The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at local tax rates		
- Consolidated group	213,666	1,443,123
Prior year tax differences adjusted based on PRC tax audit	69,909	22,625
Non-assessable income	(29,400)	(188,854)
Impairment of intangible assets	-	285,446
Tax loss on entities not recognised	138,021	318,197
Income tax attributable to entity	392,196	1,880,537
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are as follows <sup>(1)</sup>	46%	33%

<sup>(1)</sup> The applicable weighted average effective tax rates reflect the consolidated effective tax rates after taking into account the loss-making position of the parent entity and the fact that the tax losses are not taken into account.



## 10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components:

		2016	2015
		\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand		28,937,501	30,530,267
Cash and cash equivalents	_	28,937,501	30,530,267
	=		
11 Trade and other receivables			
Trade and other receivables consist of the following:			
	3.7	2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
CURRENT			
Trade receivables	11a	15,537,973	13,983,196
Provision for doubtful debts		(1,193,896)	-
Other receivables	11b	8,943	16,228
Goods & services tax receivable	11c	7,238	30,426
Total		14,360,258	14,029,850

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January	-	-
Doubtful debts expenses	(1,209,881)	-
Foreign exchange difference	15,985	-
Balance at 31 December	(1,193,896)	-

## a. Trade receivables past due but not impaired:

Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on 60 day terms (2015: 60 days). Some customers who have a trading history with the group are provided extended credit terms to 90 days. As of 31 December 2016, trade receivables of \$2,720,001 (2015: \$1,906,537) were past due but not impaired. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2016	2015	
	\$	\$	
60-90 days	2,720,001	1,906,537	
90-180 days	-	-	
180-365 days	-	-	
Total	2,729,001	1,906,537	

The other balances within trade receivables are not past due and do not contained impaired assets. Based on the credit history of these receivables, it is expected that these amounts will be received when due.



## 11 Trade and other receivables (cont.)

#### b. Other receivables

Other receivables arise from transaction outside the usual operating activities of the Company and are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

There are no balances that are past due and impaired. It is expected these balances will be received when demanded.

#### c. Goods & services tax receivable

Goods & services tax ("GST") receivable relates to the GST receivable for the Australia parent entity.

#### 12 Security deposits to suppliers

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Security deposits to suppliers	2,081,004	2,239,413

Other assets represent advances/security deposits to suppliers for inventory purchases.

#### 13 Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Inventory recognised at cost	9,150,101	8,705,207
Provision for inventory obsolescence	(751,096)	(299,799)
Net inventory	8,399,005	8,405,408

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventory includes various forms of clothing apparel items held for sale. Inventory has been determined to be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value at reporting date.

An inventory provision of \$751,096 has been recognised during the current financial year for aged inventory items in accordance with the Company policy (2015: \$299,799).



#### 14 Controlled entities

#### a. Controlled entities consolidated

		Percentage Owned (%)	
	Country of Incorporation	2016	2015
		0/0	0/0
Sunbridge Group Limited	Australia		
Subsidiaries of Sunbridge Group Limited:			
- Mega Rich International Creation Limited (2)	Hong Kong	100	100
- Bangdisidun (Fujian) Dress Development Co., Ltd.	People's Republic of China	100	100
- Hengjiasi Dress Development Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China	100	100

#### Note:

- (1) Percentage of voting power is in proportion to ownership;
- (2) Mega Rich International Creation Limited is the intermediate parent entity of Bangdisidun (Fujian) Dress Development Co., Ltd and Hengjiasi Dress Development Co., Ltd.

## b. Cross guarantee

There is no deed of cross guarantee as at 31 December 2016 or 31 December 2015.

## c. Non-controlling interest

No subsidiaries have a non-controlling interest.



## 15 Property, plant and equipment

Details of the Group's property, plant and equipment and their carrying amount are as follows:

	Office Equipment \$	Buildings \$	Construction in Progress	Direct Store Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Consolidated
Gross carrying amount	*	Ψ	•	Ψ	*	*
Cost						
Balance 1 January 2016	209,892	7,535,797	-	1,742,082	116,823	9,604,594
Additions	589,161	316,888	-	1,331,579	-	2,237,628
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exchange differences	(18,882)	(402,680)	-	(109,715)	(6,178)	(537,455)
Balance 31 December 2016	780,171	7,450,005	-	2,963,946	110,645	11,304,767
Accumulated Depreciation Balance 1 January 2016	(60,089)	(516,899)		(649,585)	(36,993)	(1,263,566)
Depreciation	(60,729)	(260,038)	_	(764,543)	(35,507)	(1,120,817)
Disposals	(00,725)	(200,030)	-	(701,515)	(55,507)	(1,120,017)
Net exchange differences	3,980	30,854	-	44,367	2,425	81,626
Balance 31 December 2016	(116,838)	(746,083)	-	(1,369,761)	(70,075)	(2,302,757)
Net carrying amount 31 December 2016	663,333	6,703,921	-	1,594,186	40,570	9,002,010



