



ABUNDANT PRODUCE LIMITED

ABN 46 606 255 887
(formerly known as Soon Resources Limited)

Annual Report
30 June 2016

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Chairman's Report

Dear Fellow Shareholder

It gives me great pleasure to present the 2016 Annual Report for Abundant Produce Limited (ASX: ABT), the first since our listing on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) in April 2016. We acquired all the issued capital in private Sydney-based company Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd to become Australia's only listed developer of plant intellectual property. Our Company breeds superior hybrid vegetable plants in partnership with the University of Sydney's Plant Breeding Institute at Cobbitty, near Camden, NSW.

Abundant Produce specializes in the development of seeds for new varieties of high-value food crops that can be grown under non-ideal conditions, particularly greenhouse vegetables such as cucumbers and tomatoes. Work has begun on other important food crops such as eggplant, capsicum and zucchini. In addition to producing new varieties for developed markets, Abundant also in its program aims to enhance the sustainability of global farming practices and improve the livelihoods of some of the world's most impoverished people. Many of Abundant Produce's products are being developed for countries in Asia and the Middle East, where poverty is widespread.

We reached the end of our first reporting period having made significant strides towards commercialising our globally competitive plant intellectual property, with commercial trials of our cucumber and tomato seed lines proving successful, ahead of schedule and under budget, and discussions continuing in regard to potential commercialisation of select hybrid vegetable varieties via collaboration with an international seed distribution companies.

In terms of our operations, funds raised through our oversubscribed Initial Public Offering of \$3.5 million allowed Abundant Produce to expand the size of its facility, with the construction of new greenhouses that are custom designed for our breeding program.

The Company has also appointed Stuart Richardson as a director on 1 July 2016. Stuart has over 20 years' investment banking experience.

The Company continues to focus on the vegetable seed industry. It has also initiated a program to identify natural plant extracts for potential use in the cosmetic and nutraceutical markets.

Sincerely
Vince Logan
Chairperson
30 September 2016

Chief Executive's Report

Dear Fellow Shareholder

It gives me great pleasure to present Abundant Produce Limited's operational highlights for 2016, our first year since becoming the only plant seed breeder listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, a milestone we achieved on 26 April 2016.

I would like to begin by providing some context around the genesis and listing of the Abundant Produce business.

Operational and Financial Review

Operational:

Origins

Before starting Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd, Executive Director Graham Brown had for several years been successfully managing R&D for plant breeding company, Nuflora International Pty Ltd ("Nuflora"). NuFlora produces flowering plants for global sale using a royalty-based earnings model similar to that of Abundant Produce. While working in this area, Mr Brown saw that the vegetable market offered far greater volumes and potential profits.

An opportunity to enter the vegetable market came with the arrival at the University of Sydney of Dr Nabil Ahmed, an expert cucumber breeder who had already created some of the world's leading cucumber varieties.

Employing the expertise of Dr Ahmed, Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd was founded in 2011 with initial investment from a small group of private investors, including executive director Adam Hajek and I.

Operating Model

The company's business model is based on close ties to the University of Sydney's premier institute for plant science, and a commitment to producing novel, protected intellectual property.

Once developed, new varieties of vegetable seed can generate substantial revenues for 5–7 years at minimal operating cost. By using distribution networks, this business model allows Abundant Produce to expand across global markets for foods, cosmetics and nutraceuticals, while operating at high ratios of revenue to operating cost.



Exploiting existing research resources

Over many years, Australia has invested billions of dollars into the agricultural sciences, placing it at the forefront of research into crops such as wheat, barley and canola. The result is a substantial network of institutions, expertise, infrastructure and trial sites dedicated to plant research. By tapping into this existing network, Abundant Produce is able to leverage this existing investment, learn from previous mistakes and minimise risks to produce the best vegetables for global markets.

Industry landscape

Agriculture is an area of increasing interest to investors. A growing global population, limited resources, increasing affluence, dietary changes and the pressure of climate change are all factors leading to increasing demand for better food crops.

Major players in the global crop market include Monsanto, DuPont, Syngenta and Bayer. The current landscape has been shaped by numerous mergers and acquisitions. Recent high profile announcements include the potential purchase of Syngenta by ChemChina for \$US43 billion and the proposed merger of Bayer and Monsanto. If completed, the combined Bayer–Monsanto corporation would control over 30% of the global food supply.

Abundant Produce is currently a very small player in this market, but with opportunity for growth through expansion and/or mature acquisition. As the number of players in the market shrinks, Abundant Produce may become either a target for takeover or an acquirer of related companies.

Plant Breeding Institute

Abundant Produce enjoys a close working relationship with the University of Sydney's Plant Breeding Institute. It also benefits from close ties with Nuflora, which is partly owned by the University of Sydney.

Through its contract with Nuflora, Abundant Produce is able to work with the University to develop its intellectual property, while retaining full ownership. In return, the University is able to expand its research base and provide students with hands-on experience with vegetable plant breeding.

Focus on cucumbers

Abundant Produce chose cucumbers and tomatoes as the focus of the Company's initial research, since these are the world's two biggest vegetable crops in terms of demand for seed.

In the case of cucumbers, farmers demand seeds that produce the most A-grade product. To be considered A-grade, cucumbers must have a uniform size and colour without blemishes. Product that is not A-grade is almost worthless, substantially reducing a farmer's revenue.

Abundant Produce has focused on making the best cucumbers that are superior to current commercial varieties. At the end of 2014, the Company developed its first 15 commercial cucumber varieties from over 1000 candidates, completing internal trials for final selection. The varieties include Lebanese single-fruit cucumbers for winter sowing and summer/spring multi-fruited varieties.



Trials in Jordan

Abundant Produce has completed trials with a large international distributor to test the Company's cucumbers against the best from Syngenta and Rijk Zwaan. The trial results demonstrate that our varieties achieve equal or greater yield to the competition.

Abundant Produce's vegetables are also more uniform, of the correct size, and have a shiny, slightly ribbed texture as demanded by growers. All of Abundant Produce's cucumbers fared well in the trials, showing that our cucumbers are commercially ready and the cucumber lines are fixed (i.e. there is minimum genetic variation between each seed).

Tomatoes

The market for tomato seeds is larger than that for cucumbers, in terms of both volume and price. However, competition is more intense.



For several years, Abundant Produce has been developing a new range of tomatoes that offer new and novel features while maintaining important traits such as yield and disease resistance. Following extensive in-house trials, these candidate tomato varieties will be commercially trialled at the end of 2016 and early 2017. The Company is quietly confident that we will see these tomatoes in local supermarkets in 2017.

Other vegetables

In addition to cucumbers and tomatoes, Abundant Produce has established substantial breeding programs for other popular vegetable crops including zucchini, capsicum and eggplant. These programs are expected to result in the introduction of new vegetable varieties in future years.

Expansion of facilities

In July 2016, Abundant Produce announced the further development of its facilities at Cobbitty, New South Wales. There is now 4,740 square metres of greenhouses purpose-designed with our breeding philosophy in mind.

The Company are currently upgrading our fertigation to a computer-controlled multi-zone system, which allows us to breed several different vegetables all year round within a single greenhouse. These additional facilities and associated staff are expected to decrease the time required to bring our array of new vegetable varieties to market.



Expenditure on the expanded facilities was within the budget provided in Abundant Produce's prospectus. To date we have maintained relatively low rates of expenditure, while recovering a substantial portion of this expenditure through the Australian Government's R&D Tax Incentive scheme.

Financial Review:

- Income for the year was \$564,761 which comprises the following items:

\$369,853	-	Gain on initial recognition of seeds
\$169,439	-	R&D tax incentive rebate
\$14,414	-	Sale of seeds
\$4,983	-	Interest income
\$6,072	-	Other income
	-	
- As per our inventory policy, seeds are valued at fair market value upon initial recognition as inventory. Therefore, there is a gain upon the harvesting of the seeds and preparing them for sale;
- The Government provides a tax incentive for expenditure on research and development. The incentive is a rebate against any income tax payable. As the Company, Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd has accumulated tax losses to date, the incentive claimed is refunded to the Company. The Company's policy is to recognise the rebate as income each year;
- During the year, over 100,000 cucumber seed sales were sold. The sales include sales to professional growers who have reported positive results from the production of cucumbers from our seeds. Given these positive results, it is expected sales will increase over the coming year as these growers convert to planting plants grown from our seeds instead their current cucumber seed variety.
- Our major expense was the share payments expense associated with the acquisition of Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd on 26 April 2016. This amount represents the excess over fair value of the net assets of Abundant Produce Limited and has to be expensed in accordance with accounting standards. As a result, \$800,000 was expensed.
- The other major expenses were the costs of the consultants and directors' fees paid to executives since the listing of the Company. Agreements are in place with all executives, including the executive directors.
- In relation to our balance sheet, the Group has committed to extend the greenhouse facilities at Cobbitty. At year end, \$367,678 had been capitalised as work in progress. The facilities have now been completed. These facilities provide adequate space to produce cucumber and tomato seed to meet expect increased demand and also allow sufficient space to continue our research & development activities.

Directors' Report

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity (referred to herein as the Group) consisting of Abundant Produce Limited (formerly known as Soon Resources Limited) and its controlled entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

General Information

1. Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Group is the acquisition, development and commercialisation of new varieties of high-value food crops that can be grown under non-ideal conditions, particularly greenhouse vegetables such as cucumbers and tomatoes.

2. Review of Operations

The operating and financial review is included in the Chief Executive's Report. The information in the operating and financial review forms part of this directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 and is to be read in conjunction with the following information.

3. Directors

The following persons were directors of Abundant Produce Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Vince Logan	Non-executive Chairman	Appointed 26 April 2016
Anthony Crimmins	Executive Director	Appointed 26 April 2016
Graham Brown	Executive Director	Appointed 26 April 2016
Adam Hajek	Executive Director	Appointed 26 April 2016
Stuart Richardson	Non-executive Director	Appointed 1 July 2016
Brett Crowley	Non-executive Director	Appointed 4 June 2015 resigned 26 April 2016
Richard Ochojski	Non-executive Director	Appointed 4 June 2015 resigned 26 April 2016
Michael Pixley	Non-executive Director	Appointed 4 June 2015 resigned 26 April 2016

4. Information Relating to Directors and Company Secretary

Vince Logan	– Non-executive Chairman
Experience	– Mr Logan has over 18 years' experience working in and commercialising agriculture research in the grains industry for the Grains Research & Development Corporation (GRDC). In that time he has worked with the University of Sydney and Grain Corp Limited to establish the GRDC the commercial wheat breeding company Sunprime Seeds Pty Limited, which in 2005 merged with another company he helped establish, Australian Grain Technology Pty Limited. Over the last 10 years, this merged entity has become the most successful wheat breeding company in Australia. Mr Logan was involved in establishing Arista Cereal Technologies Pty Limited, a joint venture between GRDC, CSIRO and the French seed company, Limagrain, which has developed a high fibre wheat that is now under commercialisation globally, and Novozymes Biologicals Pty Limited, a joint venture between GRDC and the Canadian based

Novozymes Bio-Ag (a subsidiary of the Danish multi-national enzyme company), which develops, markets and distributes growth-enhancing soil biology products in Australia.

Prior to working with GRDC, Mr Logan worked in finance and marketing roles in the oil industry with Shell Australia Limited for 17 years. Mr Logan is on the board of Arista Cereal Technologies Pty Limited and Plant Bio Security CRC Limited and chairs Plant Biosecurity IP Pty Limited. Mr Logan is a CPA and a Graduate of AICD.

Interest in Shares and Options	–	390,988 ordinary fully paid shares
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	Nil
Anthony (Tony) Crimmins	–	Executive Director (Acting Chief Executive Officer)
Experience	–	<p>Mr Crimmins has been actively involved in the business development of numerous start-up companies currently listed on the ASX, including BluGlass Limited and Jatenergy Limited. He was fundamental in identifying projects and businesses that could be successfully listed, particularly in 'breakthrough' business.</p> <p>Mr Crimmins worked for 5 years as an environmental engineer and business development manager in Asia, and has a high level of fluency in Mandarin and an understanding of Asian business practices. He has previously worked as a general and project manager, and in commercialisation of technology-based products and services.</p>
Interest in Shares and Options	–	6,900,115 ordinary fully paid shares.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	<p>Current Executive Chairman of Jatenergy Limited (ASX Code: JAT) (since, 2011).</p> <p>In the last 3 years he was a director of Chairman of Welcome Stranger Mining Ltd resigning 7 September 2015.</p>
Graham Brown	–	Executive Director and Research Manager
Experience	–	<p>Mr Brown is part owner of Nuflora International Pty Limited and the Horticultural Development Manager for the university of Sydney's Plant Breeding Institute (PBI). In 2007, Mr Brown was appointed as a plant science advisor to the ASX-listed Jatenergy Limited, for its business of growing oilseed crops in Southeast Asia for biodiesel feedstock.</p> <p>Mr Brown has 20 years' experience in plant product development for Australian and international markets through his role with Nuflora. Prior to this Mr Brown was a wheat breeder with the University of Sydney for 20 years, specialising in developing high quality, disease-resistant wheat varieties.</p>
Interest in Shares and Options	–	3,073,302 ordinary fully paid shares
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	Nil
Adam Hajek	–	Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

Experience	–	Mr Hajek is highly regarded as an executive in the commercial property essential maintenance industry. Mr Hajek has over 20 years' experience in the electronics and essential services industries and is the Managing director of Austratronics Pty Limited, an essential services installation and maintenance business. Mr Hajek is also a director of the Hajek Investment group of companies, where his core responsibilities include financial control of the group and capital raising to fund business growth. Mr Hajek has an Associate Diploma in Electronic Engineering.
Interest in Shares and Options	–	6,095,805 ordinary fully paid shares
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	Nil
Stuart Richardson	–	Non-executive Director
Experience	–	Mr Richardson has experience in capital markets in both Australia and overseas in the field of stockbroking and investment banking. He is a founding director of Blackwood Capital Limited, an Australian based investment bank operating in capital markets, advisory services and funds management in equities and private funds management. He holds a Bachelor of Business from Swinburne University of Technology and is a CPA.
Interest in Shares and Options	–	1,240,000 ordinary fully paid shares
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	Mr Richardson is a Non-Executive Director of XTD Limited. In the last 3 years, Mr Richardson was a director of UnderCoverWear Limited until resigning on 4 November 2014.
Brett Crowley	–	Chairman and Company Secretary from incorporation (4 June 2015) until 26 April 2016
Experience	–	Mr Crowley is a practising solicitor and is an experienced chairman, finance director and company secretary of ASX listed companies. Mr Crowley currently practices as a solicitor and is a Senior Legal Member of the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal. Mr Crowley is company Secretary of Flat Glass Industries Limited (ASX: FGI) and Story-I Limited (ASX: SRY). Mr Crowley was formerly a Partner of Ernst & Young in Hong Kong and Australia from 1988 to 1994, and a partner of KPMG in Hong Kong from 1998 to 2000. Mr Crowley has over 30 years' experience in advising emerging companies. His core expertise is in taxation, corporate strategy, structuring, capital raisings and commercial negotiations.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	–	Nil
Richard Ochojski	–	Non-executive Director from incorporation (4 June 2015) until 26 April 2016
Experience	–	Richard Ochojski is an experienced senior finance executive with substantial local and international banking and finance industry experience across wide-ranging business sectors, particularly service industries. Mr Ochojski has an extensive corporate finance and lending background, specialising in cash flow lending. Mr Ochojski holds, and has