## 15 Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

	Office Equipment	Buildings	Construction in Progress	Direct Store Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross carrying amount						
Cost						
Balance 1 January 2015	35,271	3,166,836	2,034,186	1,529,876	110,348	6,876,517
Additions	174,678	62,828	1,991,769	123,946	-	2,353,221
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from construction in progress	-	4,171,837	(4,171,837)	-	-	-
Net exchange differences	(57)	134,296	145,882	88,260	6,475	374,856
Balance 31 December 2015	209,892	7,535,797	-	1,742,082	116,823	9,604,594
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance 1 January 2015	(31,949)	(285,015)	-	(120,150)	-	(437,114)
Depreciation	(26,589)	(217,809)	-	(528,184)	(37,449)	(810,031)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exchange differences	(1,551)	(14,075)	-	(1,251)	456	(16,421)
Balance 31 December 2015	(60,089)	(516,899)	-	(649,585)	(36,993)	(1,263,566)
Net carrying amount 31 December 2015	149,804	7,018,987	-	1,092,408	79,829	8,341,028



## 16 Intangible assets

Details of the Group's intangible assets and their carrying amounts are as follows:

	Franchising Rights	Software	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 January 2016	4,138,613	71,352	4,209,965
Addition	-	-	-
Termination of franchising rights on store closure	(957,667)	-	(957,667)
Currency translation differences	(206,195)	(3,773)	(209,968)
Balance at 31 December 2016	2,974,751	67,579	3,042,330
Accumulated Amortisation			
Balance at 1 January 2016	(2,170,941)	(71,352)	(2,242,293)
Amortisation	(1,333,091)	-	(1,333,091)
Termination of franchising rights	900,113	-	900,113
Currency translation differences	120,518	3,773	124,291
Balance at 31 December 2016	(2,483,401)	(67,579)	(2,550,980)
Carrying amount 31 December 2016	491,350	-	491,350

The costs of the acquisition of franchising rights are recognised as intangible assets and are amortised over the estimated minimum lease term of direct stores (3 years). The remaining amortisation period for franchising rights is between 0.3-1 year.

Impairment of franchising rights recognised during the period relates to direct stores that were closed and that will no longer generate future economic benefit to the Group.

	Franchising Rights	Software	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 January 2015	4,974,614	67,397	5,042,011
Addition	-	-	-
Termination of franchising rights on store closure	(1,141,782)	-	(1,141,782)
Currency translation differences	305,781	3,955	309,736
Balance at 31 December 2015	4,138,613	71,352	4,209,965
Amortisation and impairment			
Balance at 1 January 2015	(867,690)	(58,995)	(926,685)
Amortisation	(1,267,739)	(9,029)	(1,276,768)
Currency translation differences	(35,512)	(3,328)	(38,840)
Balance at 31 December 2015	(2,170,941)	(71,352)	(2,242,293)
Carrying amount 31 December 2015	1,967,672	-	1,967,672



#### 17 Deferred tax assets

Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences as a result of different treatment on distributor support and inventory impairment expenses recognised for accounting and tax purposes can be summarised as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Provision for inventory obsolescence	187,774	74,950
Wholesaler renovation support	1,142,354	1,665,227
Total Deferred Tax Assets	1,330,128	1,740,177

## 18 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables consist of the following:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
CURRENT:		
Trade payables	1,864,375	1,026,938
Security deposits from customers	1,549,512	1,636,025
Related party loans payables	190,000	320,000
Other payables	1,384,180	1,154,292
Total Trade and Other Payables	4,988,067	4,137,255

All amounts are short-term. The carrying values of trade payables and other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

#### 19 Current tax assets and liabilities

The Group's current tax assets and liabilities are as below:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Prepaid Income Tax	427,066	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Income Tax Liability	-	162,383

## 20 Contingent assets and liabilities

There are no contingent assets or liabilities exist as at the end of the financial year



## 21 Share capital

#### Ordinary shares

The share capital of Sunbridge consists only of fully paid ordinary shares; the shares do not have a par value. All shares are equally eligible to receive dividends and the repayment of capital.

Ordinary shares participate in dividends in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the Shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each Shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Shares	Shares	\$'000	\$'000
Shares issued and fully paid:				
Beginning of the year	471,738,000	471,738,000	12,495,825	12,495,825
Shares issued	-	-	-	-
Total contributed equity at 31 December	471,738,000	471,738,000	12,495,825	12,495,825

## Capital Management

The management's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern and to provide shareholders with adequate returns.

The management monitors capital on the basis of debt to equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as net liabilities divided by equity. Net liabilities is "Total liabilities" as shown on the consolidated statement of financial position less cash and cash equivalent and equity is "equity" as shown on the consolidated statement of financial position.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the group since the prior year, which is to maintain the debt to equity ratio at not more than 100%. The debt-equity ratios as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Total liabilities	4,988,067	4,299,638
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(28,937,501)	(30,530,267)
Net liabilities (net of cash)	(23,949,434)	(26,230,629)
Total equity	60,040,255	62,954,177
Net liabilities to equity ratio	(40%)	(42%)



#### 22 Other components of equity

## Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of a foreign controlled subsidiary.

#### Statutory General Reserve

Pursuant to the current People's Republic of China Company Law, the Company is required to transfer between 5% to 10% of its profit after taxation to a statutory reserve until the surplus reserve balance reaches a minimal of 50% of the registered capital. For the purposes of calculating the transfer to this reserve, the profit after taxation shall be the amount determined under the People's Republic of China accounting standards. The transfer to this reserve must be made before the distribution of dividends to the shareholders.

#### 23 Earnings per share and dividends

#### Earnings per share

Both the basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated using the profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company (Sunbridge) as the numerator (i.e. no adjustments to profit were necessary in 2015 or 2016).

The reconciliation for the calculation of earnings per share for 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Profit used to calculate basic EPS and dilutive EPS	462,468	3,891,953
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic EPS and diluted EPS	471,738,000	471,738,000

#### **Dividends**

The board has resolved not to pay any dividends for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: Nil) due to the decrease of the net profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2016 and the investment plan in 2017.



## 24 Capital and leasing commitments

## Leasing commitments

The Consolidated Group has leasing commitments at 31 December 2016 as follow:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Payable – minimum lease payments		
- Not later than 12 months	19,220	43,064
- Between 12 months and 5 years	-	20,293
- Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total	19,220	63,357

Lease commitment relates to future contracted operating lease payment for direct stores.

## Management fee commitments

The Consolidated Group has management fee commitments at 31 December 2016 as follow:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Management fee payable	•	·
- Not later than 12 months	139,632	145,770
- Between 12 months and 5 years	32,481	105,066
- Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total	172,113	250,836

Management fee commitment relates to contracted future payment for direct stores.

#### Capital commitments

The Consolidated Group has capital commitments at 31 December 2016 as follow:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Planned capital expenditure		
- Not later than 12 months	234,223	247,346
- Between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
- Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total	234,223	247,346

Current year commitment represents outstanding consideration for land use rights purchase. The prior year capital commitment relates to contracted future payment for the office building under consecution.

#### Services commitments

The group has the following commitments at reporting date for operating expenses: legal fee of \$6,665 and advertising fee of \$833,737.

All commitments are due within 12 months.



## 25 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the period	462,468	3,891,953
A discourage of the form		
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation	1,333,091	1,276,768
Impairment	57,554	1,445,274
Depreciation	1,120,817	810,031
Doubtful debts expense	1,209,881	-
Effects of foreign exchange	(1,184,713)	749,532
Net changes in working capital		
Change in trade receivables	(1,554,775)	2,145,417
Change in other receivables	188,881	(70,509)
Change in inventories	6,403	(3,013,273)
Change in trade payables	837,437	(278,730)
Change in income taxes payable	(589,449)	(927,884)
Change in deferred tax	410,049	(8,837)
Change in other liabilities	143,375	(497,133)
Net cash from operating activities	2,441,019	5,522,609

## 26 Auditor remuneration

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Remuneration for audit and review of financial statements for the parent entity paid/payable to Grant Thornton Australia Pty Ltd:		
- Auditing and reviewing of financial report	133,000	125,000
Other services		
- Taxation services	3,100	2,600
Total Auditor's remuneration	136,100	127,600