	held, various public company board positions at director and chairman level.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	– Director – Reeltime Media Limited (ASX: RMA) resigned 17 April 2015. Director – Q Limited (ASX: CM8) resigned 13 January 2015.
Michael Pixley	– Non-executive Director from incorporation (4 June 2015) until 26 April 2016
Experience	– Mr Pixley is a senior corporate consultant within the industrial and mining sectors, acting for and on behalf of private and listed companies based in Australia and internationally. Mr Pixley is an experienced board member, having held both present and past CEO and board positions with a range of private and public enterprises. Mr Pixley has 30 years' experience in the corporate arena, which includes founding companies and guiding them through to IPO, as well as advisory services around company-building M&A transactions. Mr Pixley currently consults to a range of industrial companies primarily around the power generation sector. The services provided include corporate and financial structuring, M&A introductions with due diligence support, advice around capital raising and subsequent negotiations.
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	– Director Pan-Asia Corporation Limited (ASX: PCZ) Director Story-I Limited (ASX: SRY) Director - Ephraim Resources Limited (ASX: EPA) Previously Director Oklo Resources Limited (ASX: OKU) resigned 25 November 2014.
Graeme Hogan	– Company Secretary
Experience	– Mr Hogan was appointed on 26 April 2016. He has over 20 years' experience as Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer of listed and unlisted companies. Mr Hogan is a FCPA and FGIA.

5. Directors' Meetings

The following directors' meetings were held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each of the directors during the year were:

	Number of meetings eligible to attend	Number of meetings attended
Vince Logan	2	2
Anthony Crimmins	2	2
Graham Brown	2	2
Adam Hajek	2	2
Brett Crowley	1	1
Richard Ochojski	1	1
Michael Pixley	1	1

At this stage the directors are of the view that all committee functions such as Audit, Remuneration and Nomination Committee functions will be dealt with by the full Board. Rather than establish sub-committees of the Board to undertake these specific functions.

6. Corporate Governance

The Board of Director of Abundant Produce Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the consolidated entity. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of Abundant Produce Limited on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

Abundant Produce Limited's corporate governance practices were in place upon listing on the ASX on 26 April 2016 and were compliant with the ASX Governing council's best practice recommendations, unless otherwise stated.

The corporate governance statement is included with this Annual Report and information on corporate governance is available upon request from the Company's corporate office – Suite 6.08, Level 8, 55 Miller Street, Pyrmont.

7. Financial Result

The cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2016 totalled \$2,511,717 (2015: \$14,640). The net asset position as at 30 June 2016 was \$3,963,433 (2015: \$795,196). The net loss after tax for the year attributable to the members of the Group was \$1,034,009 (2015: profit of \$336,827).

8. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There has been no significant change in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year, apart from the acquisition of Abundant Produce Australia Pty Limited and the successful listing on the Australian Stock Exchange on 26 April 2016. The Company was incorporated on 4 June 2015 as Soon Resources Limited. It changed its name to Abundant Produce Limited on 2 October 2015. Its controlled entity, Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd also changed its name at the same time from Abundant Produce Pty Ltd to Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd.

9. Events Since the End of the Financial Year

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2016 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (i) The Group's operations in future financial years; or
- (ii) The results of those operations in future financial years; or
- (iii) The Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

10. Likely Future Developments, Prospects and Expected Results of Operations

The Directors to remain focussed on development of cucumbers and tomato seed and production and sale thereof.

11. Options

There have been no options granted over unissued shares or interests of any controlled entity within the Group during or since the end of the reporting period.

12. Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividend has been paid during the year and no dividend is recommended for the year.

13. Remuneration Report (audited)

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

- (a) Remuneration Governance
- (b) Remuneration Structure
- (c) Details of Remuneration
- (d) Share-based compensation
- (e) Equity instruments issued on exercise of remuneration options
- (f) Value of options to Directors
- (g) Equity instruments disclosures relating to key management personnel
- (h) Other transactions with key management personnel
- (i) Additional statutory information

The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001. The remuneration arrangements detailed in this report are for the key management personnel of the Group as follows:

Vince Logan	Non-executive Chairman
Anthony Crimmins	Executive Director
Graham Brown	Executive Director
Adam Hajek	Executive Director
Stuart Richardson	Non-executive Director
Brett Crowley	Non-executive Director
Richard Ochojski	Non-executive Director
Michael Pixley	Non-executive Director

Use of remuneration consultants

The Company did not employ the services of consultants to review its existing remuneration policies. The Company will hold its first Annual General Meeting in November 2016 at which shareholders will be able to vote on the remuneration report for the 2016 financial year.

a) Remuneration Governance

Key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. Key management personnel comprise the Directors of the Group and Executives of the Group. The performance of the Group depends upon the quality of its key management personnel. To prosper the Group must attract, motivate and retain appropriately skilled directors and executives.

The Group's broad remuneration policy is to ensure the remuneration package properly reflects the person's duties and responsibilities and that remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people of the highest quality. The Group does not engage the services of any remuneration consultants.

b) Remuneration Structure

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors (NED) consists of Directors' fees payable in arrears. They serve on a month to month basis and there are no termination benefits payable. They do not receive retirement benefits but are able to participate in share option based incentive programmes in accordance with Group policy.

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors are based on fees approved by the Board of Directors and are set at levels to reflect market conditions and encourage the continued services of the Directors. Should NEDs provide services as requested by the Board of Directors that are outside the services of a NED then they will be paid consulting fees on time spent on Group business,

including reasonable expenses incurred by them on business of the Group. During the year there were no fees paid to NEDs for consulting services.

Non-executive directors' fees are determined within an aggregate directors' fee pool limit, which will be periodically recommended for approval by shareholders. There is no current maximum set at a general meeting of shareholders because there has not been a general meeting of shareholders. At the first general meeting of shareholders to be held in November 2016, an ordinary resolution to establish a maximum will be put to shareholders for approval. It may be varied by ordinary resolution of the shareholders at subsequent general meetings.

The remuneration of Executives is governed by service agreements between the Company, its controlled entity and each executive director. These agreements include the monthly fee to be paid by the Company for fees as a director and for the specific specialist executive services provided by that director. These are annual agreements and there are no termination benefits payable. They do not receive retirement benefits but are able to participate in share option based incentive programmes in accordance with Group policy.

c) Details of Remuneration

The key management personnel ("KMP") of the Group are the Directors and management of Abundant Produce Limited detailed in the table below. Details of the remuneration of the Directors of the Group are set out below:

	Short Term Benefits		
	Directors Fee	Consultant's Fee	Total
Vince Logan	6,000	-	6,000
Anthony Crimmins*	6,000	27,000	33,000
Graham Brown	2,000	10,000	12,000
Adam Hajek	6,000	6,000	12,000
Stuart Richardson**	-	-	-
Brett Crowley***	-	-	-
Richard Ochojski***	-	-	-
Michael Pixley***	-	-	-
Total	20,000	43,000	63,000

* Anthony Crimmins was paid his July 2016 consultant's fee of \$5,000 in June 2016.

** Stuart Richardson become a director 1 July 2016.

*** Messrs Crowley, Ochojski and Pixley resigned 26 April 2016 upon listing of the Company on the ASX.

d) Share-based compensation

There were no share-based payments made to KMP during the year (2015: Nil).

e) Equity instruments issued on exercise of remuneration options

No equity instruments were issued during the year to Directors or key management as a result of exercising remuneration options. (2015: Nil).

f) Value of options to Directors

No options were granted, exercised or lapsed during the year to Directors or key management personnel as part of their remuneration (2015: Nil).

g) Equity instruments disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholdings

No director received remuneration through share based payments or the exercise of options. The table below reports the shareholdings of each of the directors as at the date of this report or as at their date of resignation for Messrs Crowley, Ochojski and Pixley.

	Opening Balance	Received as remuneration	Net other change i.e. as part of the listing process on the ASX	On appointment or resignation	Closing Balance
Vince Logan		-	390,988		390,988
Anthony Crimmins		-	6,900,115		6,900,115
Graham Brown		-	3,073,302		3,073,302
Adam Hajek		-	6,095,805		6,095,805
Stuart Richardson	-	-		1,240,000	1,240,000
Brett Crowley*	4,000,000	-	-	(4,000,000)	-
Richard Ochojski*	4,000,000	-	-	(4,000,000)	-
Michael Pixley*	4,000,000	-	-	(4,000,000)	-

* each of Brett Crowley, Richard Ochojski and Michael Pixley hold an indirect interest in the Shares as shareholders in Oak Capital Limited, which owns 4,000,000 shares in the Company. These shares were issued upon incorporation of the Company.

h) Other transactions with key management personnel

During the year, the Group:

- Reimbursed Top Cat Consulting Services Pty Ltd \$1,419 (2015: Nil) for expenses incurred by Anthony Crimmins while on Group business;
- Was charged \$335,375 by Nuflora International Pty Ltd for services provided for the year 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 in accordance with the agreement between the Companies. Nuflora is a company part owned by Graham Brown;
- Was charged \$545 by Nuflora International Pty Ltd for royalty on seeds sales for the 2014/5 and 2015/6 years in accordance with the agreement between the Companies
- Was charged \$10,050 by Jatenergy Limited, a company of which Anthony Crimmins is a director for rent and provision of office utilities for the year ended 30 June 2016;
- Was charged \$179,982 by Boston First Capital Pty Limited for brokerage associated with the IPO. Stuart Richardson is a director of Boston First Capital.
- Was charged \$220,000 by Oak Capital Pty Ltd for the cost of the IPO. Messrs Crowley, Ochojski and Pixley are shareholders of Oak Capital Pty Ltd.

i) Additional statutory information

The Company was incorporated on 4 June 2015 and this is the first report for the Company and therefore there is no information for prior years.

	2016
Loss for the year	\$1,034,009
Closing Share Price	\$0.94
KMP incentives	Nil
Total KMP Remuneration	\$63,000

14. Indemnifying Officers

The Company has paid premiums to insure the directors and officers of the company and its Australian based controlled entity against liabilities incurred as a director or officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

15. Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or 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 any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year or as at the date of this report.

16. Environmental Regulations

The Group is not subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation. The Board is not aware of any breach of environmental requirements as they apply to the Group.

17. Non-audit Services

The Company may decide to engage the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit roles where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or Group are important. There were no fees paid to the auditor during the period on non-audit services.

18. Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 17 of the financial report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Anthony Crimmins
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2016

ABUNDANT PRODUCE LIMITED

ABN 46 606 255 887

AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

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

SYDNEY

Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 3555
Sydney NSW 2001

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2016 there have been no contraventions of:

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

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Graham Webb

GRAHAM WEBB

Partner

Dated: 30 September 2016

A member of AGN
International Ltd, a
worldwide association
of separate and
independent
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Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2016

		Consolidated Entity	
		2016	2015
	Note		\$
Revenue	3	564,761	615,378
Cost of goods Sold		(40,933)	(15,536)
Gross profit		523,827	599,841
Consultancy expenses		(302,101)	(8,074)
Insurance expense		(15,413)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(121,668)	(12,725)
Directors' fees		(58,000)	-
Travel expenses		(17,070)	(3,887)
Occupancy expenses		(20,343)	(880)-
Research expenditure		(13,669)	(15,393)
Share based payment expense		(800,000)	-
Other expenses		(81,145)	(15,806)
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	4	(905,581)	543,076
Income tax expense	6	(128,428)	(206,249)
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(1,034,009)	336,827
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(1,034,009)	336,827
		(1,034,009)	336,827
Loss per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:			Cents
Basic (loss)/profit per share	9	(0.09)	0.02
Diluted (loss)/profit per share	9	(0.09)	0.02

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2016

		Consolidated Entity	
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,511,717	14,640
Trade and other receivables	11	285,444	163,894
Inventories	12	769,415	440,000
Total current assets		3,566,576	618,534
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	384,885	28,381
Deferred tax assets	14	292,321	80,289
Intangibles	15	724,747	510,398
Total non-current assets		1,401,953	619,068
Total assets		4,968,529	1,237,602
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	441,382	157,286
Total current liabilities		441,382	157,286
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	17	563,714	285,120
Total non-current liabilities		563,714	285,120
Total liabilities		1,005,096	442,406
Net assets		3,963,433	795,196
Equity			
Contributed equity	18	5,011,223	808,977
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings		(1,047,790)	(13,781)
Total equity		3,963,433	795,196

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Contributed Equity	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2014	579,052	(350,608)	228,444
Profit for the year	-	336,827	336,827
Total comprehensive income	-	336,827	336,827
Issue of Capital	229,925	-	229,925
Balance at 30 June 2015	808,977	(13,781)	795,196
Balance at 1 July 2015	808,977	(13,781)	795,196
Loss for the year	-	(1,034,009)	(1,034,009)
Total comprehensive income	-	(1,034,009)	(1,034,009)
Issue of Capital	4,346,600	-	4,346,600
Share issue costs net of tax	(144,354)	-	(144,354)
Balance at 30 June 2016	5,011,223	(1,047,790)	3,963,433

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2016

		Consolidated Entity	
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		157,367	152,292
Payments to suppliers and employees		(563,456)	(44,636)
Interest received		4,983	37
Interest paid		(336)	(156)
Net cash (outflow)/Inflow from operating activities	20	(401,442)	107,538
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant & equipment		(137,438)	(33,861)
Payments for research & development		(304,023)	(292,475)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		(441,461)	(326,336)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares		3,546,200	229,925
Transactions costs		(206,220)	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		3,339,980	229,925
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,497,077	11,127
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		14,640	3,513
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	2,511,717	14,640

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

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended to 30 June 2016

Abundant Produce Limited ("the Company") is a Company incorporated on 4 June 2015 as Soon Resources Limited. It changed its name to Abundant Produce Limited on 2 October 2015. This is its first reporting period.

It is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares have been publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange Limited ("ASX") since 26 April 2016. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Suite 6.08, Level 6, 55 Miller Street, Pyrmont, NSW 2009.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary are for the year ended 30 June 2016. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 September 2016.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Abundant Produce Limited is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow information, these financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable, by the measurement of fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent, Abundant Produce Limited and its only subsidiary. Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd is the only subsidiary which is 100% owned and whose principal place of business is Sydney Australia.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

c) Business combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more business.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or a business under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is obtained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain exemptions).

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured in each reporting period to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to business combinations, other than those associated with the issue of a financial instrument, are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

On 26 April 2016, the company, formerly known as Soon Resources Limited, completed the 100% acquisition of Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd. As part of this process Soon Resources Limited changed its name to Abundant Produce Limited. The acquisition of Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd resulted in their shareholders obtaining control of the consolidated entity. In addition, the Board of Directors of the consolidated entity was restructured such the former directors of Abundant Produce Limited resigned and four nominees of Abundant Produce Australia Pty Limited became the directors of Abundant Produce Limited and have assumed responsibility for the management of the consolidated entity. The current directors of the Group have formed the view that Abundant Produce Limited was not a business from incorporation until the date of acquisition and as such the acquisition has been accounted for as a share based payment transaction using the principles set out in AASB 2 "Share-based Payment) whereby Abundant Produce Australia Limited is deemed to have issued shares in exchange for the net assets and listing status of Abundant Produce Limited. In accordance with AASB 2, the difference between the fair value of the deemed consideration paid by Abundant Produce Limited and the fair value of the identifiable net assets, is required to be recognised as an expense. Consequently, an expense of \$800,000 has been recognised as set out in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Given Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd is considered to be the parent of the Group for accounting purposes, the consolidated financial statements represent a continuation of the financial statements of Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd. The results for the period ending 30 June 2016 comprise the results of Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd for the full year and the results of Abundant Produce Limited subsequent to the completion of the acquisition, i.e. 26 April 2016.