## 27 Related party transactions

## a. Transactions with Key Management Personnel

	2016	2015	
	\$	\$	
Reimbursement of expenses previously paid by Mr Xu Jiayin on the Group's behalf	320,000	1,328,765	
Advances received by the Group to support the parent entity's operation in Australia from Mr Xu Jiayin	190,000	470,000	

## b. Balance with Key Management Personnel

Amounts receivable from and payable to Key Management Personnel of the Group at reporting date comprise of the following:

	Receivable	Payable to the
	from the party	party
31 December 2016	\$	\$
Mr Jia Yin Xu	-	190,000
Mr Ting Jiang	-	-
	Receivable	Payable to the
	Receivable from the party	Payable to the party
31 December 2015		•
31 December 2015 Mr Jia Yin Xu	from the party	party

Related party transactions comprise of related party loans and no specific terms and conditions have been attached to the transactions above.

## c. Key Management Remuneration

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	443,522	423,788
Post-employment benefits	7,836	26,471
	451,358	450,259

Detailed information regarding Key Management Personnel remuneration has been outlined in the Remuneration Report included in the Director's Report



## 28 Financial instrument risk

#### 28.1 Risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Group's financial assets and liabilities consist of:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Trade and other receivables;
- Security deposits to suppliers;
- Trade and other payables;
- Short-term borrowings;
- Notes payable.

The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's risk management is coordinated at its headquarters, in close cooperation with the Board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Group's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Group does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below.

## 28.2 Market Risk analysis

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its use of financial instruments are credit risks, liquidity risk and customer concentration risks. The Group does not have any significant exposure to currency risk and price risks.

#### Foreign currency risk

The Group does not have significant balances denominated in foreign currency other than the functional currency of the respective companies within the Group (Renminbi – RMB).

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a group basis and reviewed regularly by the finance committee. It arises from exposures to customers as well as through deposits with financial institutions. The finance committee monitors credits risk on a regular basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at reporting date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.



## 28.2 Market Risk analysis (cont.)

The Group performs ongoing credit evaluation of its customers' financial conditions and require no collateral from its customers. The allowance for doubtful debts is based upon a review of the expected collectability of all trade and other receivables.

There is no collateral held as security at 31 December 2016.

#### Price risk

The Group's financial instruments are not exposed to price risk.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group might be unable to meet its obligations. The Group manages its liquidity needs by monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for financial liabilities as well as forecast cash inflows and outflows due in day-to-day business.

#### Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its short-term deposits placed with financial institutions. For further details on interest rate risk refer to Note 28.4.

#### Customer concentration risk

The Group's exposure to customer concentration risk relates to its dependence on major customers. The Group's top 10 customers in 2016 generate approximately 58% of the Group's revenue during the financial period. (2015: approximately 60%).



## 28.3 Financial instrument composition and maturity analysis

The table below reflect the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments.

	Weighted A Effective Inter	0	Interest Maturing w		Interest B Maturing with	0	Non-intere Maturing w		То	tal
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	0/0	0/0	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets:										
- Cash and cash equivalents (Variable interest rate)	0.34%	0.30%	28,937,501	30,530,267	-	-	-	-	28,937,501	30,530,267
- Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,360,258	14,029,850	14,360,258	14,029,850
- Security deposits to suppliers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,081,004	2,239,413	2,081,004	2,239,413
Total Financial Assets			28,937,501	30,530,267	-	-	16,441,262	16,269,263	45,378,763	46,799,530
Financial Liabilities:										
- Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	_	4,988,067	4,137,255	4,988,067	4,137,255
Total Financial Liabilities			-	-	-	-	4,988,067	4,137,255	4,988,067	4,137,255
Net Financial Assets:			_	-	-	-	-	-	40,390,696	42,662,275



## 28.4 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Group has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its financial instrument's exposure to interest rate at reporting date. The Group's financial instruments do not have significant exposure to price risk and foreign exchange risk.

#### Interest rate sensitivity

The Group's exposure to interest rate risks relates principally to short-term deposits placed with financial institutions, short term borrowings and notes payable.

During 2016 financial year, the group did not hold any interest bearing debt.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +/- 5% (2015: +/- 5%). These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at each reporting date that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant.