The comparative information provide is that of Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd.

d) Going Concern basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Group has incurred an operating loss for the year of \$1,034,009 (2015: profit \$336,827) and has negative cash flows from operating activities of \$401,442 (2015: positive cash flows \$107,538). The Company raised \$3,500,000 in equity through the Initial Public Offer in April 2016. The Group has \$2,511,717 in cash at the end of 30 June 2016 which is sufficient in the view of the Directors to meet the outgoings of the Group and to enable it to pay its debts as & when they fall due over the next 12 months from the date of this report. Therefore, the Directors consider that the going concern basis is appropriate.

e) Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

f) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

g) Inventories

Inventories comprise seeds which are valued at fair value less costs to sell at the time the seeds are picked and subsequently at net realisable value under AASB102 "Inventories".

h) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at cost or fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(g) for details of impairment).

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.

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 recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings, 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

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	33%
Office & computer equipment	33%

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

i) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

j) Intangibles Assets

Research and development

Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project is expected to deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably. Capitalised development costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Capitalised development costs have a finite useful life and are amortised as a straight line being when the intangible asset is available for use over 5 years.

k) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessee are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. .

l) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 6 months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

m) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from the sale of seeds is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the seeds.

When the seeds are harvested there is an initial recognition of seeds as revenue based upon the fair value of the seeds at that time.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

n) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

o) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

p) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

q) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

r) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Key estimates

(i) *Impairment – general*

The Group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

No impairment has been recognised in respect of goodwill at the end of the reporting period.

Key judgements

(ii) Research and Development Costs

The Directors have determined that research of cucumber seeds had altered from research to development in the 2013-14 year. At this point various cucumber seeds were identified for further development and ultimately commercial trials. Therefore, all costs incurred in cucumber seed programs are capitalised as development expenditure. The same determination was made for tomato seeds in the 2014-15 year.

(iii) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary difference and unused tax losses as management considers that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilize those temporary differences and unused tax losses. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Group when adopted in future periods, are discussed.

(i) *AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).*

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the Group on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Group's financial instruments, including hedging activity, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

(ii) *AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, as deferred by AASB 2015-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15).*

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented per AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

(iii) *AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).*

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: *Leases* and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard include:

- recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
- depreciation of right-to-use assets in line with AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment* in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- by applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108 or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

(iv) *AASB 2014-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)*

This Standard amends AASB 11: *Joint Arrangements* to require the acquirer of an interest (both initial and additional) in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in AASB 3: *Business Combinations*, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in AASB 3

and other Australian Accounting Standards except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in AASB 11; and disclose the information required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards for business combinations.

The application of AASB 2014-3 will result in a change in accounting policies for the above described transactions, which were previously accounted for as acquisitions of assets rather than applying the acquisition method per AASB 3.

The transitional provisions require that the Standard should be applied prospectively to acquisitions of interests in joint operations occurring on or after 1 January 2016. As at 30 June 2016, management is not aware of the existence of any such arrangements that would impact the financial statements of the entity going forward and as such is not capable of providing a reasonable estimate at this stage of the impact on initial application of AASB 2014-3.

- (v) AASB 2014-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, as deferred by AASB 2015-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128).

This Standard amends AASB 10: *Consolidated Financial Statements* with regards to a parent losing control over a subsidiary that is not a “business” as defined in AASB 3 to an associate or joint venture, and requires that:

- a gain or loss (including any amounts in other comprehensive income (OCI)) be recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor’s interest in that associate or joint venture;
- the remaining gain or loss be eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment in that associate or joint venture; and
- any gain or loss from remeasuring the remaining investment in the former subsidiary at fair value also be recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor’s interest in the associate or joint venture. The remaining gain or loss should be eliminated against the carrying amount of the remaining investment.

The application of AASB 2014-10 will result in a change in accounting policies for transactions of loss of control over subsidiaries (involving an associate or joint venture) that are businesses per AASB 3 for which gains or losses were previously recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor’s interest.

The transitional provisions require that the Standard should be applied prospectively to sales or contributions of subsidiaries to associates or joint ventures occurring on or after 1 January 2018. Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 2014-10 may have an impact on the Group’s financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

3) Revenue

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Interest	4,983	38
Seed Sales	14,414	15,536
R&D tax incentive rebate	169,439	144,267
Gain on initial recognition of seed	369,853	455,537
Other income	6,072	-
Total	564,761	615,378

4) Expenses

(Loss)/Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

Depreciation and amortization expense	103,384	12,725
Rental expense relating to operating lease:	20,343	880

5) Business Combination

On 26 April 2016, the Company acquired Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd. The acquisition was accounted for a share based payment transaction as disclosed in Note 1(c) to the financial statements.

Details of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired and the excess consideration are set below:

	\$
Deemed purchase consideration:	
Fair value of shares transferred (4,000,000 shares @ \$0.17 each)	800,000
Less Fair value of net assets*	-
Share Based Payment expense	800,000

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Abundant Produce Limited are as follows:

• Issued Capital	\$400
• Retained earnings	(<u>\$400</u>)
	<u>\$Nil</u>

6) Income tax expenses

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$

Current tax expense/(benefit)	(128,428)	(206,249)
Deferred income tax	-	-

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable:	\$	\$
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(905,581)	542,034
Prima facie income tax at 30% (2015: 30%)	(271,674)	162,610
Non-deductible expenditure	194,078	359
R&D Tax incentive rebate not assessable	(50,832)	43,280
	(128,428)	206,249

7) Key Management Personnel Compensation

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the directors' report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 June 2016.

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Short term benefits	63,000	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long term benefits	-	-
Share based payments	-	-
	63,000	-

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive directors and other KMP.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current-year's estimated costs of providing for the Group's defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the year and post-employment life insurance benefits.

Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the year, long-term disability benefits and deferred bonus payments.

Share-based payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of KMP in equity-settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

Further information in relation to KMP remuneration can be found in the directors' report.

8) Auditor's Remuneration

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
Auditing or reviewing the financial statements	16,500	-
Total	16,500	-

9) Earnings Per Share

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
Earnings used to calculate basic & diluted EPS	(1,034,009)	336,827-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic & diluted EPS	11,568,493	18,612,698
Basic & diluted Earnings Per Share	(0.09)	0.02

10) Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
Cash at bank and on hand	206,932	14,640
Term deposit	2,304,785	-
Total	2,511,717	14,640

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 1.50% to 2.0% (2015: Nil%); these deposits have an average maturity of 90 days.

11) Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Trade Debtors	3,930	-
Other receivables	276,514	163,894
Prepayments	5,000	-
Total	285,444	163,894

(a) Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The class of assets described as "trade and other receivables" is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Group.

On a geographical basis, the Group currently only has credit risk exposures in Australia.

The following table details the Group's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled, with the terms and conditions agreed between the Group and the customer or counterparty to the

transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Group

	Gross Amount \$000	Past Due and Impaired \$000	Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue)				Within Initial Trade Terms \$000
			< 30 \$000	31–60 \$000	61–90 \$000	> 90 \$000	
2016							
Trade and term receivables	3,930	-	1,678	-	-	850	1,402
Other receivables	276,514	-		-	-	-	276,514
Prepayments	5,000						5,000
Total	285,444	-	1,678	-	-	850	282,916
2015							
Trade and term receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	163,894	-	-	-	-	-	163,894
Total	163,894	-	-	-	-	-	163,894

12) Inventories

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Seeds at deemed cost	769,415	440,000
Total	769,415	440,000

13) Property, plant & equipment

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Buildings		
Cost	127,965	127,965
Accumulated Depreciation	(110,758)	(99,584)
	17,207	28,381
Capital – Work in progress	367,678	-
Office equipment		
Cost	20,729	
Accumulated Depreciation	(20,729)	
	-	-
Total property, plant & equipment	384,885	28,381

Movements in Carrying Amounts	Office Equipment	Buildings	Work in Progress	Total
Balance at 1 July 2015	-	28,381	-	28,381
Additions	20,729	-	367,678	388,407
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(20,729)	(11,174)	-	(31,903)
Balance at 30 June 2016	-	17,207	367,678	384,885

14) Deferred tax assets

	Opening Balance	Changed to income	Closing Balance
Tax Losses	69,020	11,269	80,289
Balance at 30 June 2015	69,020	11,269	80,289

	Opening Balance	Changed to income	Closing Balance
Tax Losses	80,289	114,540	194,829
Backhole expenditure		97,492	97,492
Balance at 30 June 2016	80,289	212,032	292,321

15) Intangibles – Development Costs

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cucumber Seed	629,345	448,825
Accumulated amortisation	(89,675)	-
	539,670	448,825
Tomato Seed	185,167	61,574
Total	724,837	510,398

	Consolidated Entity	
	Cucumber Seed	Tomato Seed
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2014	217,923	-
Additions	230,902	61,574
Amortisation	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2015	448,825	61,574

	Consolidated Entity	
	Cucumber Seed	Tomato Seed
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2015	448,825	61,574
Additions	180,520	123,593
Amortisation	(89,675)	-
Impairment	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2016	539,670	185,167

Intangible assets, have finite useful lives. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

16) Trade and other payables

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Trade & other payables	441,382	157,286
Total	441,382	157,286

17) Deferred Tax Liabilities

	Opening Balance	Changed to income	Closing Balance
Inventory	-	132,000	132,000
R&D Expenditure capitalised	-	153,120	153,120
Balance at 30 June 2015	-	285,120	285,120

	Opening Balance	Changed to income	Closing Balance
Inventory	132,000	98,824	230,824
Plant & equipment claimed through R&D	-	115,466	115,466
R&D Expenditure capitalised	153,120	64,304	217,424
Balance at 30 June 2016	285,120	278,594	563,714

18) Contributed equity

	Notes	Consolidated Entity	
		2016	2015
		\$	\$

(a) Share capital

Ordinary Shares

46,500,000 (2015: Nil) Fully paid shares	(c)	4,949,357	808,977
Total Share Capital		4,949,357	808,977

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital

	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 Number	2015 Number
At the beginning of the reporting period	808,976	579,451	22,328,501	16,440,001
Share issues during the year:				
30 August 2014 (placement)		22,500	-	1,650,000
25 March 2015 (placement)		112,025	-	2,338,500
27 May 2015 (placement)		95,000	-	1,900,000
1 July 2015 (Issue of shares to founder)	400	-	4,000,000	-
13 July 2015 (placement)	25,000	-	500,000	-
3 August 2015 (placement)	10,000	-	200,001	-
24 August 2015 (placement)	11,200	-	6,500,000	-
26 April 2016 (shares exchanged on ...)	-	-	(29,528,502)	-
26 April 2016 (deemed shares issued to shareholders of controlled entity on acquisition)	800,000	-	25,000,000	-
26 April 2016 (issue of shares on IPO)	3,500,000	-	17,500,000	-
Transaction costs	(144,354)			
Closing balance	5,011,223	808,976	46,500,000	22,328,501

(c) Ordinary shares

The Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

(d) Capital risk management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to generate long-term shareholder value and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern. The Group currently has no borrowings.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of share issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Group since the prior year.

19) Operating Segment

Currently the directors view the financial performance of the Group on a consolidated basis and has no defined operating segments. The Group core activity is the development and production of seeds for sale and its operates from one location, being Australia.

20) Cash Flow Information

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of Cash flows from Operating activities to Net Profit after Tax.		
(Loss)/Profit after tax	(1,034,009)	336,827
Non-cash flows in (loss)/profit:		
Share based Payment expense	800,000	-
Depreciation and amortisation	121,668	12,725
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effect of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade & other receivables	(121,550)	(22,319)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(329,415)	(440,000)
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	(212,033)	(11,582)
Increase/(decrease) in trade & other payables	95,303	30
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liability	278,594	231,857
Cash Flows from operating activities	(401,442)	107,538

21) Parent Entity Information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Statement of Financial Position		
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,377,119	-
Trade and other receivables	45,906	-
Total current assets	2,423,025	-
Non-current assets		
Investment in controlled entity	5,000,000	-
Deferred tax assets	159,677	-
Loan to controlled entity	573,335	-
Total non-current assets	5,733,012	-
Total assets	8,156,037	-
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	28,218	-
Total current liabilities	28,218	-

Total liabilities	28,218	--
Net assets	8,127,819	-
Equity		
Contributed equity	8,356,046	-
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings	(228,227)	-
Total equity	8,127,819	-

22) Contingencies

The Group had no contingent liabilities at year end.

23) Related party transactions

(a) The Group's main related parties are as follows:

(i) Entities exercising control over the Group:

The ultimate parent entity that exercises control over the Group is Abundant Produce Limited, which is incorporated in Australia.

(ii) Key management personnel:

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity, are considered key management personnel.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 7.

(iii) Other related parties

Other related parties include entities controlled by the ultimate parent entity and entities over which key management personnel have control.

(b) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

(i) Other related parties

Occupancy fees paid to Jatenergy Limited.
Short term loans from:

- EcoMag Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Anthony Crimmins
- Adam Hajek
- Top Cat Consulting Services Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Anthony Crimmins
- Graham Brown
- The Crimmins Trust, a trust associated with Anthony Crimmins.
- Anthony Crimmins

The above short term interest free loans were provided by the above parties to Abundant Produce Australia Pty Ltd from October 2015 through to March 2016 and all loans were repaid in April 2016.

(c) Amounts payable to related parties

	Consolidated Entity	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Austratronics Pty Ltd	6,600	-
Top Cat Consulting Services Pty Ltd	8,800	-
Nuflora International Pty Ltd	89,317	-
	<u>104,717</u>	<u>-</u>
Loans from other key management personnel and their related entities	\$	\$
Beginning of the year	-	-
Loan Advanced	130,843	-
Loans repaid	130,843	-
Interest charged	-	-
End of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

24) Events occurring after the reporting date

No matters have arisen since 30 June 2016 that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (i) The Company's operations in future financial years; or
- (ii) The results of those operations in future years; or
- (iii) The Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

25) Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments consist of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		Consolidated Entity	
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	10	2,511,717	14,640
Trade & other receivables		285,444	163,894
Total financial assets		2,797,161	178,534
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- Trade and other payables	15	441,382	157,286
Total financial liabilities		441,382	157,286

The Board is responsible for managing financial risk exposures of the Group. It monitors the Group's financial risk management policies and exposures. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to counterparty credit risk, currency risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the consolidated Group to meet its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. This includes reviews of the use of credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk consisting of interest rate risk and other price risk such as equity price risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Group is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from previous periods.

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk is managed through the maintenance of procedures (such as utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties), ensuring to the extent possible that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Depending on the division within the Group, credit terms are generally 30 days net.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating, or in entities that the Board has otherwise assessed as being financially sound. Where the Group is unable to ascertain a satisfactory credit risk profile in relation to a customer or counterparty, the risk may be further managed through title retention clauses over goods or obtaining security by way of personal or commercial guarantees over assets of sufficient value which can be claimed against in the event of any default.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. However, on a geographical basis, the Group has significant credit risk exposures to Australia. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 11.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are to be of good credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed in Note 11.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Board. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's credit rating of at least AA-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard & Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

		Consolidated Entity	
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents			
AA- rated	10	2,511,717	14,640

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Group manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- Preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- Maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- Managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- Only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- Comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectations as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed.