	Profit/(Loss) for	r the year	Equity	,	
	\$		\$		
	+5%	-5%	+5%	-5%	
31 December 2016	4,857	(4,857)	4,857	(4,857)	
31 December 2015	4,580	(4,580)	4,580	(4,580)	

## 28.5 Credit risk analysis

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

	2016	2015
Class of financial assets	\$	\$
Carrying amounts:		
Cash and cash equivalents	28,937,501	30,530,267
Security deposit made to suppliers	2,081,005	2,239,413
Trade and other receivables	14,360,258	14,029,850
Total	45,378,764	46,799,530

The Group's management considers that all of the above financial assets that are not impaired for each of the 31 December reporting dates under review are of good credit quality.

At 31 December 2016, the Group has certain trade receivables that have not been settled within their normal credit term but are not considered to be impaired. Refer Note 11 (a).



#### 29 Fair value measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three (3) levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The Group does not hold any financial assets or liabilities carried at fair value as at 31 December 2016. All financial assets and liabilities are carried at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of current receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities approximates the carrying amount as the impact of discounting is not significant.

#### 30 Parent entity information

Information relating to Sunbridge ('the Parent Entity'):

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Statement of financial position		
Assets		
Current assets	9,822	45,618
Non-current assets	23,105,271	23,105,271
Total assets	23,115,093	23,150,889
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	122,167	159,724
Non-current liabilities	2,349,163	1,929,163
Total liabilities	2,471,330	2,088,887
Net assets	20,643,763	21,062,002
Equity		
Issued capital	23,652,487	23,652,487
Retained earnings	(3,008,724)	(2,590,485)
Total equity	20,643,763	21,062,002
Financial performance		
Profit/(loss) Loss for the year	(418,239)	(811,795)
Total comprehensive income	(418,239)	(811,795)



#### 30 Parent entity information (cont.)

No guarantees were provided by the parent entity in relation to debts of its subsidiaries at 31 December 2016. The Parent Entity has no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at 31 December 2016 (2015: \$ Nil).

#### 31 Post-reporting date events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of authorization which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated group in future financial years.

#### 32 Company details

## Registered Office

Level 12, 680 George Street Sydney NSW 2000

#### **Share Registry**

Broadroom Pty Limited Level 12, 225 George Street Sydney NSW 2000

## Principal place of business

No. 11 Longhu, Shaohui Industrial Area, Jinjiang City, Fujian Province People's Republic of China

#### Auditor

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd Level 3, 170 Frome Street Adelaide SA 5000

#### Website

## www.sunbridge.com.au

All monetary amounts in this report are in Australian dollars unless stated otherwise. The financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December each year.



## Directors' Declaration

- 1 In the opinion of the Directors of Sunbridge Group Limited and Its Controlled Entities:
  - a The consolidated financial statements and notes of Sunbridge Group Limited and Its Controlled Entities are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including
    - i Giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
    - ii Complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
  - b There are reasonable grounds to believe that Sunbridge Group Limited and Its Controlled Entities will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the *Corporations Act* 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.
- Note 2 confirms that the consolidated financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

Benny Yubin Oiu

Chairman

Dated the 31st day of March 2017.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF SUNBRIDGE GROUP LIMITED

## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Sunbridge Group Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the consolidated statement of profit and loss and 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, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd ACN 130 913 594 a subsidiary or related entity of Grant Thornton Australia Ltd ABN 41 127 556 389

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## **Key Audit Matters**

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue Recognition	
Refer Note 4.5 and Note 6	
Revenue, totalling \$57,202,805 for the year, is the key driver of the Group and is generated through two revenue streams being sales through retail stores and those to wholesaler customers.  Management focuses on revenue as a key driver by which the performance of the Group is measured.  The Company's revenue is the largest item in the Statement of Profit or Loss and is a key audit matter given the nature of revenue and the likely importance of the revenue balance to stakeholders.	<ul> <li>Our procedures included, amongst others:</li> <li>Understanding and documenting the processes and controls used by the Group in recording revenue;</li> <li>Testing the operating effectiveness of internal controls in relation to sales from direct stores and to wholesalers surrounding existence and occurrence of revenue transactions;</li> <li>Reviewing the revenue recognition policy for each revenue stream for compliance with AASB 118 Revenues;</li> <li>Performing analytical procedures on recorded revenue data disaggregated by month, products and comparing the company performance against market benchmark (other listed companies within the Peoples Republic of China in the same industry);</li> <li>Performing tests on a sample of revenue transactions to supporting documentation; and</li> <li>Assessing the adequacy of financial statements disclosures.</li> </ul>
Inventory valuation	
Refer Note 4.12 and Note 13	
Inventories are a significant asset of the company and at 31 December 2016 representing 14% of total assets.  Following the significant decline in revenue during the current financial year, coupled with the increase in inventory there is an increased risk associated with inventory obsolescence which may impact the price at which items could be sold.  In accordance with AASB 102 Inventories, inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. As a consequence management have raised a provision for inventory obsolescence.  This area is considered a key audit risk given the nature of inventories, the total value held and the level of management judgement involved in provisioning for obsolescence.	<ul> <li>Our procedures included, amongst others:</li> <li>Understanding and documenting the processes and controls used by the Group;</li> <li>Testing the operating effectiveness of internal controls in relation to inventory purchases surrounding inventory value initial recognition is operating effectively;</li> <li>Selecting a sample from the inventory list and agreeing to purchase invoices to ensure inventory items are initially recorded at their acquisition cost;</li> <li>Selecting a sample from the inventory list to agree to the latest sales transactions to assess if any inventory items were sold below their net realisable value;</li> <li>Reviewing the inventory aging report to understand the nature and amount of any inventory provisioning for aged inventory; and</li> <li>Performing analytical review of gross margins by product line achieved during the year and comparing to auditor expectations; and</li> <li>Assessing the adequacy of financial statements disclosures.</li> </ul>



#### Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2016, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

#### Responsibilities of the Directors' for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the 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.

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report**

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: <a href="http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors-files/ar2.pdf">http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors-files/ar2.pdf</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



#### **REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION REPORT**

#### **Opinion on the Remuneration Report**

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 6 to 12 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Sunbridge Group Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2016, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

## Responsibilities

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

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD

rant Thornton,

Chartered Accountants

J L Humphrey

Partner - Audit & Assurance

Adelaide, 31 March 2017



## **ASX** Additional Information

Additional information required by the ASX Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below. The information is effective as at **15 March 2017**.

#### **Substantial Shareholders**

The number of substantial shareholders and their associates are set out below:

Shareholder	Number of Shares
PERSHING AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LTD < PHILLIP SECURITIES	272,683,429
(HK) A/C>	

## **Voting Rights**

Ordinary Shares: On a show of hands, every member present at a meeting in person or by

proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one

vote.

## Distribution of equity security holders

Holding	Ordinary Shares		Options	
	Shareholders	Shares	Option holders	Options
1 - 1,000	17	856	-	-
1,001 - 5,000	8	32,573	-	-
5,001 - 10,000	99	912,836	-	-
10,001 - 100,000	286	13,556,970	-	-
100,001-9,999,999,999	215	457,234,765	-	-
	625	471,738,000	-	-



## Twenty (20) Largest Shareholders

	Ordina	ary Shares
	Number of Shares Held	Percentage (%) of Issued Shares
PERSHING AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LTD < PHILLIP		
SECURITIES (HK) A/C>	272,683,429	57.804%
MRS FANG DONG	21,606,472	4.580%
MARGADH STOC PTY LTD	13,729,347	2.910%
HISHENK PTY LTD	11,214,500	2.377%
REDBROOK NOMINEES PTY LTD	10,000,000	2.120%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	7,534,000	1.597%
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	7,501,999	1.590%
MR ZHI GANG WU & MRS LI HONG REN	3,400,000	0.721%
MR SALVATORE PETER CIANCI	3,210,001	0.680%
MR MICHAEL ERNEST GRANATA <the a="" c="" family="" granata=""></the>	3,000,000	0.636%
MR MICHAEL EDWARD KEMP & MRS SANDRA FAYE KEMP <kemp a="" c="" fund="" super=""></kemp>	3,000,000	0.636%
MR KOKO ZAW	3,000,000	0.636%
TRIBAL N Z TRADERS LIMITED	2,600,000	0.551%
HOLLIS SUPERTEE PTY LTD <hollis a="" c="" fund="" super=""></hollis>	2,420,000	0.513%
DR STEVEN G RODWELL	2,352,114	0.499%
MR VU QUANG MINH DANG & MRS THI KIM DAU NGUYEN <rising a="" c="" fund="" super=""></rising>	2,336,102	0.495%
MISS CHUN ZHANG	2,183,663	0.463%
JASON BRIAN HAMILTON	2,000,000	0.424%
HILL & HONE PTY LTD	2,000,000	0.424%
MR GARY STUBBS & MRS SATISH STUBBS	2,000,000	0.424%
	377,771,627	80.081%

## Unissued equity securities

There are no options issued by the Company.