	Within 1 Year		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Consolidated Group	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial liabilities due for payment				
Trade and other payables	441,382	157,286	441,382	157,286
Total expected outflows	(441,382)	(157,286)	(441,382)	(157,286)
Financial assets – cash flows realisable				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,511,717	14,640	2,511,717	14,640
Trade, and other receivables	285,444	163,894	285,444	163,894
Total anticipated inflows	2,797,161	178,534	2,797,161	178,534
Net (outflow)/ inflow on financial instruments	2,355,779	21,248	2,355,779	21,248

(c) Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

The financial instruments that primarily expose the Group to interest rate risk are cash and cash equivalents.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact of how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2016	\$000	\$000
+/- 1% in interest rates	25,117	25,117
Year ended 30 June 2015	\$000	\$000

+/- 1% in interest rates

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There have been no changes in any of the methods or assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position. Refer to Note 26 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Consolidated Group	Note	2016		2015	
		Carrying Amount \$000	Fair Value \$000	Carrying Amount \$000	Fair Value \$000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽ⁱ⁾	10	2,511,717	2,511,717	14,640	14,640
Trade and other receivables – unrelated parties	11	285,444	285,444	163,894	163,894
Total financial assets		2,797,161	2,797,161	178,534	178,534
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables ⁽ⁱ⁾	15	441,382	441,382	157,286	157,286
Total financial liabilities		441,382	441,382	157,286	157,286

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amounts are equivalent to their fair values.

26) Company Details

The registered office of company is:

Abundant Produce Limited
Suite 6.08, Level 6
55 Miller Street
PYRMONT NSW 2009

The principal place of business is:

Abundant Produce Limited
Suite 6.08, Level 6
55 Miller Street
PYRMONT NSW 2009

Directors Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Abundant Produce Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- 1) the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 19 to 44, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group;
- 2) in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- 3) the directors have been given the declarations required by s 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.



Anthony Crimmins
Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2016

**ABUNDANT PRODUCE LIMITED
ABN 46 606 255 887
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ABUNDANT PRODUCE LIMITED**

SYDNEY

Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 3555
Sydney NSW 2001

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Abundant Produce Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility 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 is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

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

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ABUNDANT PRODUCE LIMITED
ABN 46 606 255 887
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ABUNDANT PRODUCE LIMITED

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- a. the financial report of Abundant Produce Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 13 to 15 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2016. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 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.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Abundant Produce Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with s 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Graham Webb

GRAHAM WEBB

Partner

Dated: 30 September 2016

Corporate Governance Statement

The company's compliance and departures from the Recommendations as at the date of this announcement are set out below:

Principles and Recommendations	Comply (Yes/No)	Explanation
Principle 1: - Lay solid foundations for management and oversight		
Recommendation 1.1 A listed entity should have disclosed a charter which sets out the respective roles and responsibilities of the Board, the chair and management; and includes a description of those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management	Yes	The Company has adopted a Board Charter. The Board Charter is available on request from the Company. The Company is currently upgrading its website and the Charter will be available on the website by 31 October 2016.
Recommendation 1.2 A listed entity should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a director; and (b) Provide security holders with all material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director 	Yes	(a) The Company has guidelines for the appointment and selection of the Board. (b) All material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director will be provided to security holders in a Notice of Meeting pursuant to which the resolution to elect or re-elect a director will be voted on.
Recommendation 1.3 A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment	Yes	Each director and senior executive is a party to a written agreement with the Company setting the terms of their appointment.
Recommendation 1.4 The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	Yes	The Board Charter provides that the Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board through the chair.
Recommendation 1.5 A listed entity should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Have a diversity policy which includes requirements for the board: (b) To set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity; and (c) To assess annually both the objectives and the entity's progress in achieving them; (d) Disclose that policy or a summary of it; and 	Yes	The Company has adopted a Diversity Policy. The Diversity Policy provides a framework for the Company to set and achieve measurable objective that encompass gender equality. The Diversity Policy provides for the monitoring and evaluation of the scope and currency of the Diversity Policy. The

<p>(e) Disclose as at the end of each reporting period:</p> <p>(f) The measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board in accordance with the entity's diversity policy and its progress towards achieving them; and</p> <p>(g) Either:</p> <p>(h) The respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or</p> <p>(i) The entity's "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012.</p>		<p>Company is responsible for implementing, monitoring and reporting on measurable objectives.</p> <p>The Diversity Policy is available from the Company and will be available on the company's website when the website upgrade is completed.</p> <p>The company has not been listed for a year and so the 2016 Annual Report does not include a progress report, however, it is intended to include a report in the June 2017 Annual Report.</p>
<p>Recommendation 1.6</p> <p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and</p> <p>(b) Disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>(a) The Company does not have a Nomination Committee. The functions of the Nomination Committee are performed by the whole Board. At this stage of the Company's development, it is not considered appropriate for a Nomination Committee to be created.</p> <p>(b) The Board is responsible for evaluating the performance of the board and individual directors. Given the current Board were only appointed on 26 April 2016, no reviews will be conducted until after April 2017. It is not proposed to engage an independent adviser at this stage.</p>
<p>Recommendation 1.7</p> <p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The Board is responsible for evaluating the performance of senior executives. The Board is to arrange a performance evaluation of the senior</p>

<p>executives; and</p> <p>(b) Disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process</p>		<p>executives.</p> <p>Given all senior executives were appointed on 26 April 2016 no performance reviews have been undertaken to date.</p>
Principle 2: Structure the board to add value		
<p>Recommendation 2.1</p> <p>The board of a listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) Have a nomination committee which:</p> <p>(b) Has at least 3 members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and</p> <p>(c) Is chaired by an independent director,</p> <p>(d) And disclose</p> <p>(e) The charter of the committee;</p> <p>(f) The members of the committee; and</p> <p>(g) As at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or</p> <p>(h) If it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the entity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively</p>	No	<p>Given the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the company's operations, the Company's Nomination Committee is undertaken by the full Board.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Board Charter, the full Board carries out the duties that would ordinarily be assigned to the Nomination Committee.</p> <p>The Board's nomination responsibilities are set out in the Board Charter.</p> <p>The Board will devote time each year to discuss Board succession issues. All members of the Board are involved in the Company's nomination process, to the maximum extent permitted under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules.</p> <p>The Board is in the process of updating the Company's Board skills matrix (in accordance with recommendation 2.2) to assess the appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the entity.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2.2</p> <p>A listed entity should have and disclose a board skill matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership</p>	Yes	<p>The Board Charter contains the current Board skill matrix which is in the process of being updated.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2.3</p> <p>A listed entity should disclose:</p> <p>(a) The names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors:</p> <p>(b) If a director has an interest,</p>	Yes	<p>As at the date of this statement, the Board comprises 5 directors of which, Mr Logan and Mr Richardson are considered independent.</p> <p>The length of service of each</p>

position, association or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3 rd Edition), but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the director, the nature of the interest, position, association or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and (c) The length of service of each director		Director is provided in the 2016 Annual Report.
Recommendation 2.4 A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors	No	The Board will consider the number of independent directors when considering appointing additional or replacement directors.
Recommendation 2.5 The chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.	Yes	Mr Logan is the Chairman and is considered independent. Mr Crimmins is the CEO of the Group.
Recommendation 2.6 A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and providing appropriate professional development opportunities for continuing directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as a director effectively.	Yes	The Company has in place an induction program for new directors.
Principle 3: Act ethically and responsibly		
Recommendation 3.1 A listed entity should: (a) Have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and (b) Disclose that code or a summary of it.	Yes	The Board has a Code of Conduct for directors and senior executives. The Code of Conduct has been extended to cover other employees and consultants/contractors. The Code is available upon request from the Company's registered office and will be available on the Company's website when it has been upgraded.
Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting		
Recommendation 4.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) Have an audit committee which: (b) Has at least 3 members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a	No	Given the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the company's operations, the Company's Audit Committee is undertaken

<p>majority of whom are independent directors: and</p> <p>(c) Is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board,</p> <p>(d) And disclose:</p> <p>(e) The charter of the committee;</p> <p>(f) The relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and</p> <p>(g) In relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or</p> <p>(h) If does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its financial reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.</p>		<p>by the full Board.</p> <p>The functions of the Audit Committee, currently performed by the Board are included in an Audit Committee Charter which is available upon request from the Company's registered office and will be available from the company's website when its upgrade is completed.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4.2</p> <p>The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from the CEO and the CFO a declaration that the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.</p>	Yes	<p>The CEO and CFO have provided declarations that the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4.3</p> <p>A listed entity that has an AGM should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.</p>	Yes	<p>The Company's first AGM will be held in November 2016 and the external auditor has been invited to attend.</p>
Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure		
<p>Recommendation 5.1</p> <p>A listed entity should:</p> <p>(a) Have a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure</p>	Yes	<p>The Company has a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing</p>

obligations under the Listing Rules; and (b) Disclose that policy or a summary of it.		Rules. The Continuous Disclosure Policy is available upon request from the Company's registered office and from the Company's website when its website has been upgraded.
Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders		
Recommendation 6.1 A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	No	The Company is currently upgrading its website and will include its governance information on the website when completed.
Recommendation 6.2 A listed entity should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.	Yes	The Company has adopted a Shareholder Communications Policy which aims to promote and facilitate two-way communication with investors.
Recommendation 6.3 A listed entity should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate an encourage participation at meetings of security holders	Yes	The Shareholder Communication Policy contains relevant policies and processes and is available upon request from its registered office and will be available from the company's website when its upgrade is completed.
Recommendation 6.4 A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communication from and send communications to, the entity and its security register electronically.	Yes	This facility is available to all security holders.
Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk		
Recommendation 7.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) Have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: (b) Has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (c) Is chaired by an independent director, (d) And disclose: (e) The charter of the committee; (f) The members of the committee; and (g) At the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (h) If it does not have a risk committee	No	Given the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the Company's operations, the Company's Risk functions are undertaken by the full Board.

or committees that satisfy (a) above disclose that fact and the process it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework		
Recommendation 7.2 The board or a committee should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Review the entity's risk management framework with management at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound, to determine whether there have been any changes in the material business risks the entity faces and to ensure that they remain within the risk appetite set by the board; and (b) Disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place. 	No	Given the Company has only been listed since April 2016 the Board is in the process of assessing risks and the developing the risk management framework. It is proposed the first review of the risk management framework will be undertaken before the end of 30 June 2017
Recommendation 7.3 A listed entity should disclose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or (b) If it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes. 	No	Given the size of the Company the Board does not consider it necessary to have an internal audit function. This function is undertaken by the Board in its role as the Audit Committee.
Recommendation 7.4 A listed entity should disclose whether, and if so how, it has regard to economic, environmental and social responsibility risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	Yes	If the company has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risk, it will disclose any such exposure and how it manages or intends to manage those risks, in future Corporate Governance Statements. To date the company has no material exposures to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks.
Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly		
Recommendation 8.1 The board of a listed entity should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Have a remuneration committee which: (b) Has at least 3 members, a majority of whom are independent directors; 	No	Given the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the Company's operations, the Company's Remuneration Committee functions are undertaken by the

<p>and</p> <p>(c) Is chaired by an independent director,</p> <p>(d) And disclose:</p> <p>(e) The charter of the committee;</p> <p>(f) The members of the committee; and</p> <p>(g) As at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or</p> <p>(h) If it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.</p>		<p>full Board.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8.2</p> <p>A listed entity should separately disclose its policies regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives and ensure that the different roles and responsibilities of non-executive directors compared to executive directors and other senior executives are reflected in the level and composition of their remuneration.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Company's policies and practices have been disclosed in the June 2016 Annual Report.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8.3</p> <p>A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should:</p> <p>(a) Have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and</p> <p>(b) Disclose that policy or a summary of it</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Company has a Share Trading policy which includes a policy of prohibiting participants of an equity-based remuneration scheme from entering into transactions (whether through use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme.</p> <p>A copy of the company's Share Trading policy is available upon request from the company's registered office and will be available from the Company's website when its upgrade has been completed.</p>

Shareholder Information

Additional information required by the ASX Limited listing rule and not disclosed elsewhere in this report are set out below.

Shareholding Information

There is a total of 46,500,000 ordinary fully paid shares on issue.

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 10 September 2016.

(a) Distribution schedule of the number of holders in each class of equity security as at 31 August 2016.

Class of Equity Securities	
Number held as at 31 August 2016	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares
1-1,000	133
1,001 – 5,000	292
5,001 – 10,000	228
10,001 – 100,000	131
100,001 and over	40
	824

(b) Substantial holders

The names of the substantial shareholders listed on the company's register as at 10 September 2016:

Shareholder	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	Percentage Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
Top Cat Consulting Services Pty Ltd	6,900,115	14.84%
Austratronics Pty Ltd Hajek Family Ac>	6,095,805	13.11%
Oak Capital Pty Ltd	4,000,000	8.60%
Floraquest Pty Ltd <Floraquest Super Fund>	3,073,302	6.61%

(c) Voting rights

There are 824 holders of ordinary shares. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. There are no holders of options – listed or unlisted.

On a show of hands every shareholder of ordinary shares present at the meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

(d) Equity security holdings

The names of the 20 largest quoted equity security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

Name	Number of	Percentage
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	Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
1 Top Cat Consulting Services Pty Ltd	6,900,115	14.84%
2 Austratronics Pty Ltd Hajek Family Ac>	6,095,805	13.11%
3 Oak Capital Pty Ltd	4,000,000	8.60%
4 Floraquest Pty Ltd <Floraquest Super Fund>	3,073,302	6.61%
5 J P Morgan Nominees Australia Ltd	1,798,000	3.87%
6 Ahmed Nabil	1,735,611	3.73%
7 Sim George Calder & S.E. <Elm Super A/C>	1,269,959	2.73%
8 Stephens B.O. & E.J. <Stephens Group S/F A/C>	1,000,000	2.15%
9 HSBC Custody Nominees Australia Ltd	910,000	1.96%
10 LTL Cap PL <LTL Cap A/C>	875,000	1.88%
11 JSR Nominees PL <Richardson Family A/C>	850,000	1.83%
12 Meldej PL <Michael J Egan Ret>	846,640	1.82%
13 Crawford Falls PL	846,640	1.82%
14 Ashabia PL	676,550	1.45%
15 Pinnacle Super PL <PJF S/F A/C>	600,000	1.29%
16 Richards Andrew Bruce	600,000	1.29%
17 One Managed Inv Funds Ltd <TI Growth A/C>	482,500	1.04%
18 One Managed Inv Funds Ltd <Technical Investin>	432,500	0.93%
19 Pigeons Inv PL	423,320	0.91%
20 Nuflora International PL	423,320	0.91%
TOTAL	33,839,262	72.76%

(e) Marketable Parcel

There are 13 holders of less than a marketable parcel of (\$500,00) holding 4,532 fully paid shares.
There are 264 holders of an uneconomical parcel (<\$2,000) holding 298,801 fully paid ordinary shares.

(f) Restricted Securities

The following securities are currently subject to ASX escrow:

- 7,618,486 ordinary shares held in escrow until 20 April 2017
- 21,381,514 ordinary shares held in escrow until 26 April 2018